The Protestant

AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

"PROVE ALL THINGS: HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."—1 Thess. v. 21.

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The Protestant,

AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS,

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BY

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Italy.

Across the sea I heard the groans
Of nations in the intervals
Of wind and wave. Their blood and bones
Cried out in torture, crushed by thrones,
And sucked by priestly cannibals.

I dreamed of freedom slowly gained
By martyr meekness, patience, faith;
And lo! an athlete grimly stained,
With corded muscles battle-strained,
Shouting it from the fields of death!

I turn me, awe-struck, from the sight,
Among the shouting thousands mute,
I only know that God is right,
And that the children of the light
Shall tread the darkness under foot.

I know the pent-fire heavens its crust,
That entry chies the bolt will form
To smite them clear; that Nature must
The balance of her powers adjust,
Though with the earthquake and the storm.

And who am I whose prayers would stay
The solemn recompense of time,
And lengthen slavery's evil day
That outraged Justice may not lay
Its hand upon the sword of crime!

God reigns, and let the earth rejoice;
I bow before his sternar plan.
Dumb are the organs of my choice;
He speaks in battle's stormy voice,
His praise is in the wrath of man!

—*John J. Whittier.*

From the New York Observer.

Kirwan's Letters from Europe.

South Wales, July, 1860.

Leaving Bangor late in the afternoon, we had a pleasant and romantic ride, by rail, to Caernarvon. We had an appointment for a religious service here. The evening was unpleasant; and the Calvinistic Methodist church wasnot full. Our friend Mr Phillips conducted a service in Welsh; and Mr Stuart followed with a most earnest appeal, in English. The service was a deeply solemn one; with the usual responses to the pulpit, from the people. Although very much unaccustomed to response, and to signs of approbation from the congregation, we confess that we were favorably impressed by them, as witnessed here. They keep up the attention of the people, and prevent listless hearing; and they greatly encourage the preacher, who learns from the demonstrations of the audience that the truth he is announcing is at once understood and felt. Among the many sad sights that we see, the saddest is that of a fashionable audience in a fashionable church, sitting under the preaching of the gospel by a popular minister, and no more affected by what they hear than are the sands of Sahara by the rain and the dew. In reference to such we have often thought of the prayer of Dr Mason, "that God would wake them up to a sense of their duty before they woke up amid the fires which burn forever." Is not much good sacrificed simply for the maintenance of a fashionable propriety and a cold correctness in our worshipping congregations? We have not a doubt but that the demonstrative habits of the Welsh, in public worship, have had very much to do, as a cause, with the leavening of the people, to such a remarkable degree, with the leaven of the Gospel.

Caernarvon, on the Menai Straits, is not very much of a place, but it has rather a remarkable history. It is said to be the old Segontium of the Romans;—to have been the battle-field of tribes, clans, and parties, who adopted

"The good old rule—the simple plan,
That they should take
Who have the power;
And they should keep who can."

Edward the First, in order to secure his conquest of Wales, built the old Castle, which is the great attraction of the place, though now in ruins. Under the guidance of the Rev. Mr Humphrey, a native of the town, we wandered over this great ruin, and learned its true history from him, as well as some of the many legends connected with it. And as we stood on its highest battlements, which we reached with difficulty, and looked out on the glassy ocean before us, and then on the hills of Anglesea, and on the lofty Snowdonian range of mountains in the distance, we thought of Llewellyn, the last of its kings, and thought of the sad verses written at his grave:—

"And is this thy grave, Llewellyn,
Here by the pathway lone?
Where the stern Mountains are bending
Over the moulder stone?
And the rolling thundered echoes
O'er torrent and mountain free;
But alas! alas! Llewellyn,
It will not awaken thee."

And these walls were erected to keep this people quiet under the yoke of their conquerors. Knowing their intense dislike for the Saxon rule, and their great love for a native prince, it is said that Edward promised them "a native prince" for their ruler. This promise was accepted with great joy. On the eve of his queen presenting him with an heir, he sent her to the Castle of Caernarvon, where she soon gave birth to a son. And here, in the massive "Eagle Tower," you are shown the very room in which the Second Edward was born. Collecting the barons and the people together, his father took the baby to the window, and holding him forth to the multitude, said: "*Eich dyn*," which means—"This is your man." He insisted that in all this his promise as to a native prince was fulfilled; as the baby was born in Wales,—could speak no English,—and possessed a character without reproach!! Such was the origin of the title, "*Prince of Wales*;"—and "*Eich dyn*" is yet the motto upon the crest of the royal boy, who is the first son of England's King or queen. Perhaps it is but right to say that what the Welsh narrate to show the duplicity of the First Edward, Hume calls a "vulgar story." But whether truth or romance, narratives like this quite excite the imagination when narrated on the spot where they are said to have occurred seven centuries ago!

