Secular Department.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The Italian question is the engrossing subject of European politics. Official despatches and ministerial statements are eagerly examined to throw some light on its complications. Though several official documents have been published since our last, the question presents the same phases as it has done for weeks past. These are, however, assuming an increased intensity as the crisis approaches. In our last, we intimated that the Regency of the Italian States had been offered to the Prince de Carignan. The King of Sardinia, however, in consequence, it is stated, of "a very urgent representation received from the French Government," refused to grant permission to the Prince to accept the Regency. Carignan, however, appointed Boncompagni, who, it is stated, was to leave Turin immediately for Central Italy to enter upon his functions. The *Moniteur* of Saturday had the following notice of the subject:—"The different Assemblies of the Central Italian States have agreed to offer the Regency to Prince Carignan. This resolution is to be regretted, especially under the present circumstances of the approaching assembling of a European Congress—called to deliberate on the affairs of Italy—because it tends to prejudge questions which must there be settled." A Ministerial crisis at Turin was reported in connection with the question of the Regency. A denial has been given to this report, but it is known that great excitement prevails at Turin, and in Piedmont generally.

The subject has not been materially affected by the course which the King of Sardinia has adopted. Whatever may be thought of that policy, there is much to justify any deference to the opinion of the French Emperor, in which principle is not directly involved, so that no great surprise was felt at the decision. There is some force in the representation of the *Moniteur* as to the approaching Congress. It is, however, fitted to suggest the remark that the same reason should have affected the course—words as well as deeds—of all the Governments which may be there represented. The concession of the Sardinian King to the wishes of the Emperor, though an act of indecision and of some embarrassment to the States, involves no principle, nor affects the modified adhesion which he had formerly given to the cause of Italian independence. Emmanuel had declined the invitation to become King till he should have the sanction of the Great Powers. The same reason still exists, and, as the Congress is on the eve of assembling, even with greater force. The reply of Prince de Carignan, however, removes any unfavorable impression which the act itself may have produced. The offer is declined, indeed, but the Prince states, "much to his regret, and only" from weighty representations, reasons of political propriety, and the approaching Congress." A hope is even expressed that "the interests of their common country"—of course, referring to the prospects of annexation—"will be promoted by this unfortunate forbearance." The Prince concludes in the name of "all the people you represent to reckon always on the King, who will support their wishes and who will never abandon those who will entrust their interests to his loyalty." This answer identifies the King with the Prince, as one man, and makes him a party to the resolution of the Regent—the more decidedly, perhaps, that it seems to have prevented a direct and immediate consultation between the appointment of Boncompagni (identified by with the acts of the Government of Central Italy) with the King, by Prince Carignan's reply, would seem to be directly pledged. There is thus no abandonment of his former position. Indeed, it may be doubted whether the King of Sardinia could, if he were disposed, retire from the position he has assumed. The popular mind in Piedmont cannot be indifferent to the destiny which is reserved for their country, nor to the progress of liberal and civil principles throughout Europe. The imminence of a Ministerial crisis on the question of the Regency may convince the King that there is a limit to concession, and that the dignity and security of his crown may be compromised by an exclusive regard to Imperial friendships, and the recent territorial aggrandizement.

If confidence is somewhat shaken in the policy of the Sardinian King, another character starts up more prominently, especially before the eyes of the British public. Garibaldi has not of late been much heard of. A month ago, indeed, there were rumors as to approaching and inevitable collisions between the Papal troops and those of the Central States. These passed away, however, and have been succeeded by a deep silence. It is not to be supposed that Garibaldi is making light of his opportunity. If financial affairs do not disencompose the acting Governments, the resolution of Garibaldi will not be deficient in the hour of trial, nor, it would even seem, calmness and prudence. Within the past week, however, Garibaldi has become an important character in the Italian question. Lord Ellenborough has published a letter to Lord Brougham, recognising the capacity and influence of the Italian patriot, and giving a contribution to Garibaldi's fame, and to making the Italians more fully. In Glasgow, the Lord Provost and a leading section of the community have taken part in a similar movement. The *Times* [illegible] the claims of the Italian leader. [illegible] Italian independence has produced [illegible] "no other man than Joseph Garibaldi." [illegible] regard to Garibaldi has been well known to the bulk of Italian patriots for many years past, it has but slowly made its way to the understandings of Englishmen." Under the impulse if not of a new, at least of an awakened Italian sympathy, the *Times* remarks "If Napoleon III. will not let her have Victor Emmanuel or the Prince of Carignan, it is not quite a certainty that she will be fatigued into an assent to the return of the Austrian Grand Dukes. She may possibly at last bethink her whether she has no man of the Washington stamp among her sons, and she may turn her eyes upon Garibaldi." This movement would probably be all that was needed to ruin the Italian cause. With Garibaldi in such a position, a collision in the Romagna would be inevitable. This would, directly or indirectly, involve the interference of foreign troops, and with what result it is not difficult to suppose. The crisis will not thus be averted, and there is greater hope for Italy in the present quiet, firm, and preparing attitude of Garibaldi, even with the indecision of the Sardinian King, than in the policy thus indicated.—*Scotch Paper.*

