The error of Martha suggests the impropriety of referring to domestic disagreements in the presence of guests. They come to spend an hour of pleasant intercourse, and should not be disturbed by topics painful to hear, and of which they cannot properly be either auditors or umpires. We refer again to the example of Christ: one of the company said unto him, "Master, speak unto my brother, that he divide the inheritance with me. And he said unto him, Man, who made me a judge or a divider over you?" Luke 12: 13, 14. The Saviour only admonished the petitioner and the people to beware of covetousness. This example teaches us that family difficulties should be settled in the family, or borne in silent sorrow till God shall grant relief.

Eminent piety is the only sure bond of domestic peace. The dissimilar elements and traits of character existing in every household require the "charity which is the bond of perfectness" to secure unity of counsel and concert in action. The sum of domestic bliss is found in the family that Jesus loves. If through the frailties and trials incident to the present life discord arise, it is an exception to "the law of the house," and must soon be banished by the power of gentleness and love; and greater will be the joy of returning harmony. But above all, Jesus is present as a Guest in every family that he loves. The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears open unto their cry. In calamity he is "a very present help." Blessed is the appeal, "Lord, he whom thou lovest is sick."

But where is now the little family of Martha, Mary, and Lazarus? They entertained the Saviour on earth in their lowly dwelling, and he has taken them to the mansions in his Father's house, and established them for ever a family in heaven.

THE

Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1860.

The Sixth Decade of the Nineteenth Century.

Our lot is cast in singularly eventful times,—changes which in ages bygone would have required many centuries to develop, occurring within the limits of a single year. What progress has been made in physical science, in mechanical invention, in chemical discovery and its subservience to practical purposes, in agriculture, in commerce, in the means of conveyance, and in many other things, within the memory of the present generation! And each succeeding year is more and more characterized by change and progress.

It may not be unprofitable to our readers to take a hasty retrospect of the last ten years. Of course volumes could be written and will be written on the stirring events that have taken place within those years. But a very rapid sketch, and that too only of the more salient points of their history is all that we can afford to give.

To begin with its political history: After a long and protracted peace, two wars of great magnitude, in which the strength of the most powerful nations in the world has been put forth, have been commenced and concluded. The Autocrat of all the Russias, having long looked upon the possession of the Sultan at Constantinople as a fion regarding its prey, watching a favorable moment for making a spring, on beholding the elevation to, or rather the seizure of, the throne of the ancient Bourbons by a Buonaparte, which he thought would render it impossible for England to act in concert with France for any important European object, and in opposition to any of those powers especially that had co-operated with her for the destruction of the power and dynasty of Napoleon I., deeming the favorable opportunity to have arrived, set his legions in motion with a view to their acquisition. But he was mistaken in his calculations, as sometimes happens even with the most shrewd and cunning. England and France, forgetting their ancient rivalry, and their recent deadly feud, and disregarding the bloody and decisive combats of Trafalgar and Waterloo, combined for the independence of Turkey, and the East, and not only compelled him to forego his purpose and renounce his prey, but smoked him out of his own den or stronghold, and forced him to sue for peace.

Connected with and arising out of the Russian war, concessions most favorable to liberty and the spread of the gospel were granted by the Turkish Government. According to a law lately promulgated, it is no longer death for a Musculman to abjure Mohammedanism and embrace Christianity, under any form. Christians are protected in the enjoyment and exercise of their religion, and means are provided them for enforcing and vindicating their rights. The fanaticism of Mohammedanism in connection with the feebleness or inconsistency of the Government may interfere with the working of the edict in favor of toleration and liberty, but it is most important that such an edict has been promulgated in more respects than one, and chiefly because it gives the right to England to remonstrate with effect when any act of oppression is perpetrated. A wide door has been opened to the entrance of the gospel and a great and glorious work is silently going on.