But more interesting to us than its ivybound castle, now the finest ruin in Wales,—than its ancient history, running far beyond the line which separates the truth from the fabulous, were the narratives given us of the work of grace in the churches of Caernarvon. In no county in the Principality was it more extensive than in this. It commenced about three miles from Caernarvon, in a small place called Waunfawr; thence it spread until "the whole surrounding country was in a blaze. Pentecostal scenes were to be witnessed on every hand." One thus writes:—"Our religious meetings now often continue until eleven or twelve o'clock at night, and scores of people retire from them to weep and pray until the sun of another day dawns upon them. During the silent watches of the night, the rocks of our country are heard resounding to the voice of prayer and praise; and our majestic mountains testify to the greatness of the work which is carried on amongst us. A short time ago, a prayer meeting for quarry-men was held on one of the mountains between the Dinormic and Bethesda slate quarries. About four thousand persons attended, and the Lord graciously met his people. An eye-witness told me it was an occasion ever to be remembered."

Another thus writes: "The spirit of prayer possesses the Lord's people. They draw the heaven of heavens, as it were, into every prayer meeting. Hence, such congregations as were never before seen are brought into these meetings. But in every one of them there is something more than a large congregation; the prayers penetrate the hearts of those who attend them." And in February last a clergyman thus writes: "The revival began here in August last, and on the same Sunday night in different places of worship. I shall never forget that Sunday night, The power which accompanied the word rivetted the attention of all; every one seemed to be listening for his life, and many were bathed in tears. In a few days after this the whole neighborhood was in a blaze; prayer meetings were held in the open air, as well as in places of worship, and scores were crying for mercy." And these illustrate the character of the work all over the county, and in all its churches.

In the town of Caernarvon four hundred members were added to the two Calvinistic Methodist churches in six months. And proportional additions were made to the other evangelical churches.

Near to the town is a church whose adult worshippers are nearly all christians. There are but very few adult persons who are not in the communion of the church. And we were informed of a village in the county in which there was not left an adult person unconverted. Indeed we have never seen nor read of a work of grace so extensive, powerful and pervading, as that which has been granted to Caernarvonshire within the last twelve months. In its influence upon the people it places before us a type of what the world will be when the sun of the millennial day shall have risen over it. May that sun soon arise!

There is an annual meeting held by the Calvinistic Methodists within the walls of the castle of Caernarvon at which thirty or forty thousand persons usually attend. They are a people alive unto God

Kirwan.

From the N. Y. Independent.

Thanksgiving Sermon.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

We give publish entire an excellent sermon preached by this pulpit orator, on Thanksgiving Day, 1860, from the following text:—

"And there was delivered unto him the book of the prophet Esaias. And when he had opened the book, he found the place where it was written, The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the Gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord."—*Luke* iv. 17–19.

These words are remarkable, to-day, for their meaning and for their historical position. The first sermon which Christ made, upon entering his public ministry, was this one at Nazareth, where he had been brought up. That he chose these words in entering upon his mission—these words, of all the Law, of all the Psalms, and of all the Prophets—gives them peculiar significancy. And when we consider their contents, they become yet more memorable, since they were the charter and index of his mission:—the text not only of his sermon, but of his life. Christ came to save the world: not laws, not governments, not institutions, not dynasties, but the *people*. The fulfilment of his mission is to be looked for in the condition of nationalities and the character of peoples. If peace breathe balm over all the world, and every law is obeyed, and every government rides among the people as a man-of-war upon a tranquil sea dressed for holiday, there is no reason for rejoicing if the people are ignorant, their capacities are undeveloped; if they are mean and sordid, and their morals, like a Chinese foot, are cramped too small to walk upon. But though there be wars and rumors of war, revolutions and tumults, the world is prosperous if by these convulsions the race is freed from oppression, thoroughly aroused, and incited to bolder enterprise, and to nobler moral character.

We are, then, to study the advance of Christ's kingdom in the whole aspect of the world. The church is of the people. God's church includes the whole human race. Our separate churches are but doors to the grand spiritual interior. The good men who love God and man with overmuling affection—of all nations, and of every tongue—are the true church.

To-day we are assembled to give thanks for national mercies. I need not remind you of the year that is closing. Who knew, when January set her cold, calm face toward the future, that she was the herald of such a summer! When was there ever a year so fertile? so propitious to all industry? It has been a procession of rejoicing months, flower-crowned and fruit-laden,—a very holiday year!

