Secular Department.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From Willmer and Smith's European Times.

THE GAME IN ITALY.

It is evident that the game of Royalty—as far at least as the Bourbon dynasty is concerned—is up in Naples. The King is preparing for flight. A recent telegram states that he would leave Naples yesterday, and probably he will accept the offer of the Queen of Spain, who is said to have placed at his disposal the Palace of Seville, to which Francis the Second has already forwarded his money and pictures, and he will thus add another figure to the exiled princes who are wandering about the earth doing penance for the injustice of their rule against the rights of man and the first principles of civilisation. Another Neapolitan worthy, the Count Aquile, the King's uncle, has already provided himself with comfortable apartments in Paris. A letter from that city states that the promenade of the Bois de Boulogne swarms with the artocracy of the Two Sicilies, and the style in which they live and move show that they have not left their native land with empty pockets. As a proof that cash is pretty plentiful, it is mentioned that the Count has purchased a fashionable villa in the best part of Paris, for which he has engaged to pay £60,000,—twothirds down, and the remainder he liquidates by the transfer of two estates on the shores of the Bay of Naples,—pretty incontestable evidence that he will not be wanted for some time to come in his old quarters.

A monarch who does not rule in the hearts of his subjects always finds in the hour of danger how hollow and treacherous are the instruments of his tyranny, and in the case of the young King of Naples we see a repetition of desertions and perfidy which always accompany a Sovereign whose crown is about to be dragged through the mire. In the midst of the weakness and vacillation which young Bomba has shown, the conduct of the people in the city of Naples appears to have been admirable—firm and orderly, and the observance of the rights of property, just as if the Government were settled and strong, and not, as we can't, in the agonies of dissolution. By this time it is probable that Garibaldi is in possession of Naples. He was at Salerno on the 5th, and his appearance in the capital was momentarily expected. Of course, the King will go out by the back door the moment the popular leader enters the front way. Fighting there will be none, for the Royalist troops secretly favour the revolt, and the expelled ruler will be permitted to escape with his life,—one of the symptoms of modern civilisation which cannot be too much commended. It is some atonement for the horrors of the first Revolution in France that they are never likely to find imitation in any part of Europe. Poor Louis Philippe, when he disguised himself as a Channel pilot in stealing to England, dreaded the fate of Louis the Sixteenth; but the people who chased him had gained wisdom by experience, and the madness of their forefathers at the close of the last century contained a lesson which they were not anxious to follow.

Now that Italy is free from the Alps to the Adriatic with the exception of Venetia and the Papal Territory, the question arises, how will the leaders agree who have contributed to this result? Lord Lanower is at present in Naples, and Mr. James, the barrister, commissioned, it is said, by Lord Palmerston to warn Garibaldi against touching the Pope or Venetia, has reached the end of his journey. It will require all the influence and wisdom of the English Liberals to induce cool counsels and discreet acts on the part of the Italian leaders at the present moment. Fears are entertained in certain quarters that Garibaldi in this, his crowning success, may betray the popular cause, and give a triumph to the reactionists by abetting the more extreme policy of Mazzini rather than the constitutional system of Victor Emmanuel. But nothing in the previous career of the Italian soldier gives the least countenance to this assumption. The loyalty of Garibaldi is so far unimpeached, and his knowledge of the present state of Italy will teach him that any attempt to construct a Republic out of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies would be the surest way to bring the Bourbon dynasty back again. Mazzini has fast friends and supporters in various parts of the Peninsula, no doubt, but his influence is a moral, or even a physical sense, would not weigh a feather in the scale against the enormous prestige of Garibaldi, so that the fear of a Republic, so much dreaded in certain quarters, we regard as the merest moonshine. No,—the danger lies the other way, for it is one of the results of continuous success to induce a kind of intoxication, under the influence of which men sometimes imagine that they can achieve anything they desire.

