her with their fists, and in horrible terms declaring their readiness to take her life. Two of his children, little girls, they kicked to and fro like footballs, bruising them shockingly; while a third, a little boy, they hurled over a fence six feet high. His sister, a young wife, far advanced in pregnancy, they violently pressed behind a door, until her blackened tongue hung out of her mouth. Thus, and by the like acts, they manifested their force and murderous spirit. Noble cause, which prompts such measures! All honor to the heroism which both provoked and endured them! Surely it is not, and shall not be without its reward.

Sons (B.)

I take occasion to refer here to another item in the before cited official report presented to our House of Assembly. It relates to a matter not very remotely connected with the Temperance cause, though not in a technical sense pertaining to the objects of the Sons of Temperance. Thus reads the report, in regard to "the article of tobacco:"—"The article of tobacco, imported and home manufactured, entered for the past year, is 151,544lbs.; being an increase over the previous year of 42,338lbs." Mark that, reader—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR POUNDS. That is, clearly, more than two pounds for each of the inhabitants of our Island. And what of the cost of all this, say at eighteen-pence currency per pound? It is actually more than £11,000. And for what is all this cost incurred? To teach and help people to drink intoxicating liquors. For, when we see a youth with pipe or cigar between his lips, who does not know what to look for next? This certainly is a very grave feature in this matter—perhaps the gravest. And yet here is not the whole case. What is the testimony of Sir Benjamin Brodie?—no incompetent witness. Tobacco, he tells us, particularly as used for smoking, "deranges the nervous system so far, sometimes, as to induce a general nervous excitability, which, though very much less in degree, partakes of the nature of . . . *delirium tremens.*" Moreover, the same witness tells us, that tobacco, as smoked, destroys appetite; and so begins indigestion, with its full train of miseries. Furthermore, this sense habit of smoking conveys a heritage of feebleness to posterity. This is another of Sir Benjamin's points; and in illustration of it he refers to the Turks—a nation of smokers. Their fathers were once the terror of the civilized world; while themselves, the greatest smokers in the world, have become the laziest, the most lethargic, and the most contemptible of mankind. And yet religious men, as well as Temperance men, will inhale the fume of this deleterious agent, and stuff it up their nostrils, and roll it under their tongues—*and train their sons to do the same.* I glance again at the official report. Here, on the one hand, we find more than £9000 charged as duties upon spirits consumed in our Island; and here, on the other, more than £11,000 spent upon tobacco, the tobacco being an explanation of the liquor, and the liquor a terrible commentary upon the tobacco. We detect in the use of tobacco, moral misdemeanor, to say the least, if in that of ardent spirits a grievous vice; and the former intimately combined with the latter—*Both* must be abandoned, before society can be lifted to its true level—blessed and blessing as God would have it to be.

Dr Tyng, of New York, describes the cigar as "the little end of the devil's tail."

OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE FOREGOING:

GRAND WORTHY PATRIARCH;

The Committee appointed to examine the Report of the G. W. P., for the past year, having attended to that duty, submit the following:

Your Committee regret that there was no meeting of this Grand division in Georgetown, as appointed, it being necessary that the public engagements of this body, be so kept, as to give general satisfaction. To reduce the number of meetings of this G. D., your Committee are of opinion, would not be desirable.

Your Committee are rejoiced to hear of the increase of Temperance principles as exhibited in the rapid spread of our Order, more especially when we reflect upon the low ebb to which it was reduced two years ago. Since that time a reaction has taken place,—our numbers have been steadily increasing, and the addition of *fifty thousand* members during the past year speaks volumes for the success attending the efforts of the *thorough* friends of Temperance, who are determined to perpetuate our principles, for the benefit of suffering humanity.

Your Committee beg to assure this G. D., that while we labor assiduously and consistently to maintain the principles of benevolence and philanthropy, which as Sons of Temperance we profess, we have no fear for the future. Let us, then, renew our determination, under Heaven, to wage a *perpetual* warfare against *the greatest curse* of our race.

The increase of our Order in Great Britain is also a source of extreme gratification to your Committee, as it induces us to hope that the drinking customs of the Mother Country will soon yield to the spread of Total abstinence.

The introduction of the "Daughters of Temperance," your Committee hope, will be attended with good results, and trust that the ladies of the Island generally, may be induced to aid this benevolent institution.

Your Committee would congratulate the G. D. upon the organization of the "Prince of Wales Division" in a locality where it is evidently destined to do much good, and your Committee would here urge the necessity of increased exertion for the establishment of Divisions in the more populous settlements of the Island.

It is a subject of regret to your Committee that in our Island the "Work drags heavily," and without stopping to point out the causes which have led to this, your Committee beg to submit that by a more judicious, decided policy on the part of this G. D., many of the difficulties with which the order has had to contend may be obviated.

