Choice Sentiments.

The day of the Lord is at hand, and then all men shall appear and be manifested as they really are: there shall be no borrowed colors in that day; men borrow the lustre of Christianity, but how many counterfeit masks will be burned in the day of God!

How many do I see who are sowing only to the flesh—alas! what a crop will that be.

I find this world, now that I have looked upon it at both sides, is but the fool's idol. O Lord, let it not be the nest that my soul buildeth in. This world, in its gain and glory, is but the great and notable deceiver, by which the sons of men have been beguiled these five thousand years.

Build your nest upon no tree here in the enemy's country, for God hath sold the forest to Death: and every tree upon which we would rest is ready to be cut down, to the end we may flee and mount up and build our hopes on high, where death and judgment cannot come!

This body of sin and corruption embitters and poisons our enjoyments. Oh! that I were where I shall sin no more. Who of the children of God have not cause to say, that they are weary of this vain life, and that they long to go home and enjoy rest. Glad may their souls be, that are safe over the water; Christ having paid their passage.

I know no obligation the saints have to this world, seeing we fare but upon the smoke of it. Oh! then let us pull up the stakes of our tent, and be moving towards our true home, for here we have no continuing city. Only let us not grow weary; the miles to that land are every day growing fewer and shorter.

Why are not our thoughts more frequently than they are upon our country? Heaven casteth a sweet perfume afar off to those who have spiritual senses.

Whatever creature you find to have no savour of Christ, let it have no more relish for you than the white of an egg.

Take heed, my friend; sinning against light will put out your candle, and stupify your conscience, and bring upon it less feeling and sense of guiltiness: and when that is done, the Devil is like a mad horse that hath broken the bridle, and runneth away with his rider whither he listeth.

THE

Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1860.

Italy in Transition.

As each successive British Mail arrives, some new and important advance of the great Italian liberator is proclaimed. So accustomed have we become to expect some such advance, that should one arrival report Italian matters in *statu quo*, general disappointment is clearly manifested. Take, for example, a retrospect of the past few months. From the cessation of that gigantic butchery which eventuated in the liberation of Lombardy from Hapsburg tyranny, and parcelled out the fairest territories of Victor Emmanuel to France, Italy showed unmistakable evidence of a determination to be free. For awhile, the only question was, where could the man be found equal to conduct the mighty struggle? The terms of non-intervention in Italian affairs, bound the sympathising nationalities to merely moral aid. The only constitutional Monarchy of which fair Italy can boast, was so indebted to its powerful neighbor, Imperial France,—which in its turn, was so spiritually bound to Rome, as to shrink from disturbance of the misnamed Holy See,—that material aid from that quarter was out of the question. There was a man, however, and only one, to whom not Italy alone, but the world looked with supplicating eyes,—a man, whose eventful antecedents, even at that time, had given him a name, and marked him the possessor of gigantic intellect, equal to the conception of great ideas, coupled with an iron will ready for their successful execution,—but, as yet, the name of Garibaldi had attained comparatively little more than a feather's weight. Providence, however, had all along been moved by the sigh, and tear, and groan of Italia's twice-enslaved; and while yet these mighty motive powers ascended, almost hopelessly, to God, He in his own good way was perfecting an agency for the deliverance of this people; in the fullness of time, we find that agency thrust forward to his work, directed,—though, as in the case of Medo-Persian Cyrus, that direction unperceived and unacknowledged,—by him who of old declared, of another people, "I have heard their groans, and have come down to deliver them." And now, in a comparatively brief period, the Bourbon tyrant that so lately ruled in Naples, hurled from his throne, has sought and obtained a shelter from the indignation of his outraged subjects, in Seville, a place of some celebrity in old Castile, the territory of his Bourbon cousin—Isabella II. So hopeless had his cause become, that, as soon as it was ascertained that Garibaldi had set foot on the mainland,—having established a provisional Government in the Two Sicilies,—a ship was waiting in the Bay of Naples, to bear His Majesty *forever* from a people whom he had despised and oppressed, and who now, in turn, rejected him,—another lesson to all who abuse their sovereignty by oppressing their subjects. As young Bomba left his Capital, Garibaldi's advance entered. The people were awaiting his arival, and hailed him with enthusiastic delight. The latest telegrams announce that the Dictator has transferred the Neapolitan army and navy to His Sardinian Majesty, and both arms appear quite satisfied with the change. View this invasion of Naples as we may, the result must convince the world that the state of public feeling in that country actually demanded a change, the people having grown weary of the continued vice and tyranny of their ruler,—or no invader, without powerful force in material and men, could have succeeded, as Garibaldi has done, and that almost without bloodshed, in revolutionizing a nation, and causing the national army and marine to fight his battles. The following paragraph will give some idea of popular feeling in Italy at the present time. These mottoes are ominous, and portend more than child's play:—