Probably with some reference to the blow thus being struck at the domination and existence of Mohammedanism in those regions which had given it birth, the rebellion in India broke out. The vibrations of the upheaving of society in Turkey were at any rate distinctly felt throughout the whole Mohammedan world. And if the agency of the Prince of Darkness is to be admitted as concerned in the production of that insurrection, we need not be surprised that he should have felt alarmed for the security of his dominion, and been stirred to unwonted efforts for its preservation. Be this as it may, the plans of the rebels were thwarted and the dominion of Britain confirmed, manifestly by an overruling Providence through the instrumentality of a handful of armed men—for the strength of the insurrection was broken before the arrival of the reinforcements sent out. And while we deplore the unwonted barbarity that characterised it, the result has been and will be favorable to the extension of civilization and christianity in the East. *Dust has been the serpent's meat.* We see most distinctly the hand of God both in the time when it occurred, and all through it, and we perceive His design. Britain has received a terrible lesson which, we believe, she will improve. The insurrection has at least altered her policy for the better, and stimulates her missionary enterprise, while it has shaken the faith of the natives in their superstition, and disposed their minds for the reception of Christianity.

Repudiating, as we do, the practice in which some indulge of attempting to foretell future events from what is written in the prophetic parts of inspiration, we, nevertheless, maintain there are general facts which are palpably unfolded in Prophecy, which, therefore, we are warranted to believe as being in the womb of time. That the Man of Sin is doomed to destruction, and that this destruction cannot now be far removed in the distance from the present we hold to be indubitably certain, though of the day, and the hour, and the precise form in which it will take place, knoweth no man,—probably not even the angels. Scarcely less evident than these is another fact, that the Man of Sin will perish about the same time that the power of Mahommedanism will be overthrown, an event, as we have seen, now looming in the distance; and it is remarkable that the decade which has witnessed the subversion of the ancient system of rule in Turkey, and the commencement of a rapid decline of Islamism consequent on this, as well as on the removal of the obstructions to the preaching of the gospel, or what we believe to be the beginning of the mystical "drying up of the Euphrates," by which the way for the kings of the East is being prepared, has also seen the preparations made in the Providence of God for the overthrow of the Pope's temporal sovereignty, which, in connection with the establishment of light, and liberty, and independence in Central Italy, may lead to changes at no remote period, of vastly greater magnitude. The mysterious Man of Destiny, whose reserve and indomitable will, added to the high position he occupies, and the success that has attended his arms under his own generalship, has filled all Europe with distrust and perplexity, having allied his family to the ancient royal house of Savoy, declares war in conjunction with the kingdom of Sardinia, against the Austrians, by whom the despotism, amongst which the temporal government of the Pope held a conspicuous place, that distracted Italy were supported, drove them from the Po and the Mincio, eradicated their power in Milan and Western Lombardy, and annihilated their influence in the Peninsula. In consequence, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, with some others of lesser note, fled in dismay from their dominions, while the old man that broods over departed greatness in the Vatican has seen his provinces revolt and achieve a successful rebellion everywhere outside of the Seven Hills. At the contemplation of this spectacle the Catholic world stands aghast and pours in expressions of condolence upon its spiritual Head, which, however avail nothing. Thus it must be pronounced the Mysterious Man of Destiny before the decade had expired—the priestly government of the Pope is necessarily essentially bad, and ought to be swept away, leaving the Head of the Roman Catholic Church only the shadow of a sovereignty on the Seven Hills. The subjects of the States of the Church are irreconcilably opposed to priestly government, he has affirmed, and they must not be forced—a decision in the enforcement of which he will find all the support which Protestant England can give. A great event, indeed, yet prophetic of greater which must follow in its train.

We shall pursue this subject in a succeeding paper.

Jews in the New York Prayer Meeting.

The *Observer* says:—Of late several converted Jews have been in the prayer meeting. One arose and told how much his heart had been pained at hearing so little prayer for the conversion of the Jews. Sometimes they are not mentioned at all. You do not know, said he, how much inquiry now exists among the Jews in regard to the Messiah. There is a great movement among them. There are more conversions among them than you know. The Jews must be brought in with the fullness of the Gentiles. So do never forget to pray for the conversion of the Jews.

Another Jew, on another occasion, read a letter from the Rabbi of Quebec, giving an account of his conversion. [This letter we printed last week.] He said he had had a short personal interview some time since with this Jewish Rabbi, and he was accounted one of the most learned among their learned men. When he was converted, he announced the change to his people in the synagogue, his own, in Quebec. The chief men in the synagogue spit in his face while he was making open profession of his belief that Jesus Christ was the true Messiah. He was immediately turned out of the synagogue, and out of his house, which belonged to the Jewish people, and from all means of obtaining a livelihood.

