THE
Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1860.

The Sixth Decade of the Nineteenth Century.

If the Decade just expired was remarkable for the development of ocean steam navigation, the railway enterprises by which it is distinguished, have been of the most gigantic and successful character. An amount of capital, very little less than the sum of its public debt, has been expended by Britain, in this department of enterprise and speculation, within herself, of which no inconsiderable part has been invested during the last 10 years; and there remains now little to be done. Her wants are supplied. The country is netted with railways, the effect of which, in connection with the telegraph, on its commerce and on its defence, in case of invasion, it is easy to perceive. But railway communication has been provided in other countries, albeit in a great measure by English capital, during the decade, to a greater extent than in England—whose necessities in this respect were to a great extent previously supplied. Not less than 20,000 miles has been added to what formerly existed in the United States. Several lines have been built in the colonies, of which the Grand Trunk is the longest, with a single exception, perhaps, in the world. The principal cities on the Continent of Europe have been connected since 1850. And since that period railways have been built for the first time at Panama, in Chili, Peru, and Brazil; in Spain, Italy, Turkey, Syria, India and Australia. Notwithstanding the progress made, however, railway enterprise is yet but in its incipient stage, if we except in some few of the more advanced nations. The germs of mighty projects are already in existence. A line for example, has been commenced on the east side of the Bosphorus, that is destined at no distant day to pass down the valley of the Euphrates, through Persia, Nepaul and onwards to India, which when completed will, by means of lines already formed, connect London with Calcutta, and practically annihilate three-fourths of the distance between those cities, not simply for the transmission of intelligence which must, in a few days, be despatched as if on the wings of the lightning, and with all the rapidity of thought, but for passenger traffic, and the exchange of the lighter articles of merchandise. And there can be no doubt that very soon the line built from Halifax to Truro will be prolonged to the Grand Trunk, which again will be extended through British America to the Pacific, not only opening up when finished vast regions to agriculture and commerce, and causing the material wilderness to blossom as the rose or to present the delightful and variegated aspect we behold, in lands subjected to tillage under the direction of science and capital, but constituting as we believe it will one of the principal of the world's great thoroughfares, because it will form the nearest and the most direct route from both sides of the Atlantic, not only to the seaboard of the Pacific, but to Japan, China and Australasia, and because the region through which it will pass, affords as far as we have been able to gather, the only practicable route for railway communication through the continent, from ocean to ocean.

Among the marked features of the age must be noted the extension of the Magnetic telegraph. Though the invention of it does not belong to the decade under review, it did not precede it by many years. We distinctly recollect, when the possibility of applying the discoveries made in the science of electricity to telegraphic purposes was being discussed in the periodicals of the day. (It was argued we remember that there might be a wire to represent each letter of the alphabet.) Now, the invention has been perfected and extensively applied. The telegraphic system already extends from Scotland and England across Europe, in one direction, under the Mediterranean, to Africa; in another to Russia, with a design to push it to Pekin; and in a third to Egypt, and very shortly will be if it is not now even to Hindostan. In the United States magnetic telegraphs now stretch from the seaboard to the shadow almost of the Rocky Mountains, and from Canada to Florida and Texas. Nay, it has been laid under the Atlantic ocean from Europe to America—a distance not less than 2000 miles, making allowance for sinuosities. It is true, after the transmission of 200 or 300 messages, the submarine wire became dumb. But telegraphic communication between Europe and America may be viewed as a fact—the possibility of it has been established and all difficulties will be overcome sooner or later.

The magnetic telegraph is a comparatively simple and inexpensive application of science to practical purposes But who can estimate its beneficial results. It almost invests man with some of the attributes of Deity. It annihilates time and space. It compacts the human family. Its bearing on all the great interests of humanity it is easy to understand, but difficult to appreciate. In connection with those other developments we have sketched, characteristic of the present age, it must tend in the providence of God to bring about that state of things which we have reason to expect to be coming on the earth.

