Secular Department.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The English Mail which arrived at Halifax on Thursday the 13th instant, reached here *via* Packet to Georgetown, on Sunday morning last. Dates are to the first instant. We glean the following summary from the *European Times*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE'S VISIT.—The visit of the Empress of the French to England, almost in the depth of winter, is a strange event, and one that has caused considerable surprise on both sides of the Channel. Various reasons have been assigned for this sudden appearance amongst us of the Empress Eugenie, but they are so conflicting and improbable that we attach but little importance to any of them. There are only two facts on which we can with certainty rely—first, that the Empress lost her sister, to whom she was devotedly attached, during the journey which she made a couple of months back with the Emperor to Algeria, and that the news reached her suddenly and unexpectedly on her return home; and secondly, that she is now in England, or rather in Scotland, seeking, amid the scenery and historical associations of the northern part of the kingdom, such consolation as she can find. Her arrival in London excited no interest, because it was not anticipated, and, although the official people must have known of the visit, they allowed the Empress to enjoy her privacy, and did not obtrude on her sorrow the forms and ceremonies of Court etiquette. Her Majesty, it is declared, visits us in her private capacity, but she does not shun observation, and even receives addresses from the municipal authorities of the towns through which she passes. She travels rapidly, observes keenly, walks firmly, and betrays no symptoms of that overpowering grief which the loss of her immediate relative, under such distressing circumstances, was said to have produced. At first it was declared that, during her stay in the north, she would be the guest of the Duke of Hamilton, to whose wife she is distantly related; but so far this statement of the quidnuncs has not been realised, for she has been staying at a public hotel in Edinburgh, and no member of the Duke of Hamilton's family is known to have called upon her. Again it is declared that, before her return to France, she will be the guest of the Queen at Windsor, and that while there the Emperor will come over and accompany her back to Paris,—statements which, as they are unaccomplished, we may leave time to decide; but it must not be forgotten that, when her Majesty reached London, she was as near to Windsor as she will be when she returns to it, and a call at the residence of the Queen of England at the commencement of her travels would have been at least as seemly as a visit when she has completed them. Everyone is, of course, pleased to see so amiable and excellent a woman as the Consort of the Ruler of France amongst us. The populace cheer her whenever the opportunity presents itself, but what they cannot understand is the *cause* of the unlooked-for and extraordinary appearance of a personage so eminent under circumstances so peculiar.

The financial storm which was impending has suddenly dispersed, and the arrangement between the Banks of England and France for an exchange of gold and silver, to the extent of two millions, has been the means of restoring the confidence which a few days back had been so rudely shaken. It is stated that the two millions' worth of silver which the Bank of England is to receive is an absolute purchase from the Bank of France, but the latter is to have the privilege of taking the silver back at a future time if it should think proper. In the face of this gold deficiency, which threatened so recently to be productive of the most serious consequences, the terms of a new loan for sixteen millions sterling to the Turkish Government are about to be launched in Paris, and will be offered to the monetary public on tempting terms.

All the arrangements are declared to be perfect for having in London, in 1862, an international Exhibition on a scale still more imposing than that of 1851. The movement commenced with the Society of Arts, and to show the spirit with which the proposal has been received, it is sufficient to mention that the guarantee fund now amounts to £365,000, subscribed by 661 persons. This guarantee fund is £100,000 more than was deemed sufficient to inaugurate the Hyde Park Exhibition—the first of its kind in this country, and which has been productive of the best consequences at home and abroad.

There is a growing conviction that some strong measures must be resorted to for the purpose of improving the administrative capacity of Parliament, and more especially of the House of Commons. The legislative business has increased so enormously of recent years that it threatens to bring affairs, at no distant day, to a dead lock, and means must be devised for easing the labors of members, and lightening the duties of the session. In the direction of what is called the private business of Parliament there is certainly room for great improvement, and if the Imperial Legislature would consent to transfer this branch to commissioners acting under its eye, and controlled by its authority, a considerable share of the evil might be remedied. A London morning paper, which is known to be inspired by Lord John Russell, has put forth a feeler on this subject which has attracted some attention. "Perhaps," says this authority, "the simplest and best amendment that could be applied to the evil would be to establish a system of mixed or join committees, say of three Peers and three Commoners whose inquisition into all matters should be final.