The labors of the Zurich Conference have come to an end, and the three treaties have been signed by the Plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, and Sardinia. The first treaty stipulates the cession of Lombardy to France, with the conditions therein annexed. By the second treaty France cedes that province to Sardinia, under the same conditions. The third re-establishes the state of peace between France, Austria, and Sardinia. These announcements appeared in the *Moniteur* of Friday, on which day the treaties were signed.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FEELING.

The most important question of the day is the feeling which is springing up amongst our French neighbors inimical to England—a feeling to which the events of every day are imparting additional intensity, and which is beginning to give serious uneasiness to statesmen, commercial men, and all who desire the continuance of peace because of the numerous and untold blessings which it brings in its train. It is hardly possible to contemplate a more serious event than a bloody and destructive war between the two most powerful and civilized nations in the world,—a death struggle, the effects of which would dislocate society through all its ramifications, and involve—on the part of both Powers—a contest for national existence. Revolting as the prospect is, we may as well look it sternly in the face, and that the probability is not deemed remote is evidenced by the formation of rifle and artillery corps throughout the length and breadth of the land. In fact, the military spirit of the English people has never been so intensely aroused since the early part of the present century, when our fathers were in hourly expectation of a descent on these shores, and held themselves ready to repel it, with brave hearts and sinewy arms. A Napoleon then was the idol of the French people and army, as a Napoleon is now, and the same dread of the uncle's policy which prevailed on this side of the Channel at the time referred to, is awakened by the equally dark and mysterious proceedings of his nephew. It is really lamentable that a feeling so disastrous to the best interests of both countries should be found to have taken possession of the public mind at this time of day, when science has done and is doing so much for human progress and enlightenment,—when the marine steam engine, the locomotive, and the electric telegraph have so amazingly quickened the intercourse of nations, and almost annihilated time and space, in order, as it was fondly hoped, to make different races respect and love each other in the spirit of our common Christianity.

That a hatred of England is daily on the increase in France is a fact, we fear, which admits of no doubt. It comes to us from so many sources, and is confirmed by so many dissimilar authorities that we are bound to accept it as a truth. The London *Times* of the 15th says: "We do not lay particular stress on any one conversation, either at a military festival, when the tongue is loosed by wine, or in a railway carriage, where the speakers are unknown to each; but from information derived from a vast number of independent sources, we entertain no doubt that a feeling of hostility more bitter than has existed in France since the peace of 1815 is at this moment entertained towards this country. The French press—so guarded on all other subjects—is on this out-spoken. The moderate and reasonable *Journal des Debats* contains attacks on England such as never before—in moments of the greatest irritation—have appeared in its decorous columns. The *Gazette de France* lacks language to express the bitterness of its detestation; and the *Univers* is still more virulent than the organ of the Legitimists. The talk of the army and navy is of revenge for victories 45 and 55 years old, and their firm belief, as well as their ardent wish, is that in a few months the signal will be given for the invasion of this country. The inhabitants of the departments from Brest to Calais experience a revival of the hostility of fifty years since, and, strange to say, burn with ardor for a war of which they must bear the brunt. We believe this to be a fair representation of the present state of France—nay, more, we believe the Emperor Napoleon himself would, if the question could be put to him, admit it to be so."—*European Times, Nov. 19.*

British and For. American News.

United States.