There is one purpose it will subserve which we shall allude to at greater length before we pass to another point. We think it will consolidate the British empire and combine into one magnificent whole all its parts, whatever be the distance that separates them. Communities are growing up in different parts of the world, of British descent, speaking the language of Britain, governed by her laws, inheriting her free institutions, and participating in her privileges, under her powerful protection. In a short time these will assume the proportions of powerful states, and must cease to be dependencies; and it seems to be taken for granted by all that their separation from Britain and each other is in course of time inevitable. The *Islander*, some time ago, reprinted an article from a foreign newspaper in which it was argued to this effect. Such a result we confess we cannot contemplate without pain. The interests of humanity require the establishment of a powerful empire in the world governed by the principles of truth, order and justice, and in the enjoyment of liberty and true religion; and this with all her imperfections we take Britain to be. As a moral and material power she stands out confessedly among the nations. She affords a refuge for the oppressed, and an asylum to the slave. Her sympathies are in favor of moral right and of civil and religious liberty, and when a Cromwell has happened to sit in the gubernatorial chair have been expressed with no feeble voice. To her the eyes of every true philanthropist in every part of the world are directed as an object of hope, while she is regarded with jealousy by none except the enemy of his race, and doubtless she is an instrument in God's hand for effecting his benevolent purposes toward the human family. Who would not wish to see her power increased, and more and more directed by pure and upright motives, and by statesmen of Christian patriotism and generous purpose? Who would not grieve were she by any misfortune to fall from her high place and assume a position among the nations of keeping with her island territory? We hope and believe she is destined to a higher pre-eminence in power, and with equal confidence we trust she will attain to a loftier standard of public morality,—and in both respects she has been steadily advancing. And if the power of Britain be at present so great, charged as she is with the defence, not only of her own proper coasts, but with those of her dependencies, in every part of the world, what would it be, were she able to add to it the strength of those dependencies, when grown up to a state of manhood, each little inferior to herself in ability? On the other hand, were the colonies to separate from the parent state on arriving at a certain stage, and to take their place among the nations of the earth as independent states, would they not become objects of jealousy to Britain and to each other? and would not she and they be compelled to maintain armaments with reference to possible acts of aggression by each other? How often has the conduct of the United States been a source of uneasiness to Britain? And the very same thing would be witnessed in the present colonies were they to follow the example of the United States and separate peaceably or in hostility. It is for the advantage of all and of the world that the colonies maintain their connexion with Britain and with each other, and unite their strength for the attainment of common objects—vindicating the right and repressing the wrong. In that case their common armaments, though doubtless very great in themselves, would press but lightly, on each individual state, and Britain would speedily relieve herself from her vast public debt.

But, it may be asked, how is separation to be avoided? It cannot be expected that colonies of Englishmen will consent to be dependents on Britain, with a population and resources scarcely inferior to her own; and it is impossible that communities so distant, can be adequately represented in the British parliament, or cease to have local parliaments. It seems impossible that any centralised power can sufficiently animate the whole and direct and control the resources of all for the attainment of common objects.

Now we think the telegraph will solve the difficulty. It will in effect make the most distant and outlying portions of the empire as many contiguous states. It will bring New Zealand or British Columbia nearer to London than Aberdeen now is even with the advantage of rail-communication. What will hinder a centralized authority established in London from acting by the telegraph with as much vigor on Canada or Australia as on any two points within the British Isles? And while each portion of the empire, England included, retains its local legislature and subordinate Government, dependent on its local parliament, what is to hinder a supreme council of one or two houses to convene in London, composed of representatives from all parts of the empire, according to the population of each, with an administration depending on it to deal with imperial questions and wield the central authority. Arrived at maturity, it would be quite easy for each state to bear the expense of maintaining a few members in London, while the distance from the Cape or Canada to London would not be greater practically than it was from Cumberland to London 185 years ago, when the crown passed from the second Charles to his brother.

There are other points of very great importance in themselves, and prognostic of the future characteristic of the period under review, to which we had intended to advert—particularly the discoveries of Dr. Livingstone in South Africa, which we hope will bear on the accursed system of slavery prevailing in the Southern States of the Union, and tend to crush it. The cotton mills of England must be supplied with the raw material, and as soon as this can be done independently of slave labor, the produce of slave labor we are convinced will be proscribed in the market. The explorations in the North by Dr Franklin and others demand notice in an article of this kind, nor should we omit to mention the improvements in navigation brought about by a classification of sailing charts, and a mapping out of the winds and currents and depths of the sea, for which the world is indebted principally to Lieutenant Maury. But our article is already unduly extended.