The Bishop of London has issued two monitions to the curate of St George's-in-the-East, forbidding several usages adopted, and the result is that Mr Hazzard, the curate, has refused to remain in the parish or to officiate under the restrictions. The Bishop has ordered the churchwardens to allow no other person but the minister to wear a surplice. There will therefore be no choristers.

The Admiralty gives notice, in the London *Gazette*, that preparations are now being made for the intended distribution of £33,000, voted by Parliament, for the naval forces employed on the China station between the 1st October, 1856, and 25th June, 1858, which will be distributed upon the principle of granting to each person so employed one month's additional pay of 30 days.

It is rumoured that the Duke of Newcastle, since his transatlantic trip, has devoted considerable attention to a project for consolidating all the North American Colonies into one Confederation—a subject which has been more than once urged on the attention of the Imperial Government without effect. The Duke's stay in the provinces was not very protracted, but a man of foresight and intelligence, like the present Colonial Secretary, who has had his eyes and ears open, would be better enabled to judge of the practicability of such a scheme than any amount of information conveyed to him without such experience could possibly impart. He had the further advantage of passing from the Colonies into the neighbouring Republic, and this rapid transition would probably strengthen the resolution at which he is said to have arrived. When we see what the Federal principle has done in the United States, it may be presumed that the Duke thinks the time has arrived for its introduction into the British Possessions of North America. Lord Durham and Mr Charles Buller, when they went to Canada, more than twenty years ago, after the termination of the outbreak in the Lower Provinces entertained the belief, from their own experience on the spot, that there was nothing in the position or the respective interests of the Colonies to debar them from carrying out successfully the great scheme which has worked such marvellous results in the American Union, and the Duke of Newcastle appears to have now come to the same conclusion. But no measure of this kind would, of course, be entertained without consulting the feelings of the colonists themselves. Any arrangement which may be made for this purpose in the British Cabinet would be utterly worthless unless it met with the approval of those for whose benefit it was designed. Our colonial policy is now based on moral power, and any strong expressions of dissent on the part of the colonists would be fatal to the scheme.

It was rumoured some time ago that the stay of Count Persigny, as the representative of France at the Court of St. James's was on the point of drawing to a close, and this week we have undeniable evidence of the truth of the statement. His successor is Count Flahaut, who has been for several years domiciled in London, and is married to the Baroness Keith and Nairne. He is considerably advanced in life, and filled the office of aide-de-camp to the first Napoleon.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA IN ENGLAND.—*Plymouth, Friday, Nov 23.*—The royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with the Austrian standard at the main, and having on board the Emperess of Austria, arrived this morning. A royal salute was fired from the citadel and from the ships in the Sound, and the port admiral and officials proceeded on board to pay their respects to her Majesty. The Victoria and Albert went into harbor to coal, and is expected to leave for Madeira this evening in company with the royal yacht Osborne. It is probable her Majesty will land during the day.

FRANCE.

A deputation from the Galway Atlantic Steam-ship Company is endeavoring to obtain the contract for the French mail service with America. The company offer a weekly steamer instead of fortnightly. Prince Napoleon is favorable and the Emperor also, although there are still some difficulties with reference to other companies, but they are expected to be removed. Bordeaux, Havre, and Nantes Chambers of Commerce support the proposal, and the Paris and Marseilles Chambers are discussing it.

A letter says that the Archbishop of Paris has called the clergy of Paris together, and urged them to collect money for the Pope in spite of any impediments raised by the authorities.

It is said that, according to ancient precedent, if the Emperor could find three prelates sufficiently docile to join in the imposition of hands, the Pope's assent to Episcopal appointments would be unnecessary.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The *Moniteur* contains the appointment of Count Walewski as Minister of State in place of M. Fould, whose resignation has been accepted. An Imperial decree confers upon M. Veritray the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour.