Lord Palmerston, in sending to Garibaldi his precautionary message, had an eye to the promotion of peace in Europe, which he fears might be jeopardised by an attempt to expel Austria from Venetia and the Pope from Rome. An influential morning contemporary has been advocating the necessity of Austria parting with Venetia for a money consideration, and in the present bankrupt state of that empire, the money, no doubt, would be acceptable. But the pride of Austria is only surpassed by her poverty. Her position, however, is so critical, that she will ultimately be compelled to abandon her Italian possessions altogether, for Sardinia will be so strengthened by the new accession of territory and of numbers, that she will be a match in the field, single-handed, for the troops of Francis Joseph, if the sword has ultimately to decide the contest. This consideration will have a material influence in bringing about an amicable arrangement. As to the temporal power of the Pope, all the indications which are passing demonstrate that it is doomed, and the probability is that the Catholic Sovereigns will agree to terms by which he will be guaranteed the possession of the Eternal City as his sole patrimony.

DISTURBANCES IN SYRIA.

Damascus, Aug. 20 (Official).—This morning 167 persons implicated in the late massacres, and on whom sentence had been passed, were publicly executed. Fifty-seven of the condemned were hanged in the most populous parts of the city, and 110 of the local police were shot in the square Djenk Meidan. These executions have struck terror into the inhabitants of the city, which remained tranquil.

To-morrow those condemned to hard labor and detention will be taken, under a strong escort, to Beyrout, where they will be immediately embarked for Constantinople. Among the persons hanged were brothers, sons, and parents of the first men of the country. No attention was paid to their rank or dignity.

To-morrow all the other principal parties compromised will be arrested, tried, and punished.

The trial of the ex-Governor, Ahmed Agha, and other officers is proceeding before the Council of War. The sentences will be enforced immediately after they are pronounced.

The guilty parties who escaped after the massacres will be tried as outlaws, and will undergo the penalties as soon as they are seized

The army of the Sultan acts with the most rigorous discipline, and in perfect loyalty. The arm of justice is absolutely triumphant.

Perfect tranquillity reigns on all the borders of Syria. Order is re-established at Saida and its environs.

THE RESULTS OF THE SYRIAN MASSACRES.

The Beyrout correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 20th Aug., says:—I mentioned that the number of Christians massacred in Damascus, during five or six days that the reign of terror lasted, amounted to 5500 men, women, and children. This has now been ascertained to be correct. The total number of persons killed in cold blood by Druses and Moslems, since the disturbances first commenced at the end of May, including the various towns on the Lebanon, Sidon, Damascus, and elsewhere amounts to the fearful number of 12,000, besides those who fell in open fight, when as yet the war was a mere sectarian outbreak. The amount of property plundered, burnt, destroyed and otherwise swept away during the same period—not counting the consequent losses to trade, but simply the actual loss of money, jewels, house furniture, horses, cattle, silk, cocoons, silk factories, mulberry, and olive trees, vines, oil, wine, grain, flour, (a very considerable item) church plate, has been very carefully calculated, and is found to represent no smaller a sum than between fourteen and fifteen millions sterling. The number of villages destroyed amounts to 163. The churches burnt are more than 220. Of convents, large and small, even have been destroyed, and nearly 200 priests have been butchered in various parts.

A letter from Trieste, in the London *Morning Star* gives an account of an extraordinary attempt on the part of the second captain of the Austrian man-of-war *Kaiser*, to blow up the vessel with every soul on board, the whole of the ships lying in the neighborhood, the quays of the Arcadeno Maximilian and all his company, together with the greater part of the town of Trieste. This Austro-Italian, Tom Parkes was, it will be seen, discovered at the critical moment, and blew out his brains.—*Eng. paper.*

Four Days Later.

New York, Sept. 24th.—The Adriatic, which left Southampton on the 12th inst., arrived to-day.

Garibaldi entered Naples on the 5th, and was received with the most intense joy. He proclaimed Victor Emmanuel King of Italy. The insurrection was spreading into the Papal States.

The weather continued favorable in Britain for the crops. Flour steady at 27s 6d a 31s. Wheat quiet. Corn dull. Provisions quiet. Consols 93 a 93¼ for money and account.

British and For. American News.

United States.