The entrance of Garibaldi into Naples was celebrated at Milan in the most enthusiastic manner. The whole city was illuminated and decorated with flags. The very name of the Dictator inspires electric enthusiasm. A number of illuminated drums, fixed on long poles, were carried through the streets. These drums bore significant inscriptions, as follows: "To Rome"—"To Venice"—"Rome the capital." Most cities of Italy celebrated the annexation of Naples.

So the end is not yet,—but, if "coming events cast their shadows before," surely the end is morally certain from the present stand-point. And what of all this? Why, sunny Italy is being disenthralled from gross misgovernment, and, gathered into one, its hitherto divided and despoiled communities are to be grouped under the mild sway of a constitutional monarch, whom united Italy has honored with its choice. But, more than all this, and of greater because of eternal import, the great "I am" has thus brought about his beneficent design in having the Gospel fully proclaimed to those to whom it has so long been denied. The pure light, banished for ages to the Vaudois valleys, is, after a lapse of centuries, again permitted to burst forth in all its pristine blessedness; and the noble people, so long pope and priest ridden, will, now that the shackles are removed, assert their undoubted right to worship God every man according to the dictates of his own conscience. Protestant Christendom, long awaiting the opportunity, will bless the land, so long deluged with the blood of martyrs, with the pure word of God, bearing guidance, joy and salvation to all who yield to its providentially preserved Vaudois,—has their light been Italia's past, for the benefit of themselves alone? By no means; we find in them native Italian Missionaries, ready for the Master's work,—ready, at the word, to go forth, in the strength of Omnipotence, to evangelize their much loved Italy.—Blessed work, ye honored heroes! may the Lord of Hosts go with you and succeed your pious efforts, until the prayers of God's people shall be fully answered in Italy's behalf, when, doubly free, she shall assume her proper place among the nations of the earth, and that righteousness which exalteth a nation be her glorious badge.

The Union.

The long desired and fervently prayed-for Union of the Presbyterian Church and the Free Church of Nova Scotia, has at length been consummated. These churches, as separate bodies, have ceased to exist, and their names now belong only to the past. They twain have become one, which has been denominated "The Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of British North America." The 4th of October, 1860, the day on which this event occurred, will be ever memorable in the ecclesiastical history of these Colonies. That it will be memorable for good, may be questioned by some—yea, we know that there are those holding high positions in sister churches who sneer at the alliance just formed, from what motives we leave the Searcher of hearts to judge; still, if we are in a position to give an unbiased opinion, we think that every true christian of whatever denomination, must rejoice that one of the breaches of Protestantism has been healed, and look upon the Union as one of the fruits of the growing desire among the followers of Jesus, which has been stimulated by the recent revivals, to be visibly as well as in reality one fold having one shepherd.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia met, according to adjournment in June last, in Prince Street Church, Pictou, N. S., on Wednesday last the 3d instant at 11 o'clock, a.m. The Moderator, Rev. Mr Murdoch, preached a discourse founded on Zech. iv. 6., last clause—"Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts." After some introductory remarks respecting the re-building of the temple at Jerusalem, he considered the words of the text as applicable to the state of the Church of Christ in the present day. They contain a statement of what the Church is dependent on for its existence, continuance, and prosperity; and also on what it is not dependent. It is not dependent on the might of man. Observe, first, in illustration of this statement, that the Church of Christ does not exist upon earth by human sufferance or permission. Secondly, that the Church does not depend for its existence upon the wisdom of legislative enactment. Nor, thirdly, does it depend upon the wisdom, learning, or eloquence of its friends. All these, when sanctified, may be, and are useful. Inquire now, upon what is the Church dependent? "By my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts." Its beginning, its progress, its consummation, are all effected by the Spirit of the Lord of Hosts. From the whole subject, learn the necessity of continual reliance upon the Spirit of Christ, the need of earnest prayer for the abundant outpouring of his Spirit, and the security that the work will be accomplished.