In reference to the "Flower of the Forest Division," your Committee would suggest to them as their motto, *Onward.* Actuated, as your Committee believe them to be, by a pure desire to carry into effect the laws of humanity and of their country, they may, regardless of their enemies, confidently look forward to that victory which *right* must ultimately achieve.

The statistics of the Legislature tell a fearful tale of the enormous quantity of alcholic liquor used in this Island,—the consequence of which is, the demoralization of a large portion of its inhabitants; and your committee are of opinion that the G. W. P.'s estimate of the total quantity *used*, is less than the reality by *at least one half.* It is also a subject of deepest regret to your committee, that notwithstanding the almost incredibly large consumption of liquors, and the consequent train of drunkenness, vice and crime flowing therefrom, the churches of our country, as such, are silent. The professing christian, the church member, and the so called ambassador of Christ, in too many instances, here and elsewhere, are found countenancing, supporting, and patronising this horrible traffic—the *legitimate* result of which is eternal death to thousands upon thousands of our race every year. Surely, G.W.P; since this is the case, there remains much to be done; and your committee would urge upon this G D. that they do not separate without first endeavoring to devise some means by which to arouse all who profess to love their Lord, or their neighbor, upon this momentous question.

The efforts of the late Father Matthew, in the cause of Temperance, are well worthy of imitation by men similarly situated. The labors of this Philanthropist and Brother Son of Temperance, your committee believe to have been greatly instrumental (notwithstanding the reaction which has since taken place) in placing his Country in its comparatively happy condition.

In reference to the drink in use in this Community, and best known by the name "Stretch 'em," your committee deem it a fit subject for the action of this Body;—and if it is the opinion of the Grand Division that it does contain intoxicating properties (and your committee are *decidedly* of this opinion), it certainly is the duty of this Body to take the necessary steps for the prohibition of its use by Sons of Temperance.

Your Committee deem it necessary for the success of our order that the Grand Division, so far as possible sustain a system of *official visitation* over the various Divisions within its jurisdiction to the end that *unity of action* may be had throughout the order, as since inactivity on the part of this Body is followed by languor in the Order throughout the Colony, so would an active, energetic course produce a more desirable end.—Such being the case, then G. W. P. and Brethren, let us *be up and doing*—let us go forward, strong in the righteousness of our cause, to combat our great enemy Intemperance, always ready to take advantage, and determined, with the approbation of our Father in Heaven to contest more earnestly than heretofore the iniquitous Rum System.

Your Committee are happy to endorse very generally the able and elaborate Report of the G.W.P.

Respectfully submitted, in L., P. and F.

J. S. CARVER, Chairman.
JOHN P. TANTON.
BENJAMIN WHELAN.

Com. Room, G.D., Nov. 15, 1860.

THE
Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1860.

Debtor and Creditor.

These too characters sustain an important relation to each other. Out of this relationship, arises duty, especially that of the debtor to the creditor. He voluntarily places himself in a position in which he is bound to practice the principles of justice and integrity, as these relate to a particular individual. At his own desire, perhaps urgent request, the creditor has transferred to him certain commodities in confidence of future payment, and frequently with the expressed promise of the receiver. The too parties are thus bound together by the terms of a mutual engagement. Until the expiration of the specified time of payment, the debtor has no present duty to discharge to the creditor; but as soon as it arrives, he is immediately required to fulfil his part of the engagement. The principle of justice then demands that he should transfer to the debtor an equivalent for the articles which he formerly purchased, and thus perform the duty which he willingly undertook. To the thoughtful observer of daily occurrences, or to the individual somewhat acquainted with the proceedings at the Commissioners' Courts for the recovery of Small Debts, this duty of the debtor appears, in the case of many, to be discharged in a very indifferent manner, and frequently with the greatest reluctance. Intimidating language and legal processes, are often resorted to before the creditor can obtain that to which he has a perfect right, and which the debtor is under strong obligations cheerfully to give. The inquiry naturally arises, what is the cause of this neglect of duty? or what operates in the mind of the debtor, inducing him to act in such a dishonest manner? He must either be unacquainted with his duty, or be indifferent to its proper discharge. He certainly cannot be entirely ignorant of the claims which rest upon him. In this christian country all, with very rare exceptions, and some explanations, acknowledge the Holy Scriptures to be the rule of action. They profess to estimate human conduct by this standard, and to regulate their lives by its unerring directions. What information, then, do the Scriptures supply respecting the duty of creditors? In Rom. xiii. 8, 9, we read "Render therefore to all their dues" and "Owe no man anything;" also in 2 Cor. viii. 21, "Providing for honest things, not only in the sight of the Lord, but also in the sight of men." Here are plain directions and positive precepts. The rule of action is written in language which every one can understand. No ambiguity is discernible; none can possibly mistake the meaning of these expressions. The christian should be in debt to no man. He should punctually pay every one his due at the expiration of the specified time, if he does incur a debt. It only then properly becomes a debt. He should provide for living honestly, looking beforehand, and putting forth active efforts to secure the means of an honest subsistence, and be prepared to give every man his own. None can deny that punctual payment of debts, is a duty plainly revealed in the Scriptures, and binding upon every debtor. Since this duty is well known, and fully acknowledged, failure to perform it must arise principally from indifference to its discharge. The debtor knows what is right; but he will not do it. He prefers the breach of his promise to the claims of his creditor. He values his own pleasure and selfish sinful indulgence more highly than the rights of others, or the calls of duty. He appropriates to himself that which belongs to another, and this in contempt of the principles of honor and justice. To this grievous charge the debtor, of course, objects. He denies that he is influenced by selfish motives, or despises correct principles. He is unable to pay. His acknowledgement, however, just discovers, in most cases another feature of his character, which is equally disgraceful to himself. He confesses that he is a miserable driveller, making fair, plausible promises, without endeavoring adequately to fulfil them. He prefers his own ease to the integrity of his character, and the rights of his confiding but *beguiled* creditor.

