labour then, for instance, with all earnestness in seeking to circulate thousands of copies of the Holy Scriptures, and hundreds of thousands of tracts, as if everything depended upon the amount of copies of the Holy Scriptures and tracts which we circulate; and yet, in reality, we should not in the least degree put our dependence upon the number of copies of the Holy Scriptures, and upon the number of tracts, but entirely upon God for his blessing, without which all these efforts are altogether useless. This blessing, however, should be sought by us *habitually* and *perseveringly* in prayer. It should also be fully *expected*.

THE
Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1860.

THE CONFLICT.

It is our lot to live in a most critical period of the world's existence. It cannot be said that now the "whole earth sitteth still and is quiet;" but the reverse. Europe, especially, is in a ferment. We know not the moment when the flame of war may be kindled and human blood shed in profusion. And if war should again commence, the struggle between the contending parties would no doubt be most desperate. Neither would be disposed to yield without the most determined resistance. It would be a mortal strife.

Despotism and liberty are striving each for ascendancy. Nations long oppressed are sighing for emancipation from their galling chains. The day of their liberation seems to be drawing nigh. According as their hopes are likely to be realized or disappointed, their hearts are rejoiced or saddened. Central Italy is prudently following out measures fitted to achieve her freedom. Hungary, even in the face of persecution, is determined to maintain her just rights. On the other hand, the despots of the earth are striving to retain their long-possessed ascendancy. Francis Joseph is fretting and fuming, the King of Naples is anxious to send an armed force to assist the Pope, and the Sovereign of Spain is desirous of helping the Holy Father out of his difficulties.

Despotism and liberty have each its abettor. In league with despotism on the one hand, is popery. Indeed, these two have ever been the assistants of each other. Popery has supported despotism, and despotism has supported popery. Neither could so long have maintained its ground without the other. Both must have long since fallen, had they not been coadjutors to each other. We know, indeed, that Romanists pretend to be the friends of freedom. None are louder in their denunciation of oppression when their own rights are invaded. None are more importunate in their demands of freedom in Protestant lands. But do they accord similar privileges to Protestants in Romish countries? Let the banishment of the Baptist missionaries from Fernando Po,—let the case of Martin Escalante, a British subject, an excellent man, first imprisoned in a Spanish dungeon, and now condemned to *nine years penal servitude*, for circulating the Bible,—answer this question. Look at the case of Ireland. There, meetings have been got up for the purpose of sympathising with the Pope in his troubles. In these meetings, speeches have been delivered, little, if at all, short of treason to our gracious Queen. Louis Napoleon has also come in for his own share of abuse. But what we would chiefly notice, is the inconsistency of Popery. She has two measures and two balances. The Irish Romanists, while they are ever loud in their demands of liberty for themselves, would lend their hand to crush the poor Italians. The Romanists of England and Scotland are pursuing the same course, but with greater caution. In a word, popery is the firm ally of despotism. Let her sway be maintained, and liberty will be everywhere down-trodden.

