parties who prostituted the Constitution to the support of slavery are traitors—traitors not only to the liberties of millions of enslaved countrymen, but traitors to the Constitution itself, which they have sworn to support. A foreigner upon your soil, I go not to the platforms of contending parties to find truth. I go, sir, to the Constitution of my country; the word slave is not to be found. I read, 'We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice'—yes, establish justice—' to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.'"

Mr. Hossack concludes his appeal in the following strain of eloquence:—

"A single remark, and I am done. From the testimony, part of which is false, and from your reading and interpretation of the law, the jury have found me guilty of carrying out the great principles of the Declaration of Independence—yes, guilty of carrying out the still greater principles of the Son of God. Great God, can these things be? Can it be possible? What country is this? Can it be that I live in a land boasting of freedom, of morality, of Christianity? How long, oh, how long shall the people bow down and worship this great image set up in this nation? Yes, the jury say guilty, but recommend me to the mercy of the court. Mercy, sir, is kindness to the guilty. I am guilty of no crime: I therefore ask for no mercy. No, sir, I ask for no mercy; I ask for justice. Mercy is what I ask of my God. Justice in the courts of my adopted country is all I ask. It is the inhuman and infamous law that is wrong, not me.

"My feelings are at home. My wife and my children are dear to my heart; but, sir, I have counted the cost. I am ready to die, if need be, for the oppressed of my race; but slavery must die, and when my country shall have passed through the terrible conflict which the destruction of slavery must cost, and when the history of the great struggle shall be candidly written, the rescuers of Jim Gray will be considered as having done honor to God, to humanity, and to themselves.

"I am told there is no appeal from this court, yet I do appeal to the court of high heaven, when Judge Drummond, and Judge Claton, the rescuer, and the rescued, shall all have to stand at the judgment seat of the Most High."

Treasury.

The Atonement of Christ.

Throughout the Mosaic economy, the doctrine of an atonement was set forth in lively colors by the bleeding victims on the Jewish altar. Prophets spoke of it in the most unequivocal terms, and apostles asserted it as the fundamental article of Christianity: yes, the exclamation of John, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world," was but the echo of what patriarchs, priests, and prophets had proclaimed ages before.

A very distant view of the perfections of Diety, connected with a little acquaintance with human depravity, will constrain the man, whose eyes are not blinded by the god of this world, to receive the sentiments of the apostle, "that without shedding of blood there is no remission; and this solemn truth admitted will render the atonement of Christ an essential doctrine.

The victim which infinite wisdom appointed was no other than the co-equal Son of God; and because Deity could not suffer, a body was prepared for him, that perfect humanity might bleed in sacrifice, and that the sacrifice might be acceptable and meritorious by virtue of its union with the Deity. An angel, nay, all the angels in heaven, would not have been a sufficient sacrifice for man: the guilt is infinite, and the atonement must be infinite too; therefore, none but an infinite Being could become the victim. "Here is love," unparalleled love, "not that we loved God, but that He loved us, and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins."—*Irons.*

Spiritual Joy.

f we attempt to give a blind man an idea of the purple blush of morning, or of the glorious beauty of the rainbow, our attempt will be a vain one. So also if we attempt to give an unconverted man an idea of spiritual joy—of joy in God—the attempt will be equally vain. He can understand that an escape from the anger of God may be a subject of rejoicing. He can understand that the favor of God is a thing to be desired, on account of the pain it may deliver from, and the happiness it may occasion. But this is not to have an idea of joy in God—of spiritual joy. This must be felt in order to be understood.

There is such a thing as joy in God—something distinct from the emotion awakened by a view of evils avoided and advantages secured. It is the highest joy the soul can experience. How seldom is it experienced! How seldom is it sought!

Professing Christian, do you know anything of this joy. You are constrained to use language relating to it. Does that language express a reality to your mind? Do you not know what it is to rejoice in God?

If you are a Christian, how unwise not to aim at the highest joy within your reach!

THE

Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1861.

Intellectual Culture.