The Emperor of the French has been making certain concessions to the spirit of the time, and, by a decree in the *Moniteur*, has accorded to the French Legislature certain privileges which will to some extent assimilate its proceedings to those of the British Parliament. Both Houses will be allowed to vote an address in reply to the speech at the opening of the Chambers, and greater freedom will be given to the expression of individual opinion on the part of the members, as well as to the publication of the debates. The move is undoubtedly one in the right direction, and the French press has received this programme in a spirit of thankfulness, and professes to see in it an extension, at no distant day, of further privileges in the same direction. On the English side of the Channel these reforms have excited a great amount of ridicule, and one London journal of high position, whose hostility to the Emperor has increased since he refused to allow a free exportation of rags from his dominions, has hardly permitted a day to pass without a quizzing in the most unmerciful style this caricature, as it is termed, of British Parliamentary life.

Further experimental trips of the Gloire are stated to have proved most satisfactory. Another iron plated frigate has just been laid down at Rochefort, also two steam transports, each of 400 horse-power.

RUSSIA.

According to accounts from St. Petersburg, Russia, which, since the war in the Crimea, has been "resting on its oars," as the phrase is, is about to place her military armaments on that large scale which they assumed in the time of the late Czar. Recruiting will be carried on in the early part of the coming year by large levies of men in Poland, who will be deported during the night in small bodies to the respective regiments which they are to join and strengthen, after the requisite military training. It is added, that the Minister of War is very active in preparing arms and furnishing up the Polish arsenals and fortresses.

AUSTRIA.

The late concessions of the Austrian Government do not appear to be received with much favor by those they were intended to conciliate. The Hungarians have assumed an attitude which must prove extremely embarrassing to the Vienna authorities. In many parts of the country the people have refused to pay taxes, and when the household goods or produce of the defaulters are seized, no buyers can be found. Inflammatory proclamations are in circulation in various parts of Hungary, and national demonstrations are made to the vexation of the imperial authorities. The stage is made a vehicle for patriotic songs, which the Government prohibit, and all the symptoms of intense hatred on the part of the Magyars exist as strongly as before the outbreak twelve years back.

VIENNA, Dec.—1.—The official *Winer Zeitung* publishes the convention between France, Austria, and Sardinia for carrying out the partition of the debts and assets of the Monte-Lombardo. The liabilities amount to 99,000,000 lira, of which sum two-fifths are to be charged to Austria and three-fifths to Sardinia. The assets, which are also to be divided, amount to 9,500,000 lire.

The Austrian Government has just adopted a new measure of rigor in Venetia. A decree orders all fathers of families to recall their sons from abroad, even if absent for their education.

FRANCE AND SARDINIA.

The *Moniteur* of the 23d publishes a convention according to which the Sardinian debt chargeable to Savoy and Nice is fixed at 4,500,000 of Sardinian rentes, which the French Government undertakes to remit to Sardinia. The charges incurred by Sardinia on account of Savoy and Nice will be transferred to France.

It is stated that, in a private communication lately addressed to Victor Emmanuel, the Emperor of the French intimates that if, within a period, King Francis does not evacuate Gaeta, the French fleet will no longer interfere with the operations of the Sardinian squadron against the city. The Piedmontese Government appears to look upon the French intervention along the Roman frontier as a blind.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF FRANCIS II.

NAPLES, Nov 22.—I have been informed that King Francis the Second burst a blood vessel yesterday. A steamer has arrived from Gaeta for physicians. The Queen-mother, with her sons, had left for Civita Vecchia. There has been a change of ministry. It is almost certain that a State Council will be convoked.—*From the Times Correspondent.*

THE SEIGE OF GAETA.

The state of affairs on the 19th ult., was as follows: The fleet of the Piedmontese has returned to Naples. Their attack will be on the land side, and their advanced posts were 1500 metres from the mole and the forts. They were placing 150 mortars in line to open fire, and three out of the five batteries constructing were ready on the 18th. The besieged kept up a fire to impede the construction of the batteries, but their aim was bad and the works were not interrupted.

Typhus fever had broken out in the garrison, which was too numerous for the place. It consisted of about 18,000 men. The Piedmontese were 15,000 strong.

The besieged indulge in the vain hope that Austria will come to their assistance. But subaltern officers who were spoken to, look upon the capitulation only as a question of time.

NAPLES.