Another Jew, on another occasion, speaking of this same Rabbi, said God had wonderfully provided for him. Being a man of great learning, particularly in his own tongue and the cognate languages, he had been appointed to a professorship in one of our American Colleges, and was expected soon to enter upon his duties. He thought his conversion, and the manner of it, were to have a great influence upon the Jewish mind. He was converted by means of the consideration of a question, which no honest Jewish mind could answer, only as it had been answered in the case of the Rabbi of Quebec. We should pray not only that Jews may be converted—for few know anything of their trials.

A Romanist on Protestantism.

The London *Times* says.—M. About has a *feuilleton* in the *Opinion Nationale*, devoted in the present number to the Protestants of Alsace. He says:—"I had every reason to suppose that the Protestants of Alsace, being rebels, trampled under foot the laws of the Empire, refused to pay taxes, evaded military service set at nought morality, and pilfered other men's goods. For, in point of fact, a sect which is destined to certain damnation would be very silly if it were to deny itself any possible enjoyment in this present world. But the things I have heard here completely astonish me. I have been assured by a Catholic policeman that the Emperor has no more devoted, more peaceable, or more irreproachable subjects, than these cursed heretics. A Catholic officer swears to me that his best soldiers are Protestants. I learn from a Catholic taxgatherer that the Protestants not only pay their taxes regularly, but that many of them make it a point of paying all their contributions for the year on New Year's-day. A Catholic Superintendent of Woods and Forests declares to me that in a canton of which three-fourths of the inhabitants are Protestants, 93 per cent. of the offences against the forest laws are committed by Catholics. I could not believe my ears. 'But, gentlemen,' I exclaimed, with all the authority of the true faith, 'it is most certain that Catholics are more enlightened than Protestants, since their light comes from on High. Moreover, they must necessarily be more rich, because, as we know—

'Dieu prodigue ses biens
A ceux qui font vœu d'être sien.'

They civilly answered me that I was altogether in error. That the heretic youth of this district were better educated than our own, and for this reason, that the Protestant ministers were able and zealous men, who threw their whole souls into their work; while, on the other hand, the good Catholic priests of Alsace knew nothing more than how to say mass and curse Protestants. They further told me that the Protestants are the best farmers, that their dwellings are the neatest and cleanest, that they are the best men of business, and make fortunes more frequently than Catholics. They showed me Protestant villages in a state of the highest prosperity, lands yielding rich harvests, and flourishing manufactures—such, for example, as those of M. Goldenburg and M. Schatenman. They showed me Catholic hamlets, and even towns, in which idleness, drunkenness, and misery, enjoyed a fraternal reign, notwithstanding that all the women attended mass every day, and that the men kept more than a hundred saints' days in a year.

'You see,' said a heretic to me, 'that the influence of Rome is felt afar off. It may be compared to the sirocco, which blows across the deserts of Africa and throws us upon our backs at Strasburg. It is a happy thing for us that we have found a shelter against the blast from Rome. And, remember this, that if our kings of the 16th century had allowed France to become altogether Protestant, it would at this time of day have become infinitely more rich and more moral than it is.' This hypothesis so shocked my Catholic pride that I exclaimed to the Protestant, 'Sir, what you have just said appears to me a monument of hypocrisy, and an ignoble tissue of contradictions.' In this way I shut him up. For, between ourselves, his arguments were not easy to refute, and when you do not feel yourself able to answer a man, the shortest way out of the difficulty is to insult him."

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

New Glasgow Bible Society.—The annual meeting of this Society was held in the settlement hall on the evening of Monday, the 13st inst. The inhabitants of that locality having for the last fourteen or fifteen years taken a lively interest in the cause of Bible circulation, a goodly number were present. The Committee submitted their annual report, which gave a very brief, but cheering account of the Parent Society's operations, and showed that the income of this Branch for the past year, though less than that of several previous years, amounted to £10 11s. An address having been delivered in behalf of the object of the Society, subscriptions taken up, and officebearers chosen for the ensuing year, the meeting closed by singing the doxology.

