his drink is "the sincere milk of the word." Thus happy he lives, and happy he dies.

Happy is he who has gospel submission in his will, true humility in his heart, sound peace in his conscience, sanctifying grace in his soul, due order in his affections, the Redeemer's yoke on his neck, a vain world under his feet, and a crown of glory on his head. Happy is the life of such a man. To attain this life, pray fervently, believe firmly, work abundantly, wait patiently, live holy, die daily; watch your heart, guard your senses, redeem time, love Christ, and long for glory.

[The above gem was repeated from memory by Mrs. D——, a mother in Israel, now in her eightieth year, and written off from her lips for the Messenger.]

THE

Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1860.

Religion and Loyalty.

Every public demonstration, no matter for how good a purpose, is attended with more or less evil. This evil has no necessary connection with the main object in view, when that object is proper or laudable in itself, but grows out of it as a kind of excrescence on account of the present depraved state of human nature. There is nothing wrong in a people publicly manifesting their loyalty to a mild and virtuous sovereign, either directly or indirectly; and this being the case, improper conduct does not necessarily form a part of a demonstration of loyalty,—on the contrary, any act which savors of disloyalty to the King of kings, cannot be truly honoring to an earthly potentate. But a number—we are ashamed to say, a large number,—of those who took part in the demonstration in this city on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales, appear to have had a different opinion. And now as His Royal Highness has left our shores, and each and all of our public journals have given a favorable account of his reception, which, as far as regards preparation for the occasion and enthusiasm were concerned, was undoubtedly creditable to the Colony, we consider it our duty to refer to one or two things in connection therewith of an opposite character.

First, the lamentable amount of drunkenness. Time and again have we referred to the alarming prevalence of this vice in our midst. It is common every day; it is plainly visible to a stranger every market day; it is shameful every show and nomination day; but on the occasion of the Prince's reception, the city seemed as if almost wholly given up to the demon of intemperance. We shall never forget some of the scenes which we witnessed on the evening of the first day. But probably some of our readers think we are too frequently harping on this subject,—that the people of this Island are no worse than their neighbor Colonists;—and that a little indulgence during the Prince's visit was quite excusable and would never be noticed. We take no pleasure in denouncing intemperance, and do so, solely because we desire the spiritual and temporal weal of our country. We would that it bore a fair name for all that is good and noble; but what is the case? Some of the representatives of the press present at the demonstration here in honor of the Prince, have given us, and not without a little reason, no very enviable character. The following is an extract from the letter of the special correspondent of the New York *Tribune:*

But what shall I say of the method adopted by the larger and looser masses of the population to signify their understanding of the necessities of public jubilee? In Halifax, the streets were sometimes load with over-exalted revelers, but the rigors of the law kept them mostly in restraint. In Fredericton, the neat and well-trimmed roads were often walked by very mazy wanderers, especially at night. Even St. John was occasionally active with alacrity. Truro and Pictou, also, kept moderate pace, according to their power and their population. But here in Charlottetown, nothing has been known, in street or square, but incessant brutal bursts of drunkenness, so violent, and wild, and reckless, that the most vicious quarters of New York could not yield their parallel. I never saw so small a place given over so utterly to bestiality. Fancy a town in every street of which great riotous mobs continually gather in quarrelsome force, breaking through tavern doors, intrenching themselves in narrow lanes and inviting gladiatorial combats with all who passed, or scattering about, to spread disorder more effectually; in which every corner was made a fighting-ground; in which deserted soldiers, of whom there were numbers, perpetually plunged into conflicts with the towns-people, and made free with their weapons, until dragged away to temporary confinement; in which children, and plenty of them, of tender years, ranged the thoroughfares, not less benetted than the maturer multitudes; the whole pening, from hour to hour, an uninterrupted scene of disgrace and degradation. There must have been something frightfully weak in the administration of affairs. Of course, the better part of Charlottetown looked aghast upon these excesses; but that no provision should have been made for their suppression, was surely the gravest oversight.