EXPLOSION OF THE MAMMOTH BALLOON.—Prof. Lowe's monster balloon, which has been for some days past swelling visibly before the eyes of those who paid their quarters for the show, exploded lately by being blown against a sharp pole, which made a rent in the muslin gas bag. About sixty-eight thousand feet of gas escaped, involving Prof. Lowe in a dead loss of nearly three thousand dollars. This accident will not delay the aerial projects of the Professor, as the balloon has been repaired and the inflation of it recommenced.—*N. Y. paper.*

Canada.

Last week the youth Kelly, who was sent some months ago from Montreal for fourteen years to the penitentiary at Kingston for theft at the Isle aux-noix Reformatory Prison, disappeared, and was supposed to have made his escape. It was thought he had been concealed in one of the straw beds which were being emptied outside the prison walls. But information was received by the prison authorities that the father of Kelly had arrived in town, and was loitering about, from which they surmised that the missing convict was still concealed within the prison walls. A double watch was put, when, on Saturday night, the guard stumbled upon him. He had secreted himself for five days in the chapel; and on the night in question, he had procured, in one of the shops, three small ladders, which he tied together with ropes. Having succeeded so far, he found himself unable to raise them against the wall, and failing to escape, was captured. This convict is an incorrigible scamp, and although only seventeen, has been in the Auburn States Prison.—*Montreal Witness.*

Nova Scotia.

MARGARET'S BAY.—We are informed that some time in the past month a person named Johnston, of Margaret's Bay, deliberately took a loaded gun and shot himself, and died on the spot.

He had been just previously engaged in a lawsuit for some slander or defamation of character. He was buried, we are told, without any inquest being held on the body. It is expected that his remains will be disinterred for the purpose of making inquiry into the cause of his death.—*Christian Messenger.*

The Protestant.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1859.

THE "PROTESTANT" FOR 1860.

A few more weeks will bring the present year to a close, and also the first six months of our career as a public journalist. The *Protestant* has now been a sufficient time in existence to enable the public to form some opinion of its character and design. We consider it unnecessary to make any statement respecting the course which we have pursued, but are happy to be able to say that our success in securing public approbation, has at least equalled, if not exceeded our expectations; and we trust that as this journal grows in age, it will grow in favor with the Protestant portion of the community.

We make no lengthy announcement of our intentions during the coming year, 1860: however, we may state that we purpose to hold on in the even tenor of our way, occasionally exposing the machinations of Popery, warning against impiety and vice, and giving so far as our space will admit, the religious and secular intelligence of the day, both at home and abroad. We have not openly attacked any denomination of Protestants; and, though we may have published statements which do not coincide with the views of all, we have, we think, given just cause of offence to none. This course it is our intention to continue, for we have no desire to widen the breaches which unhappily divide Protestantism, but rather to advocate union where it is practicable, and co-operation where union is impracticable.

Though we have given some measure of satisfaction to our readers, yet we regret to say that our circulation is far from what it ought to be among a population of some forty thousand Protestants. As the beginning of the year is a time for changes, and new resolves, may we not hope that numbers will consider it to be their duty and interest then to subscribe for our paper,—which, because devoted to both religious and secular subjects, we do not hesitate to say, is the best family newspaper in the colony? We solicit our numerous friends throughout the Island to use their efforts at this particular season to add to our subscription list. This we consider to be the duty of every true Protestant, and of all those who have the best interest of their country at heart. As an inducement, however, to increase our circulation during the year 1860, a copy of the *Protestant* will be sent gratis to any one on the Island or elsewhere, who will remit for eight subscribers. Will not some of our young friends, in particular, accept this offer?

DISPENSARY FOR THE POOR.

We have heard with great satisfaction the movement now making for establishing a Dispensary for the poor of Charlottetown,—we trust it is a first fruit of the revival of religion amongst us. As it is a new effort, and one eminently calculated to benefit the poor, we hope the charitable will give their best attention to the consideration of the means to be adopted for the supply of medical help to the poor. For the present limited extent of sickness amongst our poor, it would appear that the appointment of a Committee to raise funds, and to adjudicate upon claims for assistance, and the arrangement for attendance of the Medical men in rotation or by allotment to the different wards, is sufficient. Of course our medical friends must be the main support of such an institution, for we can hardly hope to raise more than £60, and that sum would be insufficient for medical attendance and medicines for the indigent poor during a whole year. Our duty is however not to allow all the burden to fall upon them—and we should be wanting indeed to the first duties of a Christian if we were not liberal in our donations for such a purpose. Some have referred to assistance from the Legislature; we do not like this shifting the burden from our own shoulders; we ought in this Town to provide for the wants of our poor, without state assistance.

