tors, but the gospel loosen the sinner's bands, proclaiming liberty to the captives, and opening of the prison doors to them that are bound. It says to the prisoners, "Go forth."

Nothing can prevent the accomplishment of the promise; but the execution of the threatening is prevented, when the sinner is enabled to fly for refuge to Jesus, the hope set before him.—*British Mess.*

### The Power to Believe the Gospel.

Many find themselves incapable so much as to receive the things that are freely given them of God?

The Gospel revealeth Christ as the author and finisher of faith, and assures us, that the time shall come, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God, and they that hear shall live.

The word of Christ is the rod of his strength which makes people willing in the day of his power. His words, they are spirit, and they are life; He quickens the dead, and calls things that be not, as though they were. He giveth power to the faint, and increaseth strength to them that have no might.

His word and his power are sometimes one and the same. He spoke the word, and it was done; He commanded, and it stood fast. Or rather, by his word He exerts almighty power. It is not by human ability or might, but by the Spirit of the Lord, that sinners believe.

THE
Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1860.

## Italy.

To Italy the eyes of the world are at present turned more than to any other country. Among all who make it their study to acquaint themselves with current events, this renowned land is a subject of earnest conversation. The philanthropists of the world had long sighed for her freedom. When at times the day of her emancipation seemed to dawn, their hopes rose; but, when her chains were again more firmly rivetted, their hearts were saddened. When the treaty of Villafranca was concluded, many thought that Louis Napoleon had only half done his work. Who could have anticipated the great results which have since followed? Who would have thought that one portion of Italy after another would have so speedily cast off its chains? Who would have imagined that one despot after another would have been shorn of his abused dominion, until the Sovereign of the Two Sicilies was driven from his throne, and the people called upon to determine by vote whether or not they will acknowledge Victor Emmanuel the Sovereign of 24,000,000 of subjects?

We have before us the King of Sardinia's proclamation to the people of Southern Italy. It is a noble document. It is quite characteristic of the man from whom it proceeds. It is bold, but candid. We make an extract or two:—"At a solemn moment in the national history, and in the destinies of the Italian people, I address myself to you, People of South Italy, who, after in my name having changed the existing state of things, send me deputations consisting of all ranks of Citizens, Magistrates, and Members of Municipal Councils, demanding to be established in order, to be gratified with liberty, and to be united to my kingdom. I wish to declare to you what ideas guides me, and what my conscience tells me should be the duties of one whom Providence has placed on an Italian throne." After adverting to the critical time at which he came to the throne, the noble example of his father who resigned his crown to save his own dignity and the liberty of his people, his death which more than ever bound up the destinies of his family with the Italian people, he goes on to state how he had governed Piedmont. "I strengthened liberty at a time that was but little propitious to liberty; and in acting thus, my desire was, that it should strike its roots deep in the manners of the nation, because I could not for a moment doubt that it was agreeable to my people. In the liberty of Piedmont, the inheritance which the far-seeing mind of my august father had left to all the people of Italy was religiously observed. Through freedom of election, the education of the people, great public works, free trade and commerce, I have endeavored to promote the prosperity of my people. Wishing to respect the Catholic religion, whilst leaving to others entire freedom of conscience, I have strengthened the civil authority, and resisted openly that obstinate and aggressive faction which sets itself up as the only friend and protector of thrones, but which under the name of God, seeks to rule kings, and to interpose between prince and people the barrier of its own intolerant passions."

Thus governed, Piedmont was like a city set upon a hill, like a light amid surrounding darkness, compared with the states around her. She could not but attract their notice, and excite in their inhabitants desires after the condition of a people so wisely and happily governed. They only waited a favorable opportunity to cast off their galling chains and achieve their freedom. That opportunity at length presented itself, and they hesitated not to embrace it. They did not by contentions among themselves lose the golden season. By a unity and harmony, by a regard for order, which their friends scarcely anticipated, and which has confounded their enemies, they have shown to the world that they were worthy of liberty. The States of Central Italy, by their adhesion to the kingdom of Victor Emmanuel, have widened his dominion; and now Southern Italy is about to follow their example.