From the London Record, Feb. 13.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The political horizon is still gloomy, whether we look at home or abroad. To the excitement connected with the Savoy and Nice annexation questions we have to add hostile demonstrations in Italy, menaces of the invasion of the Romagna by the Neapolitan troops, and counter menaces of the advance of the French army to repel foreign intervention. Russia is said to have strongly protested against the proposed addition to the French territory, and especially to the principles on which it is vindicated, principles which include questions of language, religion, and nationality, as well as of mere geography, and would all be peculiarly inconvenient as applied to the successors of Peter the Great, and the administrators of his political will.

But if we turn from the Western to the Eastern line of the Roman Empire, we there also hear of commotion and change. There are rumours of insurrection in Constantinople, and many other portents of the disordered state of the Mohammedan Empire, whether we look at Turkey or Morocco. Beyond the old prophetic boundaries of the Roman world, there are also strong convulsive heavings; and the Empire of China, with its 350 millions of inhabitants, is believed by many acute observers to be crumbling to pieces and nodding to its fall. If the old world is thus uneasy, even America does not seem to escape the influence of that spirit of agitation which seems to be abroad in the earth. The Slavery question is deeply moving the United States; and the fact that the House of Representatives in Congress which met more than two months ago, has not yet been able to proceed to business, for want of a Speaker, does not tell much in favor of democratic institutions.

At home, the aspect of affairs is by no means settled There are rumours of coming changes and divisions in the Cabinet which, we have reason to believe, have no other origin than the gossip of the Clubs, started, no doubt, by the fact that in the present state of the House of Commons, and considering the delicacy of the questions involved in the budget, no one can predicate whether or not the Government can carry any measure which a combination of factions chooses to reject. If we have to congratulate our readers on the diminished majority in favor of church-rates, we have also to regret that last night the diminished minority against the question of the Ballot seemed to place that demoralizing scheme in a more favorable position. This evening it is expected that Mr. Gladstone will be able to unfold his budget, when our financial situation will be fully opened up for discussion. The commercial treaty with France will then be discussed, and we shall be the better able to pronounce, not merely whether Mr Gladstone and Mr. Cobden have betrayed the cause of Free-trade, but whether the arrangements are such as to afford a prospect that the cause of peace and the commercial interests of Great Britain will be benefited in proportion to the concession of immediate revenue which is sacrificed. Cheap Bordeaux wines and cheap Cognac will not compensate for an income-tax of nine pence in the pound, but we are prepared to listen with candour to Mr. Gladstone's exposition, and we shall rejoice if it can be shown that the treaty with France is likely to advance the cause of peace and draw into closer union the commercial and manufacturing interests of two neighboring branches of the great family of man.

There is another measure before Parliament which deserves the special attention of those who wish well to our Protestant Constitution. We allude to the Roman Catholic Charities Bill brought in by Mr. Bowyer, the Cross-bearer of Cardinal Wiseman, and the Chevalier of the Pope. Some weeks ago we gave a summary of the objections to which this Bill is liable, and they have since been embodied in a Memorial to the Home Secretary from the Protestant Alliance. Our Readers may remember that the Bill legalizes any use, trust, or disposition of land or money, for procuring prayers for the soul of the dead, and that its provisions repeal the Statutes of Mortmain for the benefit of Roman Catholic Charities alone The second section legalizes any use, trust, gift, or foundation for charitable purposes, made previously to the 2nd and 3rd William IV., cap, 115, "for the better securing the donations and bequests of His Majesty's subjects in Great Britain, professing the Roman Catholic religion," and being unrestricted in its operation, is directly opposed to the provisions of the 10 George IV., cap. 7, called the "Roman Catholic Relief Act," whereby monastic institutions are prohibited; and it would also sanction future gifts or dispositions for the foundation or endowment of monasteries. The third and fourth sections of the Bill legalize any use, trust, gift, foundation, or disposition, made otherwise than by will; although the same may not have been enrolled as required by law; and this sweeping and dangerous enactment makes no distinction between legal and illegal trusts or purposes, and would perpetuate a wrong against individuals, and open the door to frauds. Nor is this all, for by the proposed Bill, Roman Catholic charities will not be brought within the jurisdiction of the Charity Commissioners; but, on the contrary, the present administrators of Roman Catholic charities will still continue to be irresponsible, and under no legal control as to the performance of the trusts, except at the suit of private individuals; so that the operation of the present Bill will be to make that legal which has hitherto been illegal.