After concluding the service, the Moderator constituted the Synod by prayer. The Roll was then called and the names of new members added to it. Other routine business was transacted. A sederunt was held in the evening at 7½ o'clock, and another on Thursday morning at 9½ o'clock, during which the several Boards submitted their Reports which were adopted. On Thursday morning, the final minute of the Synod declaring its purpose to unite with the Free Synod, having been read and agreed to, the Court adjourned at 15 minutes before 11 o'clock, and forming in order of procession with the Moderator at their head, walked to the tents erected for the celebration of the Union on the hill in rear of the town.

The Synod of the Free Church of Nova Scotia met in Knox's Church, Pictou, also on Wednesday the 3d inst. Public worship commenced about 12 o'clock. The Moderator, Rev. W. G. Forbes, preached from Acts i. 8—last clause—"And ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth." The Synod was then constituted, and the Roll made up. A case of appeal from the Minister or Session of Brown's Creek, P. E. Island, was taken up, considered and dismissed. At the evening sitting, a memorial was read from the Presbytery of Victoria, praying that the Congregation of Whycocomah be disjoined from the Presbytery of Richmond, and be connected with the former. A discussion ensued, during which it was elicited that one of the reasons for presenting the memorial was, that the Rev. John Gunn of the Presbytery of Victoria had informed the Presbytery of his intention to stand aloof from the union, the consequence of which would be that that Presbytery could seldom sit on account of the great distance from the place of meeting of one of its members. The memorial was withdrawn, it being understood that the united body would define anew the bounds of Presbyteries.

The Rev. Professor King entered into an explanation respecting a statement said to be made by him in a speech before the Free Church General Assembly of Scotland, at its last meeting. The statement in question was to the effect that some of the Kirk Ministers in Nova Scotia had said to him in conversation that they would not belong to the Church of Scotland if at Home, but here, where there was no patronage, they felt no difficulty in maintaining their position. The statement, he explained, was a mis-report of the Edinburgh *Witness*. What he said, was not in regard to the ministers, but the people. He had remarked that in his intercourse with them, he had not met with any who defended the Church of Scotland throughout, but who said they felt nothing in the way of being connected with her in Nova Scotia where patronage did not exist.

Rev. Mr M'Knight, from the Joint Committee on Union, and from the Commission appointed to examine into the state of Lochaber Congregation, read reports, which were agreed to.

The Synod met on the following morning, and after agreeing to the final minute, adjourned at precisely ¼ to 11 o'clock, and walked in procession to the place appointed for the Union.