The debtor who does not pay his debts, injures his neighbor. He commits a positive trespass on his property by taking it without paying "for value received." He lives at the expense of others, causing them suffering, perhaps privation and want. The golden rule requires him to do to others as he would have them do to him; but he transgresses this rule, and that not simply as regards his creditor's property, but also in reference to his person and character. He abuses his confidence reposed in him; he consults not his comfort; he promotes not his welfare. So far as he is concerned, he ruins his creditor's business; he reduces him to beggary. By neglecting to pay a just debt, he often entails, a long train of evils on others, involving them in the ruin of his creditor, as he compels him to be dishonest and destroys his reputation. His influence is exerted in causing stagnation of trade, ruin of business, and dishonesty in dealings. He is deteriorating the world instead of improving it. Let the debtor look at these legitimate results of his conduct before he flatters himself with the idea that he is causing no injury by breaking his promise to pay for value received. He may possibly imagine that he is wise and good, and may scorn the name dishonest; but at least he is exercising himself to have a conscience void of offence towards man. Acts, xxiv. 16.

Such a debtor also injures himself. He degrades himself in the eyes of his fellowmen. He destroys his character in the estimation of those who form their opinions in accordance with the principles of rectitude and the truths of Scripture. Engaged in the practice of dishonesty, he becomes more indifferent to all that is right and good, and lowers himself in the scale of morality and religion. The merchant in his ledger, the newspaper publisher in his subscription list, the mechanic in his account book, each possesses a catalogue of the names of those whose reputation has been damaged by their own neglect of obvious and acknowledged duty. They may be marked as not trustworthy. It is no difficult process for the various classes of creditors to descend a little below the surface and detect in almost every delinquent, the cause of dishonesty in the love of dishonest gain, in the indulgence of evil practices, or of a slothful disposition. Does the faithless debtor ever imagine that he is looked upon in this light, and his character estimated in such a manner by those whom he has taught by bitter experience to judge so harshly, he may think, respecting him, but yet fairly and on sufficient evidence? True, he may deny all these charges, but this avails little while his actions belie his words. The true test of character in such matters, is not what a man says, but what he does. The debtor cannot consistently object to the application of this test to himself; for he adopts it in estimating the conduct of others. He should, then, thoughtfully review his own conduct as to the manner in which he has discharged his duty to his creditor, and conceal not from himself the degraded position which he occupies if faithless and mean spirited. The only course by which the debtor can sustain the reputation of honesty is, by rendering to all their due, and by providing for honest things in the sight of men. He cannot by any forgetfulness or perversion of these Scripture precepts, save himself from the consequences of a breach of promise in a damaged reputation and disgraceful name. Honesty is not simply the best policy; but it is the only policy by which an individual can retain an honorable position in society, keep a conscience void of offence towards man, and perform the duty which his Creator requires him to discharge to his neighbor. No debtor who fails to fulfil his obligations to his creditor, particularly if it lies within his power, can be said to love his neighbor as himself—one of the first duties of a Christian.

Presbytery of Princetown.

This Presbytery met according to appointment in the Church at Lot 16, on Wednesday last the 5th inst. Rev. R. Laird preached from Deut. 31: 6, "Be ye strong and of good courage," &c. Mr M'Kinnon, Preacher of the Gospel, gave a verbal report of his missionary labors within the bounds of the Presbytery since its last meeting. The report was approved. Having received information from the Home Mission Board, that Mr M'Kinnon is left at the disposal of the Presbytery for the winter, he was appointed to preach at Lot 16 on the second Sabbath of December; at Lot 14, on the fourth; and at Lot 16 again on the last Sabbath of the month.