We may, therefore, see what we have to expect, if popery should gain the mastery. And yet there are many calling themselves Protestants, who would have us to be silent upon the subject of Romanism, accusing us of uncharitableness in meddling with it. Such a course has been too long pursued. Thus the knowledge of the true nature of popery has died away among us. That salutary fear of it, by which our fathers were influenced, has almost ceased to exist. Hence many are disposed again to place it in power. But let us not be deceived by false appearances. Popery is the same as ever. To be convinced of this we must not look at it in Protestant countries, where it is curbed and restrained, but in those lands where no impediment to its development exists. Look at it in Naples, in Spain, in Austria, in Rome, at the feet of the Pope, if you would see it in its genuine nature. It might teach even our British Romanists a salutary lesson, were they for a little time compelled to fear the yoke under which the poor Italians have groaned so long. It might in some measure cool their sympathies for the Holy Father, which now exist in such intensity. In alliance with liberty, on the other hand, is Protestantism. It is the enemy of despotism, and the friend of freedom. Wherever it prevails in its genuine nature, slavery of any species cannot long maintain its sway. Look at the nations in which Protestantism exists in its greatest purity, and you will see the greatest amount of freedom enjoyed by their inhabitants. Nor is this to be wondered at, since as Chillingworth declares: "The Bible, the Bible only, is the religion of Protestants." It is the great emancipator from every kind of thraldom. Every species of slavery will speedily disappear before its benign teachings. The tree of liberty will be seen shooting out its leaves, and putting forth its blossoms, and bearing its delightful fruit. No nation possessing the Bible, and knowing its truths, and obeying its heavenly precepts, and imbued with its hallowed spirit, will long be in thraldom. What is it that leads man to enslave his fellows? It is the want of moral principle,—it is selfishness,—it is ambition. But where the instructions of the Bible prevail in a community, those dispositions which would lead us to seek an undue ascendancy over others are eradicated; we are taught to respect the just rights of our neighbor, and to act toward others, as we would wish that they should do to us in similar circumstances; and this happy state of things will prevail wherever the lessons of the Book of God come to us accompanied by his blessing.

The true patriot then, the sincere lover of his country, the lover of his kind, will be a zealous promoter of Bible reading. He will himself be a diligent student of its sacred contents, a practiser of its holy precepts, and he will be desirous of seeing it in the hands of individuals, in the family, in the school. Thus he sees the best security for the liberty and prosperity of his country. But those that would take the Book of God out of the hands of the people—from the individual, the family, the school—must be considered as the worst enemies of their country, and of their kind. They would lay the axe at the root of their liberties, and of their prosperity, temporal and spiritual. Let us be upon our guard against such a catastrophe; let us jealously watch against the least encroachments. One aggression will make way for another. One concession may prepare for another. Thus we may yield one point after another, until much is surrendered. "*Obste principiis*"—Resist the first attack.

COMPLAINERS, MURMURERS.

We publish the following extract from the *British Mariner*, at the request of the Charlottetown Daily Prayer Meeting.

At the present time, we would earnestly beseech all who name the name of Christ, to depart from the deceitful iniquity of being "murmurers" and "complainers."

We have repeatedly seen the blessed work of revival quenched, after it had been auspiciously commenced, by the "cold water" that was thrown upon it by the tongues of the professed followers of Jesus. It is quite possible to talk down an incipient work of revival; and it is more frequently done than many may suppose; but the desolation that ensues is something dreadful!

Let ministers, office-bearers, and Christian people generally, pray the Lord to set a watch before their mouths, and keep the door of their lips, when a work of grace commences in any locality.

Brethren, go *heartily* into it, and say all the encouraging words you can of it, and say not a single word that could by any ingenuity be construed as spoken against anything or any one connected with it. Don't even speak a word against what you may regard as extravagances; for you are sure to be misunderstood as speaking against the work itself. Pray about any thing you may deem amiss; but don't find fault. The Lord will take care of his own work without your interference. When Uzzah put forth his hand to steady the ark, his motive was good, and he, no doubt, thought his interference necessary, but God thought otherwise; and his rashness cost him his life. Let us have a care how we rashly meddle with "the ark of God." He is quite able to attend to it without our officiousness.

We could bear with people going *heading* into the work of revival, rather than with the heartless caution of "murmurers" and "complainers," who must have every detail shaped according to the dimensions of their own Procrustes' bed, before they will have anything to do with it.

"*Be ready* to do every good work," is the divine injunction. Be prepared to do anything and everything that may be laid to your hand. Don't hang back murmuring and complaining about anything that may occur. Welcome and work with any agency that God may be owning. Although you may see "foolishness" written on all your cherished plans and methods, and these supplanted and set aside by the Divine Spirit, and another set of plans and agencies brought in and rendered successful, fall in with God's arrangements, and pray and labor for his glory; not in the complaining spirit of the peevish prophet, who said: "I do well to be angry;" but with the genial willingbood of that good king of Judah, who did every service he undertook for the house of God, "with all his heart and prospered."