To these things the King of Sardinia alludes in his proclamation, and then concludes as follows:—"People of South Italy, my troops are coming amongst you to consolidate order; I am not coming to impose my will upon you, but to ensure that yours be respected. You can manifest it freely. Providence which protects the just cause, will inspire the votes which you will cast into the urn. Whatever may be the gravity of events, I await with calmness the judgment of civilized Europe, and that of history, because I am conscious that I am fulfilling my duties as a king and as an Italian. In Europe, my policy, perhaps, will not be without use, by reconciling the progress of peoples with the stability of monarchs. In Italy, I know that I close the era of revolutions."

There is therefore the cheering prospect of civil liberty to Italy throughout its whole extent. Even Rome and Venetia are not without some hope. But there is a liberty of still greater value—that liberty wherewith Christ makes his people free—which Italy needs. This liberty is bestowed through the instrumentality of the Word of God.

"He is the freeman whom the truth makes free."

A nation cannot long retain its civil liberty where the Bible is not possessed and its truths known and respected. Hope for the future of Italy can only arise from the dissemination of evangelical truth amongst her population. We are happy, therefore, to learn that there are everywhere openings for the Bible and the gospel in that country, where they had been so long proscribed. Even in the streets of Naples the Scriptures have been openly exhibited for sale. The common people hear the heralds of salvation gladly, and the Bible is eagerly sought after in the greater part of Italy. As we know not how long this state of things may continue; as we cannot tell how soon some untoward event may close the door of entrance to the truth into Italy, ought we not to be active in making the best use of the golden opportunity for the regeneration of this long down-trodden country? Special contributions are in many parts of the Christian Church being made to purchase Bibles to send to Italy. Cannot we do something of this sort? Let us all pray earnestly that He, in whose hands the hearts of kings is, who rules, not only in the armies of heaven, but among the inhabitants of the earth, may so order events that Italy may not only be civilly but spiritually free.

## Noonday Prayer Meeting.

It affords us much pleasure to be enabled to announce that the Noonday Prayer Meeting in the lower room of Temperance Hall, which was discontinued during the summer months, has been resumed. The present arrangement is that the meeting, instead of being held daily, as formerly, will be held only on Tuesdays and Fridays, at the same hour as before—from 1 to 2 o'clock p.m. The first meeting was held on Tuesday last, and the attendance, considering the state of the weather, was encouraging. On Friday, we were gratified to see so many present, and we hope that the interest in it will gradually increase, until the attendance equals and even exceeds that of last winter. Surely there are but few of the loving disciples of Jesus in our city who cannot spare one hour two days in the week to meet with their brethren of every Protestant denomination, at the footstool of mercy to supplicate the blessing of the Most High on the efforts to convert a sin-stricken world.

The Prayer Meeting at 4 o'clock, p.m., on Sabbath, in the Infant School Room, should be borne in mind by those whose other duties on that day, do not prevent them from being present.

## Young Men's Christian Association and Literary Institute.

The friends of the above institution will notice the advertisement for its Tea-Meeting elsewhere. Social festivity, music, eloquence,—such is the bill of fare for the evening. All this in promotion of the objects of the body, in the replenishment of its funds, the cultivation of a catholic spirit, and a suitable opening for its winter course of lectures. This is the first experiment of the kind on which the Association has ventured. Let its friends conspire to make it a success. His Excellency the Governor and his Lady have kindly promised to favor the meeting with their presence in the course of the evening. This will at once testify their good will, and materially enhance the interests of the occasion.

The Bible Class of the Association, held on Tuesday nights, is now in full operation. Its meetings are well attended. Still there is room for more, who would receive a hearty welcome, and find their time profitably occupied.