The mind of man is noble. It peculiarly distinguishes him from the other inhabitants of earth. It elevates him in the scale of creation, and constitutes his crowning excellence. Hence, the great importance of mental improvement, and the duty of assiduously cultivating the intellectual powers. When allowed to lie dormant, these do not tend much to exhibit man's excellence and superiority. When he remains in a state of ignorance, he acts very much from blind impulse. He is influenced by passion; he is misled by prejudice. Hence, he is frequently betrayed into error, and his actions are neither creditable to himself nor beneficial to his race. But when his understanding is rightly informed, and his intellectual powers are properly cultivated, he is, to a great extent, elevated above the pernicious influence of blinded passion, and freed from the ensnaring trammels of popular prejudice. His views are extended beyond the narrow circle of selfish existence; and his principles are founded on the unerring dictates of truth, and the sober deductions of reason. He becomes acquainted with the laws of nature in all the variety of her operations, and perceives beauty, [illegible], harmony, in the processes of her development, [illegible] exhibitions of her crowning maturity, in the ar[illegible] of her numerous parts.

[illegible] of its adaptation to confer such advantages [illegible] the establishment of a College in our [illegible] believe it will be the instrument of [illegible] Properly conducted, and [illegible] to promote mental improve[illegible] literary pursuits and scien[illegible] during a number of [illegible] fully conducted in [illegible]ools are in oper[illegible] years, an Academy has been succe[illegible] ence of Wales Charlottetown, and many valuable [illegible] not only ation throughout the Island; but the Pr[illegible] College is a decided advance upon these [illegible] and provides for imparting instruction in the Clas[illegible] the Mathematics; but also for unfolding to the young [illegible] laws of thought, and leading them to a systematic [illegible] quaintance with the intellectual powers of man. It is adapted to conduct the youthful mind into the walks of science, and to stimulate it to the vigorous prosecution of literary studies, and mental improvement. There may be infused into the mind a generous enthusiasm to ascend the Hill of Science, and to gather those laurels which can only be plucked where thought is busy and reason rules. Here may youth be fired with an honorable ambition to rise above the level of ordinary attainments, and soar to the heights of human knowledge, and possess the wisdom of historic experience. In its classic halls they may be trained to habits of close observation, and inured to the practice of thoughtful, diligent, [illegible], mental application. Having the gate-way of knowledge thrown wide open before them, and the pleasures and advantages of its possession vividly impressed on their susceptible minds, they may naturally be expected to become wiser and better, more beneficial to their country, more useful to the world. In the practice of a particular profession, or in the various public walks of life, they may exert an influence for good, and excite to laudable efforts for intellectual improvement, far greater than if they had never enjoyed the advantages of a collegiate education.

But let none think that intellectual culture cannot be promoted, unless within the walls of a college. While it affords many advantages to those who attend it, yet they will profit comparatively little without energetic self-application, and patient persevering study. In the practice of these, other youths though deprived of the advantage of professional instruction, may yet improve their minds, and acquire vast stores of useful and scientific knowledge. Many whose names have graced the annals of fame, never entered the precincts of a college. Many who have attained the highest literary distinctions, and been among the greatest benefactors of their race, never listened to the prelections of a professor. Many who have been celebrated for their learning, have been self-taught men. The maxim is still true, "what man has done, man may do." He who is really desirous to acquire knowledge, may obtain his desire. Some appear to think, that if they possess not the facilities which others enjoy for acquiring knowledge, they can accomplish nothing in this respect, and so settle down into a state of listless indifference and inactivity. How absurd this notion! The young man who cannot attend college, may improve the plastic period of youth by diligent self-application in acquiring varied knowledge, and exercising his intellectual powers. Books, scientific, historical, religious, are plentiful and cheap. They are not now locked up in the libraries of colleges, or confined to the abodes of wealth, or unsealed except by the instructions of the learned. Public libraries also exist in town and country; and the lover of literature or devotee of science may gratify his taste, and improve his mind at a very trifling pecuniary expense. Should not such opportunities of improvement, excite to corresponding diligence in reading and self-culture? The teacher, the farmer, the mechanic, all would be greatly benefited, elevated in their calling, and in the scale of society, were they only rightly to improve their leisure hours in the cultivation of their minds, by the acquisition of knowledge and other means of self-improvement.