NAPLES, Nov. 27 (*via* Marseilles).—A state of siege has been proclaimed in the Abruzzi. A proclamation of General Pianelli orders that all persons found bearing arms without permission, or exciting the peasantry, or insulting the National Guard, are to be shot. Col. Delagnang has already established the state of siege in the Abruzzi. General Santori has issued a proclamation against street demonstrations. The General reminds the volunteers that the King loves them, but there are military laws which must be respected.

ROME.

ROME, Nov. 23.—At the request of the King the whole diplomatic corps have quitted Gaeta. They arrived yesterday in Rome. The Pontifical Nuncio and the Ambassadors of Austria, Prussia, and Russia have received the Grand Gordon of the Order of Saint Januarius from the King.

CHINA.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Nov. 26.—A telegram very imperfectly transmitted was received last night from Suez through Alexandria and Malta, which states, on the authority of the *China Mail* of Oct, 1, that hostilities has commenced in the north, that skirmishes had been fought with the Tartar cavalry who had been repulsed, that the allied army was waiting in a hostile position before Pekin, and that negotiations had been opened by the Chinese, but not in a supplicatory manner.

British and For. American News.

United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—Considerable excitement was caused to day by the reading of the President's message and the speeches of Senators Clingman and Crittenden, and the running debate in the House. In the Senate the scene was very impressive. Senator Clingman was listened to most attentively, especially by the Republicans, and when he concluded the interest in Senator Crittenden's reply seemed intense. The Douglas men do not relish the President's territorial views. The ingenious arrangement of the President's sentiments on the subject of secession occasions much comment among those who have not given Mr Buchanan credit for the highest literary skill. It seems to be conceded that the South Carolina, Alabama and Florida delegations will withdraw by the 20th inst. They have all resolved, as is shown by the record of to day's proceedings, not to vote on any questions of moment.

Cockades were worn by many Southerners in the streets to-day.

Nova Scotia.

A man named Henry, belonging to Musquodoboit was robbed of £65 in Halifax on Thursday last, by a man named Murphy and his wife. The lady is the same who was a short time ago detected in the act of picking a pocket, and whose likeness decorated some public places in the city.—*Pictou Chronicle.*

THE GALE OF MONDAY NIGHT.—For so brief a storm the damage appears to be considerable. The Volunteer Building, which was nearly boarded in, blew down and became a perfect wreck. A three masted schooner lying off Strachan's wharf dragged her anchors until abreast the Market wharf, when she footed a brig, carrying away her own bowsprit, and the brigs main boom. A schooner came in yesterday morning under three reefed mainsail and reefed jib. She was out in the gale but met with no other damage than loss of spring-stay. Many vessels lying at the wharves had to slip their moorings and let go both anchors in the stream.

A Schooner which was unloading coal at the Gas Works on Monday broke adrift during the night, and thumped about considerably on the shoals, and against the wharves, in that vicinity. She finally brought up against the South side of the Lumber Yard Wharf, where she grounded off a portion of her stern. She made some water, but was not supposed to be much injured. The sea broke over the Lumber Yard Wharf, washing away the gravel, and starting many of the planks on the outer end. A Brigantine and Schooner were signaled as ashore at an early hour yesterday. The steamer *Neptune* immediately proceeded to their assistance.

The Schooner proved to be the Pilot of Gloucester, Mass, and bound from that port to P. E. I., for a load of grain. She put into the Eastern Passage on Monday for harbor, and in beating out at the commencement of the gale went ashore on on the N. W. side of Stony Beach. An unaccountable mistake, as one light is red and the other white. Doubtless there are other wrecks, of which we shall hear soon. It was a fearful night at sea.—*Hx. Journal Dec. 10.*

ANOTHER WRECK.—The Schr "Lively Lass," Furneaux, master, of P. E. Island, left Pictou for Charlottetown with a cargo of coals, on the night of Wednesday the 5th instant. When off Point Prim she was met by a gale of wind from the North West, accompanied by snow squalls. A sea struck the vessel, which started the covering board, causing her to leak badly, and being unable to make any headway they bore up for Pictou, but finding the vessel in a sinking condition, rounded Pictou Island, and were compelled to run her on the N. E. bar. At daylight she was boarded by Mr William Hogg, lighthouse keeper, to whom Captain Furneaux on behalf of himself and crew desires to tender his sincere thanks for the prompt assistance rendered and the kindness manifested to them in their unfortunate situation. The materials saved from the wreck were sold here at auction on Monday last. The vessel will not be got off.—*Pictou Chronicle.*

Newfoundland.