## The Supremacy of the Pope.

The assumption of Supremacy by the Pope of Rome over the rest of Christendom, which, conjoined with the more recent claim of Infallibility, forms the true centre of vitality of the whole system, is rested as far as scripture is concerned on one single passage, Matthew xvi. 18 19, "And I say also unto thee that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. And I will give unto thee the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth, shall be bound in heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven." That these words contain no warrant for the assumption, is patent from the fact that no claim was based upon them till the idea was first struck out by Innocent I. at the common consent of the fifth century, and subsequently fully developed by Leo I.

It may be clearly shown that this much-vaunted text confers no supremacy whatever on Peter; it was never claimed by himself, nor yielded by the other apostles; nor has the bishop of Rome any claim to be the successor of Peter beyond what other bishops have, and even less than some.

The portion of the text on which special stress is laid, is, "Thou art Peter (*Petros*) and upon this rock (*Petras*) I will build my Church." It is to be noticed that though there is an etymological relation between the nouns, they are not the same; one is masculine the other feminine. *Petra* is the solid immovable rock—the sure foundation; *Petros* is the fragment—the stone. The name Cephas has the same signification in Syriac, and is also used indifferently for Peter.

The early fathers interpret the expression *Rock* mostly as denoting the faith of Peter on the confession of Christ he had just uttered.

Gregory Nyssen writes "He meaneth the confession of Christ, for he had said before, "Thou art the Christ the son of the living God."

Hilary—"This is that only blessed rock of Faith, that Peter had confessed with his mouth;" also "on this rock of Peter's confession is the building of the church."

Cyril—"This rock is nothing else but the strong and assured faith of the disciple."

Chrysostom—"Upon this rock, that is to say, upon that faith and that confession I will build my church."

Augustine—"Christ was the rock upon whose foundation Peter himself was also built;" also "Christ saith unto Peter I will not build myself on thee; but I will build thee on me."

Origen—"The rock is he whosoever is the disciple of Christ, and upon such a rock all ecclesiastical learning is built. If thou think that the whole church is built only upon Peter, what wilt thou say then of John, the son of the thunder, and of every of the apostles? Wilt thou dare say that the gates of hell shall not prevail only against Peter, or are the keys of the kingdom of heaven given only to Peter?"

These questions are sufficient to show how widely the teaching of the early church differs from the present dicta of Rome. But even granting that the expression "Rock" is to be referred individually to Peter, there is no point gained in favor of a supremacy even for Peter himself, far less for any self styled successor. If the church is to be considered at all as built upon Peter, it is only upon him as first stone laid, as he was the first disciple that Christ called; and as to the delivering of the keys of the kingdom of heaven, which is the only point of distinction between him and the other apostles, it was fulfilled in its being by his preaching that the kingdom of heaven was first opened to the Gentiles, when he baptised Cornelius, and by his pentecostal sermon that the first grand accession of converts was made to the church. This is the light in which Tertullian views the question. He says, "Christ did personally confer this honor on St. Peter, saying 'upon thee will I build my church;' so the event doth teach, the church was built on him, that is by him. He himself handseled the first key (*imbuit clavem.*")" It is evident that in this prerogative Peter cannot have a successor. The binding, and loosing, and confirming in heaven what is done on earth is no peculiar privilege of Peter, as the same words are spoken elsewhere (Matthew xviii 18) by Christ to all the apostles.

We have seen then four interpretations of the signification of the *Rock*, namely—

1. The confession of Peter—Gregory Nyssen, St. Hilary, St. Cyril.
2. Christ, —St. Augustine.
3. Peter, —Tertullian.
4. Every disciple of Christ—Origen.