Progress of the Prince.—The Prince of Wales crossed from Canada into the United States on Thursday evening the 20th inst. He was met at Windsor by the Governor of Michigan, the Mayor of Detroit, and other officials, and conveyed across the River to Detroit. The steamboat was gaily decorated, and there was a long line of vessels of all sorts in the river, the riggings of which were hung with variegated lamps, banners, emblems, and mottoes. As the vessel bearing the royal party passed these, it was greeted with showers of fire-works, salutes, and shouts of welcome. At the landing there were 30,000 people to greet the Prince. Indeed the crowd was so great that it was impossible for the escort, composed of firemen with lighted torches, and the city military, to move. It was finally found necessary to convey the Prince to his hotel in a close carriage, unrecognized, when the procession followed. Yesterday morning at an early hour, the citizens of Detroit were astir and soon filled the streets surrounding the Russell House, where the Prince had passed the night. And when he came out to take a barouche for the purpose of riding about the city, it was again found impossible to move, so large and dense was the crowd. After much delay a passage was cleared, and the Prince and suite rode through several of the principal streets, followed by the enthusiastic citizens. They then drove to the depot and took their departure for Chicago amid the firing of a salute and other demonstrations. At Chicago the same scene was enacted. This reception throws into the shade all the demonstrations in Canada, so far as real enthusiasm is concerned and, occurring on the borders of the States, must have surprised the Prince. He may well ask, What must I expect in the Interior.

Capture of Walker.—*New Orleans, Sept.*—Advices from Truzillo of the 7th state that the British steamer Icarno, with transports and troops under Alvarez, proceeded to Rio Negro, where Walker's army had encamped. The boats of the Icarno proceeded up the river and captured Walker with 70 men. They were all brought to Truzillo and delivered up to Spanish authorities.

Walker's men were very destitute and many of them sick. They were permitted to return to the United States on the condition never again to engage in an expedition against Central America. Walker and Col. Kadler were to be shot at Guatemala. The expedition from Omoa arrived after the capture of Walker.

Walker Shot.—*New Orleans, Sept.* 20 1860.—The Steamship Cahawba has arrived from Havana, 17th.

The steamer Francisco de Asis, from Truzillo, at Havana, reports that Gen. Walker and Col. Kadler had been shot by the Honduras authorities. Walker's men were allowed to depart unmolested.

Mexican News.—*New Orleans, Sept.* 17.—The brig Hope brings Vera Cruz dates of the 2d, and $70,000 in specie. The British steamer sailed for Havana with $4,000,000 in specie.

The Pocahontas arrived on the 2d.

Fourteen hundred Liberals were marching on the capital. Miramon is in the city with 7000 troops.

The Protestant.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1860.

Land Commission.

Wednesday, Sept. 12.

The Court met in the Court House at St. Eleanor's this day according to adjournment.

Com Gray.—I desire Mr Hensley that you should state the object of this Commission,—that it is to inquire into the differences at present existing between proprietors and tenants. It is of a general more than of a particular nature. We wish to see by what mode the present system which causes dissatisfaction can be removed, and a better one introduced. We wish it to be understood that we are not here to enter into private disputes, nor to supersede the ordinary tribunals of the country; but to inquire generally into the whole system, and to solicit not from the Counsel for the tenantry in particular, but from the people generally all the information they can afford touching any thing which points out or shows that the system is working injuriously for the country.

Coun. Hensley.—There is one question which I wish to ask, touching the powers of this Commission. Suppose there are present representatives of single townships, who come here seeking redress independently of the general question, — persons to whom parties coming requiring them to pay rent cannot produce titles; we desire to know if your Excellencies will take those persons' case into consideration, and decide whether the parties who claim the land have a right to it. There are several such persons here, and they have requested this information.

This inquiry elicited a somewhat lengthy discussion. It was argued that this question would come within the province of the ordinary tribunals of the country, that before there ought to be any investigation into the validity of the titles, the opposite parties should be present—that inquiries would necessarily require to be made into the disposition of property, whether by wills or otherwise.

Com. Gray.—We have perfect liberty to say it is a bad system, that it has carried many out of the country, that grants have been forfeited, that arrears of rent ought to be given up—these and other things come within the general question; but when individual cases arise they must be determined by the ordinary tribunals of the country. We may decide that arrears of rent be given up, that the man who has a leasehold farm shall have the opportunity to convert it into a freehold at a reasonable rate;—in this case you have brought up or supposed, however, the owner must prove his title in the courts of the land. I believe no person present would ask us to deprive any man of his rights without giving him an opportunity to defend his claims. It would be unjust to adjudicate upon his case on the testimony of the tenants, without affording the proprietors an opportunity to make good their claims.