The Memorial of the Protestant Alliance further states:—

"That in Ireland, at the present, there is no exemption of Roman Catholic charities from the operation of law, but they are subject to the same law as Protestant charities, and are duly administered by Commissioners appointed for the purpose, and that no objection is taken to the operation of the law in that country

"That no reason, founded on public policy, is alleged in support of this attempt to change the law of England, which declares all gifts of real or personal estate to procure prayers for the dead to be for superstitious purposes, and absolutely void. That money so left would not be for any public or useful object, but would be for the sole benefit of the priest.

"That, by the existing law, Protestants cannot devise land by will for any charitable purpose; that such exemptions, as contemplated by the said Bill, in favor of Roman Catholics, would operate most injuriously upon all other classes of Her Majesty's subjects, and would create great discontent; that such a power of leaving land by will, for a charitable purpose, would open the door to fraudulent dispossession of the lawful heir, and to the infliction of wrong on the relatives of the testator; and that the provisions of the Statutes of Mortmain, for the prevention of the accumulation of estates in the hands of ecclesiastics, would be frustrated.

"That the present Bill is radically defective, that it will legalize uses and trusts contrary to sound policy,—will confer privileges upon Roman Catholics not enjoyed by any Protestant portion of her Majesty's subjects,—will place large estates and funds at the disposal of irresponsible persons,—will repeal portions of important statutes relating to Monastic Institutions,—and will perpetuate the unjust exemption of Roman Catholic charities in England from the supervision of the Charity Commissioners."

The manœuvres of the Papacy derive more than usual importance from the state of public affairs, and we therefore desire particularly to recommend Mr Bowyer's attempt to the notice of every Protestant Member of the House of Commons.

James McCallum acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, per Robert Laird, from Lot 14 section of Richmond Bay Congregation:—

Foreign Mission for 1858,	£3	4	9½
" " 1859,	4	10	0
Seminary,	3	0	0
Home Mission,	2	0	0
Bible Society,	1	5	8½
	£19	0	6

Brackley Point, Feb. 19th, 1860.

Mr Cundall acknowledges the receipt of the following sums towards the Chiniquy fund, viz:—Long Creek, £1 13s. Scotch Settlement Church, £5 2s. Mrs Nevins 5s. Total received £186 1 7.

One of the humanitarian movements of the times, although little known as such, can hardly be over-estimated in its importance upon the well being of our widely scattered communities. The population of the American States is in many sections so sparse, that skilful Physicians are hardly available to them. Vast numbers of our people, are obliged to employ in sickness, such medical relief as they can hear of from each other, or indeed any they can get from any quarter. Hence arises the great consumption of Patent Medicines among us, greater by far than in any of the old countries, where skilful physicians are accessible to all classes. Unprincipled men have long availed themselves of this necessity, to palm off their nostrums, until the word has become synonmous with imposition and cheat. One of our leading Chemists in the East, Dr Ayer, is pursuing a course which defeats this iniquity He not only brings his own but the best skill of our times to bear, for the production of the best remedies which can be made. These are supplied to the world, in a convenient form, at low prices, and the people will no more buy poor medicines instead of good, at the same cost, than they will bran instead of flour. The inevitable consequence of this is, that the vile compounds that flood our country are discarded for those which honestly accomplish the end in view,—which cure. Do we over-estimate its importance, in believing that this prospect of supplanting the by-word medicines, with those of actual worth and virtue, is fraught with immense consequence for good, to the masses of our people.—*Gazette and Chronicle, Peru, Ia.*

MARRIED,

At the Manse, Murray Harbor, by the Rev. Neil McKay, on Wednesday the 15th inst., John Francis Berry, of Murray River, to Miss Flora McFadyen, of Greek River.