This is a dreadful picture; but it is much overdrawn, bad, we are willing to admit, as was the reality. The writer seems to have been in a very gloomy mood when he penned the communication, for throughout he does not give us credit for any of our laudable efforts on the occasion, and greatly exaggerates our faults. Disgraceful scenes no doubt were witnessed on our streets, but not one tithe of what is here described; and most of the drunkenness and rioting which was observed cannot be laid to the charge of the people of this Colony, any further than they were undoubtedly to blame in furnishing the means, in the shape of hundreds of grog shops. Soldiers, men-of-war sailors, and strangers from the neighboring Colonies, we believe, acted the most disgraceful part in the drama; yet numbers of our population, we are sorry to say, behaved in a manner at once dishonoring to God and discreditable to their country. They may have assembled to aid in giving an enthusiastic reception to the youthful Prince, and thus manifest their loyalty to his Royal Mother; but they seemed to forget that the very essence of loyalty is good behavior—that governors are for the punishment of evil-doers, and for the praise of them that do well.

We regret that we cannot exonerate the Committee of Management from all blame in this matter. They, we understand, provided beer along with food to be distributed to the people from the country, which liquor intoxicated some and sent others to the dram shop to complete what was begun, through the Committee's probably well-meant, but imprudent liberality. Men are prone enough to do evil without being furnished with the means free of expense. Some, however, may say that the poor country people had as good a right to their beer, as the gentlemen who attended the ball had to their champagne. We have not yet learned whether the wine consumed at that entertainment, or any part of it, will be charged to the Colony; but if so, we boldly maintain that the people of the Island, a majority of whom never indulge in the use of ardent spirits, ought to bear neither the expense nor the sin of providing any intoxicating liquor, drank either there or on the public square.

And one word with respect to the ball itself. We suppose many in and out of the Colony would have thought the people of this Island disloyal to the Queen, and wanting in respect to the Prince, had they not got up a ball in honor of his visit. Unfortunately in the present state of things, men in high stations and balls seem closely connected. There is, however, it is needless to say, no necessary connection between them. Princes and Dukes may, and sometimes do discountenance such assemblages. Every sincere Christian would have rejoiced had the report been true that the Heir apparent would not attend balls during his tour through the Colonies. His willingness to attend them, however, did not necessitate our getting one up on the occasion of his visit. A ball was not required to show either respect to him, or our attachment to his Royal parent's person and government. Religion and a display of loyalty, as we have already hinted, are not incompatible; but we do not hesitate to say that balls and religion are. In our opinion getting up a ball for a Prince, General, or any other person is just about as mistaken an idea of doing him honor, as it is for the poor soldier, sailor, or civilian to get half-drunk on the occasion. But as the ball is now past, we will say no more at present respecting it, further than to express our regret that some things, we understand, occurred towards its close which were even disgraceful for a ball-room; and to express our still greater sorrow to learn that individuals who have made an open profession of religion thought it not improper to attend a ball because honored with the presence of an earthly prince.

Religious Intelligence.

Returned.—The Rev. Nicholas Murray, D.D., of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and George H. Stuart, Esq., of Philadelphia, reached home in the steamer Adriatic last Saturday, the 11th inst., after a four months' tour and labors in Great Britain. Dr. Murray occupied his pulpit on last Sabbath, and in the evening gave an interesting account of the wonderful changes that have taken place within the last few years in Ireland and Wales. He has visited different portions of Ireland and Wales, where a most remarkable work of grace has been and still is going on. The excitement of the great revival in Ireland has to a considerable degree passed away, but the good work is still in progress. Great and wonderful changes have taken place in the moral and religious condition of the people.—*Phil. Presbyterian.*

The Pope's Allocution.—In the last allocution, or epistle of the Pope, the old gentleman appears to be driven to his wit's end. He looks around and sees nothing but threatening revolution. His own subjects will not approve of that paternal government, which so kindly treats them to dungeons, bayonets, and the assassin's knife! What is he to do? Austria cannot help him, France will not, poor King Bomba is unable to help himself, and those "miscreants," the Sardinian King and Garibaldi, insist upon it that he is not fit to reign! He is in straits. All he can do, under his present enlightenment, he does faithfully, and that is to execrate the revolutionists, his once obedient subjects; curse the King of Sardinia and Garibaldi, and commit them to the tender mercies of the devil, and devoutly express his confidence in the immaculate Virgin! He must be assured that he has no interest in the great God, and hence falls back upon Mary, whose grateful interference he foolishly anticipates, because he has placed her above God!—*Phil. Presbyterian.*

The Jesuits in Scotland.—The Romish papers are in ecstacies on account of the recent opening in Edinburgh of the new church of the Jesuits, or, as it is termed, "The Church of the sacred Heart." We are told that priests of the order of the Jesuits opened missions in Edinburgh and Glasgow about a year ago, and that already their success has been great. The order are devoting their attention to education, and are looking about the middle classes. It is quite clear that the priests are working silently, and that, from whatever source they obtain it, money is very abundant with them. We are afraid that they have many secret adherents amongst the wealthy classes.