Com. Howe.—After we have collected all the evidence we can, and heard generally from both parties, it may so happen that this Commission may be compelled to go into a more particular investigation. At present, however, we hope to be spared this labor.

Com. Gray.—We have a perfect right to say that owing to the peculiar circumstances of the Island these tenants ought not to run so many years back; but we cannot say that Mr Jones, or Mr anybody else does not own this or that piece of land because he cannot trace his ancestry. Gentlemen around must feel that we desire to accomplish all we can. We are prepared to go into any particular case which has a bearing upon a general principle.

Com. Howe.—Suppose that witnesses were now present to show that the minds of all in the country are distracted about proprietary titles, that would be perfectly legitimate evidence which we might hear at once.

Coun. Thomson.—For the information of parties present, not for your honors at all, I think it important to mention the position which we occupy. I hold in my hand a copy of the resolutions of the House of Assembly, in which certain propositions are laid down, and to which the Government are pledged. I stand here as Counsel for the Government on behalf of the tenantry to the extent of carrying out these resolutions; but I am instructed to state also, that it is their anxious desire, that I, on behalf of the tenantry, if they wish it, should advocate their (the tenants) views much further than what is embodied in these resolutions. I am not restricted in any way. I state this to be my position, in order that any body of tenants, or individual persons, who may choose to bring their case before me, may feel at perfect liberty to do so. Further, it is not generally known whether the proprietors who have not submitted to the Commission will be bound by its decision. I may remark as regards the Act to give effect to the award of your Excellencies, its wording is so full and explicit, that it is my opinion, and I believe Mr Hensley's also, that those who have not signed the document agreeing to the Commission are as much bound by its decision as those who have.

Com. Gray.—Will you read the Act?

Coun. Thomson reads it, and remarks this Act passed by the Legislature speaks for itself. We are aware of no limitation respecting certain persons. It shows that it affects the rights of all.

Coun. Haszard.—I believe it is the desire of the proprietors that the award of this Commission be a final settlement of all disputes in regard to the land tenures of this Colony. I understand it is equally their wish with the tenants that the whole question be fully investigated by this Court; and I sincerely trust and believe this investigation will be as full as possible, and that it will for ever settle these disputes. The desire is that the tenants come forward and state their cases so that the objects for which this Commission was appointed may not be fruitless. Any expression of opinion respecting persons who have not agreed to this Commission, is, I think, unnecessary.

Com. Hensley.—I am sure we are gratified to hear these sentiments expressed by our friend Mr Halliburton. As it is the wish of the proprietors, equally with the tenants, to proceed with the investigation, we will go forward more quickly than ever. At some time, I hope, Mr Halliburton will not consider anything which we may advance mere clap trap.

Com. Gray.—We cannot say what Mr Halliburton may think, but we will prevent him from expressing himself discourteously.

Coun. Hensley then read the resolutions which were passed at a meeting in Lot 1. The people there had appointed Mr Benjamin Davies to represent them before the Royal Commission. Besides Mr Davies, Mr Conroy, M. P. P., Hon. James Warburton, and Mr Doyle, M P. P., were present as delegates from that section of the country