To the christian, intellectual culture is a subject of deep interest and personal responsibility. If he would be useful to others, he must possess knowledge: God has never consecrated ignorance to his service. Though many have been useful without what is called learning, yet none have been greatly instrumental in promoting the highest interest of their fellow-men without some amount of knowledge and wisdom. The christian should therefore avail himself of every means of acquiring such knowledge as may enable him to exert a beneficial influence over all with whom he has intercourse. Let him remember that for the use of his intellectual powers he is accountable to the great Judge of all, as a talent which he has received from the hands of a beneficent Creator. He has received the charge,—"occupy till I come." Not simply should he improve every opportunity of increasing his influence for good, but specially for his own advancement in the divine life, attainment to the stature of a perfect man in Christ Jesus. He is a consecrated man,—devoted to the life's work of securing his personal salvation, and promoting the glory of his God and Saviour; and therefore is under the strongest obligations, as redeemed by Christ, to cultivate every faculty to the utmost, to improve every opportunity as it is presented, to use all diligence in redeeming the time, that he may glorify his Creator and extend the knowledge of his Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Diocesan Church Society.

The Seventeenth Annual General Meeting of this Society, was held in the School Room on Tuesday evening last, and was largely attended by the Clergy and Laity. The Chair was taken at 7 o'clock by His Excellency George Dundas, Esq., Lieut. Governor. Archdeacon Read commenced proceedings, by giving out a Hymn, which having been sung, prayer was offered up by the Rev. David Fitz Gerald. His Excellency made a few remarks as to the position he occupied as Chairman, and stated the objects of the Society. Capt. Orlebar, R.N., then read the Report and Financial statement for the past year. These showed progress generally in the affairs of the Church throughout the Island, both pecuniarily and otherwise. The Report stated that from Charlottetown alone there was collected for Church purposes, during the year, about £1200 although the amount passed through the Society, was only a little more than £50. The following Resolutions were then passed unanimously, having been first ably and at some length spoken to, by the various movers and seconders.

1. Moved by Rev. D. Fitz Gerald, seconded by Hon. Joseph Hensley—

Resolved, That the Report now read be adopted and printed under the direction of the Committee.

2. Moved by Rev. Wm. Meek, seconded by Rev. Mr [illegible]yer—

Resolved, That this Meeting recognizes, with thankfulness to Almighty God, the many mercies vouchsafed to this Island during the past year, especially in making known the way of salvation through the Gospel of His Son.

3. Moved by Rev. Mr Parather, seconded by Capt Hancock—

Resolved, That the continued aid and liberality of the "Society for the propagation of the Gospel" and "Colonial Church and School Society," in maintaining in this Island the ministration of the word, call for the grateful acknowledgments of this meeting.

4. Moved by Rev. R. T. Roach, seconded by Charles Palmer, Esq.—

Resolved, That this meeting rejoices in the opening now afforded for the propagation of the Gospel in distant lands, and trusts that it will be accompanied by that outpouring of the Holy Spirit, which has been so remarkable during the past year.

5. Moved by Hon. T. H. Haviland, seconded by W. Cundall, Esq.—

Resolved, That the Annual General Meeting of this Society shall take place on the 4th Wednesday in January, instead of Tuesday as heretofore; and that the Committee Meeting for making appropriations shall be held on the same day; and that the following gentlemen be the Executive Committee for the ensuing year, viz:—Hons. John Longworth, John Aldons, Joseph Hensley and T. H. Haviland, sen.; Capt. Orlebar and Hancock; and Messrs. H. C. Green, D. Kaye, M.D., Donald Palmer, G. W. De Blois, J. Easton, Robert Haslam, H. Haszard, J. Pidgeon, William Pethick, John Brecken, John Haszard, John Hell, T. Hunt, Thomas DesBrisay, J. Tweedie, W. Cousins, W. Cundall, T. B. Tremain, R. R. Hodgson, J. Hudson and C. Palmer; and that the Rev. D. B. Parather and Mr H. J. Cundall, be the Secretaries.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, Archdeacon Read was prevented from speaking at any length; but referring to one or two remarks in the Report—said that it was not want of funds but want of men which prevented the Church Societies from being able to fill up vacancies in their Missions, as soon as they occurred. He expressed his satisfaction, and tendered the thanks of the meeting generally to His Excellency for his presence on this occasion, and also for his kindness in presiding over the proceedings of the evening.