The Excursionists, about 45 in number, who crossed in the Steamer *Westmorland* from Charlottetown to attend the union celebration had a very pleasant passage. The winds blew gently, and the sun shone dimly through the thickening haze which portended the coming storm. On Tuesday morning the rain descended in torrents, and continued falling the greater part of the day. The weather on Wednesday was also disagreeable. Thus the clergymen and those who had to come from distant parts of Nova Scotia to attend the meetings of the Synods, or be present simply at the union celebration were less fortunate than their Island brethren, who were during these two days comfortably seated by the cheerful fires in the well furnished apartments of the kind and hospitable people of Pictou. Thursday morning, however, was different. The dark clouds had dispersed, the atmosphere was still, and the sun shone brightly upon the hills and dales of Acadia. Providence seemed to be propitious, and we, forgetting that the event of the day was not to be the visit of an earthly Prince, expected to see the whole town in a bustle at an early hour. But to our astonishment as late as 10 o'clock a.m. scarcely an individual was to be seen in the upper streets, except a few clergymen wending their way to either of the churches where the Free Church Synod and the Presbyterian Synod of Nova Scotia were to meet for the last time. But hardly had the bell of Prince Street Church began to ring—the signal for each of the Synods to adjourn and leave its place of meeting for the Union tabernacle—than the whole place seemed suddenly to burst into life, and not only the Synods, but hundreds of country people who had been pouring into the lower part of the town all the morning, and numbers of the townspeople, might be seen walking up the hill towards the tents. All moved silently along, and we doubt not with similar feelings to those of the Children of Israel as they ascended Mount Moriah on the great feast days to worship in the Temple. As we approached the tents we observed that over one floated a blue banner on which was inscribed the words "FOR CHRIST'S CROWN AND COVENANT," and over the other a white flag, with the motto "THAT THEY ALL MAY BE ONE." When we entered, we found the space inside all seated; and on one side, where the two tents were connected, an inclined platform on which the members of the Free Church Synod,—who arrived first, Knox's Church being nearer the tent than the other,—were being seated on alternate benches. In a few minutes the Presbyterian Synod entered, the members of which were seated on the alternate vacant benches on the platform. In an open space between the two rows of seats occupied by the members of the Synods, sat the Moderators side by side, and near them the two Synod clerks. In about fifteen minutes after the processions entered, the tent, said to be capable of accommodating three thousand persons, was respectably filled.

The proceedings commenced by Rev. J. L. Murdoch, senior Moderator, reading the 100th Psalm, long metre, which was sung by the whole assemblage standing. After singing, the Rev. Mr Murdoch called for the last minute of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, which was read by the Clerk of the Synod, Rev. P. G. M'Gregor. The Rev. W. G. Forbes, Moderator of the Free Synod, called for the reading of the last minute of that body, which was done by the clerk, Rev. Mr Duff. The Rolls of the Synods were then successively called by the respective clerks, from which it appeared that about forty ministers belonged to the Presbyterian Synod, and about thirty-five to the Free Synod, all of whom except some six or seven were present, besides a large number of elders. After the reading of the Basis of Union, during which the members of both Synods stood, it was signed by the two Moderators in the name of their respective churches. The Moderators then successively declared their respective Synods now merged, and in future to be known as The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of British North America—and entitled to all the authority, rights and privileges which these separately enjoyed. The Moderators next gave to each other the right hand of Fellowship, and their example was followed by all the other members of the now united Body. While this was being done, the Choir struck up and sang the first verse of the 133d Psalm—

"Behold, how good a thing it is,
And how becoming well,
Together such as brethren are
In unity to dwell."

The Rev. Mr Murdoch then moved, and Rev. Mr Forbes seconded, that Rev. Professor King be Moderator of the Synod. The question being put by Mr Murdoch, was carried by acclamation. The Moderator having been conducted to his seat, then constituted the Synod by prayer. The Rev. Mr Duff, and Rev. P. G. M'Gregor, were elected clerks of the Synod, after which the Rev. Mr M'Gillavry gave out a portion of the 147th Psalm. When this was sung, he read a part of the 37th chapter of Ezekiel commencing at the 15th verse. "The word of the Lord came again unto me saying, moreover, thou son of man, take thee one stick, and write upon it, for Judah, and for the children of Israel his companions; then take another stick, and write upon it, for Joseph, the stick of Ephraim, and for all the house of Israel his companions; and join them one to another into one stick, and they shall become one in thine hand," &c. He also read a portion of the Gospel by John, chap. xvii., from 9th verse, after which Rev. Mr Roy led the devotions of the assemblage. The Moderator, Rev. Professor King then addressed the audience; but a digest of his speech, as well as further remarks on the subsequent proceedings of the day, we must defer till next week. Suffice it to say for the present, that the whole arrangements for the celebration were admirable, and that no person, we think, who was an eye, and an ear witness on the occasion, could fail to pleased with what he saw and heard; and if possessed of the Spirit of Christ, could refrain from returning thanks to God, that in part the prayer of our Saviour has been answered "that they all may be one."