The Rev. Dr Knox will preach in the Brudenell Church on Lord's Day the 19th Febuary; and in the Cross Roads Chapel, on the 26th, at the usual hour.

Death of Professor Alexander.—We learn with deep regret that Dr Joseph Addison Alexander, Professor in Princeton, died on the 29th ult. He was the third son of Dr Archibald Alexander and was but 51 years of age. He was a man of prodigious learning and great ability. His contributions to the *Princeton Review* have been very numerous and valuable. What renders the bereavement all the sadder is that it is only a few months since his brother died.—*Presbyterian Witness.*

Father Chiniquy, the celebrated ex-Romish Priest, has joined the Presbyterian Church, with two-thirds of his Kankakee converts. The balance of his congregation will join the Baptist Church.

At the Free Church Commission held in Edinburgh on the 18th of January, it was unanimously agreed to satisfy production in the Cardross case, and to give in the ecclesiastical sentences which had been pronounced against the Rev. Mr. McMillan.

[For the Protestant.]

EDUCATION IN P. E. ISLAND.

No. VII.

Mr. Editor:

My last communication referred to the necessity for an early and thorough training of all the human faculties, as furnished, in an essential measure, by a course of collegiate instruction, both as a compliance with the dictates of nature and the requirements of enlightened society. Every separate State or Province claiming the privilege of self-government, should consider it a first and indispensable duty of establishing within its limits at least one high institution, in which the choice mental resources of the country might receive the fullest development, providing thereby the necessary fitness for every office requiring a superior education: and diffusing general intellectual and social refinement. If this position is incontrovertible, our Government cannot, with honor, any longer defer giving the question that full, comprehensive and mature consideration which its importance claims. Guided by far-seeing wisdom which rises above mere ephemeral, party interests, and grasps the grand features of the future, by patriotism, and, I will add, by rigid economy, such deliberation must result in a determination to lay at once the foundation of a Provincial College. Should this expectation be realized, what are the limitations which the financial condition of our Island would impose on such an institution? This question demands calm reflection. A fully equipped college, with a Principal and a staff of six or seven Professors, is, *at present*, quite beyond our power; and were our revenue greater than it is, prudence would dictate a gradual enlargement of the staff of Professors, rather than its complete establishment at once. But will our limited resources justify us in doing nothing, in a matter so important, so essential? Thirty years ago, Prince Edward Island established a Central Academy. This noble Act marked the intelligence and public spirit of our legislators of that day. And shall we, with the increased population, wealth, and general improvement of thirty years to sustain us, refuse to look beyond the narrow limits of an Academy, with even a reduced number of teachers, as of itself fitted to meet the highest educational wants of a colony favored with self-government? This would indicate a timid and short-sighted policy of which, I would fain believe, our rulers are incapable. But it will be readily answered that our present efforts in behalf of education are already far in advance of those of the period referred to, and that no Province of British America expends in the same cause as large a proportion of its revenue as we do. It is true; we have done well, nobly,—but our work is not complete. We are in advance of others, but we are not far enough yet. The foundation has been laid, and the walls erected, should not the builder proceed and finish the structure? Why should the monumental column be left without its chapiter? The illustrations are not without meaning. Much of the utility and glory of our educational system depends upon the addition of this high and essential department, this crowning-stone. Carry out the necessary reforms in our common school machinery and operations, as proposed in these communications, establish, where needed, the high or intermediate schools, properly equip the Normal School, and grant us at least the nucleus of a Provincial College with a plan for its gradual enlargement as funds may allow, and our system is complete; and its simplicity, comprehensiveness and efficiency will elicit the admiration of British America. Are the difficulties in the way of the present establishment of this College to be considered insurmountable? We think not. With some, the time never arrives for the achievement of anything great or honorable. Their timidity and narrow conceptions prevent them from attempting any enterprise beyond the track of their predecessors. Our limited operations for the present, though on a broad foundation, which would not require to be relaid, would limit our expense. The present Academy would, of course, be supplanted, and the building, if the frame is sound, and the larger part of its annual grant, be appropriated to the object projected. The instruction now given there, would for the most part be properly imparted in a high department of the Normal School. To start on the lowest scale consistent with efficiency, we would require a Council of Education or Board of Directors, a suitable building, and at least two properly qualified Professors. This Council could be formed out of the present Board of Trustees of Academy and the Board of Education, and would have entire control over the whole educational establishment of the Island, from the college to the lowest common school. While the general business of the Council might be disposed of in quarterly meetings, a select committee of their number, entrusted with the examination of teachers and candidates for the office of teacher, and the immediate superintendence of common school operations, would require to meet at least monthly. As everything, generally speaking, depends upon the efficiency of this Council, no men should be chosen from mere party considerations, but solely those whose intelligence, energy, and educational experience mark them out as worthy of the high responsibility. A building adapted to the purposes of a College should contain at least four classrooms, a general lecture room, a public reception-room, a library, a room for apparatus, instruments, &c., and a museum. The edifice now occupied by the Academy is sufficiently large, and if the frame is generally sound, by a proper external repair and a thorough internal remodelling and fitting up, it may serve, in this respect, the wants of the colony for twenty years to come. Possibly an expenditure of £500 or £600 would give the building an adaptation and appearance highly creditable. This matter cannot be shelved by our Legislature with honor to our country. Were a stranger of rank or a gentleman interested in the cause of education, to land upon our shores some fine morning in May, and request our Colonial Secretary, or a member of the Executive, to conduct him to our public educational establishments, with what feelings would he survey the external appearance and fitting up of some of our city schools, our Normal School and our Central Academy? Just or unjust, the conviction would be forced upon him, that our government had been negligent in the highest concern which should occupy the attention of every government.