A collection was made, realizing more than the usual amount; a Hymn sung, and the meeting dismissed with the customary benediction.

[For the Protestant.]

Slavery, its Condition and Prospects.

It is one of the necessities of an evil system, that it carries within itself the elements of its own ultimate destruction. As the wall of the mason cannot stand if he continues to build out of plumb, so surely will the scheme of an avaricious mind be overthrown, by the principle of eternal right, which, as the ex[illegible]ting and ever present will of a supreme Being, is recognized [illegible] be Christian as Providence. Now in the national tolerance of slavery by the United States, we see an instance of a gigantic frame receiving the sanction of power, and being supported, as if it were consistent with justice and equity, which are the only sure foundations of national greatness. But though hand join in hand, yet shall not the wicked go unpunished, is the warning of the infallible Bible; and the wrongs of the poor tortured sons of Africa shall be attoned for, some day; with terrible judgments, so that the sons of those who hear of them shall tingle. If we go back to look for the moving spring of slavery, we shall easily find it to be that love of money which is the root of evil. Lust of power and avarice of gain, have been and will be, the mainsprings of slavery; and as these are both opposed to that Christian love and brotherly spirit which God demands of all of us, so the fruits of slavery will be destructive to true religion, to national greatness, to peace, happiness and prosperity. It may indeed be permitted for a time, that wealth and apparent happiness shall flow in upon the slave-holder, but these do not prevent his ultimate punishment, they rather add to the intensity of his misery and the depth of his woe. We know by the words of our Saviour, that whilst Noah that preacher of righteousness discovered to his wicked fellow-men, they spent the time in their usual amusements; and continued to eat and to drink, to marry and be given in marriage, even until the day when the flood came and swept them all away. Add the wicked inhabitants of the plain, no doubt felt themselves in just as prosperous circumstances, and looked forward to the future with just as bright anticipations on the very morning of their destruction, as they had done during all their past lives. But that did not prevent the sweeping storm of wrath from descending upon them and blotting them out forever from the face of the earth. Now slavery is a national sin, it has permeated American society and poisoned many a man who counts himself in sound health; it has crept into the pulpit until the servant of Christ so called, who should preach that God has made of one blood all nations of men, distorts the message into bearing the sense that black people are accursed, who can not only keep slaves himself, but whose very salary is the result of the stolen labor of the slave—it has usurped the seat of the judge, and the poor fugitive slave, has to submit to its fiendish voice and give up the cup of liberty, when his lips have sipped the first drop—it has climbed into the professor's chair, and into the editors's sanctum, and through the length and breadth of the land, its baneful influences have become apparent. But the end will come. Eternal right rules supreme and the day will be, when the lash of the slave-holder shall no longer enforce compulsory labor, when the proud, vicious and grasping Southerner, will have to earn his own bread instead of taking fraudulently away the price of his fellow-man's days of toil. We hear the rumor of war, and we hope it will pass away, but there is blood crying from the ground, to be atoned for, there are murdered innocents, and men and maidens too, black skinned though they were, whose fate calls upon God for retribution, and whose voice cannot go unanswered. That sin which a nation has committed, for that sin shall that nation suffer. Hand may join in hand, the North and the South may combine, human law makers may legislate, and the strong may band against the weak, but there is One on the side of the oppressed, who sits in Heaven and sees it all; his ear hears the groan of the sufferer, and his eye sees the red hand of the oppressor, and when his own time comes, his wise counsel shall put to naught, all their wise schemes and their prudent measures, all their oaths and their compromises, and out of a fearful struggle shall make the rage of the wicked to praise him, and their own hands shape out their own destruction, whilst the weak and the down-trodden shall be uplifted, and right shall triumph over might. Who can look at the instincts of a slave-holder, and say that his system is permitted by the Bible? Why if slave-holders had their own way, there would soon be an end of a free press, an open school, a printed book but; last though not least, there would soon be the suppression of the Bible, for there is no book, so antigonistic to bad government, and so potent in mischief to wicked rulers, as that very volume in which they profess to find slavery. Come the end when it may, it surely will come, that the slaves rising from execrated bondage, will wipe out the wrongs in the blood of their oppressors. As ye sow so shall ye also reap. And in disunited families, in rapine and plunder, with horrible attrocities shall the national sin of slavery be punished on the heads of slave-holders; whilst the North shall suffer more indirectly by the cost of civil war, and with the lives of fathers, brothers, and sons who shall go to the field of civil warfare to return no more.