We have been requested to intimate to the members and adherents of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces in and around Charlottetown, that a Synodical Committee of that Church, and the Presbytery of Charlottetown will meet in what was formerly called the Free Church of this City on Tuesday next at 11 o'clock, to take into consideration matters of importance affecting their interests. It is hoped that as many of them as possible will make it convenient to attend.

Owing to bereavement in the Pastor's family, no Service will be held in St. James's Church (Kirk) to-morrow.

Young Men's Christian Association and Literary Institute.

IMPORTANT NOTICES.

1. The Executive Committee of the Association and Institute, will meet next Monday afternoon, the 8th instant, at four o'clock in the Infant School Room.

2. The Bible Class connected with the above body will be re-opened on Tuesday evening next, the 9th inst., at eight o'clock.

It will be seen from the above, that the Association is moving again. The Bible Class, after a recess of a few weeks, is to be forthwith resumed. The Committee is summoned among other matters, to arrange as heretofore, for a series of lectures in the approaching winter.

J. DAVIS, Secretary.

October 6, 1860.

Traitorism in the Church of England.

The *Union* paper of last Friday contains a speech delivered by the Rev. P. G. Lee, at the annual synod of the "Diocese of Aberdeen," on the 8th inst. An extract from that speech contains a corroboration of what is stated in the address to the Archbishop of Canterbury, given elsewhere. On this occasion he appeared officially for Mr Cheyne, and is thus reported in the Puseyite organ:

Mr Lee then referred to the case against Archdeacon Denison. Though *apparently* successful for a while yet the *moral soundness* of the people of England made them reprobate the underhanded course of the prosecutors, and declare *against narrowing the limits of communion*. Then *three hundred and sixty clergymen of the Church of England* have signed an address of sympathy to Mr Cheyne, committing themselves to his doctrine. If that is a fact, surely it is clear there is a *lesser circle* in which we may walk here than there is in the Church of England."

That is to say, heresies condemned in the strongest possible manner by ecclesiastical courts in Scotland are tolerated in the church of England. Mr Lee has falsely stated the case, and he knows it; but the fact remains, that traitorism is tolerated in the Church of England.—*Ex. paper.*

Religious Intelligence.

James M'Callum acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, viz.:—

Rev. R. Laird, from the Presbyterian Congregation of Lots 13 and 14:			
For Foreign Missions,	£7	8	10½
Bible Society,	2	0	0
Per Rev. H. Crawford, from Bay Fortune,			
Foreign Mission,	£1	3	0
Home Mission Do.,	1	5	3
Seminary,	0	7	6

Brackley Point, Oct. 5, 1860.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE SABBATH.—The Quebec correspondent of the *Scottish Guardian* in a recent letter to that paper, in noticing the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Newcastle, and their visit to America, says:—"The Prince, I regret to say, has not the most Puritan notions of Sabbath observance. In New Brunswick he engaged in sailing, here he drove about and amused himself during the afternoon. It is a pity that a Crown Minister like the Duke of Newcastle should countenance any thing like loose behaviour in the Prince. The influence of his example will prove very pernicious to persons in inferior station."

PAPAL DESPAIR.—The London *Weekly Register* (a Roman Catholic organ) is informed from Paris, by a correspondent who "has had an interview with General Guyon," (lately in command of the French garrison in the Eternal City), that the General openly "despairs of any remnant of territory being left under Church rule, save and except what forms the suburbs of Rome, and that the famous Imperial pamphlet limiting His Holiness to the Vatican and a garden, is, in his opinion, likely to prove prophetical." At the same time, it is one thing to take territory and temporal power from the Pope, and quite another to overthrow the Papal system.