The Presbytery appointed its next meeting to be held in St. John's Church, New London, on the second Thursday of this month, the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m., with the view of endeavoring to effect an amicable adjustment of certain difficulties in that Congregation, expecting that several members of the former Free Church Presbytery will find it convenient to meet in conference with the Presbytery on that day. The attendance of the people is particularly and respectfully requested.—Com.

Supremacy of the Pope.

Having seen that the Supremacy claimed by the Pope is entirely destitute of scriptural authority, it remains to show how the system grew from small beginnings—by crafty assumptions supported by the most impudent forgeries on the one hand, and the most incautious concessions on the other.

Newman, the former leader of the Tractarians, now a Papist, fully yields the point that the Papacy as a system was unknown during the first centuries of Christianity, and that general councils and universal Bishops were then as yet unheard of; the reason he gives being that persecuting pagan imperial Rome rendered such a "development" impossible. This is perfectly true, and it is a complete commentary on what St. Paul says with reference to the hindrance to the manifestation of the mystery of iniquity in his day (2 Thess. ii. 6, 7.)

Let us now view this matter by the light of history; and we shall find that the early Bishops of Rome made no claim to preeminence; and when at length it began to be urged it was indignantly repelled by the Church at large.

The first instance we have to notice, is that of Clement Romanus, traditionally 4th Bishop of Rome—but the first of whom anything authoritative is now extant. He writes to the Church at Corinth which had applied to Rome for advice in the matter of their divisions, and especially their having deposed some of their Presbyters. Clement allowed that they had not exceeded their legal power, and that he had no authority over them; but he tries to persuade them to restore the deposed bishops. Far from claiming any consideration as the successor of Peter, he keeps himself out of sight, and speaks as the mouth of his Church. The commencement of his epistle offers a marked contrast to the wording of more recent missives from the same source:—"The Church of God dwelling at Rome to the Church of God dwelling at Corinth, called and sanctified by the Divine will through our Lord Jesus Christ, grace and peace be multiplied to you by Almighty God through our Lord Jesus Christ." Very little is known of the succeeding Bishops of Rome till we come to Pius I. (142—157) At this time Marcion had been excommunicated by the Church at Sinope, of which his father was Bishop. He fled to Rome and prayed to be admitted to communion. The reply was, "we cannot admit you without leave of your holy father, nor can we, as we are united in the same faith and the same sentiments, undo what our colleague your holy father has done."

The next Bishop, Anicetus, differed with Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna, as to the time for celebrating Easter. They could not convince each other, but each followed his own course,—the Pope did not command, nor did the Bishop obey.

In Victor (192—201) we find the first attempt of episcopal assumption. He attempted to force the Roman view of Easter on the Asiatic Churches, and excommunicated them for nonconformity; but the Christian world in general repudiated this proceeding, and made the excommunication null and void.

Stephen (255—257) made the attempt to excommunicate Cyprian and a Council of African Bishops, for refusing to adopt his views concerning the re baptizing of heretics; but this was also rendered ineffectual by the other churches of the time.

Firmilian, Bishop of Cesarea, (Cappadocia) writes to Cyprian in strong terms on the subject of this assumption. He says "I feel justly indignant at this inglorious folly of Stephen, who boasts of the seat of his bishopric, and contends that he occupies the "succession of Peter upon whom the foundations of the Church are laid"—while he himself is moved by no zeal against heresy.

Thus we find that in the first ages Rome put forth no claims for supremacy; and when the attempt began to be made, it was indignantly opposed by the rest of the Church.

The actual commencement of Roman supremacy takes its date from the conversion of Constantine; Christianity became the religion of the State; persecution by Pagans ceased, and regular ecclesiastical organization commenced. The Provinces around the most important cities of the empire became patriarchates, the Metropolitans of which, were the Bishops of these cities. Then were the patriarchates of Rome, Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria established. The dignity of these depended on the importance of the respective cities as the 4th General Council (Chalcedon 451) expressly declares. The rivalry between these patriarchates became confined to Rome and Constantinople when the others fell before the advance of the Saracens.

With the fall of the Western Empire, (476) Rome rapidly began to decline; and in order to maintain the dignity of the See, it became requisite to take a stand on other ground than the political importance of the City. This was effected by Leo I. (440) who substituted the authority of Peter—the Rock for the dignity of Rome. At the first General Council (Nice 325) called by Constantine, it was decreed that all ecclesiastical causes should be finally decided by the Provincial Synods. A small Provincial Council held at Sardica authorized the practice of [appealing to Rome; but this was repealed by the Council of Constantinople, (381) which confirmed the decree of Nice.