There is nothing less likely than that the revival of God's work shall commence according to our pre-conceived notions, or by the individuals we may be looking to, and might feel confidence in recommending. In the revivals of last year, the most unlikely agencies were employed. Unlettered men frequently got a great blessing on their simple labours; when the learned were all but set aside: and young men were instrumental in awakening hundreds, when their seniors were frequently allowed to speak with almost no effect. And, in many instances, the apparent secret of this superior success is, that, being men of prayer, and having thrown self overboard, they exalt Jesus only, and bare with fervent compassion for the salvation of perishing souls. This is the grand qualification required by us all for serving the Lord in the times that are passing over us.

Popish Domination in Newfoundland.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:—I have received an interesting letter from Newfoundland, dated St John's, Jan. 10. In order to understand the facts narrated, it is necessary to give some few details connected with the government of the colony. Sir Alex. Bannerman is the Governor, and Hon John Kent is the Colonial Secretary; Mr Ambrose Shea is Speaker of the House of Assembly, and his brother, Mr E. D. Shea, is the proprietor of a newspaper which represents the views and ideas of the most famous personage in the colony, namely, the Roman Catholic bishop, Dr Mulloch. This Roman bishop has for several years entirely guided the policy of the Colonial Government, being, in fact, the head of a large majority in the Legislative Chambers, who vote on all questions according to his orders. It results that the Governor is really without any influence, and her Majesty Queen Victoria consequently happens, in Newfoundland, to be represented by a Roman bishop. As an illustration of Dr Mulloch's dictatorial influence:—When the Governments of England and France, during Lord Derby's reign, appointed a joint commission to inquire into the rights of the fishery treaties and boundaries, the Roman bishop had sufficient influence to name the Hon John Kent, contrary to the instructions of the Home Colonial Office, he being unable to speak a word of French, for which reason mainly the Commission failed, and the difficulty between England and France remains still unsolved. The Bishop, among other loud-sounding threats, has declared that he will one day annex Newfoundland to the United States. Such is the political condition of the colony, and which demands the serious attention of Her Majesty's Government. These remarks have been suggested by the letter I have received (above referred to). It appears that on the 6th inst., a meeting was convened by Bishop Mulloch to express sympathy with the Pope. The meeting was numerously attended, and the principal speakers were members of the Government, including Messrs. Kent and Shea. In the first place, Louis Napoleon was denounced as Pontius Pilate; Victor Emmanuel was called the impenitent thief; whilst Palmerston, Derby, Gladstone, and Russell were favored with an amount of Irish abuse, in the style of Dr Dixon. Messrs. Shea and Kent, oddly enough, argued that if the Pope were entirely in the hands of France, an arrangement might be made, either to give the colony to France, or to follow out the idea of the Bishop and declare for America! All this absurd ranting is perhaps nothing more than whisky flowers of speech. At the same time it is a scandal to find members of the Government talking high treason, headed by a papal bishop! The remedy would appear to be the immediate removal of the Governor, to be replaced by a man of vigour, who would not permit the government of the colony to remain in the hands of a Papal bishop, as at present.

To the Editor of the Protestant.

Sir;

Knowing that you are a friend of Temperance, and ever ready to support and forward that great cause, I beg leave to offer though the columns of your valuable journal a few remarks with regard to what I consider has caused intemperance to increase at such a fearful rate in this Island within the last five years.