CONVOCATION OF PROTESTANT CLERGYMEN IN PRUSSIA.—The Protestant clergymen of Thuringia, the country of Luther, and which still retains its ancient glory of being the province most advanced in religious progress, have just held a general meeting, which lasted several days, and will be doubtless productive of more than one wholesome innovation in church matters. Among other petitions of similar import, the clergy assembled pronounced in favour of the entire separation of Church and State.—*Corr. of London Daily Telegraph.*

GOOD NEWS.—At the Noon-day Prayer-meeting held in Philadelphia last Monday, it was stated that in a slate quarry in Wales, which gives employment to twenty-seven hundred men, there are held no less than fifty daily prayer-meetings. One-half of the hour allotted for rest at noon is daily spent in the worship of God. This is a delightful fact, showing the extent and power of the work of God in Wales.

MARRIED,

On the 4th instant, by the Rev. Dr Knox, at Montrose, Lot 48, Mr ROBERT DEWAR, of New Perth, to JESSIE, third daughter of the late Deacon John Dewar, of Lot 48.

DIED,

Of croup, at Albion Mills, on the 23d September, after eight days' illness, ISABELLA, youngest surviving daughter of Duncan Fraser, Esq., aged 6 years. The child two experienced physicians was employed, to no effect, in staying the cold grasp of death. The child was lovely in this life, and died with the blessed assurance of a glorious resurrection.

At Bedeque, on the 11th ult., Mr ARCHIBALD M'MURDO, Sen., a native of Scotland, in the 82d year of his age. He was characterized by christian simplicity and integrity in a high degree.

At Tabusintac, on Friday, the 31st September, HELLEN BETTYE, infant daughter of John and Ann Stymest, aged 4 months and 12 days.—*Miramichi paper.*

TO LET, THE PREMISES NOW IN the occupation of Mrs Broderick in Pownal street, also two other separate apartments, in the same Building, apply to

JAMES D. HAZZARD.

Oct. 6, 1860. 1i

BEER & SON

WILL FEEL MUCH OBLIGED TO THEIR Country Customers, if they will call and receive their ACCOUNTS, which are now ready for delivery.

Sept. 6, 1860. 1m

FARM STOCK!

Implements! Hay! Wheat! &c., &c.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, the 18th day of OCTOBER next, at 11 o'clock, at Willow Farm, the residence of RALPH BRECKEN, Esq., one mile from the City, on the Princetown Road, all his present Stock, viz:

1 Superior Draught HORSE,
1 do MARE in foal by Saladin,
1 Young HORSE, rising four years old,
1 Yearling COLT,
1 Ayrshire COW, (with calf)
1 Island do do
1 English SOW, imported by the Royal Agricultural Society,
2 Wood Sleighs, 3 Carts,
1 Iron Plough, 1 Pair Harrows,
2 Horse Hoes, 1 Moulding Plough,
1 Horse Rake, Forks, Shovels, Rakes, &c.,
1 Jaunting Sleigh and Buffaloes,
1 Box Sleigh, 1 Straw Cutter,
1 Roller, 1 Hay Knife, 1 Stubble Rake,
2 Sets Cart Harness, 1 Set Plough do,
1 Single Bridle, 1 Riding Saddle,
1 Set Wagon Harness, 1 Turnip Drill,
Lot of Manure,
22 Tons Superior Hay, 20 Tons Straw,
15 Bushels Mammoth Wheat
1 Acre Swedish Turnips,
1 Double seated Wagon,
200 Bushels potatoes.
With a variety of other articles.

TERMS—All sums under £5, Cash, on delivery; over £5, six months' credit, on approved joint Notes of Hand.

Sale positive and no reserve.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

September 29, 1860.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES, For One Month!!

MRS. FORSYTH, GRATEFUL TO HER city and country friends for their past kind and liberal patronage, most respectfully informs them and the public generally that she now offers, for

One Month only

her present stock of goods, at greatly reduced prices.

Mrs F. will be obliged to those who are indebted to her to settle their accounts by the 25th October, and those to whom she is indebted to render theirs.

Store, North side Queen Square.

Charlottetown, Sept. 29, 1860.

SCHOONER FOR SALE.