A public meeting in connection with this object is to be held at the Court House, next Tuesday, at 2. p.m., which we hope will be fully attended.

From the Scottish American.

NOTES FROM THE PROVINCES.

The steamer which crosses the Straits of Northumberland from Pictou to Charlottetown also does duty twice a week on the line between Charlottetown and Shediac, in New Brunswick. It is sustained by a postal subsidy of £2,000 a year from the Government of Prince Edward Island. From Pictou a steamer, named the Lady Head, has plied for the last two seasons to Quebec, for which the Canadian Government allow £2,000 a year; and a like sum is paid by New Brunswick to the owners of the Arabian, which runs from Shediac to Quebec. A regular communication once a week from each end has thus been established during the summer and autumn season, between this part of the Gulf and Quebec, the steamers touching at the principal intermediate ports. This is great accommodation for all these districts, and a new line of navigation is thus opened up which must ere long attract numerous travellers both for business and pleasure. During the winter months the communication by steamer is, of course, suspended. Between Prince Edward Island and the mainland a mail is ran once a week by means of an ice-boat, which also carries passengers who may be willing to incur the discomfort and danger of the passage. The boat plies from Cape Tormentine to Cape Traverse, between which the distance is only ten miles. Sometimes, in calm weather, the straits are completely frozen over at this point, but when the wind blows the ice gets broken up and the passage is rendered extremely dangerous. The boat is pushed across the ice on runners, where there is ice; where there is not, the oars are used. The getting into the water and out again is a dangerous and disagreeable process, at which all hands have to assist, holding on by the boat the best way they can. In some cases, during rough weather, the boat is driven from its course to a great distance, and sad mishaps have in this way frequently occurred. Those who have made the passage once have little inclination to repeat the experiment.

The landing-place for Shediac is Point du Chene, about two miles distant. A railroad runs on to the wharf, and connects the Gulf shore at this point with the Bay of Fundy at Moncton, commonly called the Bend, on account of a sudden turn in the Petitcodiac, a large navigable river which flows down to the Bay. This line is part of the European and North American Railroad, which was projected some years ago as a means of communication between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the railroads in the Eastern States, which have now been extended as far as Bangor, in Maine. As a district undertaking, the scheme has not been carried out. The United States' section of the road, or of what would form part of the road, has not been extended further than Bangor, but the Province of New Brunswick has proceeded to execute its instalment so far as the distance between St. John and Shediac is concerned. This line is now open for a considerable distance at both ends; and the entire road will be finished next summer. To complete the original undertaking, however, it will be necessary to construct a road from St. John to St. Stephen, opposite the frontier of Maine, and then a connection from that point to Bangor, other eighty miles, will connect the Eastern Provinces with all parts of the United States. This communication is sadly wanted, for during some of the winter months there is no reliable means of conveyance for goods from St. John to Portland; while the overland route by sleigh is not one which passengers can have recourse to, except under dire necessity. This line of railroad, therefore, is a great public want, and one which will doubtless be supplied as soon as circumstances will permit.

While on this subject of railways, it may be as well to refer to other undertakings of a like nature which have been projected in the Provinces. Our readers are aware of the proposed inter-colonial railway scheme for connecting the lower Provinces with Canada. This is an undertaking of undoubted importance to all the Provinces alike, and if the British connection is to be maintained in North America, its execution is really essential in an imperial point of view. At present the only access to Canada for five months out of the twelve is through the States, by way of Portland, Boston, or New York. The navigation of the St Lawrence being closed, there is absolutely no other means of getting into the country; and even in summer it is scarcely possible even for a single person to travel by land in any other way. There are three roads laid down on the map as leading from New Brunswick into Lower Canada, but only one of these is available, and that under very great drawbacks indeed, involving a rough and very lengthened journey round the Bay of Chaleur and along the shores of the St. Lawrence by way of Gaspe. The conveyance of troops by any of these routes would be a tremendous undertaking, and in these days would scarcely be attempted, even under the most desperate circumstances. The Canadas, therefore, would be absolutely dependent on the States in the event of any hostile collision between the two countries; or in the event of the French Emperor taking it into his head to avenge the humiliation of Quebec, and effecting a landing for that purpose in the month of November, the whole country, accessible internally by railroad, would be entirely at his mercy for the next five months. By a clever *coup* Canada could be taken possession of quite easily, and the invading force would not have to go under the guns of Quebec to effect a landing, which could be very evidently accomplished at Riviere du Loup.