The soil awoke with new order: everything that lived by the soil felt the inspiration. Every root, every blade, and every stem, and every bough has this year touched itself for prodigal beauty. Except a narrow strip, this continent has been so blessed with husbandry as to make this year memorable even among years hitherto most ominent. The meadow, the tilled fields, the grazing pastures, the garden, the vineyard, the orchard, the very fence-row berry-bushes and wild wall-vines, have been clothed with unwonted beauty and beauty. Nature seems to have lashed messengers to convey her intents of kindness: and the summer, like a road surprised with quadruple freights, has not been able to find conveyance for all its treasures. The seas have felt the divine order. The fishermen never reaped such harvests from the moist furrows of the ocean as this year. And those husbandmen of the sea, who reap where they have not sowed, and grow rich upon harvests which they have not tilled, have, this year, put in the crooked hook for their sickle with admiring gladness for the strange and unwonted abundance of the deep.

All the sons of God rejoice: and all good men rejoice. It needs but one element to complete the satisfaction. If we could be sure that this is God's mercy, meant for good, and tending thereto, we should have a full cup to-day. That satisfaction is not denied us. The Mayor of New York, in a public proclamation, in view of this prodigal year, that has heaped the poor man's house with abundance, is pleased to say that there is no occasion apparent to him for thanksgiving. We can ask no more When bad men grieve at the state of public affairs, good men should rejoice. When infamous men keep fast, righteous men should have Thanksgiving God reigns and the devil troubles. Amen. Let us rejoice!

But it is not, now, upon these topics that I shall confine my remarks. I propose to glance at other reasons for thanksgiving.

1. The advantage and increasing influence of nations which, in the main, tend to conserve human liberty; and the decadence and dwindling of those nations that have flourished by exaction and tyranny, is matter of gratulation. It should make good men glad when wicked men and wicked nations grow weak.

2. The emergence of the common people to that degree of political power that makes it necessary now, for the whole of Western Europe to ask their permission for the establishment of any throne or monarchy, is cheering and auspicious. Crowns were once made of gold beaten out on the people's backs. Now the strongest crowns are made of paper—the paper votes of the common people. Therein we rejoice, and will rejoice.

3. The resurrection of Italy is another memorable event of the year. I see as many tokens of a Divine presence in Italy as, of old, there were in the emancipation and conduct of the Israelites from Egypt. That such a conjunction of events should have taken place; that such a monarch as Victor Emanuel, who almost reconciles republicans to kings, should have sat waiting; that such a consummate statesman, of noblest patriotism, as Cavour, should have been prepared and waiting; that such a hero, simple, true, pure, disinterested, self-sacrificing, skillful, and lion-like, as Garibaldi, should have come at the hour, marks the planning of God. Men never devise such combinations. It would have been significant had either of these men come singly. That all should have come together—a soldier to beat down the old despotism, a statesman to organize the new liberty, a just and patriot king to preside over the people's government, and a people, divided for centuries, but now at last united—this reveals the mind and will of God. Let us rejoice!

4. The growing moderation of the Russian monarchy, the quiet improvement of the people, the emancipation of the serfs, ought to engage the attention and receive the sympathy of every Christian people. There is a great work begun in Russia. This gigantic nation, the antithesis of America, politically and geographically, is, like her, almost half a globe of herself. The end we cannot nor even suspect. Prophets are dead. God no longer tells beforehand what he is going to do. But, by the clearing that has been made for the foundations, by the materials that are gathering, and by the workmen that are employed, we judge that no mean structure is about to arise to the glory of God. There is an immense History now in birth. Let us hope that the unmeasured future will be for Humanity, Justice, and Piety!

5. In the rest of the world there are signs, but more remote, of good. Heathen nations are growing weaker; Christian nations are growing stronger. The nations of Heathenism are imbecile. The nations of Christianity are of vigorous stock, and have a future. Already Christian nations rule the world. Who may war, how long, for what, with whom, depends upon the will of Christian peoples. There is a Christian police around this globe!

6. Our own land has not been behind. In this march of nations our country has kept step. We know it by the victory of ideas, by the recognition of principles instead of mere policies, by the ascendency of justice, and by the witnessing and ratifying rage of all who love oppression and oppressors.

To-day should not be profaned by partisan congratulations; but we should be ungrateful to God, who has guided us through peril and darkness, and at length brought us forth into illustrious victory, if we did not to-day remember, with profound gratitude and devout thanksgiving, the resurrection of the spirit of liberty from the graves of our fathers!