The Creed of the Druses.—The Turks and Druses have no more religious affinity than Jews and Christians. They are as much Christians as Mahometans—they practise neither circumcision nor prayers, nor fasting—observe neither festivals or prohibitions. They drink wine, eat pork, and allow marriages between brothers and sisters. They believe in the transmigration of souls, and suppose that their chief prophet Hakem passed into a calf, the image of which they now worship. They maintain the unity of God, and His manifestations of Himself to man in the person of seven individuals, the last of whom was Hakem. They hold that five superior spiritual ministers also exist, three of whom have appeared in the persons of men at different periods, the chief being Hamza (a prophet of their own), and Christ. The five points of Islam are set aside, and the following substituted:—1st, veracity, (to each other only); 2d, mutual protection and aid; 3d, renunciation of all other religions (implying persecutions of all others when practicable, Mahometanism among the number); 4th, profession of the unity of Hakem as God; 5th, contentment with His works; 6th, submission to his will; 7th, separation from those in error, and from demons.—*Cor. of the London Review.*

Converts from Romanism at Brighton, C. W.—On Wednesday morning, July 18th, no less than seven converts from Romanism openly renounced communion with the Church of Roman, and were received into the fellowship and communion of the Church of England. This interesting and solemn event took place in St. Margaret's Chapel, immediately after the morning service. The converts were received by the Rev. Edmund Clay, incumbent, having been previously addressed by the officiating clergyman. These are some of the happy results of the labours of the agent of the Protestant Reformation Society.—*Ex. Paper.*

Mr. Spurgeon recently preached in the pulpit of Calvin at Geneva, Switzerland. In writing of it he says: "All the brethren appeared to hail my presence in the pulpit of Calvin as a most extraordinary token of good will, and evidence of progress in the established church. Readily did I accept the generous offer of the pulpit, and the bondage of a gown and bands to which I have never before submitted, was a very trivial concession to a principle once so rare, but now, happily, more fully recognized, viz: The essential union of all the church of Jesus Christ. I met with the pastors of both the national and free churches, who all appeared to entertain the most fraternal relations toward each other."

Another Great English Preacher.—A new preacher, by name Richard Weaver, formerly a prize-fighter and a collier in the North, has appeared in London, and is producing very deep and wide-spread impressions by open air addresses, on large masses of the population. He was announced first of all by a handbill on the afternoons, to "preach' and "sing," in the Cumberland market. And "sing," as well as "preach," he can do to the melting down of hundreds.

One night, addressing a number of poor men and women on the words, "They shall return to Zion with songs," he said: "I was always fond of singing; I believe I was born singing. But the songs I used to sing are not the songs I love now. Oh my dear men, you sing "Briton's never, never shall be slaves;" but what slaves you are to your own lusts, to the devil, to the landlord!

"I used to sing, 'We wont go home till morning; the landlord loves to hear that. I've sung that five nights together, and spent £14 on one spree, and got turned out at the end. But I've learned better songs; I'll tell you some of the songs I love now. Here's one:

"Oh happy day that fixed my choice,
On thee, my Saviour and my God.

"And here's another,"

"There is a fountain, filled with blood.
Drawn from Emmanuel's veins."—*Eng. Paper.*

India.—The Bombay correspondent of the *Scottish Guardian* says:—

The ill-advised interference of the Government with the religious liberties of the officers of the 24th Punjaub Native Infantry has arrested the progress of the Gospel in that regiment. The policy of the British Government regarding Christianity in India is at present only taking shape, and it will be deeply injurious if the Indian Imperial authorities glide back into the hollow policy of the East India Company. The Missionary Conference here has lately had under its consideration the miserable meagre return of the Bombay Government relative to religious endowments. They have requested Mr. A. Kinnaird to make inquiries relative to the subject. The officials of the Presidency have ventured to trifle with the inquiry asked of them in a way that merits exposure. The Bengal returns and those of the North-West Provinces are drawn up in a very different form, supplying a full statement of important details. There is reason also to suspect that the Bombay returns is quite inadequate, giving only grants of money, and omitting large land contributions managed by the authorities and handed over to the Hindoo temples. Our authorities have lately made, I regret to say, a retrograde step, demanding a duty of ten per cent. on paper for the Bible and Tract Societies, which had hitherto been admitted free. As this is an innovation not only on Indian but Imperial practice, the Bible Society, on the suggestion of Dr. Wilson, has adopted measures to appeal against this rule—first, to the Indian Government, and then, if necessary, to the Home authorities.