Hon. Mr Warburton addresses the Court.—I represented the district from which I come several years in the House of Assembly. It will afford me pleasure to communicate to you any information which will forward the business of this hon. Commission. I presume it will first be necessary to show the feelings of the people against the proprietory system, and state what they consider to be a fair demand for rents. Not long ago that part of the country was in an actual state of rebellion. I think it was in '46, that nearly the whole population—about 600, assembled to attack the peace officers. The sheriff had distrained upon them for rent. I was called upon to aid him in arresting those who had violated the law. When I entered the settlement, I met about 500 men armed with sticks and guns. I remonstrated with them. The sheriff succeeded in arresting the ringleader of the disturbance. It is my opinion that we could not have raised a sufficient force to have resisted that body of men successfully. Persons passing the road at that time were seized and had their papers taken from them. From these facts you must see how injurious the system is to this country. The Colony can never thrive as long as it is carried out. The opinion that the original titles should be investigated is growing stronger every day. This opinion was fully allayed some time ago, by the Land Purchase Act—an excellent measure, had it not been thwarted by the Opposition of that day. I lost one Election in that district because I opposed escheat in every way. Proprietors exerted themselves, and succeeded in thwarting the Loan Bill. I opposed escheat once; but, considering the obstacles which have been thrown in the way of the purchase measures by the proprietors, had I an opportunity again I would support it. Your honors have stated that private questions cannot be entered into; but I cannot well discuss the general question without adverting to individual cases.

Com. Gray.—That is quite admissable.

Mr. Warburton.—The system is certainly an extraordinary one. Three gentlemen Mr Palmer, the leader of the Government, Mr Yeo, the driver of the Government, and Mr Anderson proceeded to Lot 3 to take possession of some land which Mr Palmer claimed to belong to him. The occupants of the land refused to attorn to him or any one else. Mr Anderson was directed to survey the property. The people on the land were under the impression that placing his compass upon it was taking possession, and so would not allow him to proceed with the survey. These facts are generally known. I will now instance the manner in which an agent of one of the largest proprietors, treated one of his tenants who in some way had displeased him. You are, I presume, acquainted with the One Ninth Bill. Sterling is mentioned in the leases, which virtually makes 1s. to be 1s. 5d; but the practice was to take the shilling with 1-9 added. Mr Gordon, one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of Cascumpec, who has been a missionary in the South Seas, and who has spent his whole life upon a farm on Lot 4, had purchased a property on Lot 3. Mr Peters the, agent, endeavored to run a line by which he would deprive Mr Gordon of part of this property The agent however could not gain his point by law, and to obtain revenge exacted British Sterling for the rent. Other cases of the same nature have occurred on the Island. I may now refer to another point, namely, the Loyalist question, which has agitated the country. One of the loyalists, a Mr Meggison, Captain of an East Indiaman, who was subject to epileptic fits, falling out of a canoe was drowned. The proprietor, where this loyalist's farm was situated, Mr Hill, however, afterwards obliged his wife to attorn to him as her landlord. This circumstance shows how this portion of Her Majesty's subjects have been treated.—Here is an agreement given by a party renting land, in which besides the usual words of such a document, we read the following—"The said James Yeo does not bind himself to grant a lease at present as he has not the power to do so, but as soon as he gets power he will grant a long lease." This is only one out of hundreds of this sort of agreements which have around the tenantry. I will now read a clause in the lease of Robert Vincent, who is a tenant of Mr Robert Bruce Stewart on Lot 10:—

("Except all timber trees, which are only to be felled by the said Robert Vincent, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, as the land is cleared for agricultural purposes, and for timber to be used only for building purposes on said premises. And saving and excepting to the said Robert Bruce Stewart, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, the power and right of making, or to the consenting to the making, through or over the said premises hereby demised, any tram-rail or waggon roads, drains, watercourses, ponds, dams, weirs, and other similar works and conveniences, paying to the said Robert Vincent, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns such damages as he or they may thereby sustain, and the fair value of the land so taken, at the same rate per acre as the rest of the Farm is let per acre, the damages to be ascertained by arbitrators mutually chosen or their umpire, in the usual manner, who shall, in ascertaining the damages, take into consideration any improvements the said Robert Vincent may have previously made on the land taken for such tram-rail, or waggon roads, drains, watercourses, ponds, weirs, and other similar works and conveniences.)"

(To be continued.)

The Glasgow Gazette and P. E. Island.