ELECTION RIOT.—At a recent election at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, a most disgraceful riot took place. A mob collected in the evening previous to the election and commenced operations by tearing down the telegraph line. They then paraded the town, insulting every person they met, yelling, hooting, &c., till they came to the Wesleyan Chapel, where the congregation were assembled at their devotions. They threw stones in the windows and returned to town, where they kept up their performance till a late hour. The next morning at 11 o'clock, Mr Higgins was put in nomination as a candidate, and shortly after, the mob—numbering about 500 ruffians—proceeded to Mr Higgins's house, which they surrounded, but not finding him, insulted his wife and family in a brutal manner, and tore down a British ensign which was flying near the door. Succeeding at last in finding Mr Higgins, they compelled him to go to the hustings and withdraw his name as a candidate for the General Assembly. There being no opposition, Prendergast, the nominee of the government, was declared duly elected, and was carried on a chair through the town, by the mob, and when they came to the houses of persons obnoxious to them, he gave the order to halt, which was followed by shouting and howling, and in some instances by throwing stones into the windows. The roughs removed the British ensign, and hoisted a green banner on the Court House! One instance of the violence of the mob is given, which we trust, for the sake of humanity, is untrue. It is said they throw a child into a muddy pond, and when its mother went to rescue it, they tore the clothes off her back.

This is the way the government of Newfoundland under the patronage of the Church of Rome, managed to secure a majority in Parliament. Prendergast, the candidate elected, was returned by similar means last year, but his election was declared void by a committee of the House of Assembly.—*Nova Scotian.*

The true Remedy for Dyspepsia and Indigestion—It is acknowledged on all hands that the *Oxygenated Bitters* are the true remedy for these complaints. They are free from alcohol and contain, judiciously combined with hygienic substances, oxygen, the chief vital element.

The Protestant.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1860.

Our Island Press.

By general consent "The Press" now ranks among the powers that be. It is a necessary "estate" in the body politic—necessary to communicate information on subjects of general interest, and to expose vice and public abuses. The Newspaper professes to understand this want of Society, and to meet the demand readily, interestingly, and cheaply. The almost universal acceptance with which it is received is sufficient evidence that it wields a mighty influence for good or evil. How responsible, then, the position of those who contribute for the Press editorially or otherwise. Their duty and high privilege is to inform and direct the public mind, but if instead they poison and mislead it, or employ the power which they posses for malicious purposes, they shall have much to answer for before the Judge of all the earth.

We will not preface further. We have been drawn into this train of thought and remark, by the Billingsgate style which has of late become so prominent a characteristic of a portion of our Island Press. Our own sheet, we are willing to admit, has not been faultless, but we think we have not lost sight of our own respectability, nor the claims of our vocation. The temptation to depart from the proper duties of a public journalist on the part of some of our contemporaries, has, we acknowledge, been very great, but not sufficient to justify for the course pursued. It requires, perhaps, no little self-denial to refrain from appealing to the *lex talionis* with a vengeance, while we know that scurrility is by some regarded as *spicy* reading matter, and as quite proper when administered to our and their opponents. But charity requires us to believe that the number of those who can feast upon personal abuse is small.—that those whom it is our duty and interest to please, regard remarks of this kind rather as an index to the character of their author, than a discomfiture of the maligned. Deliberate defamation whether direct or implied is essentially bad. No circumstance in which it is resorted to can change its character. It ever stands opposed to that charity which "doth not behave itself unseemly; is not easily provoked, beareth all things," and which as "the bond of perfectness," we are enjoined to put on. Farther it is exceedingly doubtful if even for a single instance we can employ defamation with impunity to ourselves. Handling so foul, a weapon is sure to familiarize us with evil, lower us in the estimation of the intelligent and honorable-minded, and thus destroy our influence and usefulness.