Rev. Mr. Graham of the Irish Presbyterian mission, at Damascus, was wounded in the open street. He had a guard of Turkish troops, but they did nothing towards defending him.

Rev. Dr. Clarke, of Amherst, N. S.—It gives us much pleasure to announce to our readers that the degree of Doctor of Divinity has been conferred on the Rev. Alexander Clarke, of Amherst, Nova Scotia. Dr. Clarke is distinguished for theological and literary acquisitions, and has labored long and very successfully in the northern portions of the British provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It is gratifying to find his services in the cause of religion, education, and the general improvement of society, recognized and honored by this well deserved testimonial of respect.—*Banner of the Covenant.*

Great Revival Meeting at Huntly, Scotland.—On Thursday, there was a numerously attended prayer-meeting in the free Church from seven till nine o'clock. At half-past nine a conference of Ministers and others engaged in the movement was held in the independent Chapel. An open-air meeting was commenced at eleven o'clock, presided over by General Anderson. The congregation numbered nearly 3,000. The Rev. D. T. K. Drummond, Edinburgh; the Rev. Mr Williamson, F. C., Huntley; Captain Trotter, and Mr. Radcliffe, addressed the meeting. In an adjoining tent the Rev. Moody Stuart was speaking to inquirers; in another tent, prayer was being offered up. In the open air and the tents together, from 9,000 to 11,000 were estimated as being present, the males predominating. The open air-meeting continued till half-past two, when the assemblage broke into four separate meetings; and an hour and a-half after, again met in mass to hear addresses from other speakers. The number of enquirers privately addressed was very great, and one case of prostration (a female) occurred. In the evening some 3,000 had assembled in and about the railway station, to leave by trains for the North and South. While waiting the great mass of the assemblage, in groups, engaged in singing psalms and hymns, with much earnestness and fervor, and presenting, says the *Aberdeen Free Press*, altogether a very extraordinary scene.

The Pope on the Syrian Massacres.—The Pope has addressed to the Patriarch of Antiochia letter in reference to the massacres of the Christians in Syria. Their calamities, however are made less prominent than the troubles of the different Italian Governments. The Pope complains that in Europe more sympathy is felt for the seditious of peace and order than for the fate of the Christian populations that are subjected to the yoke of the Turks.—He does not name Garibaldi, but laments that terms of praise should have been formally and publicly bestowed on "a man who, in contempt of all right and justice is everywhere endeavoring to overturn public society and destroy religion." But the Syrian expedition awakens in his heart the hope that the powerful princes of the West will also unite their forces to check the designs of men who, "confounding every idea of justice and injustice, turn human society into a gathering of ferocious beasts." The Pope, in announcing to the Patriarch of Antioch and the other prelates of the East the transmission of a sum of money in aid of the Christians, laments his "own poverty," which precludes him from contributing a larger amount.—*Eng. paper.*