Of these the three first have reason with them according to whether the Church is taken to signify the Gospel covenant, or dispensation, or the assembly of Christ's faithful people. In the latter case, the same fully applies to Peter, as he was unquestionably the first Christian disciple, and next to his Lord, the first preacher of Christianity. In the former case, the interpretation that the Rock is Christ, or the confession of Christ, which amounts to the same, is the most in accordance with the general tenor of Scripture. Of the view taken by Origen nothing need be said further than, if every Christian be the foundation, where is the building! In whatever way we look upon the question, we may be certain from Scripture of this one thing, that no supremacy whatever was conferred on Peter. The apostles themselves never looked on it in that light. They continued to the very last while our Lord was with them, disputing who should be greatest, and Salome makes a special application in favor of her sons. (Mark ix. 34. Luke xxii. 24, 27. Matthew xx. 21, 23.) Our Saviour never intended it, or he would have answered these questionings and applications that he had already decreed the post of honor to Peter.

Throughout the history of the Acts, we find the apostles acting and consulting in common, Peter occupying no post of pre-eminence; indeed when he is giving his account of the baptism of Cornelius he appears rather in the character of one defending himself against a charge. Paul expressly denies that any apostle had superiority or pre-eminence over himself (Galatians 2d chap); and he even withstood Peter where he appeared to be blamed. Papists perceiving how this must damage their cause, in this place (Gal. ii. 11,) in order to disguise the fact, have substituted for Peter the less familiar name of Cephas (Rhemish Testament.) In Acts xv, giving an account of the Council of Jerusalem, we find Peter giving his opinion without any authority over the rest; the precedence, if any whatever, would appear rather to be exercised by James (verses 19, 20.)

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## Religious Intelligence.

Death of the Rev. Dr. Twining.—It is with sincere regret that we record this morning the decease of the Rev. Dr Twining. He had been very ill for some months during the summer, but we had learned that his health was improving, and indeed it is about two weeks ago that we saw him taking a drive in his carriage round Point Pleasant. Dr. Twining was born in 1795 at Cornwallis, in this Province, and graduated in 1814 at King's College, Windsor. For the last 40 years he has been Chaplain to the forces in this Province, a longer period than any other Chaplain now living has served. In every department of life Dr Twining was universally esteemed.—*Halifax Colonist.*

Ordination.—On Wednesday, the 19th of September, the Presbytery of Pictou met at Tatamagouche, for the ordination of Mr Thomas Sedgwick, preacher of the Gospel to the pastoral charge of the congregation there. The solemn services of the day were commenced by the Rev. Robert Sedgwick, father of the young minister, who preached an eloquent and appropriate sermon from Matt. viii. 20, after which the Rev. James Watson mounted the steps and offered up the ordination prayer, at the close of which Mr S. received the right hand of fellowship from the members of members of Presbytery present. The Rev. David Roy gave the charge to the minister, and the Rev. James Thompson addressed the people. The congregation as they retired welcomed their newly ordained pastor in the usual manner. The day was fine, and the audience large and attentive.—*Missionary Register.*

The Rev. H. G. Guinness who, until recently, has declined to identify himself with any one religious denomination, has at last decided to join the Baptist body, and has been baptised by immersion. In view of this fact the *Visitor* expresses an earnest desire that Mr Guinness should visit St. John, in which we, who have long since experienced a wish for such a visit, do most heartily join. It will be as it ever has been, Mr Guinness's great desire to lead them to Christ. This is the cardinal matter—all others being infinitely subordinate. We have no doubt from what we have heard and seen and known of Mr Guinness, that he might very readily be induced to visit this city. He desires to preach the Gospel wherever there appears to be any Providential opening.—*Col. Presbyterian.*

Fruits of a Revival.—We are informed that on the 21st ult. twenty-two adult persons were baptized, and fifty-five were added to the communion of the church, at the Forks of Brandywine, of which the Rev. Dr J. N. C. Grier is pastor.—*Philadelphia Presbyterian.*

Death of an Indian Missionary.—The *Scottish Guardian* has received the intelligence of the sudden and unexpected death of the Rev. Dr Ewart, a distinguished missionary of the Free Church of Scotland at Calcutta. Details of the melancholy event had not come to hand.