At Georgetown, on the 22d inst, by the Rev Andrew Lochhead Mr Thomas White, of Murray River, to Miss Margaret Beck, of White Sands.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. James Beard, to Miss Charlotte Jane White, both of Murray Harbor.

On Friday, Feb. 23d, by the Rev. George Sutherland, Mr. Alex. McKenzie, late of California, now of Lot 67, to Miss Margaret McDonald, of the latter place.

On the 1st inst, by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, Mr. Duncan McDougald, of Lot 30, to Miss Mary McLean, of Dog River.

On the 23d ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. D Crawford, Mr. Richard Weeks, of Southport, to Margaret Caroline, first daughter of William Bagnall, Esq., of New Glasgow.

In the Parish Church, Georgetown, on the 21st ult., by the Rev Robert T. Roach, B A, Thomas Owen, Bachelor, to Mary Ann McLeod, Spinster, of Grand River.

DIED,

At Princetown on the 27th ult., after a short illness, Jane, the beloved wife of Robert Stewart, aged 42 years, leaving a disconsolate a husband, a family of six small children and a large circle of sorrowing relatives and friends.

At Orwell, on Tuesday, the 14th Feb., of scarlet fever and sore throat, Alex. McLeod, only son of Mr. John McLeod, aged 3 years.

At Goose Creek, West River, on Tuesday the 29th ult., Alex. McNeill, (son of Mr. Alex McNeill the elder) in the 31st year of his age. The deceased has left his aged parents, a wife and two small children, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn the loss of an affectionate son, a kind husband, father, and brother and a generous-hearted friend and neighbor. From his youth up he possessed strong christian principles, was remarkable for his undeviating rectitude of conduct, and exemplary character Unobtrusive and affable in his department, he was esteemed most by those who knew him best. He bore his illness with great fortitude of mind, and died with calm resignation to the will of his Heavenly Father.—*Christian Messenger* and *Christian Visitor* please copy.—*Com.*

Suddenly, at Norfolk Square, London, on Wednesday the 1st inst., of gout in the stomach, Thomas Alexander, Esq., Director General of the Army Medical Department; and son-in-law of the Hon. T. H. Haviland, Mayor of this City, in the 46th year of his age.

At Guernsey Cove, on Wednesday, the 22d ult., Mr. John LeLacheur, in the 90th year of his age leaving 11 children, 71 grand-children, and 42 great grand-children. His pious and amiable character secured for him the love and esteem of all who knew him. He parted with them in the full assurance of entering into the joy of his Lord.

At French Village, Sturgeon, on the 18th ult., Nathaniel, infant son of Richard and Mary Westaway, aged 11 months.

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 it contains; 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 & Spencer, Proprietors of the Astor House, N. Y. city.

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

Horace Greeley, 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. Astor, 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. Leakenworth, Secretary of New York.

Bank of England, London, 5th 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-Am't Cashier.

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

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Twenty-Second Annual Meeting of the Prince Edward Island Auxiliary Bible Society will be held at the Temperance Hall, on the Evening of Friday, the 9th March. Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock precisely.

A collection will be taken in aid of the funds.

William Cundall, Secretary.

March 1st, 1860.

Charlottetown Markets, March 3, 1860.

Beef, (small) lb.	2d a 3d	Fowls,	9d a 1s 2d
Do. by quarter,	2d a 3d	Turkeys each,	1s a 7s 6d
Pork,	3d a 4½d	Eggs dozen	10d a 1s 2d
Do. (small),	3d a 4½d	Oats, bush.	2s 10d a 2s 2d
Ham,	6d a 7d	Barley,	2s a 2s 6d
Mutton,	2d a 3d	Potatoes per bush	1s a 1s 2d
Lamb, per lb.,	none	Turnips per bush	10d a 1s
Butter (fresh),	1s. 2d a 10d	Homespun yd.,	2s 6d a 5s
Do. by Tub,	1s. 1d a 15d	Hay, ton,	70s a 80s
Tallow,	9d a 11d	Straw, Cwt.,	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Lard,	10d	Hides per lb.	4d a 4½d
Flour,	2d a 2½d	Rabbits,	4½a 6d
Pearl Barley,	12d a 2d	Calf Skins,	7d a 9d
Oatmeal,	12d a 15d	Partridges each	8d a 10d
Geese each,	2s a 3s	Ducks	1s a 1s 6d
Veal, per lb.,	2½d a 5d.	Sheep skins	6s 6d a 7s 6d

NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Woodville Manse, intend holding a Bazaar in aid of the Manse next summer of which a due notice will be given.