Father Gavazzi in Italy.—The *Leeds Mercury* says:—The friends of civil and religious libery will rejoice to learn that Gavazzi has at last been able to fulfil some of his long deferred hopes for the spiritual enlightenment of his beloved Italy. During the months of doubt previous to the annexation to Piedmont, fears of commotion led the Provisional Government of Tuscany to disapprove of everything likely to excite the animosity of the bigoted Popish party; and, consequently, Gavazzi felt it his duty to abstain from public speaking, and, meanwhile, to occupy himself with watching the course of events, and in publishing pamphlets suited to the wants of the times. But since the city of the Arno has been happily secured to the Italian monarch whose constitutional sceptre Gavazzi during his weary exile in England ever loved to extol, the right of the people to hold "peaceful meetings" is acknowledged by the laws; and after his prayerful waiting—painfully felt, though patiently endured—the voice of the Christian patriot has been heard in Florence many times during each week of the past month, in sermons and lectures. The subject of the introductory lecture of a course on "The history of Christianity," was "The Divinity of Christianity proved from its nature—all love all union;" and that of the first sermon—"Justification by faith." Such subjects, and the brilliant, forcible manner in which they were treated by the distinguished preacher, so attracted the Florentines that the moderate-sized hall hired for the services was at once inconveniently filled, the ante-room and approaches being also closely packed with eager and enthusiastic listeners; and could a far larger room be engaged, it would be immoderately crowded, as ten times the number of gratuitous entrance tickets were sought for that the dimensions of the one hitherto used would allow to be issued. Respected by the Government, Gavazzi has met with no open opposition to his fearless attacks on the Papal system, except from the priests, who have impotently sought to lesson his audience by obtaining possession of the tickets of admittance! We find the following notice in a recent number of the Florence newspaper, *L'Unita Italiana*—"Last evening, Alessandro Gavazzi, in one of his lectures on the "History of Christianity," rose to a height of logic and eloquence truly marvellous. The orator said to his audience that, not having previously solicited anything from them, he felt constrained that evening, by sympathy with a heroic people, to ask the Italian citizens then listening to him to unite in sending succour to Sicily. The response showed the impression that had been produced by the eloquence of the illustrious orator! and we render thanks to him and to the contributors for the sum which has been transmitted to us."

MARRIED,

On the 22d inst., by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, Mr John Blue, of Little Sands, to Miss Euphemia M'Millan, of Wood Islands.

On the 23d inst., by Mr C. Barker, Bible Christian Minister, Mr Philip Petrick, to Miss Mary Ann Stephens, both of New Glasgow.

At Charlottetown, on the 21st inst., by the Rev Don. M'Neill, Mr Donald Beaton, of Charlottetown, to Miss Sarah M'Donald, of Belfast.

DIED,

At North Rustico Road, on Monday, the 4th March last, Mr John Clift, mason, a native of Devonshire, England, aged 46 years, leaving a widow and one child to lament their bereavement.

At New Glasgow, on the 7th instant, after a severe and protracted illness, borne with exemplary christian patience, Jane, the beloved wife of Deacon Charles Stevenson, and youngest daughter of Mr Robert Orr, sen., aged 52 years. She was highly esteemed in life, and is much regretted in death by a large circle of relatives and friends.

At the head of St. Peter's Bay, on the 25th ult., Hugh M'Lean, Esq., aged 52 years.

Very suddenly, at Charlottetown, on Monday morning last, in the 20th year of her age, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends, Mary Isabella, eldest daughter of T. B. Tremain, Esq., of this City. The deceased young lady attended Church twice on Sunday last, and retired to bed in her usual health, and expired in bed a few hours after. "In the midst of life we are in death."

At Mill River, Cascumpec, of consumption, on the morning of Sabbath, the 19th instant, Penelope, the beloved wife of Mr William Gard, and second daughter of Mr Robert Hardy, in the 26th year of her age, after an illness of several months' continuance, which she bore with unusual calmness and Christian humility.—Of her it may in truth be said, her end was peace.

Suddenly, on Wednesday the 18th instant, Sarah, youngest daughter of the late William Hyde, Esq., of Elliot River, aged 75 years.

A few days since, at his residence near St. Eleanor's, Mr Hugh Smith, an old and respected inhabitant, in the 74th year of his age.

At Grand River, Lot 55, on the 4th instant, Mr John M'Cormack, aged 28 years, leaving a widow and three children with a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

GENERAL ORDER.

Head Quarters, 13th August, 1860.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief has much gratification in announcing to Major Haviland, the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Rank and File of the Companies of the Volunteer Force which assembled in Charlottetown during the late Royal visit,—that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has directed the Lieut. Governor to express His Royal Highness's unqualified approbation of the steadiness in the ranks and soldier-like bearing displayed by the several Companies under arms.

As the time may not be far distant, in all probability is nigh at hand, when to the stout hearts and stalwart arms of the men of Prince Edward Island will be confided the defence and protection of all we hold dear from the assaults of a powerful enemy, His Excellency trusts that this intimation of approval from so high and illustrious a source will be an additional incentive to the Volunteers to perfect themselves in that thorough training and discipline without which all military bodies become powerless—but once acquired, will enable a handful of men successfully to perform invaluable service in defence of their country.