Imperial considerations, however, seem to be of no account with the British Government or people in any matter affecting the colonies. This latter view of the subject has not before been pointed out, that I am aware of; and under present circumstances it is one of no slight importance; but the defenceless state of Canada in case of attack has, in a general way, and with more especial reference to the neighborhood of the States, been urged on the Home Government by every possible means, but without success. As the French philosopher alleges, the views of the British people are bounded by their insular position, and whatever may be the case in matters of speculation, it is undoubtedly so in the affairs of government. Nothing arouses John Bull to the errors of his foreign or colonial policy but some tremendous catastrophe immediately impending or in actual experience. He then wakens up, and finds, or ought to find—for even then the proper lesson may not take distinct shape in his somewhat obtuse intellect—that he has been considerably an egotist and a fool. His whole empire seems now threatened with attack, if the infatuation of his rivals should go the length to prompt the grand onslaught that apparently is impending. In this particular quarter he cannot plead that he has not been warned of his weakness, for it has been urged on his attention for years past with little intermission by all who are interested in the maintenance of the British connection with the North American colonies.

Two routes have been proposed, by either of which a complete line of railway communication might be constructed. One line, surveyed some years ago by Major Robinson, lies along the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the head of the Bay of Chaleur, and thence through Lower Canada to Riviere du Loup, one hundred and ten miles below Quebec, to which point the Grand Trunk Railroad has now been extended. The other line proposed runs from St. Andrew's, on the Bay of Fundy, by way of Woodstock to Riviere du Loup. On the latter route a railroad has been already constructed the greater part of the way to Woodstock. There is strong rivalry in support of these opposing roads between the northern and southern districts of New Brunswick; the people of Nova Scotia favoring the nothern line, as affording the more direct communication between their Province and Canada. The local considerations in favor of either line it would be out of place to discuss; in a general point of view the advantage is claimed for the northern route, that it is more remote from the American frontier, and that the construction of a railroad in that direction would subserve a greater variety of important interests, bringing the minerals and fisheries of the Gulf shore, as well as its agriculture, into communication with Canada; whereas the Woodstock line, running through a country more purely agricultural into another country which is also agricultural, would, commercially, be a less desirable undertaking. These minor controversies, however, the people of the Provinces may be left to settle for themselves. On imperial grounds, it is very important that the undertaking should be completed, and from this point of view it is not of very much consequence, perhaps, which of the two lines is adopted.

In this connection it may be mentioned that negotiations are now pending for the Montreal line of steamers touching at Shediac. Hitherto the Canadian steamers have sailed direct to Quebec, entering the St. Lawrence by the Straits of Belleisle, between Newfoundland and the Labrador. It is now proposed that these steamers, or some of them, should enter the Gulf from the south, passing through the Straits of Northumberland, and calling at Shediac. In connection with the railroad now in course of completion to St. John, this arrangement would be of great advantage to New Brunswick. The owners of the Montreal line, it appears, are disposed to entertain the proposal on the part of the Province, and if satisfactory terms are arranged with reference to a subsidy, the arrangement will doubtless be carried into effect next summer. This line of steamers, by the way, has just succeeded, through the active intervention of the Canadian Government, in securing a share of the postal service for the Western States, an important acknowledgement on the part of the American Government of the undoubted advantages of the St. Lawrence route for Western traffic. Yet the British Government, which expends nearly £400,000 per annum for the conveyance of mails to New York and Boston by the Cunard and Galway lines, has given no recognition of the line of steamers which connects the British Provinces with Liverpool, although urged thereto by every kind of influence save that which opens the doors of Downing Street to Sir Samuel Cunard or Mr. Lever. The Canadian Government, which subsidizes the Montreal line to a large amount, is making strenuous efforts to awaken the home Government to a sense of its duty in this matter, and in view of the projected arrangement for the steamers calling at Shediac, the Government of New Brunswick will doubtless see the propriety of making a movement in the same direction.