In 1854, temperance was in a very flourishing state in every part of the Island; almost every settlement and village had a temperance Society or a Division of the Sons of Temperance. Nearly every Son of Temperance and every friend of the cause carried a copy of a petition for the Maine Law, and where ever he went, scarcely any one refused to sign. Mr. Doane alone presented to the House of Assembly some numerously signed petitions, all praying for a prohibitory Liquor Law; and all but the rum-sellers seemed anxious to have the traffic stopped. About the same time Rev. Mr. Narraway delivered before the Members of the Legislature one of the ablest lectures ever delivered on Temperance in Charlottetown. He proved that the traffic in intoxicating liquors costs P. E. Island £200,000 annually, that it is a fruitful source of pauperism, that it debases the minds and brutalizes the hearts of its unhappy victims. In conclusion he said "Nothing remains to the people but to invoke, nay, to command the interference of a prohibitory law." They did invoke, they did command, and in answer to their prayers, a majority of their representatives passed the Bill. But then the question had to come before a body of obscurities miscalled a Legislative Council. These representatives of nothing had to obey their master, St. George, and, although Mr. Whelan boldly asserts "that the Council was always the friend of the people," they rejected the Bill in direct opposition to the wishes of at least four-fifths of the inhabitants of the whole Island. But strange as it may appear, at the next general election, I saw men who had signed that petition voting for the very men who had rejected it, or caused its rejection. The people were charmed, or duped by a name—by two words, "Liberal" and "Responsible," and they returned men to represent them who were, we may say, bound to obey George Coles, and in obeying him, they had to defend and support distilleries and rum-shops. Scarcely had Coles & Co. taken the reins of government than a change was visible. Temperance societies came down and groceries went up. For the supporters of the government, this Island became truly a free country. Government officials encouraged rum-shops, that they might always have the bottle to aid them in deluding and exciting the rum-thirsty bacchanalian. But there are other causes than the anti-administration of the late Government which have tended to injure the temperance cause and increase drunkenness. Ministers of the Gospel have not done their duty; they have not fulfilled their mission. They preach righteousness and a judgment to come, but do they preach temperance? Some do, while others, by their actions, encourage the drinking system; and I fear there is none to follow in the steps of Mr. Narraway in bringing the subject before the members of the Legislature. I know some will deny that intemperance has increased within the last five years; but I can prove that it has. For example, at Montague Bridge, five years ago there were only one or two persons selling spirituous liquors; but now there are six groceries, all within a quarter of a mile from the Bridge. Yes, it has increased, and is still increasing. Now, the great question is, how is the mighty torrent to be stemmed? The *Protestant* suggests an amendment to the present Licence Act. But the Licence Act, no matter how it may be amended, will ever be a cankerworm and a disgrace—a disgrace to the Government that allows it to remain on the Statute Book of this Island. It is vain to think of diminishing the terrible evils of intemperance by such legislation; and why should an evil be only diminished? Why not prevent it altogether? Every week we hear of persons being fined because they were drunk in the streets of Charlottetown. What inconsistency! Great Licence to rob and make it lawful for man to defraud his fellow man, and then impose fines and penalties on the robbed and defrauded. Nothing earthly can save the drunkard but a prohibitory law. And what is there to hinder us from having it? I am of opinion that a majority of the present House would support the Bill; and as we are told the Legislative Council is to be remodeled that it may not obstruct the business of the Colony, surely none of our representatives will prove that they love their country, and are truly independent by bringing in the Bill. The people need not petition for it again; they have petitioned once, and what more can they do?

The great objection to the Maine Law is that it will cause a decrease in the Revenue of about £7,000 annually, consequently, the duty on necessary articles will have to be increased. But I think it can be arranged by increasing the duties on broadcloth, silks, satins, jewelry, tobacco, and all unnecessary articles. But even should the revenue decrease £7,000, will not the country save the cost of about 100,000 gallons of spirituous liquors, which, at the lowest rate, will be £50,000, to say nothing of the loss of time. Thus it may be seen that it would enrich the Colony to banish rum from our shores, even though the duty on all imported articles should have to be doubled to raise a revenue.