A great movement has recently taken place among the Mormans out West, and a few weeks ago forty missionaries were commissioned to England and different parts of Europe, to preach the faith of Joe Smith, and bring across the Atlantic next year a new batch of convert emigrants.—*Ex. paper.*

The Pope's Irish Sympathizers.—A Meeting of the Romish clergy of Dublin, presided over by Archbishop Cullen, was held on Wednesday, to express their sympathy with the Pope, and to take measures for the restoration of the Irish brigade. The proceedings occupied several hours. The principal speaker was, as a matter of course, "his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin," (Dr Cullen), as the *Freeman* and *News* modestly, and with commendable respect for the law, describe him, and he harped with characteristic vigor and force, as well as effect, so far as his audience was concerned, upon the congenial old key, denouncing the British Government, Napoleon, Victor Emmanuel Cavour, Garibaldi, Protestantism in general &c., everything but the abuse of power in Central and Lower Italy which led to the present complications. Dr Cullen, after referring to the "weak old man," and prophesying his ultimate triumph over his enemies, concluded his wild harangue by glorifying the Emperor of Austria as a "noble minded" example of toleration.—*English paper.*

## Obituary.

Died at Pictou on the 30th ult, William Matheson Esq., in the 87th year of his age. The deceased was one of the oldest and best known residents of this County, indeed so well known was he throughout our church and beyond its bounds, for his large hearted benevolence, on behalf of every measure for the advancement of Christ's Kingdom, that any remarks we may make may be regarded rather as a tribute which it is grateful for survivors to pay to his memory, than as required to give publicity to his virtues.

The deceased was born in Londonderry, N. S. His father emigrated from Sutherlandshire in the well known ship Hector, which brought the first emigrants from Scotland to Pictou in the year 1773. Being unable to obtain a living in Pictou, he removed to Londonderry, and continued to reside there for some years. Here he surmounted the difficulties of a new settler, and had obtained some property when Dr. McGregor arrived at Pictou, and commenced preaching the Gospel to the Highlanders in the Gaelic language.—Mr Matheson could no longer content himself in Londonderry, and having sold his property, removed to Pictou that he might enjoy the gospel in his native tongue.

He settled at Rogers Hill, where he maintained a christian deportment to the end of his life. His family followed his footsteps. The subject of this notice thus enjoyed the benefit of a pious parental training, and early made a profession which he adorned by his conduct in all the relations of life.

By industry and prudence on his part, and the blessing of God, he succeeded in amassing what was considered for the country and the times a large fortune. And as Providence prospered him in his worldly circumstances, he religiously acted as a stewart of God, devoting largely of his property for religious purposes. Every measure for the advancement of religion at home or abroad, had his support. But the British and Foreign Bible Society was his especial favorite. From the first formation of an auxiliary society in this county, in the year 1813, he was a liberal contributor to its funds. For many years his regular contribution was £50 sterling, besides occasional donations, such as the same sum to the Jubilee fund of that institution. But the London Missionary Society, the London Tract Society, and other institutions shared largely of his benevolence, while the columns of the Register have frequently borne testimony to his liberality on behalf of the schemes of our church.—But much of his benevolence was never made public, nor will be until the day in which what is done in secret shall be made known upon the house-tops.

It was by his liberal contributions to the cause of God that Mr Matheson was best known, and will be chiefly remembered in the church. But in the immediate sphere in which he lived, he will be long remembered for his private virtues, for his kindness of heart, his love of good men, and his faithfulness as an office-bearer in the church. More than thirty years ago he was elected an elder in the congregation, an office in which his faithfulness was marked. Particularly were his visits valued at the bedsides of the dying and the afflicted. His sympathy with the suffering, the directness of his exhortations, and the earnestness of his prayers, rendered his visits alike acceptable and profitable.

As a lover of peace Mr M. greatly rejoiced in the Union between the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia and the Free Church of Nova Scotia. In the prospect of of it, many earnest and faithful prayers did he offer for its happy consummation, and for the blessing of God to rest upon it. The meeting for its celebration however, was destined to be his last appearance in public. Toward evening the tents became cold, but interested in the proceedings he could not remove till all was over. The result was that he was chilled and took cold, which resulted in a slight fever of a kind prevalent in Pictou at the time. This was subdued, but nature was exhausted and he gradually sank, in the possession of all his faculties, and calm confidence in his Saviour.