The tree of life, whose leaves were for the healing of the nations, has been evilly dealt with. Its boughs have been lopped, and its roots starved till its fruit is knurly. Upon its top had been set scions of bitter fruits, that grew and sucked out all the sap from the better branches. Upon its trunk the wild boar of the forest had whetted his tusks.

But now again it blooms. Its roots have found the river, and shall not want again for moisture; the grafts of poisonous fruits have not taken and are blown out; mighty spearmen have hunted the swine back to his thickets, and the hedge shall be broken down no more around about it. The air is fragrant in its opening buds, the young fruit is setting. God has returned and looked upon it, and behold, summer is in all its branches!

To some it may seem that the light in this picture is too high, and that the background is not dark enough. I do not wish you to think that the background is not dark; for it is. There is excitement. There is brewing mischief. The clouds lie lurid along the Southern horizon. The Caribbean sea that breeds tornadoes and whirlwinds, has heaped up treasures of storms protentous, that seem about to break. Let them break! God has appointed their bounds. Not till the sea drives back the shore, and the Atlantic submerges the continent, will this tumult of an angry people move the firm decrees of God. He who came to open prison doors, to deliver captives, to loose those that are bound—he it is that is among us. We are surrounded by airy hosts greater than those which the prophet of old saw filling the mountains. God is with us. The very rage of wickedness shows his presence.

While we tremble, then, let us rejoice: not triumph, nor boast, nor make invidious comparisons, nor throw fuel of passions into the flames already too hot. But, with a sober, temperate, and beneficent joy, let us give thanks to God, that he has begun to recall this nation from a course that would have wrought utter destruction: and that now, though waves are beating, and the tempest is upon the ship, she has changed her course, and heads right away from the breakers and the sand!

But be sure that, in these times, there can be no safe navigation except that which clings to great universal principles. Selfish interests, if they are our pilots, will betray us. Vainglory will destroy us. Pride will wreck us. Above all, *the fear to do right* will be fatal. But justice and liberty are pilots that do not lose their craft. They steer by a Divine compass. They know the hand that holds the winds and the storms. It is always safe to be right; and our business is not so much to seek peace as to seek the causes of peace. *Expedients* are for an hour, but *Principles* are for the ages. Just because the rains descend and winds blow, we cannot afford to build on shifting sands. Nothing can be permanent and nothing safe in this exigency that does not sink deeper than politics or money. We must touch the rock, or we shall never have firm foundations.

I. Our prosperity had its beginning and continuance in Natural Laws. God's will, in nature and in human society, is the source of human strength and human wisdom No matter how many are with you, if your councils are in the face of Divine principles. Peace, regardless of equity, is a treacherous sleep whose waking is death. It is not half so necessary to have a settlement as it is to have a *right* settlement In the end, right political economy will work out prosperous national economy; and if for want of faith in the safety of rectitude you abandon sound and proved principles, or let them go by default, all your good intentions will not save you from national misrule, and national wasting and destruction. The mariner who should take refuge in the maelstrom, thinking it a safe harbor, would learn quickly that good intentions are good follies when men run against natural law. And for men to think that this nation has been prospered on account of the skill, the wisdom, or the arrangements or combinations of men, is the worst of infidelities. While papers and parties are in full outcry, and nostrums are advertised, and scared politicians are at their wits' ends, (without having gone far, either,) and men of weak minds are beside themselves, and imbeciles stand doubting in the streets, know ye that the way of peace is simple, accessible, and easy! Be still. Stand firm. Have courage to wait. Money is insane. Fear is death. *Faith in Justice, Courage in Rectitude, and Trust in God*, will work out safety. The worst is over. Our Northern apathy to freedom, and our greed of commerce, are a thousand times more dangerous than Southern rage and threat. Moral bankruptcy will ruin us all. No other bankruptcies will harm us!

Let us have firm courage, kindness of temper, willingness to make concessions in things of mere policy, but no concession of principles, no yielding of moral convictions, no paltering with our consciences. Thirty pieces of silver bought Christ and hung Judas. If you sell your convictions to Fear, you give yourself to a vagabond. If you sell your conscience to Interest, you traffic with a fiend. The fear of doing right is the grand treason, in times of danger When you consent to give up your convictions of justice, humanity, and liberty, for the sake of tranquillity, you are like men who buy a treacherous truce of tyrants by giving up their arms of war. Cowards are the food of despots.