Parties who wish to contribute may send articles to the following gentlemen viz:—

Finlay M'Neil, Esq., Geo. Town.
John Hyde, Esq., Murray Harbor.
Duncan Mann, Esq., Woodville.
Daniel Fraser, Esq., Belfast.

JOHN M'Donald, Chairman.

March, 3d, 1860. 2i

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The next term of this institution will commence on Tuesday, the 13th of March, instant, at 10 o'clock a m.

By order of the Board of Education.

JOHN M'NEIL, Sec'y.

March 2d, 1860.

A CARD.

H. H. D. MARTIN, M. D.,

Late of Louisiana, U. S., having paid special attention to Surgery, and the Diseases of Women, can be consulted during the remaining winter months at—Mr. McKay's, Dorchester-street, Charlottetown.

Consulting Hours—from 10 to 4.

Feb. 3, 1860.

DENTISTRY.

Clement F. Hubert, Dentist, (late of New-York.) begs to inform the Inhabitants of Charlottetown and vicinity, that he is now fully prepared to construct and insert Artificial TEETH, on Gold and Silver plate, or with pivots.

Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

Filling, Extracting, and Cleansing attended to as usual. Charges moderate.

Residence—At Mrs. Douglas's, Water street.

Charlottetown, November 18, 1859. tf

FOUND.

On the main street, a leather purse. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expences, apply at this office or of

DONALD McLEAN,

Feb. 25, 1860. Argyle Shore.

Legislative Council Chamber.

16th February, 1860.

Resolved, that the following Standing Order of this House be inserted three times in each of the Newspapers published in Charlottetown, for the information of the public, viz:—

"That no Bill, Resolution, or other proceeding, founded upon any application addressed to the House of Assembly be sustained by the Council, (except Petitions relating to the appropriation of Moneys for the service of Roads, Bridges and Wharfs), unless an application to the same effect, with such documents as may accompany the same, be also presented to the Council in General Assembly."

CHARLES DESBRISAY,
Clerk Leg. Council.

In the House of Assembly,

Thursday, 16th February, 1860.

Resolved, that no petition praying aid for Roads, Bridges or Wharfs, or for any object of a local or private nature, be received after SATURDAY the TENTH day of MARCH next.

Ordered, That the said Resolution be inserted in all the Newspapers published in Charlottetown.

JOHN McNEILL, C. A. H.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.

The Wesleyan Missionary Anniversary services for Charlottetown, Little York, and Pownal Circuits, will take place (D.V) as follows, viz:

Sermons on behalf of Wesleyan Missions will be preached in Charlottetown, on Sunday, March 4th, at 10½ a.m., and at 6½ p.m, by the Rev. John Prince; at Dunstaffnage, Pownal, Clifton, Little York, and Union Road, on Sunday, Feb. 26th, and at Cornwall and New Wiltshire, on Sunday, March 4th.

The Anniversary meetings will be held in the following order, viz:

Dunstaffnage,	Monday,	Feb.	27th,	7 p. m.
Pownal,	Tuesday	"	28th	"
Clifton,	Wednesday	"	29th	"
Little York,	Thursday	March	1st	"
Union Road,	Friday	"	2nd	"
Cornwall,	Monday	"	5th	"
Charlottetown,	Tuesday	"	6th	"
New Wiltshire,	Thursday	"	8th	"

☞ Collections in aid of the General Fund will be taken up in connection with each service

HENRY POPE, Secretary.

February 25, 1860.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Price in plain cloth, 4s., in cloth Gilt, 6s.,

And for sale at the Bookstore of Mr. Haszard Charlottetown, and Mr. Simon D. Fraser, Colporteur.

A FEW REMAINS

OF THE LATE

REV. JAMES McGREGOR, D.D.,

Consisting of treatise on the Imprecations of the Psalms, the Millennium and Baptism; Letters on Slavery, to the General Associate Synod, and to the Glasgow Colonial Society; addresses on behalf of the Picton Academy; Synod Sermon, &c

Works of the Rev. Donald MacDonald

Minister of the Church of Scotland.