As a proof that the Council of Sardica was not regarded as authoritative, Pope Celestine (425) attempted to palm off its decrees as those of Nice, on a Council of African Bishops, in order to enforce his claim to the right of receiving appeals; but the imposture was detected in the time of the next Pope. This may be regarded as the commencement of the system of bolstering up the papal claims by fraud and forgery, which afterwards increased to an enormous extent. The success of these daring and barefaced imposture can only be accounted for by the ignorance of the period, and the consequent impossibility of detecting the fraud till too late to prevent its success.

Space forbids that we should enter on the subject of these documents at present, especially as an opportunity may occur of treating them more fully, and of exposing fraude in general.

The basis of the Pope's temporal power is the forged donation of Constantine, in which he concedes the city of Rome and all the Provinces of Italy, and the West as temporalities to the Bishop of Rome, he himself retaining all authority in the East, in these terms—"For this reason we have thought fit to transfer our authority and power to the Byzantine Provinces, to build a city in our name, and there establish our empire since, where the head of the Priests and the Christian religion ordained by the King of Heaven bears sway, there it is not right that an earthly emperor should have any power." To back this up, we have a fictitious account of a Council at Rome, under Sylvester, giving spiritual and temporal supremacy to the Pope. We have also the Clementine epistles and the decretals of Isidore, all forgeries working to the same end. These abound in literary and historical anachronisms. The Epistle of Clement announcing his advancement to the See of Rome, unlike the genuine epistle already quoted, speaks to some purpose, and the claim to supremacy based on the rockship of Peter is asserted in all its fulness. The letter is, moreover, addressed to James, who is known to have been seven years dead at the time.

The Isidorian decretals profess to be collections of the decrees of the early popes. Their composition, however, has been fixed at the middle of the ninth century. They carry with them their own internal evidence of fallacy, moreover, in the face of their pretended antiquity, of supremacy (granting them to be authentic for a moment). We find Gregory the Great in the sixth century, declaiming against the title of universal bishop which was given by the Emperor Maurice to the Patriarch of Constantinople. He compares it to the pride of Lucifer, and declares whoever assumed it to be the forerunner of Anti-christ; and as he himself renounced all claim to it, so he affirmed that none of his predecessors had ever aspired to it (Book vii. Ep. 69). Yet it was but a few years after when the same Maurice was put to death by order of Phocas. The latter in return for the recognition of his usurpation by Boniface III., conferred on him the title which since that time (606) has always been claimed by his successors.

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CARD.—The Rev D. Parnther avails himself of this opportunity to offer to the Ladies of the Congregation of St. Paul's, his grateful acknowledgement for the excellent and useful article presented to him; and, recognizing in it the expressions of their kindly feelings towards him, begs to assure them that their Gift is most highly appreciated, and as a token of their approbation will be proportionally prized.

Charlottetown December 6th 1860.

BIBLE WORK AMONG THE POOR.—We have just looked over the report of one of the females employed by the Bible Society of this city to visit the poor, with a view to supply those destitute of the Scripture with the food of life, and to communicate to the spiritually destitute the knowledge which, received, makes wise unto salvation. No one can read such reports as the one before us without being appalled at the destitution, vice and ignorance to be found in all parts of the city. The vice of intemperance has made great progress among us during the past four or five years, and as a result, families and individuals are found by city missionaries in a state of disgusting filth and the most utter destitution. Of course there are cases of extreme want and of sickness which such visitors most promptly relieve, and we understand that the benevolent will shortly be called upon to supply means to enable the "Bible Women" to relieve cases of necessity. But whilst all should do what they can to relieve suffering individuals, even those who have brought misery upon themselves, is it not also the duty of every person to use all means to discountenance drinking, and to secure the prohibition of the liquor traffic? We rejoice at the introduction of Female City Missionaries and trust the way may be opened for a large increase to the number of such; and if some of our Christian ladies would occasionally go round with these female workers, the results would be beneficial to those who are visited and to the visitors.—*Montreal Witness.*

RAPIDLY MOVING AMONG THE JEWS.—Within the last few weeks a pulpit has been erected in a West-end synagogue in London, and preaching is now gradually growing into use among them. An association has been formed in their own body for the purpose of promoting the religious education of their young people, and of spreading the knowledge of the Old Testament Scriptures, which has already issued a family edition in English, and is now engaged in bringing out an edition for general circulation at the lowest possible figure.

The Roman Catholic community has been startled, and the Protestant community surprised, by the course taken on Romish questions by *Brownson's Review*, an able Roman Catholic quarterly. Dr Brownson takes decided ground against the temporal power of the Pope, and in favor of the Italian revolution. He speaks out in the most fearless manner in behalf of liberal principles, and in condemnation of the despotism of his church over the minds and actions of its members. Of course he has excited the ire of his ecclesiastical superiors, and the wrathful censures of the Roman Catholic press. He still claims to be a good Catholic, and does not seem intimidated by the wrath of his assailants.—*Church Witness.*

MARRIED.