By Order,

(Signed) P. D. STEWART,
Lieut. Col. and Adjt. Gen.

BURNETT'S TOILET ARTICLES.

Now-a-days, when the markets are glutted with a thousand humbugs, it is refreshing to find preparations of real worth. Such we believe to be the case with those of Messrs, Joseph Burnett & Co., of Boston.

They are highly popular, and give the utmost satisfaction. We would confidently recommend our readers to try their Cocoaine for the hair. Its superiority over other preparations will soon be perceived. It imparts a beautiful gloss and luxuriant appearance, and is lasting in its effect.—*Middleboro Gazette*

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

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.

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.

The Rev. William Cosgrove, while laboring as a missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great city of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these orders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address REV. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, having been used freely by millions of human beings of both sexes, and all ages, in every part of the world, and while the public press has teemed with authenticated cases of extraordinary cures in a vast variety of disease, such as indigestion, scorbutic eruptions, and liver complaints, there is not on public record a single case in which their use has been attended with a bad effect. None when using Holloway's Ointment and Pills need suffer the hope of a cure to be counter-balanced by the fear of injury. They are peculiarly mild in their operation, and yet they never fail to give immediate relief, and sooner or later to effect a complete and permanent cure.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heart Burn, Water Brash, Sour Stomach, Jaundice, Flatulency, General Debility, &c., find a ready relief and speedy cure in this great remedy.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS

Are believed by many who have been cured of the above complaints to be the only medicine which the *materia medica* affords for their infallible cure. It is not an alcoholic preparation, which while giving momentary stimulus, and reduces the system in the same ratio; but one distinct and different from any medical preparation ever compounded, and which will, in most cases, extract the disease by the roots and restore the patient to pristine health. In proof of which, testimony of the very highest and unexceptionable character is presented.

From Mr John D. Nash,

Well known throughout the British Provinces as an extensive Auctioneer.

Halifax, N. S., June 15, 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.

Yours respectfully,
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.

AYER'S PILLS.

The following statement from James R. Chilton, M. D., of New York city, after a thorough examination of the subject, leaves no doubt in any reasonable mind of the intrinsic virtues of my preparation, or its value as a reliable medicine. Dr. Chilton is known throughout the whole country as one of the oldest and best analytical chemists in country, and his high character, both as a chemist and a man, is certified by distinguished persons, who are known to the people every where.

J. C. Ayer, M. D., Lowell, Mass. Dear Sir; I have examined your Cathartic Pills, and become thoroughly acquainted with their composition. It is a new and judicious combination of materials possessing points of excellence which, I believe, have not been obtained before.

As a Cathartic for general use, they are far superior to any which have hitherto fallen under my notice. They do not contain any mineral substance whatever; and, consequently, all objections urged against such ingredients are obviated.

The skilful method of separating the active principles of which these Pills are composed from the inert vegetable matter is meritorious, and should command special attention, and win for the Pills the liberal patronage of the public.

James R. Chilton, Chemist.

We have known Dr. J. R. Chilton for many years as a gentleman of the highest respectability, and a chemist in whom we have utmost confidence.

We fully concur in the above statements.

Coleman & Stetson, Proprietors of the Astor House, N. Y. city.

H. J. Raymond, Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York.

Horace Greely, Senior Editor of the New York Tribune.

Wm. H. Seward, Senator of the United States.

Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States.

Wm. B. Aston, New York city, the richest man in America.

G. W. Weston & Co., Proprietors of Saratoga Springs.

Powers & Weightman, the largest Manuf. Chemists in America.

E. L. Leavenworth, Secretary of New York.

Bank of England, London, 6th June, 1856.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. Sir; In compliance with the request of your agent, I have the pleasure to state that having used your Cathartic Pills in my family, I have found them superior in their remedial effects to any other purgative we have ever employed. It is within my knowledge that your Pills and Pectoral are recommended by some of the distinguished surgeons and physicians of this metropolis, (London.)

Your obedient servant,
Richard Dean Boyle, Ex-Ass't Cashier.

☞ For list of Agents, see long advertisement of Ayer's Sarsaprilla, Cherry Pectoral and Pills, in another column.