NIMROD.

Wesleyan Sabbath Schools.

We have been furnished, for publication, with the following extracts from the reports submitted by the secretaries of Prince and Grafton Streets Wesleyan Sabbath Schools, at the annual meeting of the Wesleyan S. School Society held on the 4th inst.

Number of Scholars in attendance at Prince St. School			257
Do.	do	Grafton	110
Do.	Teachers	Prince St. School	36
Do.	do	Grafton St.	12

These schools have contributed during the past year the sum of £55 17s 3½d in aid of the funds of the Wesleyan Missionary Society,—and for the past six years, viz 1855—1860, inclusive, they have contributed for the above object an aggregate of £206 17s 11d.

The Secretary of Prince St School, in his report says. "It is our painful duty to record the death of one beloved teacher, (Miss P. Butcher,) whose amiable character and disposition endeared her to all the school. She was highly esteemed by the officers and her fellow laborers; By her departure we have sustained a great loss, but our loss was her eternal gain. She died on the 10th of July, after a short illness, leaving behind her a cheering testimony, that she had gone to be with Jesus. The school has also lost four scholars by death during the past year." During the past year no less than three pious and promising young men have left these schools, to prosecute their studies at Sackville Academy, with a view to the ministry, and one has entered upon the work, as an assistant to the Rev. W. W. Perkins, at Bathurst, N. B.—*Com.*

A CARD.—The Rev D. Fitz Gerald takes this opportunity to thankfully acknowledge the generous donation presented to him by the Ladies of St. Paul's church, which he receives as a token of their continued good-will and christian friendship, and trusts that such gifts, while they show forth the kindly feelings of the people, and cause the minister to regard himself an unworthy recipient of their favor, may nevertheless tend to the mutual spiritual welfare of both minister and people, and cement more closely those bonds of christian unity and godly love which should ever exist between them.

USE OF EPISCOPAL CHURCHES IN INDIA BY PRESBYTERIANS.—It is already known that the Indian Government have issued a circular directing that the churches at the various stations in India may be used by Chaplains of the Church of Scotland, with the consent of the Bishop and English chaplains. The Bishop of Calcutta has made this matter the subject of a pastoral circular addressed "To the Clergy of Europe congregations in the Diocese of Calcutta," and dated Ravenswood, Simla, Sept. 25th, 1860. He opens by stating that the point has been laid before the highest ecclesiastical and legal authorities, in England Dr Lushington's opinion is to the effect, that in England a consecrated Church cannot be used for any service but that of the Church of England. The ecclesiastical law of England, save particular portions by Act, has not however been introduced into India. If, therefore, the Bishop should, with the sanction of the Primate, direct that a church might be used for Presbyterian worship, "such act could not be impugned by any ecclesiastical authority. He thinks, however, the permission should be "during pleasure only," and be confined to chaplains of the Church of Scotland. The Archbishop of Canterbury intimates his full concurrence in Dr Lunshington's opinion and gives his sanction. The Bishop of Calcutta accordingly, with the concurrence of the Governor-General, publishes regulations, which are to be considered as emanating at once from the civil and ecclesiastical authorities.—*London Record.*

PROPOSED UNION OF THREE SYNODS IN CANADA.—By a late number of the *Record* we learn that leading ministers of the Church of Scotland, the Free Church, and the U. P. Church, met in Toronto, and held a friendly conference on the subject of Union. The *Record* says:—

After a lengthened conference of the most friendly character, it was found that, on most of the questions discussed, there was a substantial and most gratifying harmony of sentiment and feeling. On some points there was a diversity of opinion, frankly expressed, which yet did not appear to preclude a reasonable hope that, through the blessing of God, the ultimate removal of all serious difficulties in the way of a general union may be the happy result of further negotiation.