Since writing the above, I have heard the Lieutenant Governor deliver his speech at the opening of our Legislature—his first speech before a Colonial Parliament. And I assure you that I was not a little gratified to find that Education formed the *first* subject to which the attention of the Legislature was called. It indicates that His Excellency understands the exigences of the times, and the wants of a rising colony; and augurs well for his future success as an enlightened Colonial Governor. I am, therefore, not a little hopeful that the reasonable and practical suggestions of these articles may be attended with the desired consequences.

When suitable apartments have been provided, the next requisite in order, though inferior to none in importance, is a staff of properly qualified teachers. Two Professors, in present circumstances, would form a good and satisfactory beginning. One of these should be a proficient in classics and mathematics, and required to teach only the very highest branches of each; all the earlier books being studied before the student be allowed to enter the professor's classes. A knowledge of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy would be considered an additional claim to this chair. The second should be the Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and of Logic. Lectures on Rhetoric and Elocution, with exercises in both, would also form part of his duties. Each of these Professors should receive a salary of £300; the second having priority in rank. Arrangements should also be made for a course of lectures on Law and Medicine—the history and prominent features of jurisprudence of the one, and the anatomy and physiology of the other. Gentlemen of these professions might be found, who, considering the necessities of the Colony, would be willing to give lectures on these subjects, whenever a sufficient class could be formed. A reasonable fee would, of course, be required from such students; and the government might mark its approbation of these efforts by attaching a small endowment to each lectureship whenever the attendance reached a certain number. Such a foundation would be a noble monument of the intelligence and patriotism of our government. The future would afford an opportunity for the completion of the establishment.

Mr. Editor, my work for the present is done. Expressing my deep obligations to you for your kindness in admitting these communications, and feeling assured that my efforts for the good of our country shall not be wholly in vain, I am most sincerely yours.

GEORGE SUTHERLAND.

Charlottetown, Feb. 16th, 1860.

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.

MARRIED.

At St. Peter's Bay, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. Henry Crawford Mr. Theophilus Webster, to Miss Margaret Dingwell, eldest daughter of Mr. William Dingwell, esq., all of St. Peter's Bay.

At the residence of the bride's brother, Fitzroy-street, Charlottetown, on Tuesday the 14th inst., by the Rev. George Sutherland, the Rev. Donald McNeill, Free Church, Woodville, to Miss Mary Sutherland, of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

At Princetown, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Robert S. Patterson, Mr. Benjamin Ramsay, Baltic, to Miss Elizabeth Owen, of Princetown Royalty.