Some months since, when Mr Smith was in Scotland, inviting emigration to this Island, the Glasgow *Gazette*—a publication of the highest respectability, and one having an extensive circulation, and exerting an immense influence over the Scottish people—transferred to its columns several extracts from articles which have appeared in the *Examiner*—in which the Island was represented as a "bleak and dreary wilderness," and the "victims"—who, it was supposed, were about to emigrate from Scotland to the Island, under the auspices of Mr Smith, were cautioned against coming to a Colony where broken hearts and the most abject misery were certain to be their lot. The *Gazette*, it appears, published these extracts from the *Examiner*, on authority which was considered "reliable;" but having since learned that the *Examiner*'s remarks, disparaging the Island, had been written for a political purpose, and were grossly untrue, the Editor, in the *Gazette* for Aug. 18, very honorably acknowledges the error into which he was led, and places the Island in its proper character before his readers.

The following table of Exports from P. E. Island affords conclusive evidence that a Colony, the population of which at the present day is not between 70,000 and 80,000, able to export so much produce, must be something more than a "bleak and dreary wilderness."

	Oats. bushels.	Barley. bushels.	Potatoes. bushels.	Turips. bushels	Dry Fish. quintals.	P'kld Fish. barrels.
'55—	155,783	28,091	197,866	6,341	3,910	1,482
'58—	321,514	10,099	188,780	18,940	6,789	715
'59—	1,111,97	097,935	463,860	25,950	19,463	10,336
						—*Bd.*

The Land Commission will close its sittings here on the forenoon of Monday next. During the present week the Court has been principally engaged in hearing the evidence of the proprietors. Friday and today were reserved for hearing the Counsel on both sides; but the whole of yesterday which was to be occupied by the Counsel for the proprietors was taken up by Mr Haliburton, so the Court agreed to hear Mr Charles Palmer on Monday before the sailing of the *Westmorland* when the Commissioners purpose to take their leave of the Island for the present. To-day, Mr Thompson and Mr J. Hensley will be heard on behalf of the tenantry.

NOTICE.—The Proprietor of the *Protestant* and Mr James D. Gordon having resolved to publish their abstract of the proceedings before the Land Commissioners' Court in a pamphlet form, would be obliged to persons who may be misrepresented by the report, as it appears in this or the *Islander* newspaper, to send in their corrections immediately to this office. The reporters do not profess to give *all* that has been said before the Court, but they are anxious that in what they do publish there should be no error in regard to statistical information or expression of sentiment.

Professor Lowe, who proposes an aerial tour to Europe, from Philadelphia, has abandoned the scheme for the reason that his balloon has "busted" and wasted an immense amount of gas. This occurred on Friday at Point Breeze, Philadelphia, in presence of an immense crowd that had gathered to see the thing off. —*U. S. paper.*

A communication, dated August 10, from the office of Secretary of State, informed commercial interests of Newfoundland that the convention with the Emperor of the French relative to the fisheries, was not complete, and therefore that publication of the details of the arrangement waited for some future day.—*Nova Scotian.*

FARM STOCK!

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

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

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

With a variety of other articles.

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

Sale positive and no reserve.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

September 29, 1860.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES, For One Month!!

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

One Month only!

her present stock of goods, at greatly reduced prices.

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

Store, North side Queen Square.

Charlottetown, Sept. 29, 1860.

THE WORLD'S FRIEND!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A CURE FOR PILES AND FISTULAS.

Inflammation of sensitive parts, piles, fistulas, and such like painful diseases may be presently relieved, and ultimately cured by the proper and diligent use of this cooling and healing Ointment whose action should, in such cases, be assisted by judicious doses of the Pills:—ere many days have elapsed the anxious patient will experience a wonderful degree of ease from the treatment. They are equally suitable to both sexes, and all ages.

COUGHS, COLDS AND ASTHMA.

These complaints of the chest come on with alarming frequency. The Ointment should assiduously be rubbed at least twice a day on the chest and between the shoulders, when the violence of all symptoms will gradually give way, the breathing become longer, and the oppression less. No medicines are more efficient in chest complaints, none can be used with equal safety and certainty. Both Pills and Ointment are accompanied by very clear and simple directions for using them.

A MAN WHO REFUSED TO HAVE HIS LEG OFF.