The Rev. Messrs. Grant, M'Gregor, M'Millan, and Cameron, Established Church of Scotland missionaries to Pictou, have arrived by the America yesterday.—*Pres. Witness.*

PRESENTATIONS.—The Bible Class of the Rev. John L. Murdoch, Windsor, presented him with a purse of $40., as a Christmas gift. The presentation was accompanied with a very affectionate address to which Mr Murdoch replied in appropriate terms.

The ladies of the Rev. Mr Forlong's congregation, South Cornwallis, presented their pastor with a set of Buffalo Robes accompanied with an address. The presentation took place on the 8th inst.

On the morning of New Year's Day the congregation of Sherbrooke presented their pastor, the Rev. John Campbell, with a silver Watch costing $50. The ladies of the same congregation were not unmindful of their Pastor's wife.

The congregation of the Bishop's Chapel, have presented the Rev. J. C. Cochran with the sum of £44, together with an Address, expressing their regard and affection for him.—*Pres. Witness.*

NEW ENGLISH MISSION TO ITALY.—The Rev. M. A. Camilleri, curate to the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, canon of Westminster Abbey, is about to proceed to Italy, as one of several agents, who will be accredited to carry out a new English mission amongst the Italian people. The primary objects of the missionaries will be to encourage internal reformation in every way possible.

Special Notices.

THE GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

The functional irregularity peculiar to the weaker sex, is invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Judson's Mountain Herb Pills. They are the safest and surest medicine for all the diseases incidental to females of all ages, and more especially so in this climate.

Ladies who wish to enjoy health should always have these Pills. No one who ever uses them once will allow herself to be without them. They remove all obstructions, purify the blood and give to the skin that beautiful, clear and healthful look so greatly admired in a beautiful and healthy woman. At certain periods these Pills are an indispensable companion. From one to four should be taken each day, until relief is obtained. A few doses occasionally, will keep the system so healthy, and the blood so pure, that disease cannot enter the body.

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, Berry, 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."

Price,—Small size, 50 cts.; Large size, $1. *Be careful to get the genuine*, which is prepared *only by* REED, CUTLER & CO., Boston, and sold by dealers generally. 48—6m

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

Nature, in her great laboratory, has stored some remedy adapted to every disease which "flesh is heir to." But it requires the investigation and research of the philosopher to discover and apply this remedy. Such research and investigation has succeeded in discovering a remedy for that most afflictive dispensation, the

DYSPEPSIA!

With all its lesser and numerous evils; and it may be safely asserted that until the appearance of the *Oxygenated Bitters* a case of Dyspepsia cured was a rare experience in medical practice. Now under the influence of these Bitters the rule is to cure, the rare exception, failure to cure.

FROM Mr JOHN D. NASH.

Well known throughout the British Provinces as an extensive Auctioneer.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 16, 1860.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:—Having a very high estimation of the value of the Oxygenated Bitters, *for dyspepsia and debility of the digestive organs*, I take pleasure in giving you a statement of their operation in my own case. Several years since I was severely afflicted with a most aggravating form of Dyspepsia, which rendered my ordinary duties a burden. I tried many remedies with no benefit, until I made use of the Oxygenated Bitters, and I can say with the utmost confidence that this remedy entirely eradicated every symptom of which I was suffering, by the continued use of eight bottles, although the first bottle produced a decided change for the better. I consider this remedy to be of inestimable value to those whose stomachs have become deranged by the use of intoxicating liquors or by high living I now keep them by me, and find their use to be a great promoter of good health

JOHN D. NASH.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by

W. R. WATSON, General Agent;

T. DesBRISAY and M. W. SKINNER, Charlottetown, and by druggists generally. js-3i

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

With corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood, you must be sick all over. It may burst out in pimples or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence is rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood; such as *Scrofula or Kings Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald head, Ringworm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases*, such as *Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility Syphilis or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints* and *Heart Diseases*. Try AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures the disorders.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of *Coughs, Colds Influenza Hoarseness Croup Bronchitis Incipient Consumption*, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS—for *Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentry, Foul Stomach, Jaundice, Headache, Heartburn, Fits, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms*, and in short for all the purposes of a purgative medicine.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass. and sold by W. R. WATSON, General Agent for P. E. Island.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS

Are indispensable for the security of life and health. Fever, influenza, bronchitis, sore throat, diptheria, and bilious complaints are ever present plagues to mankind; but these can certainly and permanently be put to flight by the aid of these unrivalled aperient, detergent, and restorative remedies. There are multitudes of sallow and feeble invalids now languishing in all parts of the world under these diseases, who would soon find their healthy appearance, strength, and cheerfulness return if they judiciously used Holloway's preparations, from which no harm can possibly result. The Ointment should be well rubbed, night and morning, over the afflicted parts, while the Pills are taken with discretion. A great and happy change for the better will speedily appear.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

BURNETT'S TOILET PREPARATIONS

Of the many preparations that are thrown into the market for toilet purposes, we believe none can be found to excel those of the well known chemists, Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., of Boston

They are conceded by all who use them, to be superior to most other preparations, and are valued accordingly. The Cocoaine is enjoying a wide popularity in this city, and deservedly so. It is in fact pronounced incomparable as a hair dressing.—*Hartford Courant.*

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

MARRIED.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, Mr Donald M'Kinnon to Miss Ellen M'Neill, both of Princetown Road.

On the 17th, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Mr Richard Burdett, to Miss E. Dochendoff, both of North River.

By the Rev. D. M'Neill, at the residence of the bride's father on the 15th inst., Mr Angus M'Leod, to Miss Jessie M'Kenzie, eldest daughter of Mr Donald M'Kenzie, Lot 40.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. Alexander M'Leod, Mr Donald Ross, Orwell, to Miss Isabella M'Donald, Flat River.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. T. Duncan, Mr Benjamin Sedbury, to Miss Christina Warren, both of Malpeque.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 23d inst., by the Rev. T. Duncan, Mr George Douglas Alley, of Cardigan, to Miss Margaret Stewart, of Lot 40.

At Morell, St. Peter's Bay, on the 9th inst., by Rev Henry Crawford, Mr David M'Kay, of Bay Fortune Road, to Miss Eleanor Robins, of St. Peter's Bay.

BIRTH.

At Davenport Cottage, on the 24th, Mrs G. W. Belliois, of a Daughter.

DIED,

At Morell, on the 20th ult., Mr Edwin Webster, in the 50th year of his age.

At St. Peter's Bay, on the 12th inst., Stephen, eldest son of Mr John Garret, aged 7 years

At St. Eleanor's on Monday the 14th inst., Jane Lisle, wife of Mr Charles Compton, and third daughter of the late Major Compton, aged 33 years.

At Red Point, Lot 46, on Tuesday the 15th instant, of Diptheria, after only two days' illness, Mary Sophia, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth M'Donald, aged four years.

Memoranda.

Pinkney Cove, Jan. 12.—There has been some wrecked materials picked up along the shore of the Strait of Canso, which would indicate that a vessel was wrecked somewhere. A vessel's clock, log slate, marked in ink "Maid of Erin," part of a vessel's wheel, galley door, about 20 feet of bottom plank, and some reels of cotton. These articles were picked up about the 6th instant.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS, JAN. 26, 1861.

EXCHANGE, 50 PER CENT. ON STERLING.

Beef, (small) per lb	3d a 6d	Oats	2s 3d a 2s 4d
Do. by quarter	3d a 5d	Turkeys, each	4s a 7s
Mutton	3½d a 6d	Geese, each	2s a 2s 6d
Lamb per lb	3d a 5d	Fowls, each	7d a 1s 6d
Pork, per lb.	3d a 4½d	Ducks, each	1s a 1s 6d
Do (small)	5d a 6½d	Partridge, each,	9d 1s
Veal per lb.	3d a 4½d	Codfish, per qtl.	15s a 20s
Butter (fresh)	1s 4d a 1s 5d	Salmon, per lb.	
Do tub	11d a 1s1d	Herrings, per bbl,	25s a 30s
Cheese	3d a 5d	Mackerel,	none
Tallow	9d a 11d	Boards, (hemlock)	2s 6d a 4s
Lard	10d	Do. (spruce)	4s a 5s
Ham	6d a 7d	Do. (Pine)	7s a 9s
Pearl Barley	1½ a 1¾	Shingles, per M	
Flour, per barrel	42s a 45s	Clover seed, per lb.	
Flour per lb.	2d a 2½d	Wool, per lb.	1s 2d a 1s 6d
Oatmeal	1½d a 2d	Hay, per ton	90s a 100s
Eggs per dozen	1s	Straw, per cwt.	2s a 2s 6d
Potatoes per bush	1s 6d a 2s	Homespun, per yard	2s 6d a 4s
Carrots, per bush		Apples,	none.
Peas, per quart	7d a 8d	Calf-skins, per lb.	7d a 9d
Wheat per bush.		Hides, per lb.	4d a 4½d
Barley	4s a 4s 9d	Sheep-skins	4s 2d a 4s 9d
Turnips bush.	10d a 1s	Rabbits, each	4d a 6d