In conclusion, I would say that if our Legislators are afraid to pass the Maine Law, thinking it may not be popular, let them leave it to the people to decide the question by vote. Hoping that this may draw the attention of some friend of the cause better able to handle the subject,

I remain yours respectfully,

Dundas, Feb. 27, 1860. DARIUS B. CLAY.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

The Annual Meeting of the P. E. Island Auxiliary Bible Society was held last Evening in the Temperance Hall according to announcement. Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather a goodly number were in attendance. The Report of the Committee showed that the Society is in a flourishing condition. Several resolutions were proposed, ably spoken to, and passed. We will endeavor to give particulars in our next.

The Sabbath Prayer Meeting will be held at 4 o'clock to-morrow, in the Temperance Hall, as usual.

The Presbytery of P. E. Island is appointed to meet at Princetown on the 20th March inst.

In a leading Parish Church in London, called St. George's, in the East, there has been almost constant rioting and disturbance for the last twelve months. On the first Sabbath of February a part of the people wished to destroy the altar, &c., and all manner of missiles, were thrown from different parts of the building. The subject was introduced in Parliament! The rector of the Parish is a Puseyite; the people are strongly opposed to Puseyism, but he takes every opportunity to irritate them.

U. P. Presbytery of Edinburgh.—At a late meeting of this court, Dr Johnston intimated that a friend in the West of Scotland (Mr Henderson) had presented a handsome copy of the "*Reformed Pastor*" to every minister of the United Presbyterian Church, and it was unanimously agreed that a cordial vote of thanks be given to Mr Henderson for his handsome gift.

Religious Services in the Theatres.—Recently, in the British House of Lords, Viscount Dungannon gave notice of a motion calling the attention of the House to the irregularity, on the part of certain clergymen of the Church of England, in celebrating divine worship at Saddler's Wells and other threatres.

This is the Anniversary week, in the City of Halifax, of our Auxiliary Missionary Society. Preparatory sermons were preached on Sunday in the Brunswick and Grafton Street Churches by the Rev Robert Sedgwick, a distinguished minister of the Nova Scotia Presbyterian Church, and by the Rev. Dr Richey President of the Conference. Dr Richey, by some misapprehension regarding time missed the evening train from Windsor on Saturday last, but, finding the hope of reaching Halifax by railway cut off, he turned his horse's head toward the city, and travelling over five and forty miles of most forbidding road arrived in good time to take his morning appointment. The Rev Mr Pratt (lately arrived from England) officiated at Dartmouth. The Missionary Meeting at Brunswick Street, Church on Monday evening was an excellent one. S. L. Shannon Esq., M. P. P., occupied the chair, and enlivening and thrilling addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs McGregor, Sedgwick, Brewster, and Dr Richey. The collection ammounted to £22 10s 2d. With "A Thank Offering for Success in Business," of £25 presented through the Rev. C. Churchill, the sum total received was £47 10s 2d.—*Hx. Wesleyan February* 29.

MARRIED,

On the 21st ult., by Humphrey McLearin, Esq., Mr. John Adams, of Lot 14, to Priscilla Sullivan, of Lot 15.

At Georgetown, on the 20th February, by D. Gordon, Esq., J. P., Mr. James Matheson, of Mount Matheson, Dundas, to Miss Margaret Martin, of Skye, Scotland.

At Economy, N. S., on the 28th ult., by the Rev. A. L. Wylie, Londonderry, the Rev. Thomas Downie, Antigonish, to Martha, youngest daughter of the late Charles Hill, Esq., Economy.

DIED,

In this City, on Sunday morning last, after a short illness of three weeks, of inflammation in the bowels, Mr. Alfred Groom, Cabinet Maker, in the 49th year of his age, leaving a wife and family, besides a large circle of relatives and friends, to mourn their sad bereavement.