LAUNCHED,

On the 11th instant, from the Shipyard of Captain Donald M'Donald, Morell, a very substantial Hacmatac Brig, of about 240 tons register, called the "Maggie," built under special survey of Lloyd's surveyor to class 7 years, for Messrs. Duncan, Mason & Co., of this City.

SHIPPING—PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

INWARDS.

Aug. 17—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou.

18—Schr Eliza, M'Eachern, Cocayne, N. B., lumber.

20—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac. Schr Carrie M. Rich, Hardy, Boston, goods. Sage, M'Donald, Barbadoes, sugar, &c. Clyde, Davidson, Halifax, goods. Erial, M'Donald, Miramichi, lumber. Bark Hiawatha, Ballantyre, Liverpool, G. B., goods.

21—Schr Mary, Arbuckle, Antigonish, limestone. Emma, Sprague, Bay Verte, deal.

22—Betsy, Hume, Pictou, coal. Rapid, M'Donald, do., do. Ellen, Pentz, do., do. Reward, Demmys, Bay Verte, deal.

23—Sarah, Alward, Pictou, bal. Neptune, Deprait, Buctouche, lumber.

OUTWARDS.

Aug. 17—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac. Brigt. Sinai, Cutler, Plymouth, G. B., timber and deal. Schr. Lively Lass, James, Sydney, bal. Lady Jane Grey, Paul, Richibuctou, do. Brig Mary, M'Leitan, Shediac, timber.

18—Schr Deseado, Boudrot, Canso, bricks, &c.

20—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou. Schr Robert Scott, Roach, Sydney, bal. Elizabeth, Scott, Bathurst, do. Clyde, Davidson, Pagwash, goods.

21—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac. Morning Star, Clark, Pictou, bal. George Dundas, Young, Shediac, goods. Zebra, Metch, St. John's, N. F., bricks, cattle, &c. Brigt. Dashaway, Bale, Dalhousie, timber.

22—Bark Gazelle, Cameron, Liverpool, G. B., timber, deal, &c.

Memoranda.

The Ship *Falcon*, R. Horn, Master, from Cardiff, Wales, 45 days out, with coals for the British fleet, called off this Harbor on Sunday night last, and has since proceeded to Quebec. The *Falcon* was to have met the fleet here, but owing to her unusual long passage, the fleet had departed for Quebec eight days previous. The *Falcon* was nine days in the gulf before she reached this port, having experienced a gale of wind off Cape Breton.—*Ex.*

PASSENGERS,

In the Steamer Westmorland from Shediac to Charlottetown, Aug. 18—Judge and Mrs. Wilmot, Mr, Mrs and Miss Hanford, S. Carvill, Misses Black, R. Holman, Miss Gourlie, J. Bell, Miss Gordon, Mr Rogers, J. Mashone, N. Dearborn, G. A. Darling, H. M'Kinnon, T. A. Boyyer, J. M'Intyre, W. C. Smith, Mrs Burris, A. M'Kinnon, J. M'Ginnis, T. Wood, L. W. Gay, Wm. M. Wood, C. Menger, Miss Minnie Clyde, Miss Jenny Wood, Miss Emma Leone, H. Fenton, Mr and Miss Trowan, Capt. Salmond, A. Booth, Kellock, Pushee, Curry, W. Duchemin, Mrs M'Lellan.

In do. from Pictou, Aug. 21—W. H. M'Ewen, D. May, Mr M'Kay, Wm. M'Kay, T. Partridge, T. Groom, J. Morris, Gottrel, P. Power, Jas. Wilson, R. Lloyd, J. Inches, Mrs O'Mara.

In do. from Shediac, Aug. 22—Mr and Mrs Lapthorne, Mrs Craig and Miss Craig, Jas. Cantillo, H. Fronholm, T. Trites, Mr Smith, P. Doyle, Mr D. Austin, Lewis, S. A. Daniels, Rev. Mr Allaire, Rev. Mr Fortin, A. Lord, Miss Ryder, Mr Davidson, J. D. Gordon, M'Aulay.

In do. from Pictou, Aug. 24—A. Forsyth, W. A., DeBlois, Mr and Mrs Read, J. Wills, Mr Lippincott, Wm. Livingston, Welch, Mrs Stevens, Mrs Johnson, Mr and Mrs Lea, Miss Cooper, Miss Lea, Miss Shepherd, M'Kay, M'Tague, Mr Newbery.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS, AUG. 25. 1860.