POPULAR POETRY!

(Original)

If your cash you would spend to advantage, with care
Look out on the Southern side of Queen-square,
For a three-story house, of commodious design,
Where BENJAMIN DAVIES appears on the sign!—
That's the place for cheap bargains! just give him a call—
His Goods are superb, and his profits but small,—
But by selling off everything cheap at his store,
He hopes in his business to realize more
Than if he—like some that we know of—should say
I have held it on *thick*, and can wait for the pay.
Cheap Goods, then, for Cash! all his dealings are fair!
Come on with your dabs, you who have them to spare—
Come gentlemen, come! and examine his CLOTHS,
Just fresh from the loom, there's no danger of moths!
If you want a good Coat, buy the Cloth at his Store,—
And Bell, the best Tailor, lives just the next door!
And ladies! out shopping, just give him a call,—
You may want some nice Furs, or a beautiful Shawl;
Do examine his Stock, he'll no trouble begrudge,
And you'll buy—just as surely as ladies can judge!
He has Flannels and Woollens and Druggets hot pressed,
Silks, Merinos and Satins, and all of the best;
And Crinoline!—come, you'll be welcome in troops,
And—I almost forgot them—magnificent Hoops!
Then if you would buy to advantage!—with care
Look out on the Southern side of Queen square
For the three story house of commodious design,
Where Benjamin Davies appears on the Sign!

Charlottetown, Jan. 26, 1861. 2i

GREAT

SELLING OFF!

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DISSOLUTION of Partnership, the subscriber will sell off his very extensive Stock at an immense reduction from usual prices.

FOR CASH ONLY!

All intending purchasers will find this a golden opportunity, as by purchasing at this establishment they will save a portion of their money.

The Subscriber begs now to thank his numerous customers for their liberal patronage, during the continuance of the late firm, and would assure them that, for the future, he will endeavor to retain their custom, and keep up the well known name of the "BRITISH DRY GOODS STORE," by importing good stocks and selling them at the most reasonable prices.

☞ The business will now be conducted on the Cash System.

J. H. TURNER.

January 26, 1861.

VACCINATION NOTICE.

DR H. JOHNSON IS NOW PREPARED to vaccinate, and requests those families who desire to be visited to leave early notice at the Dispensary.

General days for the public—Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Dispensary, from 12 to 2.

Charlottetown, Jan. 26, 1861. 2i

[*Under the Patronage of Mrs. Dundas.*]

IN AID OF THE POOR.

THE DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE Sewing Circle intend holding their Annual Tea for the Poor, in the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday, the 6th of February next.

Tea on the Table at 6½ o'clock, p.m.

Addresses on the subject of Temperance will form part of the Evening's entertainment.

Tickets at 1s 6d each may be had at the Bookstores, and from each member of the Committee.

ELIZA M'WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Charlottetown, Jan. 26, 1861. 2i

Royal Agricultural Society.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF this Society will be held at the Temperance Hall, in Charlottetown, on Wednesday the 6th day of March next, for the purpose of electing a President, and other Officers, and for the general transaction of business for the promotion of Agriculture.

JAMES D. HASZARD,
Sec'y & Treas.

Jan. 26, 1861.

MILK COW WANTED in exchange for one giving but little milk, cash paid for the bargain. Enquire at this Office.

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
2 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 Chute Coal Scuttles
60 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 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. 13, 1860 if

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S CELEBRATED Sewing Machines, prices from $50 to $100.

PARKER MERRILL,
Agent for P. E. Island.

Oct 13, 1860.