[For the Protestant.]

Mr. Editor;

Curiosity induced me on Wednesday evening last to attend a lecture delivered before a literary society glorying in the name of the "Catholic Young Men's Literary Institute,"—an Institute which is, sagely supposed by some to have upset the Mechanics' Institute. The lecturer for the evening was Mr E. Roche, who discoursed to the B'hoys on "Popular Delusions." As the lecturer is pretty generally known throughout the city, it will be needless to describe his manner of delivery. Suffice it to say that there was a good display of the "rich brogue," which, coupled with an otherwise inaccurate pronunciation, rendered the affair rather amusing to an "outside barbarian." Ghosts, witches, hobgoblins, dreams—or as the lecturer characteristically termed it, "*dhreams*,"—the influence of the moon on the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and, among a long list of *etcetaras*, Religious Revivals! came in for a share of the lecturer's exposition and denunciation. England and Scotland, of course, were declared, without much regard to truth, to have given birth to most of the delusions which obtain among the lower orders, and Ould Erin, the "Island of Saints," was entirely free from, or rather, the least infected with the delusions touched upon.

Although the lecturer endeavored to show the absurdity of believing in ghosts, &c., the audience, and more particularly those who took part in the debate which ensued, quite as strenuously maintained the utility and probability of the absurdities treated of by Mr Roche. In fact, one of the debaters—a graduate of St Dunstan's College, by the way, and who is truly entitled to the honorary degree of A.S.S.—with quite a theatrical air, and all the pomposity of a pedant, informed the lecturer and the audience that the "Faithful" were bound to believe in ghosts and the supernatural, as the doctrine of Purgatory fully substantiated such a belief! In addition, and as a prop to this argument, some of the wonderful tricks of Indian jugglers were referred to with much apparent credulity and earnestness. The Revivals, however, which so pre-eminently characterise the present century, were treated by the same parties as popular delusions, and even below the most ridiculous and debasing superstitions!

In conclusion, I observed the "godless" system was here fully carried out, as the meeting was neither opened nor closed with prayer, and on leaving the room, the reflection forced itself upon my mind that the whole affair was in reality a—délusion.

City, Dec. 10, 1859.

Mechanics' Institute.

The Annual Meeting of the members of the Charlottetown Mechanics' Institute was held last Tuesday evening, in the Temperance Hall, when his Honor the President, according to advertisement, delivered the Inaugural Address. As this document will be published, we deem it unnecessary to comment thereon, further than to say, that it was well written, ably delivered, and very appropriate.

The Secretary and Treasurer for the past year then submitted the Report, and a statement of the financial condition of the Institute, which were severally approved of and adopted.

The election of office-bearers for the ensuing year then took place, and resulted as follows, viz:—

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, *Patron.*
Hon. C. Young, LL.D., } Dr. Stratton, R. N., } *Vice Patrons.*
Hon. T. Heath Haviland, *President.*
Hon. Daniel Brenan, } J. Barrett Cooper, Esq., } *Vice Presidents.*

Committee.—Messrs. M. Butcher, S. Barnard, John Williams, W. Murphy, B. Williams, B. Moore, Hugh Fraser, A. M'Neill, T. Murphy, T. Handrahan, J. P. Tanton, and J. Kennedy.

James M. Butcher, *Secretary & Treasurer.*

—*Monitor.*

The Twenty-first Annual Report of the Charlottetown Mechanics' Institute:

GENTLEMEN;

Our constitutional year having now expired, the period has arrived when we, your Committee, have to present you with an account of the trust reposed in us by you. We, therefore, most respectfully report that the term during which we have had the management of the affairs of our Institute, has been one in which that that ought to be the object and aim of a Mechanics' Institute, viz: the dissemination of a practical knowledge of the Arts, Science, and Literature, has been attained; perhaps not so successfully as on former Sessions, the many causes of which, and the numerous obstacles we had to contend with, you are, generally, so well acquainted with that we deem it unnecessary and useless to repeat or mention them in detail.