Exchange, 50 per Cent. on Sterling.

Beef, (small) per lb	3½d a 6d	Oats	2s 9d a 3s
Do. by quarter	3½d a 5d	Turkeys, each	4s 6d a 7s 6d
Mutton	3½d a 6d	Geese, each	
Lamb per lb	2½d a 5½d	Fowls, each	7d a 1s 6d
Pork, per lb.		Ducks, each	
Do (small)	6d a 7d	Patridges, each,	
Veal per lb.	2½d a 5d	Codfish, per qtl.	18s a 20s
Butter (fresh)	11d a 12d	Salmon, per lb.	9d
Do tub	11d	Herrings, per bbl,	25s a 30s
Cheese	3d a 5d	Mackerel, doz.	2s a 3s
Tallow	9d a 11d	Boards, (hemlock)	3s 6d a 4s
Lard		Do. (spruce)	4s a 5s
Ham	6d a 8d	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 3d a 1s 6d
Oatmeal	1½d a 2d	Hay, per ton	60s a 70s
Eggs per dozen	6d a 8d	Straw, per cwt.	
Potatoes per bush.	2s6d a 3s6d	Homespun, per yard	2s 6d a 6s
Carrots, bunch	1½d a 2d	Apples, per doz.	3d a 4d
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,	2s a 2s 6d
Turnips per doz.	4d a 6d		

Council Chamber, Aug. 23, 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, acquaining 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 Thirtieth 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.

Maps for the District Schools.

For sale at Haszard'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

Wesleyan Sabbath Schools Anniversary.

A sermon in behalf of the Charlottetown Wesleyan Sabbath Schools, will be preached (D.V.) on Sunday evening, the 2nd September, by the Rev Mr Daniels, in the Wesleyan Chapel, after which a collection will be taken up in aid of the funds.

The Singing to be conducted by the Scholars.

KENSINGTON TEA.

The Annual Festival, in connection with the Wesleyan Sabbath Schools of this City, will take place at Kensington Grounds on TUESDAY, the 4th Sept., to which the public are respectfully invited. Tea for visitors at four o'clock.

Tickets to be had at the Stores of Messrs Beer & Son, Geo. T. Haszard, W. & A. Brown, and from any of the Teachers.

August 25, 1860. 2i

SHINGLES, SHINGLES!!

Just arrived per schr. Cherub, 160,000 Good Cedar SHINGLES.

Also on hand before,

Deals, Deal Ends, Scantling, Studding
Palings 4 and 4½ feet
Laths, both split and sawn, 3, 4, and 4½ feet
Pine and Spruce Boards
Herrings, Cod Oil, &c., &c.,

JAMES N. HARRIS.

August 25, 1860. 3i

THE BAZAAR.

The former proprietors of the Bazaar having withdrawn from the business, the subscriber will continue it on his own account, and will always keep in stock a large and general assortment of

English, French and American
FANCY GOODS

of all kinds, Jewelry, Stationery, Cutlery, Papier Mache goods, Alabaster Ornaments, &c., &c., &c. Ambrotype and Photographic Goods and Chemicals of the best quality, supplied on reasonable terms.

The goods now in store will be sold at Cost prices, to make room for Fall Importations.

☞ No account will be opened with any person who shall be found to be a delinquent debtor.

JAMES M'COMB.

Charlottetown, Aug 25, 1860. 1MRW—4i

Winter Wheat and Rye.

A few bushels of heavy winter Rye; also of Winter Wheat (Nova Scotia white,) grown, from imported seed, at Herrewood, Cascumpec, may be had at the Agricultural Society's Store, Charlottetown.

Charlottetown, Aug. 25, 1860. 3i

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

To be Let for a Term of Years,

"RINGWOOD,"

the late Residence of Lieut. Colonel B. 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 12, 1860.

STRAY COW.

Strayed on Monday night, from Conway's Pasture, Lower Road, a Red Cow, with white face and Crooked Horns, whoever will give such information at this office as will lead to the recovery of said Cow, will be suitably rewarded by the owner.

DONALD M'PHEE.

West River, June 28, 1860.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

All persons having any demands against the Estate of Charles M'Nutt, Esq., Merchant, of Charlottetown, deceased, are requested to present the same