I.

A Treatise on the Holy Order of Baptism, containing Scriptural views of the Baptism of John; a defence of the doctrine of Infant Baptism; a compact view of the connection between infant circumcision and infant baptism; the pouring out of the Spirit upon all flesh, called the Baptism of the Holy Ghost, &c. &c. pp. 276, price 3s.

II.

The Subjects of the Millennium, traced in their downward progress from their ancestry through the three pre-millennial dispensations; together with a Scriptural view of the New Jerusalem; coming of the Messiah; sacred numbers and signs of the times; the end of the world, and the last judgment; and Scriptural views of the Millennial Church. pp. 425, price 4s 6d.

III.

Hymns, in Gaelic and English, pp. 200, price 2s 9d The English only, pp 42, price 1s 6d.

Published and for sale

At Haszard's Book-store, South side Queen's Square.

Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c.

Just received from Britain, and for Sale at Haszard's Bookstore—

Letter and Note Paper, cream and blue laid
Pott and Foolscap, yellow wove, cream and blue laid
Post and Demy Writing Papers
(The above both plain and ruled)
55,000 Envelopes, of various sizes and descriptions
Wrapping Paper, English and American

December 17, 1859.

Harmonicon and American Vocalist

Just received at Haszard's Book-Store.

CAMEL HAIR BOLTING CLOTH.

Just received and for sale at Haszard's Book Store, Queen Square.

Jan. 21, 1860

50 barrels choice FLOUR (for family use), 15 barrels BUTTER CRACKERS, do.

For sale by PARKER MERRILL & BRO.,

Water-street, next door to Bank.

Feb. 17, 1860.

TEACHER WANTED.

Wanted for the Cavendish Road District School, a Teacher of the First or lowest class.

WILLIAM HENRY,
ALFRED WYAND, } Trustees.
BENJAMIN HENRY,

BARK! BARK!! BARK!!!

500 Cords of Hemlock Bark wanted during the ensuing Summer, for which Cash will be paid. The above quantity of Bark will be let to persons wishing to contract for the same, in lots from twenty cords and upwards, to be delivered between first of June and last of October next. Security will be required for the fulfilment of each contract. Any further particulars will be made known on application at the—

CITY TANNERY,
West end of Grafton-street.

Jan. 14, 1860. 1. E & M 6w

GREAT FALL IMPORTATIONS.

Just received, per *Isabel*, & other arrivals,—at Thomas's Old Stand,—Cottons, Prints, Merinos, Cobourgs, Dresses, Shawls, Mantles, Flowers, Ribbons, Furs, and all kinds of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Also—IRON, STEEL, TIN, NAILS, BRADS, SCREWS Locks, and General Hardware.

OILS, PAINTS, Turpentine, Glass, Putty, Whiting, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Room Paper, Tarred Paper, Rope,

TEA, SUGAR, Coffee, Molasses, Treacle, Tobacco, Raisins, Currants, and general

FAMILY GROCERIES

of best description—all of which have been purchased in the best markets, and will be sold at the most reasonable prices by

J. H. TURNER & CO.,
British Dry Goods Store,
Great George Street.

November 12, 1859.

GRAIN SHOW.

The annual show of grain under the direction of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, will be held in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1860, when the following premiums will be awarded—

PREMIUMS.

For the best Wheat,	£1	10	0
" Second best,	1	0	0
" best two-rowed Barley,	1	10	0
" second do.,	1	0	0
" best four-rowed Barley,	1	10	0
" second do,	1	0	0
" best Black Oats,	1	10	0
" second do.,	1	0	0
" best sample Red Clover Seed, not less than 50lbs,	1	10	0
" second do, do.,	1	0	0

REGULATIONS.

The Grain and Clover Seed to be the growth of the Island in the year 1859.

Each sack of Grain must contain not less than three bushels.

No prize will be awarded without competition of 3 samples each, of first and second quality.

Competitors must be members of the Society.

The Prize Grain will be set up and sold, for the benefit of the Exhibitors, immediately after the decision of the Judges.