When a storm is on the deep, and the ship labors, men throw over the deck load: they cast forth the heavy freights, and ride easier as their merchandize grows less. But in our time men propose to throw overboard the compass, the charts, the chronometer, and sextant, but keep to the freight!

For the sake of a principle our fathers dared to defy the proudest nation on the globe. They suffered. They conquered. We are never tired of praising them. But when we are called to stand firm for principle, we trouble, we whine, we evade duty, and shuffle up a compromise, by which we may sell our conscience and save our *pocket*.

It is rank infidelity, and, at such a time as this, stupendous infatuation, to suppose that the greatness of this nation ever sprung from the wisdom of expediency, instead of the power of settled principles. Your harbor did not make you rich: you made the harbor rich. Your ships did not create your commerce: your commerce created your ships; and you created your commerce. Your stores did not make traffic. Your factories did not create enterprise. Your firms, your committees, your treaties, and your legislation, did not create national prosperity. Our past greatness sprung from our obedience to God's natural and moral law. We had men trained to courage, to virtue, to wisdom. And manhood—*manhood*—MANHOOD—carried in the fear of God, has made this nation. Men are God's vicegerents; and if they will govern as he governs, then they shall be creators, too, in this world. The reason we have prospered in days past is not that we have known how to duck, and dodge, and trim; it is not that we have known all the mincing ways of microscopic statesmanship; it is because we have known just enough to see the way in which natural law and God's kingdom were going, and to follow them It is a simple thing; it is no secret; and accursed be he that counsels the people to seek peace and prosperity by abandoning the causes of it, and that leads them into destruction by leading them into the arms of a tinseled folly!

II. Let no man be foolishly fearful of Excitement. Our age marks the growth of the world by this: that excitement is now wholesome. When men low down in the scale begin to be stirred, the most active part is excited, which is passion. But when men have outgrown barbarism, and live in moral and intellectual elements, then excitement rouses up the higher nature. Among a savage people, excitement works downward and rages: among a Christian and civilized people, it works upward and toward peace. Excitements among a thinking people tend to clearer convictions, to surer intuitions, to more heroic purposes, and loftier enthusiasm. Do not be afraid because the community teems with excitement. Silence and death are dreadful. The rush of life, the vigor of earnest men, the conflict of realities, invigorates, cleanses, and establishes truth. Our only fear should be lest we refuse God's work. He has appointed this people, and our day, for one of those world battles on which ages turn. Ours is a pivotal period. The strife is between a dead past and a living future; between a wasting evil and a nourishing good; between *Barbarism* and *Civilization*.

The condition of the common people always measures the position of any nation on the scale of civilization. The condition of work always measures the character of the common people. It is not where the head is, but where the feet are, that determines a nation's position. By ascertaining where the working people are in the North and in the South, you can determine the respective positions of these two sections of our country. I need not tell you what is the relative position of these two extremes and opposites on any scale of Christian civilization.

The Southern states and the Northern alike found poisonous seeds sown in Colonial days. The North chose to weed it out. The South determined to cultivate it, and see what it would bear. The harvest time has now come. We are reaping what we sowed. They sowed to the wind, and they are about to reap the whirlwind Let us keep in view the causes of things. Our prosperity is the fruit of the seed that we sowed, and their fears, their alarms, their excitements, their fevers, their tumults, and their rages, are the fruit of the seed that they sowed. Ours is wholesome: theirs is poisonous. We are made fat and strong, and they are poisoned. All, now, that we demand is, *that each side shall reap its own harvest*.

It is this that convulses the South. They wish to reap fruits of liberty from the seed of slavery. They wish to have an institution which sets at naught the laws of God and man, and yet be as refined and prosperous and happy as we are, who obey these laws; and since they cannot, they demand that we shall make up to them what they lack. The real gist of the controversy, as between the greatest number of Southern states and the North, is simply this: that the United States Government is bound to make slavery as good as liberty for all purposes of national life. That is the root of the philosophy. They are to carry on a wasting system—a system that corrupts society-life in its very elements. They are to pursue a course of inevitable impoverishment, and yet, at every decade of years, the Government is by some new bounty and privilege to make up to them all the waste of this Gigantic Mistake! And our National Government has been made to be a bribed judge, sitting on the seat of authority in this land, to declare bankruptcy as good as honesty; to declare wickedness as good as virtue; and to declare that there shall be struck, from period to period, a rule that will bring all men to one common municipal and communal result, no matter what may be the causes that are working out special evils in them.