By his will, he has devoted the bulk of his property to religious purposes, in the following manner:—

£100 stg. for the London Foreign Missionary Society.
£20 stg. for the London Religious Tract Society.
£10 stg. for the Religious Tract Society in Ireland.
£40 currency for the French Canadian Missionary Society.
£200 stg. for the Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia.
£200 currency for the Home Mission of said Church.
£100 currency for assisting students of said Church in preparing for the ministry.

The British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Educational Board of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, are the residuary legatees; and it is stated that the sum to each of these institutions will be six or seven thousand pounds currency.—*Instructor.*

## GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

Council Office, Nov. 6.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, has been pleased to appoint Alexander Inglis, Esq., Professor in the Prince of Wales' College, in terms of the Act of the General Assembly, intituled "An Act to establish a College in Prince Edward Island, under the name and style of "The Prince of Wales' College," and to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned."

## MARRIED.

At Georgetown, on the 2d instant, by the Rev. R. T. Roach, Mr Robert Farquharson, St. Andrew's, to Caroline, young est daughter of Kemble Coffin, Esq., of Mount Stewart.

On the 4th, by the Rev R. T. Roach, B.A., at the Parsonage, Georgetown, Mr William Duncan, of Halifax, N.S., to Miss Catharine McDonald, of Georgetown.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev Thomas Duncan, Mr Robert Cook, of Charlottetown, to Miss Ann McGregor, of South Shore.

On the 6th instant, by the Rev John McCurdy, Mr William John Dean Lobban, to Lucy Ruth, daughter of Mr Chas. W. Brown, and granddaughter of the late Dudley Percy, Esq.—*Mir. Gleaner.*

## DIED,

At Lot 10, Prince County, on the 7th instant, after an illness of five months, characterized by Christian patience and resignation to the Divine will, Henry, eldest son of Mr James Henderson, in the 24th year of his age.

We long will grieve for thee;
And oft a painful void within each heart,
When in thy place thy form no more we see,
Will cause the tears to start.

Yet why should we repine?
'Tis for our good, afflictions here are given,
This truth will cheer, revealed by love divine,
We'll meet the lost in Heaven.

At Rann, Wood Island Road, of consumption, on Monday morning the 29th ult., after a severe and protracted illness, borne with exemplary patience, Mr John McRae, aged 29 years. He was esteemed in life and is regretted in death by a large circle of relatives and friends.

"Lord, teach thou us
Our end in mind to bear;
And so to count our days, that we
Our hearts may still apply
To learn thy wisdom and thy truth,
That we may live thereby."

At Halifax on Thursday the 8th inst., the Reverend John Thomas Twining, D. D., Chaplain to Her Majesty's Forces, aged sixty five years.

At Auckland, New Zealand, on the 12th of July last, Annabella Davies, the beloved wife of George W. Owen, Esq., aged 32 years. The deceased has left, besides a sorrowing husband, three children, and a large circle of relatives and friends in this Island, to mourn their loss.

At Lot 16, on the 27th October, Miss Barbara Campbell, in the 43d year of her age.

Suddenly, at Bedeque, on the 3d instant, Mr William Murray, senr., in the 91st year of his age. The deceased was one of the last of the Loyalists who came to Bedeque in 1784. He has left a large circle of relatives and friends to lament the loss of an affectionate parent and firm friend.

## SHIPPING—PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

INWARDS.

Nov. 9—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou.
10th—Brig, Glide, Talbot, Harbor Grace, N. F., herring. Bark Gazelle, Cameron, Liverpool, G. B., goods. Schr. Emma, Ainsworth, St. John's, N. F., herring, &c. Margaret Ann, LeBlanc, Arichat, bal. Str. Westmorland, Evans, Shediac.
12th—Schr Martha Maria, Clark, Boston goods. Str. Westmorland, Evans, Pictou.