Grain intended for competition, and sent by parties residing at a distance from Charlottetown, will be received and taken care of by the Secretary at any time prior to the Show.

By order,

JAMES D. HAZZARD,
Secretary R. A. Society.

Committee Room, Jan. 27, 1860.

FARM FOR SALE.

For sale a freehold farm of 105 acres situated in Lot 14, about 2 miles from Grand River Ferry, formerly in the possession of Hugh McArthur. The Farm is well watered—a Brook crossing towards the rear; and an excellent spring in front; a well at the door. The House, Barn and Stables are in good condition, nearly new. If the above Farm is not sold by private sale, it will be sold with the stock and implements by Auction some time in April, of which notice will be given. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM EDWARDS.

Lot 14, Jan. 26, 1860.

Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

North Side Queen Square.

JOHN W. PICKARD RESPECTFULLY informs the public of P. E. Island, and former patrons of the establishment in particular, that, having taken the old stand for many years occupied by Mr John Stumbles, next door east of John Trenaman, Esq.'s, he is prepared to execute, in good style and of the best material, all orders in his line, promptly and at moderate prices. He always keeps on hand a select assortment of HARNESS, SADDLES, WHIPS, &c., to which he invites attention

☞ Carriages neatly trimmed. ☜

N. B.—Country Dealers would do well to call, before making purchases elsewhere.

Nov. 5, 1859. 3m

GEORGE DOUGLAS,

Kent Street, Charlottetown,

Respectfully solicits the attention of Persons visiting the City, and the Public generally, to his very large and extensive Assortment of

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF

Tete-a-Tetes, Lollings, and Lounges;
Chamber Sets, highly finished;
Grained and Painted Do, very cheap;
Drawing Room, Parlor and Extension Tables;
Bureaus, Sinks, Light Stands, Whatnots, Teapoys;
Hat Stands, Towel Racks, Cribs, Cradles,
Bedsteads, all styles and prices;
Mattresses, Bolsters, and Pillows;
Window Cornices, Bands,
Curtain Fixtures, Tassels, and Cord;
Drawing Room, Parlor, and Dining Room Chairs;
Arm, Rocking, Invalid and Recumbent Chairs;
Cane and "and seat Do., of every description;
Office Chairs and Cushions;
Looking glasses and Pictures;
Gilt and dark Mouldings for Picture, Portrait, and Photograph Frames;
And a great variety of Furniture, too numerous to mention, —all of which have been selected with great care, and will be sold at very low prices.

☞ For anything in the above line, call and examine Goods and Prices before making a selection.

GEORGE DOUGLAS.

Kent Street (adjoining the residence of the Hon. Geo. Coles). Nov. 30, 1859. 2m.

NOTICE.

The subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Rustico, and the country generally, that he has been induced to offer his services to the public as AUCTIONEER. All calls in that line will be punctually attended to.

Persons in Cascumpec, or in the Western section of the Island, sending lumber by water to this settlement for sale, by directing it to the subscriber, can have it landed free of trackage, and he will take charge of it until sold according to order, at a moderate per centage.

GEORGE SMITH

New Glasgow, Jan. 16th, 1860.

JAMES PEEBLES,

Pump and Block-maker, Naval Architect, &c.,

In intimating to his friends and the public in general the removal of his Work-shop from Grafton-street to his large, commodious, and newly erected Building, Pownal Street, nearly opposite the store of Mr. Kenneth McKenzie; and in gratefully acknowledging the very extensive and liberal patronage which, for several years, he has experienced at their hands, feels that he may be permitted confidently to beg a continuance of the same; satisfied that, as heretofore, he will always, by despatch, punctuality, fidelity in workmanship, and moderation in his charges, prove himself to be in no way undeserving of their favors.

Charlottetown, Jan 16, 1860. 3w

December, 1859.

MORE

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED

At Haszard's Bookstore, Queen square, per *Lady Jane Gray* and *George Dundas*, among which are—

Mrs Stowes Ministers Wooing
Reminiscences of Rufus Choate.
Life and liberty in America, by Charles McKay.
From dawn to daylight, the story of a Western home.
About's Roman Question.
Life and travels of Humboldt.
Physology of common life.
True Womanhood by John Neal.