The Southern states, then, have organized society around a rotten core—slavery: the North have organized society about a vital heart—liberty. At length both stand matured. They stand in proper contrast. God holds them up to age and to nations, that men may see the difference. Now that there is a conflict, I ask which is to yield? Causes having been true to effects, and effects true to causes; these gradually unfolding commercial and political and moral results, having been developed in the two great opposing extremes of this country, the time has come in which they are to be brought into contact that the principle of the one or the principle of the other must yield. Liberty must discrown her fair head; she must lay her opal crown and her diamond scepter upon the altar of oppression; or else, oppression must shrink, and veil its head, and depart. Which shall it be? Two queens are not to rule in this land, one black and the other white; one from below and the other from above. Two influences are not to sit in culminated power at the seat of influence in this nation, one dragging and pulling toward the infernal, and the other drawing and exciting toward the supernal. No nation could stand the strain to which it would be subjected under such a state of things.

There is a Divine impulsion in this. Those who resist and those who strive are carried along by a stream mightier than mere human volition. Whether men have acted well or ill, is not now the question; but simply this: *On which side will you be found?* This controversy will go on. No matter what you do, God will carry out his own providences with you or without you, by you or against you. You cannot hide or run away, or shift the question, or stop the trial. Complaints are useless, and recriminations foolish and wicked.

The distinctive idea of the Free States is Christian civilization, and the peculiar institutions of civilization. The distinctive idea of the South is Barbaric institutions. In the North Mind, and in the South Force, rules. In the North every shape and form of society in some way represents liberty. In the South every institution and element of society is tinged and pervaded with slavery. The South accepts the whole idea of slavery, boldly and consistently. The North will never have peace till she with equal boldness accepts liberty.

While liberty and slavery are kept apart, and only run upon parallels, there may be peace. But there is no way in which they can be combined; there is no unity made up of these deadly antagonisms. And all devices, and cunning arrangements, and deceitful agreements, and silver weddings and golden weddings, are false and foolish.

The truth that men cannot hush, and that God will not have covered up, is the irreconcilable difference between liberty and slavery! Which will you advocate and defend!

There are three courses before us:

1. To go over to the South.
2. To compromise principles.
3. To maintain principles upon just and constitutional grounds, and abide the issue.

(To be concluded.)

Treasury.

All Things New.

This life produced by the living Christ is a new life. It is felt to be distinct from the animal life and from the spirit life which are common to saints and sinners. "If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature: old things are passed away; behold all things are become new." New grace, bringing into the soul the life of Christ, produces new love, a special delight in the character of God, and a desire to promote his glory, a new pleasure in the character and companionship of Christians. "We know that we have passed from death unto life, because we love the brethren." A renovating, purifying power is now operating within. It exposes remaining corruptions and produces the strongest aversion to them, an utter loathing of everything which is offensive to God. New faith and love and purifying influences are manifested. God in the soul, go very far toward making a new man. One passage of Scripture includes and justifies this. It is the "faith that works by love and purifies the heart." And new hopes spring up from this union with the living Christ It is "Christ in you the hope of glory," "which hope we have as an anchor to the soul sure and steadfast reaching to that within the vail." The resources of the immortal nature are no longer shut up to the flesh, to the reason, to the perishable and treacherous honors of this life. They include the infinite benevolence of God, the whole of eternity, the unsullied delights of the heavenly world.

From all this there results a harmony and happiness of the soul "created anew in Christ Jesus," "whom having not seen, ye love: in whom, though now ye see him not, yet believing, ye rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory." No word can better express the wonderful facts included in conversion. We see him not, yet we know He lives, that He is around and within us. We believe in him, we love him, and our joy is unspeakable and full of glory. What wonder that we rejoice. Why may we not exclaim, "O Lord, I will praise thee; for though thou was angry with me thy anger is turned away, and thou comfortest me." Consider well the condition of this man so completely changed. He has a trust, a reliance entirely new; affinities, feelings, desires, purposes, motives new. A new power is within him, a new world is opened up before him, and all its wealth, and happiness, and smiles, and fellowship and triumphs are his. Tell us now, is he not "a new creature?" In a strange but evident sense he is *dead*—"dead indeed unto sin, but alive unto God, through Jesus Christ our Lord." "Our old man is crucified with him, that the body of sin might be destroyed, that henceforth we should not serve sin." This mystic crucifixion has occurred. The arrest, the agony, the writhing, the death, are all real to the renewed man who has obeyed the divine order "that ye put off, concerning the former conversation, the old man, which is corrupt according to the deceitful lusts; and be renewed in the spirit of your mind; and that ye put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness." Strange but how delightful. What sight so marvellous to angels and men! While they are gazing upon the suffering stranger, just as in agony he is exclaiming, "O wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" a light from heaven flashes upon his soul, and a new creation starts up before their eyes! What wonderous power has produced it? Ask the renovated man, through whom were you released from your body of death and created anew? With tearful gratitude he responds, "I thank God through Jesus Christ our Lord."