At Summerside, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Robert S. Patterson, Mr. William Wilson Cairns to Miss Georgina H. Darby, both of Lot 17.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Read, D. D., Mr. Charles F. A. Peters, of Summerside, to Miss Harriet Chiho, of Township 25.

On the 13th instant, at Cherry Valley, by the Rev. W. Stewart, Mr. Thomas Berne, of Cherry Valley to Miss Elizabeth Stewart, of New Perth, Three Rivers.

DIED,

At Brookfield, Lot 48, on Tuesday the 14th inst., after a long and severe illness, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. Wm. Smallwood, in the 48th year of her age. By her death, Mr. S. has lost an affectionate wife; a large family, a kind mother; and society, an esteemed member. A large circle of relatives, friends and acquaintances will deeply mourn her decease, but their loss is her gain. For she has been called away from this world of sin and trouble, to enter on the enjoyment of that rest which remains for God's people beyond the grave. And what a glorious exchange for a child of mortality! May our end be like hers, calm, peaceful, believing and happy, and we, too, shall be welcomed home to the mansions of glory.

At New Perth, on the 22d ult., of Scarlet Fever and Putrid Sore Throat, Margaret Ann, eldest daughter of John McNeill, Teacher, aged 13 years and six months.

At Montague River, on the 2d inst., after a severe illness of three weeks, Daniel Alexander, eldest son of Mr. John Dewar, aged 8 years and 3 months.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.

Appledore, Jan. 12—Terminus, Kelly.
Gravesend, Jan. 18—Wm. Douse, Douse.

Memoranda.

The *Messenger*, (brigantine), Hobbs, of and from Prince Edward Island for London, with oats and deals, which arrived at Plymouth 9th Jan., with loss of Spars, &c., was also strained and made much water, having been on her beam ends during a gale, 23d Dec., in lat 46 N., lon. 40 W., when she shifted her cargo, and on the 27th shipped a sea, which stove her boat and swept her decks; in leaving Prince Edward Island, 30th Nov., she got on St. Peter's Bar, and was assisted off with loss of anchor and warp.—*Wilmer & Smith's Eur. Times.*

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 & 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. 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.
F. I. Ellsworth, 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-Ass't Cashier

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

Charlottetown Markets, Feb. 18, 1860.

Beef, (small) lb.	3d a 6d	Fowls,	7d a 1s 3d
Do. by quarter,	3d a 5d	Turkeys each,	3s a 7s 6d
Pork,	3d a 4½d	Eggs dozen	1s a 1s 2d
Do (small),	5d a 6½d	Oats, bush.	2s 1d a 2s 3d
Ham,	6d a 7d	Barley,	2s a 2s 6d
Mutton,	3d a 6d	Potatoes per bus.	1s a 1s 3d
Lamb, per lb.,	3d a 5d	Turnips per bush	10d a 1s
Butter (fresh),	1s. 3d a 16d	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Do. by Tub,	1s. 1d a 15d	Hay, ton,	70s a 90s
Tallow,	10d 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,	1½d a 2d	Calf Skins,	7d a 9d
Oatmeal,	1½d a 1½d	Partridges each	9d a 10d
Geese each,	2s a 3s	Ducks	1s a 1s 6d

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, furnished 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.

50 BARRELS CHOICE FLOUR (FOR family use), 15 barrels BUTTER CRACKERS, &c. For sale by PARKER MERRILL & BRO,
Water-street, next door to Bank.
Feb. 17, 1860.

GRAIN SHOW.

The Annaul 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.

Immediately after the Grain Show, the Annual General MEETING of the Society will take place, at which the Report and an Abstract of the Accounts for the present year will be read.

By Order,
JAMES D. HAZARD,
Sec. & Treasurer R. A. S.

Charlottetown City, Feb. 6, 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

TEACHER WANTED.

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

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

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, Coburgs, 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,
November 12, 1859. Great George Street.

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. HAZARD,
Secretary R. A. Society

Committee Room, Jan. 27, 1860.

FARM FOR SALE.

For sale a freehold farm of 100 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 Wood 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. 26, 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