"*From Kilrush Advertiser, June 2nd, 1860.*"

Benjamin Cox, Esquire, Magistrate, said in the Board Room at Kilrush, that he knew a man who had been in the Infirmary and was actually turned out as incurable, on his way home to Kilrush, he purchased at Ennis, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, for as he said, it could not be worse with him. This man, "said Mr Cox," became by their use as sound and as healthy as any man in the room. These celebrated Pills and Ointment will cure any wound, sore or ulcer, however long standing, if properly used according to the printed directions.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

The essence of these diseases lie in the blood, which has floating through each vessel, the pangiving poison which irritates and inflames every tissue it comes in contact with, and produces the hot, swollen, elastic enlargement about the joints so characteristic of gouty disease. The philosophy of cure consists in overcoming this depravity in the blood, which is purified by the use of the Pills. The Ointment, when rubbed upon the skin, penetrates the system through the pores, acts in unison with the Pills, and soon effects a cure.

DROPSY, SWOLLEN LEGS OR ANKLES.

The various kinds of dropsies, whether windy or watery, arises from some obstruction to the free circulation through the blood vessels or lymphatics, or depend on the inflamed state of some secreting surface. Holloway's remedies, of which the efficacy cannot be exaggerated, act directly upon the blood, the absorbents and secretions, with a power that no dropsy, however inveterate, can long resist. They regulate the proper flow of blood in every organ, and purify it likewise,—they filter out everything that is morbid or injurious,—they thoroughly regenerate every function, yet potent as they are for good, they are powerless for evil. They do not contain mercury or any noxious substances. They act safely and certainly.

BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, AND OLD ULCERS.

This invaluable Ointment was never known to fail in the cure of a wound, any sore, or any ulcer,—as can be proved by innumerable testimonials from persons who had been discharged from Hospitals as incurable, and yet by perseverance they have been made as sound as they were the day they were born by this incomparable Ointment. For pimples, blotches, scald heads, and scorbutic humours, it is equally efficacious.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Ages	Female Irregularities	Evil
Asthma	Fevers of all kinds	Sore Throats
Bilious Complaints	Gout	Stone and Gravel
Blotches on Skin	Head-ache	Secondary Symptoms
Bowel complaints	Indigestion	Tic-Doloureaux
Colics	Inflammation	Tumors
Costipation of the Bowels	Jaundice	Ulcers
Consumption	Liver complaints	Venereal Affections
Debility	Lumbago	Worms of all kinds
Dropsy	Piles	Weakness from whatever cause
Dysentery	Retention of urine	&c., &c., &c.
Erysipelas	Scrofula or King's	

Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), London, also at all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d, 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sized Box.

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

Sept. 29, 1860.

Agents for the "Protestant."

The following persons have kindly consented to act as Agents for the "Protestant" in their respective localities:—

Donald M'Leod, Simon D. Fraser } Travelling Agents
Rev Henry Crawford, St. Peter's
Rev Robert S. Patterson, Bedeque
Mr Aitken, Georgetown
D. C. Ramsay, Fort Hill
William Rogerson, Crapaud
James Bearisto, Esq., Princetown
Rev Neil McKay, Murray Harbor
Daniel Fraser, Esq., Belfast
George McKay, Esq., Campbellton, N. L.
Charles A. Crosby, Park Corner
Patrick Brown, Summerside
John McMillan, Esq., Woodville.
Rev Allan Fraser, Cascumpec.
Rev Alexander Munro, Brown's Creek

MAILS,—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Mails for the neighboring Provinces, &c., will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded as follows:—

For Nova Scotia, *via* Pictou, every Thursday and alternate Monday, at 12 o'clock, noon.

For New Brunswick, Canada and the United States, *via* Shediac, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

For Newfoundland, every Monday.

The Mails for England, Bermuda and the West Indies, via Pictou, will, on and after Monday, the 9th July next, close at 12 o'clock, noon, instead of 4, p.m., as formerly advertised, viz: July 9th and 23d; August 6th and 20th; September 3d and 17th; October 1st, 15th and 29th; November 12th and 26th.

J. S. CARVELL,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT AND AUCTIONEER,

(*Bank Building*),

HEAD OF QUEEN'S WHARF,

CHARLOTTETOWN,.....P. E. ISLAND.

☞ Highest Cash price paid for Wool, Grain, &c. ☜

July 21. 3m

CARD.

R. B. IRVING,

Notary Public, Conveyancer, and Accountant.