Thus the Saviour proceeds in the production of life. A single instance were enough to call out the praise of holy beings for ever and ever. But our renewed man is not alone. The power of the great Restorer reached back from Calvary to Eden's wandering exiles, and on, through all the rolling years. From the throne of mediation redeeming agencies pass out to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and the new-born heirs of eternal life send their hallelujahs echoing and re-echoing around the globe. The shout of triumph comes up from the scenes of death, and the bursting tombs, "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? Thanks be unto God who giveth us the victory through Jesus Christ our Lord." From an innumerable company in the world of light, the triumph rolls back to earth, "saying, Amen: blessing, and glory, and power, and might be unto our God for ever and ever, Amen."

Jesus the Security to God and Man.

The double nature of the God-Man, Christ Jesus, gives security to both parties, for the fulfilment of all that is necessary, on either side, for peace. While, as man, He can give security to God on our behalf—as the eternal Word, equal with the father, He gives security to us for God.

The highest pledge that can be taken of a monarch, for the observance of a treaty, is when a member of his family, his own child, is retained by those concerned, as a hostage. So, when God would assure men of the "immutability of his counsel" of peace He gave his only begotten Son to be one of them, to be retained, as it were, in their own nature, a pledge that He will make good all his word. O the wondrous depths of divine love that are treasured up in the person of Christ.

View him, again, as man: as such He was qualified to render for us all that is needed to win justice itself to the side of mercy, and make it glorious in God to admit a hell-deserving sinner, without plea or merit of any kind but in Christ, to perfect favour, and friendly fellowship with himself. Hence when Jesus came into the world, the angelic choir pronounced, "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good-will toward men." Hence the cheering assurance of the apostle, "We have boldness to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus.

Through him, God and sinners may be at one again. He is that ladder which Jacob saw, set upon earth in his human nature, and reaching to heaven in his divine nature: and God stands above it and communes with his creatures at the foot of it: and angels pass and repass upon it, ministering for the heirs of salvation: a beautiful emblem, signifying renewed intercourse of God and man, earth and heaven, in a way of peace, through the person of a Mediator.—*Francis Goode*

A Poor Excuse.

A young man, a professor of religion, dressed himself elaborately for a ball. "Can you reconcile it with your views of duty?" asked his room-mate.

"I am going from a sense of duty," said the young man.

"Does your copy of the Bible read, 'Be ye conformed to this world?'"

'No, but I go because it will give me an opportunity of speaking with some in regard to their salvation."

"We are never to transgress a positive command that we may do good."

"Something must be done for the fashionable portion of society. We can do nothing for them if we never come in contact with them."

The young man went to the ball. Whether, at the intervals of dancing, he spent his time in inviting the thoughtless to serious reflection, and in warning sinners to flee from the wrath to come, I do not know. The strong probability is that he did not.

The above fact is a striking illustration of the excuse made by many for transgressing the law, "Be not conformed to this world." In the case thus stated, the unsoundness of the excuse is very clearly seen. It is no less unsound in cases where the absurdity is less clearly apparent. The real motive is a love of the world—the love of sin: the excuse is a mere pretence. "Be not deceived; God is not mocked: whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

THE

Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1861.

THE NEW YEAR.

Kind readers, we wish you a happy New Year! The wish is full of deep meaning, and we utter it in its deepest sense. We wish for you the happiness that flows from an approving conscience and a glad heart.

This is a *New Year*, then, is it? Yes: the *Old Year* has left us at last. It often warned us it would soon be gone; and now it has uttered its last farewell, its warning voice is hushed. It was a constant companion. We sorrowed [illegible] joyed in it; we labored and we idled in it. It saw us in all our circumstances, and in all our moods. We had no existence but in it. *Time is life.* Time future is life to come; time past is life gone by. 'Tis *the old year* now. But what it has added to its age it has taken from our years. We are both older for that.

Each moment came freighted, but it dallied not. We scarcely had time to greet each other: it hurrying into the past, we into the future. Shall we meet again? Echo answers, again—when the cycle is completed. But the circumstances shall be different. Here each moment came freighted with life, opportunities, mercies, voices of love and of warning, leaving us to decide for ourselves whether to improve or neglect. There it shall come up with the same freight, but for a different purpose—to testify to the character of our past life, to fix our future lot.