The lectures during the past Session have been fully equal to those of former years; the subjects have been well selected and carefully handled, the experiments in connection with them have been good and very successful, and the debates that have ensued have generally been conducted with due frankness, respect and courtesy.

The Soiree, held on the 22d of March last, was what might be very appropriately termed a brilliant success, when considered of itself; but was not attended with the beneficial results which would have been the case had the Soiree been held at the usual time. Your Committee were at that time of the opinion that the benefits resulting from a Soiree were not sufficient to counterbalance the amount of trouble and expense attendant thereon.

In accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of the members of the Institute held last summer, a portion of our property was sold, which realized the sum of Fifteen pounds, leaving property now in the hands of Institute valued at Thirty pounds.

Your Committee would respectfully recommend that our meetings in future should be held monthly throughout the year, or semi-monthly for the Session, instead of weekly as has been formerly our custom,—on account of a literary Institute having been recently established in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association, they having considered and concluded from divers reasons that our Institute would not probably resume operations during the coming winter; and as this Body, as well as the Catholic Young Men's Institute, have already commenced their course of Lectures, it would be injudicious to have our lectures as frequently as formerly: because too frequent lectures are not appreciated by the community in general; and further, by so doing, we should not interfere with either of the above named Bodies, or they with us, as much as if our meetings were weekly.

An account current of our receipts and expenditure will now be laid before you, which has been duly audited, by which it will be seen that we are out of debt in connection with last Session.

In now giving up our charge, we will only say that we hope that the Mechanics' Institute, through the instrumentality of our successors, and you as members, will not only be as successful and useful as it formerly has been, but very much more abundantly.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

JAMES M. BUTCHER, Sec'y.

The Receipts for the year are	£44	5	1
The Expenditure for do.	41	6	6½
Leaving a balance on hand of	£2	18	6½

Summary.

J. Webster, Esq., one of the Teachers in the Provincial Model School, has been appointed by the Governor in Council of Prince Edward Island, Head Master of the Normal School of that colony. Mr W. is an accurate and accomplished scholar, thoroughly acquainted, both theoretically and practically, with the Stowe Training System of Education, and in every way qualified for the situation to which he has been appointed. Mr W. leaves the present scene of his labours amid the deep regrets of his friends and acquaintances, the warm affections of his fellow-labourers in office, and the heart-felt gratitude of his pupils. Mr W. entertains enlightened views on the subject of National Education, and, with his practical experience, will, if he receive anything like justice at the hand of his constituents, be instrumental in conferring great Educational benefits on the colony of Prince Edward Island.—*N. S. Jour. of Education.*

We were led into an error last week respecting the steamer *Westmorland*, by a paragraph which appeared in a Pictou paper. Her trip to Summerside and Shediac last Saturday was not the last for the season; she returned to Charlottetown on Sunday evening, and proceeded to Pictou on Thursday night, where she is to be laid up for the winter.

MARKETS.—Prince Edward Island Potatoes sell at 1s 9d; Oats at 2s; Nova Scotia Potatoes at 2s to 2s 6d; Oatmeal at 14s per cwt; Fresh Beef, 20s to 30s per cwt; Fresh Butter, 11d to 1s; Mutton, 3d to 3½d; Sydney Coal, 30s; Lingan Coal, 25s.—*Hx. Witness.*

Two boys—William M'Devitt, aged 16, and Michael Geary, aged 17—were drowned in Lilly Lake on Sunday last. They were amusing themselves in coasting, and venturing too far from the shore, the ice gave way, and both perished. It is a solemn warning to all who refuse to obey the command, to "keep holy the Sabbath day."—*St. John Church Witness.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills do not belong to any special and exclusive class of remedies. They seem to comprehend the finest remedial properties of all the great specifics. Thus the Ointment, in cases of eruptive and ulcerous disease, appears not only to remove the external inflamation, but to sink deep into the recesses of the system, putting out to the last spark, the fires of fever, invigorating the circulation, and purifying the fluids which course through the fleshy fibre, the glands, and the skin. In most cases the operation of the Ointment is, we are informed, materially assisted by an occasional dose of the Pills.

BIRTH.

At Charlottetown, on Friday the 2d instant, Mrs. Henry A. Holl, of Milton—a daughter.