On the 2d instant, at Princetown, by the Rev. Robert Laird, Mr DAVID PICKERING, Lot 20, to RACHEL, youngest daughter of the late Mr John M'Kay, Princetown.

At the Bible Christian Mission House, on the 29th ult., by Mr G. Barber, Mr ROBERT CLEMENTS, to Miss ELIZABETH FORD, both of this City.

On Thursday, the 6th instant, by the Rev. J. Davies, Mr WILLIAM D. M'NEILL, of this City, to Miss MARGARET M'KIE, of West River.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. Donald Morrison, Mr DONALD ROSS, of Strathalbyn, to CHRISTIE ROSS, of Rustico.

DIED.

At Japan, on the 12th of July last, in the 23d year of his age, JOHN CODY, Esq., of New York, son of the late Patrick Cody, Esq., of this Island. He was esteemed in life, and is regretted in death by a large circle of friends.

At Dundee, Lot 55, on the 26th ultimo, Mr SAMUEL NICHOLSON, an old, respectable and respected inhabitant of that place; aged 69 years. A "Gaius" on the road, and an Israelite indeed in whom was no guile. His end was peace.

SHIPPING—PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

INWARDS.

Dec. 1—Sarah Jane, Hingley, Tatamagouche, boards.
2—Christiana, M'Neill, Halifax, goods. Woodbine, Robertson, do. do. Annie, LeBlanc, Boston, do. Mount Vernon, King, Halifax, bal.
4—Flirt, Chiverie, Pictou, coal. Mary Ann, Glawson, White Head, fish. Rae, M'Rae, Pictou, coal.
5—Star of the West, Evans, Pictou. Shiel, M'Donald, Pugwash, herrings.

OUTWARDS.

Dec. 1—Mayflower, Gerrior, Arichat, produce. Nimrod, Bolan, Boston, do. do. Estelle, Fraser, Newfd., oats.
3—Amelia Adelaide, LeBlanc, Arichat, bal. Albert Edward, Ogden, Bay Verte.
4—Alert, Bowdoin, barley. Ranger, Matstall, Tatamagouche, ballast. Annie, LeBlanc, Pictou, bal. Ben, M'Rae, do. do. Christiana, M'Neill, do. do. Brigt. Northern Light, Esdale, Barbadoes, produce. Brig Lizzie, M'Kinnon, Gloucester, G.B., oats.
5—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac. Schr. Jasper, Cox, St. John's, Nfld., produce. Saladin, Smith, Savannah, oats. Amelia, Gerrior, Halifax, produce. Benin, Sullivan, do. do.

PORT OF GEORGETOWN.

ENTERED.—Nov. 19—Glide, Steel, Pictou, coal. Palas, Reynolds, Pictou, do. Magnum, Reynolds, Halifax, goods. Margaret, Kennedy, Pictou, coal. Fleetwood, M'Donald, Gloucester, goods. Ariel, Rentz, Boston, do. Pioneer, M'Donald, do., do. Ann, Bourke, Halifax, goods. Shooting Star, Lane, Gloucester, ballast. Cove, Dolivar, Tremont, ballast.

CLEARED.—Nov. 16—A. Fifield, M'Innis, Halifax, produce. Victory, Hinian, do. do. Queen Bell, Stewart, Boston, do. Inglis, Hubert, Halifax, do. Panda, O'Neil, do. do. Ariel, M'Donald, Pictou, bal. Magnum, Reynolds, Halifax, produce. Dove, Elder, Crow Harbor, pro. Mary, Laundy, Boston, produce. Volant, Grant, do. do.

PORT OF BEDEQUE—SUMMERSIDE.

ENTERED.—Nov. 28—Steamer Princess Royal, Belmore, Shediac.
29—Schr. Dart, Kennedy, Shediac, lumber.
30—Hallowein, Lemer, Halifax, herring.
Dec. 2—Three Brothers, Cann, Cape Breton, do. Tenzer, Hurst, Halifax, goods.

CLEARED.—Nov. 28—Schr F. R. Goodman, Thomas, Richibucto, produce.
29—Steamer Princess Royal, Belmore, Shediac.
Dec. 1—Brigt Margaret, Cassidy, Boston, produce.
3—Schr Victoria, Doran, Halifax, produce. Brigt J. H. Harmon, Thomson, Liverpool, G. B., produce.

Memoranda.