Pownal Street, Charlottetown. jly29

R. B. IRVING,

TEACHER OF

English, French, Writing, and the several Branches of a Commercial and Mathematical Education.

Pownal Street, Charlottetown, 3m jly29

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

IN EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF BINDING.

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

ALSO, FOR SALE AS ABOVE,

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

Charlottetown, Sept. 15, 1860.

ROCKLIN FULLING MILLS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD TENDER their sincere thanks to the public of Prince Edward Island, for the very liberal and constantly increasing support received for some years past. They are in a position at present to challenge British America as to facility for work; and as all Orders are executed under the Proprietors' personal inspection, perfect satisfaction as to workmanship is guaranteed.

All favors will be promptly attended to; and enlarged support is solicited and confidently anticipated.

Terms.—Fulling, 3d.; Fulling and Dyeing, 7d.; Fulling, Dyeing and full Dressing all colors, except green, 10d.; Green, 10d.; Scarlet Yarn, 2s. 3d. per lb.

For convenience, the following gentlemen will act as Local Agents:—

N. Rankin, Esq., Charlottetown. John Hyde, Esq., Murray Harbor. D. Gordon, Esq., Georgetown. D. Fraser, Esq., Belfast Cross Roads. Hector Gillis, White Sands. George Ellison, St. Eleanor's. David Johnston, White Sands. D. Rogers, Summerside. Archibald Townsend, Traveller's Rest. George M'Kay, Esq., New London. Roderick M'Intyre, Esq., Lot 49.

R. & A. FRASER.

Rocklin Mills, Middle River, Pictou, N. S., 1860. jly7—1y

New Stock---Hardware, Brushes, &c.!

JUST RECEIVED, PER *ISABEL*, AN Assortment of British Hardware, &c.

CONSISTING OF:

Chisels, Gouges, Files and Rasps, Planes and Plane Irons, Screw Drivers, Pliers, Pincers, Nippers, Hand & Tenon Saws, Hammers, Screws, Squares and Bevels, Braces and Bitts, Auger Bitts, Gimblets.

Butt, T and Box Hinges, Hook and Eye Hinges; Door, Chest and Pad Locks, Tower Bolts, Hooks and Hasps.

Hoes of various kinds, steel Spades.

Fish Hooks—Trout, Mackerel, and Cod.

Brass and Pewter Taps, Molasses Gates, Carpet Tacks, Trunk Handles.

Bolts & Nuts, from 1 to 9 inches—*cheaper than ever.*

Brushes—Paint Brushes, all sizes; Sash Tools and Varnish Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c.

Cords, Twines, Shoe Threads, Cod Lines and Stationery, per *Gazelle*, from Britain.

American Hardware, from Boston

For Sale, at low prices for Cash, at HASZARD'S, Queen-Sq.

CHARTS FOR 1860.

Just received, per *Isabel*, Charts of the American, Atlantic, and British Coast.—For Sale at Haszard's Bookstore.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE Subscriber, having their Accounts furnished, will please settle them by the First of October, without fail.

GEORGE DOUGLAS.

Furniture Warehouse, Charlottetown, Sept. 22. 2i

WANTED.

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

JAMES N. HARRIS.

Charlottetown, Sept. 22, 1860. 3w.

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 N'COMB.

Charlottetown, Aug. 25, 1860. 1MRW—4i

Indispensable and Useful Articles.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT Haszard's, Queen Square—

Gum Mucilage with brush for putting together papers, &c

Liquid Glue, for mending anything in the Household.

Oil Paste Blacking, a recently discovered kind, producing a polish even on Boots that have been greased, rendering the leather pliant and durable, and, what is most extraordinary, will not soil any thing rubbed on it. It produces a polish much quicker than other Blacklings, which may be produced without a brush.

SUPERIOR FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Lemon, Peach, Rose, Ginger, Almond, Celery, Orange, Vanilla, Nutmeg, Cinnamon, *The Superiority of these extracts consists in their* Perfect Purity and Great Strength.

They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the fashionable fruit flavors now in the market.

They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used. Hence it will be perceived that they are cheaper than others which are sold in larger bottles.

Aug. 4, 1860.