MARRIED,

At Belle Creek, Lot 62, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. D. McNeill, Mr. JOHN MCKENZIE, to MISS CATHERINE STEWART, of the same place.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, the 18th ult., by the Rev. D. Dobson, Mr. GEORGE C. WARREN, of Bedeque, to Miss AMELIA W., eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Kidson, Tryon.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. T. Duncan, Mr. C. M. LOVESHOP, of Toronto, to Miss EMMA MCKINNON, of this city.

DIED,

On Saturday, the 19th ult., at Princetown Royalty, after a long and protracted illness of three years, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. JOHN EDMOND CRAPKE, Surgeon, in the 70th year of his age.

At Charlottetown, on the 5th inst., ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of Mr. Robert Clements, in the 58th year of her age, much and deservedly regretted. Her end was peace.

On the 6th inst., at Charlottetown, at the residence of her son, Mr. Edward Douglas, JANE, the beloved wife of Mr. William Douglas, of St. Peter's Lake, in the 75th year of her age.

SHIPPING—PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

INWARDS.

Dec. 2—Schr. Ellen, Pentz, Halifax, goods. Nourmahall, Littlewood, Boston, do. Rustico, Gallant, Halifax, do. Margaret, Gallant, do. do. Zelie, Deagle, Pictou, coal.

5—Schr. Helena, Roberts, New York, goods. Brigt Henry, Squarebridge, Boston, do.

7—Schr. Bee, M'Rae, Pictou, coal. Eclos, Florian, Newfld., herring.

OUTWARDS.

Dec. 2—Schr. Amelia Adelaide, LeBlanc, Halifax, produce. Brigt. True Blue, McDonald, St. John's, N. F., do. Schr. John Gilpin, Curry, Halifax, do. Bark William Douse, Campbell, London, C. B., timber, deals & oats—by W. Douse and others.

5—Schr. Saze Gotha, Forrestall, Boston, produce. Morning Star, Crispo, Harbor Bouchie, N. S., do.

6—Schr. Responsible, Bell, Boston, oats. Magnet, Pye, Halifax, produce. Martha Maria, Clark, Salem, U. S., do.

7—Brigt. Boreas, Clow, New York, produce. Brigt. Brothers, McRae, New York, oats. Schr. Victoria, Steele, Halifax, produce.

8—Richard, O'Brien, New York, produce.

Brig Raymond, Gordon, New York, 40,000 bush. Oats, some Potatoes and Fish.

Memoranda.

Vessels loaded with Oats to Charlottetown, and re-shipped to the United States:—

Margaret, Finlayson; Trial, McDonald; Virgin, Bears; May Flower, McRae; Swallow, McRae; Flirt, McDonald.

The above Vessels carried 27,200 bushels Oats, 7,600 bushels Potatoes, 500 bushels Barley, and 6 tons Oatmeal.

A. MCLEAN, Controler.

TRICHOSARON!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST OPENED 1 Case of the above newly invented HAIR-BRUSH, of six different degrees of quality, varying from soft to very hard, suitable either for thin or strong Hair.

1 Case Tooth and Nail Brushes, Toilet Perfumes, assorted Club Perfumes, Eau Bouquet, Frangipanni, Kiss-me-quick, Verbena, Mignionette, Wood Violet, Mousseline Bouquet; Her Majesty's Toilet Perfumes, the last and greatest addition to the Toilet Table; Portable Tablets, Glycerine, Honey, Almond, Rose, Peach Blossom, White and Brown Windsor Soaps, Milk of Roses, Macassar Oil, Pomatums, Rowland's Odonts, Cherry Tooth Paste, Lip Salve, Cold Cream, &c., &c., &c.

W. R. WATSON,
Charlottetown, Dec. 10, 1859. 4w City Drug Store.

CHRISTMAS FRUIT, &c.

BLOOM RAISINS, VALENCIA Do., CURRANTS, Apples, Onions, Cheese, Digby Herring, Spices, &c., &c., all of the best quality and at low prices.

BEER & SON.
December 10, 1859. 1m

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE SUBSCRIBERS REQUEST AN IMMEDIATE Settlement of all Accounts, Promissory Notes, &c., over due.

BEER & SON.
December 10, 1859. 1m