For those who attempt to justify their conduct in resorting to scurrility, it may appear plausible to say "*This is true liberty, when freeborn men having to advise the public, may speak free*(ly), and as this liberty is conceded to us by the law of the land, the people of course expect us to exercise it." But no person need attempt to satisfy his conscience or his patrons by such pleading. The law in defining right and conferring privilege always supposes that it has to do with *men*, call them *freeborn*, if you will, but still men, who in all the relations and duties of life are to retain the *differentia* of their species; and so long as we "quit us like men," our privileges are blessings to ourselves and to others. That few avail themselves of the protection which the law provides in its penalties against those who unman themselves—forget or descend from their proper rank in the scale of being,—and that the public encourag such unmanliness, and the consequent conversion of "true liberty" into licentiousness, by supporting editors recreant to their duty, may be owing to many causes; but none of these justify the contributors to the press in pursuing such a course.

But to be more pointed in our remarks, we may state that the *Examiner*—never a very honorable sheet—has of late descended into depths of scurrility hitherto, we think, unknown in the history of our Island press; and we are sorry to observe that our friend the *Monitor* and its correspondents have followed him so far into the mire. When either an editor or a public speaker quits the fair field of argument, and retreats into the morass of personal abuse, it should always be taken as evidence of defeat; and the vanquished be made to feel the humiliation that he is not worth pursuing. The *Examiner* and *Monitor*, however, are not the only newspapers in the Colony, that instead of solely aiming at reforming abuses, have themselves become in some measure an *abuse*. *Ross's Weekly* too, and our more sombre contemporary, the *Islander*, are not entirely innocent. The former in its last issue has descended from its assumed purely literary platform to "low sarcasm," and the latter might find more substantial reading matter than splenetic advertisements, and "intercepted letters."

We notice that a correspondent in the last *Monitor*, gives expression to the expectation that we would have refuted the "unwarrantable calumny" of a writer in the *Examiner* who accused the "members of the Board of Education of flagrant injustice to Roman Catholics." We have no intention of condescending to notice the effusions of every anonymous correspondent who may figure in the *Examiner* or any other paper; but with regard to the communications of the one alluded to, who signs himself "A Lover of Justice," we cannot say that we much regret their appearance, for we believe they will do more to show Protestants the real animus, and unreasonable demands of Rome than almost anything which we could publish; and if we have failed in our duty, we think it is in not giving them wider circulation by copying extracts from them into our columns. If Romanists expect to work their way into power, by accusing the principal men in our government offices, and public institutions of being Protestants, &c., they are sadly mistaken. Let Roman Catholics but continue to complain of the position in which they have placed themselves, and the present Government but attend to the public business of the country in a prompt and efficient manner, and we do not fear that our Island will ever again come under Romish ascendency.

EXAMINATION OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.—The annual examination of this institution took place yesterday. The attendance on the part of the public was encouraging. Among those present we observed the Hon. John Longworth, Cols. Stewart and Swabey, the Revs. D. FitzGerald, G. Sutherland, and T. Duncan of the Board of Education, the Rev. Messrs. Daniel and Davies, Capts. Orlebar and Hancock, R. N., Prof. Inglis, the Superintendent of the Normal School, the Secretary of the Board of Education, the Members for the City, and several parents and friends. There are at present only six or eight pupil teachers attending the institution, and about eighty scholars in the model department. Without adopting any of the hollow expressions of praise common on such occasions, we may safely say that the examination was highly creditable to the Teachers and to the pupils. The improvement and progress in reading geography, mental arithmetic, and the derivation of words was marked. It is but justice to Mr Webster, the Master of the School, to state that he labors under a great disadvantage without the assistance of a second master. Were an efficient person found for this situation, a higher class of pupils would attend the institution, it could perform admirably the duties of a high school as well as a normal school, some objections now urged against it would be removed, and the public would have the satisfaction of witnessing a far more extensive range of study at the examinations, such as Composition, the use of the Globes, the Junior Classics and Mathamatics. It will not fill the high place which it should in the eyes of the public until it is elevated to this its natural and proper position.—*Com.*

Address.

To Mr WILLIAM MAYNE, *Teacher of the Darnley School.*

We the Trustees and parents of the children attending Darnley School, at this the close of two years' service return you our cordial thanks for your zeal, diligence, and sobriety, in the faithful discharge of your duty as Teacher of our School.