A Brigt. from Boston, owned by Mr D. Reddin, with Goods for this Port, we learn is ashore at the entrance of the Gut of Canso, and is a total wreck.—*Isl.*

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS
JUST RECEIVED,
Per Schrs. "DASHAWAY" and "ROVER,"
FROM BOSTON!
300 BARRELS SUPERIOR FAMILY *FLOUR.*
100 barrels Baldwin and Russet *APPLES.*
75 half-chests finest 'English Breakfast' and Souchong TEAS,
110 boxes and half-boxes Almond and Valencia RAISINS,
200 half-drums Figs 10 boxes extra quality *CHEESE,*
100 boxes assorted Lozenges, 10 50-lb boxes mixed *CANDY,*
100 sides Sole Leather, 20 boxes Mould CANDLES,
20 boxes Soap, in 1lb bars 6 " first quality W. I. Coffee,
16 cases Ladies', Gent's, and Children's Boots and Shoes,
3 " 30-hour Gothic *CLOCKS,*
1 " 8-day do do
150 gross Friction Matches,
40 casks 10dy NAILS, 20 casks 4dy Nails,
75 coils *MANILLA CORDAGE,*
12 puncheons Muscovado *MOLASSES.*
All of which, together with a large Stock previously on hand, are offered to the public at LOW CASH PRICES, by
ISAAC C. HALL,
Queen Street.
Charlottetown, December 1, 1860.

IRONMONGERY.

BY THE "ISABEL" AND "GAZELLE," the Subscriber has received from England his Fall Supply, and having personally purchased this Stock on the best terms which Cash can command, he is prepared to sell Cheaper than ever, for ready money. The importation by these vessels comprises—
23 Cases and Casks assorted Hardware
1 Case Knives and Forks, from 8s 3d to 47s 6d doz.
1 " Saws in Cross Cut, Hand and Tenon
2 " Iron Bedsteads
3 Casks Hinges in butt, chest, T, S, HL, and book and cups
1 " Chain Traces and Ox Chains
1 " Cart Boxes
1 " Saucepans and Glue Pots
1 Crate Coal Scuttles
40 Bundles Sheet Iron
11 Boxes Tin
64 Bags Nails and Spikes
9 Bundles Steel, in Spring, Cast and Shoeing
84 Boxes Glass, from 8x10 to 27x30, cut to the and pattern
1 Bag Curled Hair
Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvils, and Vices
Shovels, Spades, Plough Moulds
Putnee Oils, Turpentine, Varnish, &c.

Groceries;

Tea, Coffee, Crushed and Brown Sugar, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Rice, Pepper, Mustard, Starch, Blue, Indigo, Carbonate Soda, Mixed Pickles, Spices, Candied Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel, &c., &c.

W. E. DAWSON.
Great George Street, Nov. 10, 1860.

Agents for the "Protestant."

The following persons have kindly consented to act as Agents for the "Protestant" in their respective localities:

Simon D. Fraser, Travelling Agent
Rev Henry Crawford, St. Peter's
Rev Robert S. Patterson, Bedeque
Mr Aitken, Georgetown
D. C. Ramsay, Fort Hill
William Rogerson, Crapaud
James Bearisto, Esq., Princetown
Rev Neil McKay, Murray Harbor
Daniel Fraser, Esq., Belfast
George McKay, Esq., Campbellton, N. E.
Charles A. Crosby, Park Corner
Patrick Brown, Hammerside
John McMillan, Esq., Woodville
Rev Allan Fraser, Cascumpec
Rev Alexander Minor, Brown's Creek
Donald M'Leod, Dundas

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO ARE INDEBTED to the Subscriber by note of hand or book account, are requested to make payment to him on or before the 22d instant; otherwise legal proceedings will be taken against them.
RICHARD WEEKS.
Southport, Dec. 1, 1860.

M. STEVENSON,
SHEET IRON AND TIN-PLATE WORKER,
KENT STREET,
(*Nearly opposite Dr. Johnson's Dispensary*),
CHARLOTTETOWN P. E. ISLAND.
M. S. Keeps always on hand an assortment in his line suited to the public want, of good material and workmanship. He will always attend promptly to orders, and warrant satisfaction. He respectfully solicits a share of public support. july7—ly

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, IRON, &c., &c., &c.

THE GREAT FALL STOCK HAS JUST arrived, and is now selling, at the usual reasonable prices at
J. H. TURNER & Co's.

Dress Department.
French Merines, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Tartans, Reps, Sardinian Cloths, Wineeys, Flounced Dresses, Spring Skirts, &c.

Shawl Department.
Wool, Tweed and Tartan Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Filled Paisley do., Mantles, Mantle Cloths, Waterproof Capes, &c.

Mourning Department.
Black Coburgs, Alpacas, Indiana Parramatta, Crapes, Crape Collars, &c.

Hosiery Department.
Ladies Cashmere, Cloth, Kid and Lined Gloves and Mitts; Woollen and Cloth Hose, Ladies' Drawers and Vests, Children's Socks, Wool Gauntlets, Sleeves, Caps, Rubber Boots and Shoes.

Fancy Department.
Ribbons, Trimmings, Scarfs, Lace, Collars, Sleeves, Hair Nets, French and English Flowers and Head Dresses, Dress Caps, Ladies' Felt Hats, Silks, Velvets, Plated Card Baskets, Fish Slices, &c., Sable Martin and other Furs.