OUTWARDS.

Nov 8—Schr Three Sisters, Quinn, Pictou, bal. Native, Reynolds, do, do Romp, Swain, Shediac, produce. Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac.
9th—Franklin, Mayers, Halifax, produce.
10th—Brigt Maid of Erin, Able, St John's, N. F., produce. Schr Margaret Ann, LeBlanc, Philadelphia, produce. Brigt Napoleon the III., Marmand, Pictou, bal, Schr Glide, Talbot, Richibucto, herring. Brigt Presto, Welsh, St John's, N. F., produce Charles, Davies, Pictou, produce. Alert, White, St John's, N. F., produce.
12th—Str. Westmorland, Evans, Pictou. Schr. Lady Mulgrave, Marmand, Arichat, bal. Speedwell, Mason, do., Mary Louisa, Bourgeous, Magdalen Islands, goods. Argyle, Lang, Boston, produce.
13th—Susan E., LeCorne, Plymouth, produce. Str. Westmoland, Evans Shediac.

### Memoranda.

The Brig *Edward Bilton*, Robert Pearson, Master, from Shediac, laden with deals, and bound for Europe, was driven on shore, at Campbellton, Lot 4, near the West Cape, of this Island in the gale of Thursday, the 8th instant, and is a total wreck. She is advertised for sale, for the benefit of all concerned, on Monday next, the 19th instant.

The brig *Ann Merritt*, of Pictou, on her voyage from Boston to Pictou, struck a ledge off Arichat on the night of the 5th and sunk in 14 fathoms of water. Crew all saved.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
(For the benefit of all concerned.)

MR DAVID LAWSON WILL SELL by Auction, on Friday the 23d instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the

Hull of the Schooner "Mary Joice,"

of the burthen of about 60 tons, (Fleming, late Master), where she now lies stranded on Stanhope Beach—together with the SAILS, RIGGING, and all other Materials.

*Also,*

Will be Sold, at same time and place, the CARGO of the said Vessel, consisting of 200 Brls *LABRADOR HERRINGS.*
Terms Cash.

J. S. CARVELL, Broker.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
16th November, 1860. RW&Elin

[*Patronized by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and Mrs Dundas.*]

Young Men's Christian Association and Literary Institute.

THE COURSE OF LECTURES OF THE above Association for the ensuing season will be inaugurated by a Public Tea, to be held at the Temperance Hall on Thursday the 29th instant, the proceeds of which will be appropriated in aid of the funds of the Institution. After Tea, several Protestant Ministers of the City, and other Gentlemen will deliver appropriate addresses; and at intervals there will be music suitable to the occasion.

Tea on the Table at 6 o'clock, p.m.

Tickets at 1s 6d each may be had from the members of the Managing Committee—Messrs. Wm. Heard, C. Palmer, J. W. Morrison, J. DesBrisay, D. Laird, W. E Dawson, J. Knight, and Thos. DesBrisay; from the Secretary, at G. T. Hazard's Bookstore, or at the Door.

Admission after Tea, 9d

By Order,
J. DAVIS, Secretary.

Charlottetown, Nov. 3, 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—

22 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, H, HL, and hook and eye
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
8 Bundles Steel, in Spring, Cast and Shoeing
94 Boxes Glass, from 8x10 to 27x36, cut to size and pattern
1 Bag Curled Hair
Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvils, and Vices
Spades, Shovels, Plough Metals
Paints, 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. 12, 1860 tf

FOR SALE,

A SECOND-HAND MELODEON, VERY CHEAP.

MARK BUTCHER.

King's Square, Nov. 17. 1m

NOTICE!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN empowered to collect the Debts due to the Estate of Charles McNutt, late of Charlottetown, Merchant, deceased—hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment to him at his Office, DesBrisay's Buildings.

BENJ. DESBRISAY.