We also regret the state of our calth is such as to prevent us enjoying your valuable services for the present, but sincerely hope that it may be speedily restored so as to enable you to resume your honorable calling among us.

(Signed) Robert M'Nutt, Archibald M'Kay, Roderick Morrison, George Thompson, Edward Larkins, Trustees.

REPLY.

To the Trustees of the Darnley School, Lot 18.

Gentlemen;

It is with much pleasure I acknowledge the receipt of your kind address. Nothing can be more pleasing to a Teacher, after he has labored for some time in a District, than to find that his services have been appreciated by his employers.

I thank you for the sincere wish you have expressed for the speedy restoration of my health, so as to enable me to resume my former calling.

The kindness and respect with which you have treated me during my stay among you, I shall never forget, and for which I now tender my most sincere thanks, and remain.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM MAYNE.

Darnley, Nov. 29, 1860.

On our first page will be found the first part of Captain Orlebar's lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, which he has kindly consented to hand over for publication. In the course of a few weeks it will be issued in pamphlet form, when those most interested in the facts which it contains, will doubtless procure it for themselves.

No Mail has been received here from the United States during the present week. We learn that the Couriers were unable on account of the lolly in the Straits to cross to Cape Tormentine until Thursday, and though they attempted to return yesterday they had to put back. A sailing packet crossed from Pictou to Georgetown on Thursday with a Halifax Mail, which arrived in Town yesterday.

Special Notices.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON.

This is one of the best cosmetics it has been our fortune to use, and we don't hesitate to endorse it as embracing more excellencies than any other preparation in the market. For use after shaving it is unequalled, and for chapped hands or any irritation of the skin, it acts like a charm. Added to these qualities it is fragrant and serves as a very choice perfume. It is positively indispensable for either a lady's or gentleman's toilet.—*Ballou's Pictorial.*

Sold in Charlottetown, by W. R. Watson, T. DesBrisay, M. W. Skinner.

A THING OF BEAUTY, IS A JOY FOREVER.

Who can be beautiful with a sickly pale complexion. Keep the pores of the skin free, and the blood pure and your cheeks will vie with the Rose and Lily. The Skin is formed with thousands of pores in every inch of surface whose office it is to carry off the impurities of the blood—the acknowledged cause of all diseases of mankind—when the skin is dry and parched—when it is covered with eruptions—when it is cold and clammy—when there is inward fever or inflammation—it is impossible for the skin under these circumstances to perform its proper functions, and to carry off the impurities from the body as designed by our Creator.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS remove these obstructions, and produce free and healthy blood, remove the eruptions from the skin, and cause it to brighten with the flush of youth and beauty. Beauty so much admired and loved. Beauty without paints and cosmetics—but beauty produced by health and happiness.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

TIME the true Test,—EXPERIENCE the best Guide.

AN OLD STANDARD REMEDY.

For COUGHS, COLDS and CONSUMPTION, and all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, use the

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM,

which has maintained its high reputation for nearly *forty years*, and is recommended by many of the most *eminent physicians and gentlemen* in the country, among whom are Rev. Josiah Lich, Phila.; Rev. Dr Lyman Beecher, New York; the late Prof. Leonard Woods, Andover Theological Seminary; L. P. Thompson, former Secretary of State, Vt.; Drs. Merrill, Perry, Abell, Parker, Barry, and many others; by the Press, and by the largest and oldest dealers in drugs and medicines in the United States and Canada.

Extracts from Letters received from Physicians.

"I with confidence recommend it as superior to any other preparation for the above complaints." "It has a superiority over every kind of medicine used, and has been used for lung complaints with wonderful success." "I am satisfied it is a valuable medicine." "It is a safe, convenient, and very efficacious medicine." "To my knowledge, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectations of those who have used it." "I confidently recommend its use in all complaints of the chest, as equal, if not superior, to any other medicine within my knowledge." "Of all the principal remedies used for coughs, I am satisfied yours is the best, and hope it will be better known and more generally used." "I have prescribed your balsam, and regard it as the most valuable and effective remedy within my knowledge."

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