At Moncton, N. B., on the 24 February, in the 24th year of her age, Catharine, the beloved wife of Mr. Allan McLean, and eldest daughter of Mr. John Duff, Beechley Point Road, P. E. Island, leaving a husband and two children, with numerous friends and relatives, to mourn their irreparable loss.

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 skillful 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.

Corrigan & Stetson, Proprietors of the Astor House, N. Y. city.

H. J. Raymond, Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York.

Horace Greeley, 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. Leasenworth, Secretary of New York.

Bank of England, London, 5th June, 1858.

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 essential 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 Sarsaparilla, Cherry Pectoral and Pills, in another column.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING ARRANGED for enlarging his present place of Business, will REMOVE, for a short time, to the STORE under the Exchange Reading Room, Queen Street. And as a change will be made in the Business on returning to his Old Stand, the whole of his

STOCK OF GOODS

will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Exchange Store, Queen Street, on the 20th inst. Particulars of Sale given in a few days.

March 10, 1860. 2w CHARLES BELL.

TO MILLERS.

CAMEL HAIR BOLTING CLOTH, ANCHOR Brand, Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, just received and for Sale low for cash at Hazard's, South side Queen Square.

March 10, 1860.

Private Training Academy.

MR HONE BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT the next quarter in this Institution will commence on Monday, April 2d.

As very few vacancies are open, early application will be necessary to secure the admission of pupils.

Fees—£2 10s. per quarter.

March 10, 1860. Ed:I—4w

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and Influenza, Irritation, Soreness, or any affection of the Throat CURED, the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrh, RELIEVED, by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges.

A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c.
Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston.

"*Have proved extremely serviceable for* Hoarseness."
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

"*I recommend their use to* Public Speakers."
Rev. E. H. Chapin, New York.

"*Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with* Speakers and Singers."
Prof. M. Stacy Johnson, LaGrange, Ga.
Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

"Two or three times I have been attacked by Bronchitis so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But from a moderate use of the "Troches" I now feel myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience."

Rev. E. B. Ryckman, A.B., Montreal,
Wesleyan Minister.

Sold by all Druggists in Canada, at 25 cents per box. mar10

!! BOOT AND SHOE BUYERS !!

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS AND
EXTRA LOW PRICES FOR
CASH TRADE.

GEORGE C. WALES,
29, Pearl Street,

EXPECTING TO MAKE SOME CHANGE in his business, will offer a large and good assortment of all kinds, including—

Copper Soles, and Copper and Leather Tips, at very low prices.

As we buy and sell for Cash only, can give buyers the very lowest rates, of any sizes, styles or quality wanted. Call before purchasing, at - - - - 29, Pearl Street.

Boston, March 1, 1860. 4m mar10

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE WOODVILLE Manse, intend holding a Bazaar in aid of the Manse next summer of which a due notice will be given.

Parties who wish to contribute may send articles to the following gentlemen viz:—

Finlay M'Neil, Esq., Geo. Town.
John Hyde, Esq., Murray Harbor.
Duncan Munn, Esq., Woodville.
Daniel Fraser, Esq., Belfast.

JOHN M'Donald, Chairman.

March, 2d, 1860. 2i

NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE NEXT TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Tuesday, the 13th of March, instant, at 10 o'clock a.m.

By order of the Board of Education.
JOHN M'NEIL, Sec'y.

March 2d, 1860.

A CARD.

H. H. D. MARTIN, M. D.,

LATE OF LOUISIANA, U. S., HAVING paid special attention to Surgery, and the Diseases of Women, can be consulted during the remaining winter months at—Mr. McKay's, Dorchester-street, Charlottetown.

Consulting Hours—from 10 to 4.

Feb. 3, 1860.

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

FOUND.

ON THE MAIN STREET, A LEATHER Purse. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses, apply at this office or of

DONALD McLEAN,
Argyle Shore.