Heavy Department.
Prints, Cottons, Ticks, Sheetings, Towelings, Warp, Flannels, Blankets, Horse do., 5 Bushel Bags, &c.

Furnishing Department.
Damasks, with wide Fringe, Tassels and Lace to match; Marions, Linen Damask, Table Covers, Floor Cloth, Draggets by yard or square; Room Papers, Carriage Lace.

Gentlemen's Department.
White and Colored Shirts, Flannel do., Under Vests and Drawers, Scarfs, Ties, Mufflers, Knitted Jackets, Gloves, Mitts, Socks, Beaver, Melton and Doeskin Cloths, &c., Umbrellas, Waterproof Coats.

Groceries.
Superior Black and Green TEA, Cloth Roasted Coffee, Sugar, Muscatel, Layer and Sultana Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Figs, Almonds, Spices, Fancy Soaps, Sperm and other Candles. The celebrated Dundee Marmalade, &c.

IRON, STEEL, SALT, ROPE, PIPES by box, &c.
British Dry Goods Store,
Great George-street, Oct. 20, 1860.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of STOVES, consisting of Cooking, Parlor and Box, of various sizes, patterns and prices, all of which must be sold Cheap.
J. S. CARVELL.
October 20. 3m.

Townships Nos. 9, 16, 22, and 61.

TENANTS ON THOSE TOWNSHIPS AND other persons indebted to the Right Honorable LAWRENCE SULLIVAN are hereby notified that the subscriber has—by Power of Attorney dated 20th April last—been appointed the Agent of the said Lawrence Sullivan, for the management and protection of the said Townships, and for the collection of all debts due to him. All persons, therefore, so indebted, are requested to make an early settlement of their Accounts at the office of the subscriber.
G. W. DESBRISAY.
Ch. Town, May 22.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS JAMES ROMANS, OF CHARLOTTETOWN, Merchant, by Deed of Assignment bearing date the 5th day of November, 1860, has duly assigned to us, for the benefit of his creditors in the manner therein specified, all his Stock in Trade, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Chattels, Debts and Effects; Now Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said JAMES ROMANS, by Bond, Note, Book Account or otherwise, to pay the amount of their respective debts to our lawfully authorized Agent, MR DAVID BLACKWOOD, at his office in Charlottetown, who alone is authorized to receive and give legal discharges for the same; and the several creditors of the said James Romans are hereby notified that the original Deed of Assignment, above mentioned, is duly recorded in the office of the Prothonotary, at Charlottetown, and that a copy thereof lies at the office of the said David Blackwood, at Charlottetown, and unless the said several creditors come in under, and signify to us, or our said Agent, at Charlottetown, their assent to the terms of the said Assignment within six months from their receipt of this notice, they will be excluded from all benefit to arise under the trusts of the said Assignment. Dated at Charlottetown, this 5th day of November, 1860.

EDWARD ALBRO,
JOSEPH WIER,
By D. BLACKWOOD, their Attorney
Charlottetown 17th Nov.—3i.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

GEORGE DOUGLAS,
Manufacturer and Importer of
FURNITURE & UPHOLSTERY,
OFFERS FOR SALE, AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES, a large and select assortment of Rich and Medium FURNITURE, comprising—Parlor suits of Mahogany and Black Walnut in Brocatell, rose, Chintz, Damask and Hair Cloth covers & Linsiges in Walnut and Mahogany; Dressing Room and Dining Room Chairs do., Chest and Wood seat Chairs of every description; Rocking and Office Chairs and Cushions, Desk Stools, Cane and Wood; Dining Tables, Breakfast Tables, wood and iron, large assortment; Extension Tables, Centre do., Side do., Leaf do., Sofas, Washstands, Stand do., Toilet Tables, Hat and Umbrella Stands, Whatnots & Étagères, Chamber suits, beautifully painted; Bureaus with marble tops and painted cases; Bedsteads, Palm leaf, Rosewood and Black window Cornices, Rattan, Tassels and Dog Spikes and Pin Glasses, Swing do., Looking do., Photo. all sizes and patterns Gilt and Rosewood Holding for Photos, Cover, Oval Frames and Ornaments, with Prince's Feathers, Wax Fruit, Grapes Side Lights for Halls, &c.
Particular attention given to furnishing Hospitals, Private Dwellings, with every thing that is usually kept in Furniture Stores.
Please call and examine my STOCK, it is the largest on the Island, all of which will be sold to suit the times.
Charlottetown, Great Street, near to the Market Square.
November 17, 1860.

J. & T. MORRIS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Flour, Provisions, &c.
Inquire directly from Steamer, off Pork and anchor, Charlottetown, November 7, 1860.