THE NEW SCHOONER "CHRISTIANA," launched in June last; 35 Tons Register, of good model well finished and well fitted out.—

For further particulars, apply to the owner on board LAUCHLIN M'NEILL, of Wood Islands, or to

W. W. LORD & CO.

Charlottetown, Aug. 30, 1860. 2in tf

DWELLING HOUSE TO LET,

IN CHARLOTTETOWN, AT THE CORNER of Prince and Water streets, together with the commodious outbuildings thereto. Possession can be given in November next. Enquire of the owner, at Mr Hazzard's Book Store, Queen's Square.

J. P. BEETE.

Charlottetown, Sept 8, 1860. 6i

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Aug. 22, 1860.

"HIS EXCELLENCY LAID BEFORE the Board a communication just received from the Hon. John H. Gray, of the Province of New Brunswick, addressed to His Excellency, requesting him that said Mr Gray had communicated with his colleagues, the other Commissioners appointed by Royal Commission to settle the questions arising out of the Land Tenures of this Island, and that they had agreed to meet at Charlottetown on the TWENTIETH day of the present month of August."

ORDERED, That the above Minute be published in all the newspapers of this Island, for the period of four weeks.

CHARLES DESBRISAY, C.E.C.

To be Let for a Term of Years,

"RINGWOOD,"

the late Residence of Lieut. Colonel D. H. Cumberland.

THIS PROPERTY CONSISTS OF A well-built and commodious Dwelling House, erected some years since by the Proprietor, together with Out-houses and Offices, and 150 acres of LAND.

It is situate on Township No. Sixty-five, immediately opposite Charlottetown, from which it is distant about two miles. The Land is high, with a gradual descent to the water, and the view, which is uninterrupted, is decided one of the finest in the Island. The Ornamental Woods, which are very beautiful, have been carefully preserved and laid off with much taste; and as the Proprietor is resident in England, the property is offered on the most favorable terms, at a rent very much below its real value. For particulars, apply to

W. H. POPE.

Charlottetown, May 14, 1860.

WANTED.

A YOUTH OF 16 OR 17 YEARS OF age, for the office, and to make himself generally useful in other departments.

JAMES H. HARRIS.

Charlottetown, Sept. 22, 1860.

HEALTH FOR A SHILLING!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

HEADACHES, BILE, LOSS OF APPETITE, AND LOWNESS OF SPIRITS.

These Pills require no interruption of business or pleasure, they act mildly on the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and promote a healthy action of the liver, whereby they purify the the blood, cleanse the skin, brace the nerves, and invigorate the whole system. They effect a truly wonderful change in debilitated constitution, as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove bile, giddiness, headache, and palpitation of the heart.

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.

In cases of debility, languor, and nervousness generated by excess of any kind, whether mental or physical, the effect or these Pills is in the highest degree bracing, renovating, and restorative. They drive from the system the morbid cause of disease; re-establish, the digestion, regulate all the secretions, brace the nervous system, raise the patient's spirits, and bring back the frame to its pristine health and vigor. They increase the appetite, while they secure perfect digestion to all ordinary food, and release the invalid from restraint in diet.

A WORD TO FEMALES.

There are two periods, especially in Women's life, which require for safe passage, judgment and attention. Irregularity is apt at these critical times to take place, and to lay the foundation of future disease. These Pills, safe in action, and effective in result, should be taken at certain periods, and the issue will be marvellous both to the young and middle aged. They prevent nervousness, hysterics, dropsy, and a host of similar serious disorders, expelling all impurities from the system, therefore none should never be without them.

COUGHS, COLDS, AND ASTHMAS.

No medicine will cure colds so quickly as these Pills, when of long duration or settled on the chest, or even though it be assumed the first stage of asthma, they may be relied on as a certain and never failing cure, particularly if the Ointment be well rubbed into the chest and throat night and morning. If this catch the eye of any asthmatical person so bad as even not able to lie down in bed, let him well use these two preparations for only a week and the result will be marvellous.

BLOOD TO THE HEAD.—DISEASES OF THE HEART.