Charlottetown, November 17th, 1860.

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 Modern FURNITURE, comprising—Parlor suits of Mahogany and Black Walnut in Brocatell rops, Chully, Damasks and [illegible] Sofas & Lounges in Walnut and Mahogany; Dra[illegible] and Dining Room Chairs do., Cane and Wood seat C[illegible] every description; Rotary and Office Chairs and Cushions, [illegible] Stools, Cane and Wood: Children's Chairs do., Bedsteads, wood and iron, large assortment; Extension Tables, Centre do., Side do., Leaf do., Sinks, Washstands, Towel do., Toilet Tables, Hat and Umbrella Stands, Whatnots & Teapoys, Chamber setts, beautifully painted; Bureaus with marble tops, and painted ones; Mattresses, Palm leaf, Excelsior and Hair; window Cornices, Rollers, Tassels and Cords, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Swing do., Looking do., Plates, all sizes and qualities; Gilt and Rosewood Molding for Picture Frames, Oval Frames and Ornamental, with Prince's Feather, Window Blinds, Crayon Side Lights for Halls, &c.

Particular attention given to furnishing Hotels and Private Dwellings, with every thing that is usually kept in Furniture Stores.

Please call and examine my STOCK, it being the largest on the Island, all of which will be sold to suit the times.

Charlottetown, Kent Street, next to Hon. G. Coles,
November 17, 1860. 8i

NOTICE.

WHEREAS JAMES ROMANS, OF CHARLOTTETOWN, Merchant, by Deed of Assignment bearing date this 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 authorised Agent, MR DAVID BLACKWOOD, at his office in Charlottetown, who signs is authorised 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 raise under the trusts of the said Assignment. Dated at Charlottetown, this 5th day of November, 1860.

EDWARD ALBRO,
JOSEPH WIER,
By B. BLACKWOOD, their Attorney

Charlottetown 17th Nov.—3i.

LONDON FANCY GOODS, FURS,
CARPETS, &c. &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER, RELYING ON the support of his Country friends and customers, begs leave to inform them that he has received by the Brig *Meridian* direct from the great City of Fashion—

Sixteen Cases Fancy Goods, & Six Bales Carpets and Oil Cloths,

Together with Sixteen Packages of GROCERIES, of the best description,—which he offers with the former large stock on hand at prices as low as inferior goods are sold at in other establishments.

BUT FOR CASH ONLY.

The remainder of his Stock comprising Ironmongery, Earthenware, Brown cottons and other heavy goods, are hourly expected by the ship *Gazelle*, from Liverpool.

BENJ. DAVIES,
*CHEAPSIDE, QUEEN SQUARE.*
Nov. 10, 1860. 1E&RW-2i

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED per Ship "Isabel," direct from England, his usual supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

which he offers on very reasonable terms for Cash.

JOHN HIGGINS.

Great George-street, Oct 20, 1860. 3m

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 Merinos, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Tartans, Ripe, Sardinian Cloths, Winceys, 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 Cobourgs, Alpacas, Indiana Paramatta, 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; Moreens, Linen Damask, Table Covers, Floor Cloth, Drugget; 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, fresh 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.

"*Multi Societate Tutiores.*"

ALLIANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.

Capital £5,000,000 Stg.

THE SUBSCRIBER, AS THE AGENT of the above Company, still continues to take risks in the

LIFE DEPARTMENT,

and will be happy to furnish Persons with TABLES OF PREIUMS for Life Assurance in various forms. These Tables indicate that this Company insure life at very moderate rates, and the Subscriber would earnestly invite all persons having fixed incomes, living or large families, being about to enter into business engagements, or how otherwise in making provision for the future, to call at his Office, obtain the necessary information, and effect an Insurance on their lives.

Office hours are from 10 a.m. until 3 o'clock p.m.

The Subscriber can also be consulted at his Chambers upon the various branches of his profession.

CHARLES YOUNG.

Charlottetown, Oct. 27, 1860. 3m