Feb 28, 1860.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE A FREEHOLD FARM OF 105 acres situated in Lot 14, about 2 miles from Grand River Ferry, formerly in the possession of Hugh McArthur. The Farm is well watered—a Brook crossing towards the rear; and an excellent spring in front; a well at the door. The House, Barn and Stables are in good condition, nearly new. If the above Farm is not sold by private sale, it will be sold with the stock and implements by Auction some time in April, of which notice will be given. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM EDWARDS.

Lot 14, Jan. 26, 1860.

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

GREAT FALL IMPORTATIONS.

JUST RECEIVED, PER *ISABEL*, & other arrivals,—at Thomas's Old Stand,—Cottons, Prints, Merinos, Cobburg, Dresses, Shawls, Mantles, Flannels, 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,
Great George Street.

November 12, 1859.

Harmonicon and American Vocalist

JUST RECEIVED AT HAZZARD'S BOOK-Store.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Price in plain cloth, 4s., in cloth Gilt, 6s.,

AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORE of Mr. Hazzard Charlottetown, and Mr. Simon D. Fraser, Colporteur.

A FEW REMAINS
OF THE LATE
REV. JAMES McGREGOR, D.D.,

Consisting of treatise on the Imprecations of the Psalms, the Millennium and Baptism; Letters on Slavery, to the General Associate Synod, and to the Glasgow Colonial Society; addresses on behalf of the Pictou Academy; Synod Sermon, &c.

Works of the Rev. Donald MacDonald
Minister of the Church of Scotland.

I.

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Feb. 17, 1860.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH BAZAAR.

THE LADIES IN CONNECTION WITH the Presbyterian Church on Queen Square, Charlottetown, purpose holding a BAZAAR about Midsummer, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the seating of that Church. Donations are respectfully solicited from all friendly to the cause.

The following ladies will thankfully receive contributions:—

Mrs. Keir, Princetown,	Mrs. Douglas, Charlottetown,
" Patterson, Bedeque,	" Galloway, do.,
" Murray, Cavendish	Miss Lockerby, do.,
" Allan, Covehead,	Mrs. W. Mutch, Lot 48,
" Fraser, Cascumpec,	" S. Mutch, Southport,
" Crawford, St. Peter's,	" Jardine, Lot 49,
" K. Coffin, Mt. Stewart,	Miss Cairns, St. Peter's Road,
" LePage Charlottetown,	Mrs. Samuel Hyde West River.

BAZAAR.

Under the Patronage of Mrs. Dundas.

IN AID OF THE ERECTION OF A PARSONAGE HOUSE in connection with the Church of England in this city, will be held on the 20th of next JUNE, being the anniversary of the coronation of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the following ladies:—

Mrs. Bayfield,	Mrs. Hobkirk,
" F. Brecken,	" Hodgson,
" Cox,	" J. Longworth,
" Cundall,	" Ordeher,
" D. Davies,	" C. Palmer,
" Duffield,	Miss Palmer,
" Fitz Gerald,	Mrs. Scott,
" H. Haszard,	" W. Welsh.

January 21, 1860.

FREE CHURCH BAZAAR.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Free Church Congregation of this City, held on Tuesday, Jan 24, it was unanimously resolved to hold a Bazaar in the second week of July next, for the purpose of removing the debt of £120 still due on the site.

The following committees were appointed to carry out this resolution—

Mrs. Sutherland,	Mr. J. H Turner,
" Mitchell	" Robert McLaren,
" Douglass,	" Wm. Reid,
" Calvin,	" John Scott,
" Henderson,	" James McLeod,
" D. McKinnon,	Kenneth Henderson, Esq.,

West River—Mrs. E. McMillan;
St. Peter's Road—Mrs. Robertson.

Charlottetown, Jan. 14, 1860. tf

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Erskine's Cruise in the Western Pacific,
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" Story of Bethlehem,
" Hart and the water brooks,
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Owen's Memorials of the Martyrs in the Indian Rebellion,
Success in business or Bible principles, illustrated,
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