More persons die suddenly from disease of the heart than the unlearned suppose: in such complaints, the bowels should always be kept well open, as also where there is a tendency of blood to the head. These celebrated Pills purify the blood in an extraordinary manner, and should be taken in copious doses when such symptom occur, taking care not to overload the stomach, by this means all danger is quickly averted.

CHILDREN'S COMPLAINTS.

It is not generally known, but such is the fact, that children require medicine oftener than their parents. Three-fourths of the children die before they attain the age of eight years. Let mothers then be wise and give to their Children small doses of these invaluable Pills once or twice every week, in such quantity as may act gently upon the system twice in the twenty four hours. For infants a Pill may be crushed and given as a powder in a little water. The gross humours that are constantly floating about in the blood of children, the forerunners of so many complaints, will thus be expelled, and the lives of thousands saved and preserved to their parents.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bad Legs	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Sore Nipples
Bad Breasts	Elephantiasis	Sore Throats
Burns	Fistulas	Skin Diseases
Bunions	Gout	Scurvy
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-flies	Glandular Swellings	Sore Heads
Coco-Bay	Lumbago	Tumors
Chiego-Foot	Piles	Ulcers
Corns (soft)	Rheumatism	Wounds
Cancers	Scalds	Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices, viz.—1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s. sterling.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

Oct. 6, 1860.

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. DEBLOIS.

Ch. Town, May 23.

TEA, CORDAGE, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Varnish, &c., &c.

RECEIVED PER SCHOONER DASHAWAY and *Martha Maria*, from Boston—

50 chests and half chests TEA
200 coils Manilla CORDAGE, of all sizes
70 " SPUN YARN
20 " MARINE
50 Bales of OAKUM

Bible Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Bright Varnish, Paraffine Varnish, &c., which is offered to the trade at low prices.

ISAAC C. HALL.

Queen Street, September 1, 1860.

Maps for the District Schools.

FOR SALE AT HAZZARD'S BOOK DEPOT *Cundall's Maps of Prince Edward Island*, new and improved edition, mounted on rollers, &c., price to Schools, 15s. 9d. only,—to be delivered, on payment, to the order of Teachers or School Trustees. The Board of Education has ordered that Trustees of each Public School heretofore unsupplied with a Map of the Island, shall forthwith procure a copy of the above.

JOHN M'NEILL, Sec'y. B. Education.

Aug. 25, 1860. tf

Sugar, Molasses, Flour, &c., &c.

JUST RECEIVED PER SCHR "MARTHA MARIA," from Boston, and which is now offered to the public at low prices.

7 hhds SUGAR
24 " MOLASSES
100 bbls extra superfine FLOUR
10 " good VINEGAR
10 " Pilot BREAD
40 sides Sole LEATHER
35 casks Cut NAILS
10 bbls CRACKERS

ISAAC C. HALL.

Queen Street, September 1, 1860.

STOLEN,

OR TAKEN IN A MISTAKE FROM Queen Square, a Black Cloth Cloak with a long large hood the Cloak is overlapped all around, and the hood trimmed round with two rows of watered ribbon about an inch wide. Any person leaving it at Hazzard's Bookstore or giving such information as may lead to its recovery will be rewarded.

Aug. 18, 1860.

Teacher Wanted.

WANTED FOR THE COVEHEAD DISTRICT SCHOOL, a Teacher of either Class.

FRANCIS AULD, JOHN BELL, BENJ. HUGHES, } Trustees.

Covehead, Aug. 25, 1860. tf

Large Bibles, Church Prayers and Services, Bibles with Psalms, Psalm Books, Watts and Wesley's Hymns, &c.

IN EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF BINDING.

JUST RECEIVED AT HAZZARD'S BOOK STORE, one of the most varied assortments of the above ever offered for sale, suitable for presents to Ministers, Teachers, or private use, and at prices as low as any establishment in the Colonies.

ALSO, FOR SALE AS ABOVE,

a variety of Views of the Principal places in England, Scotland, Ireland and America, beautifully printed, and tinted with domestic Letter press; each packet at 1s 6d, contains 10 to 12 views, and there are 40 assorted.

Charlottetown, Sept. 15, 1860.