Our meditations on the past are calculated to be of service in the present. The moments of this year, like those of the last, come freighted,—come to witness to us of God, pass on to witness to God of us. *Those* were ours once to improve, or misimprove, but now they are beyond our reach. Whatever their testimony is, that it shall be. Then, they have each their associations; these, too are fixed. But *these* are now only going by, and, as yet, they have no associations. What shall be their testimony before God, what the character of their associations, is with us now to decide. They are coming within the range of our influence, but they are also passing beyond it. *Moments are swift messengers.* Have we learned any lessons from past experience? To what extent do they influence our present practice? What are we doing which we may and can do?—not what will we do. The future is no more within our power than the past. Very few of its brightest moments may meet us or pass to witness of us. Comparatively few shall, and none of those which do not pass us now, shall meet us then. We have no more to do with to-morrow than with yesterday. Look to the present, and "the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself." It will be along as soon as we are ready for it. Then what are we doing? Is there not something for everybody to do in this day of restlessness and increasing activity? It almost seems as if there was something in time analagous to what we find in the material world. The particles are more numerous, more closely arranged, and the attractive or impelling force more powerful as we depart from the surface. Events thicken as time revolves. Never was more thrust upon the attention of men than at present. Some mysterious power seems to be hurrying men irresistibly forward to the accomplishment of that which they have hitherto opposed,—to consequences which they cannot comprehend. What region is not brought under the mysterious influence? To occasion or to take alarm is the order of the day among the nations.

In all, excepting America and Russia, the ostensible disturbing cause is Popery. Vaunting self-sufficiency and slavery have long marred American Christianity and American prosperity. Now the slaveholder madly hurries on the downfall of his pet "institution;" Providence takes the place of destiny, and prayer for the Union, self-glorification. Russia returns to her old policy of tyranny in Poland, as if to precipitate revolution while revolution is the order of the day. France is vigorously shaking off the Papal yoke, and astonishing herself and the world at the rapidity of her progress in the direction of freedom. Even Austria has awaked, and is being carried along under the influence of the universal law of accelerating progress. Grudgingly she makes partial concessions to her down-trodden subjects. A liberal element is introduced into her chief Council, and she hesitates herself even of abolishing the Concordat. Italy is still in the agonies of regeneration. China's capital has become the winter quarters of an Anglo-French army. Thus is the world being "overturned." And in the overturning, events the most unexpected follow each other with such rapidity, that Statesmen seem to have lost their reckoning, and in despair of reading the future, to advise preparation for the worst. Is there nothing for us to do in determining or hastening the result of the conflict? We have said that accelerating progress is the law of the age. But then this law, by the violence with which it acts, multiplies duties, increases responsibility, intensifies the activity of existing instrumentalities, calls into being new agencies. And the draft is altogether on human energy. The human race is to be—is being regenerated by human agency. Then what are we doing? Time is life, time is opportunity,—souls go up with each moment to the presence of God. It is not required of us that we do everything—nor that we all use the same means for the accomplishment of anything; but it is required of us that we do something for the accomplishment of everything. To pray "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven," is a command universally binding. But we must do more—we must labor when and where we can, and contribute as we can. "Use diligence."

Readers, we *do* wish you a happy New Year,—and, knowing that true happiness results from faithfully improving the present, the coming and the going moment—we again, in parting, ask you: what are you doing? What shall be the nature of the testimony which the passing moment shall bring back to God concerning you? What the character of the associations which shall hereafter remain connected with it? The present determines the future.

Week of United Prayer for the Conversion of the World.

We again publish the arrangement made by the ministers of the Protestant congregations of this City for holding a Series of United Prayer Meetings on the second week of the present month. Next week the united petitions of God's people will ascend from thousands of assemblies throughout the length and breadth of Christendom, for the conversion of the world. We hope, indeed we feel confident that the meetings in this City will be numerously attended. Country congregations will no doubt, appropriate some part of the week, if not every evening, to the same object. The meetings in the City will be held as follows:—

Monday, Jan. 7, 1861, St. James's Church, at 7½ p.m. Subject—Christian Union.

Tuesday, the 8th, Methodist Chapel, at 7 p.m. Subject—Increase of Holiness, and Conversion of the Families of Believers.

Wednesday, the 9th, the late Free Church, at 7½ p.m. Subject—Increased Circulation of the Word of God, and a Blessing upon Christian Literature.

Thursday, the 10th, Temperance Hall, (with the Episcopalian Church,) at 7½ p.m. Subject—A Blessing upon every Form of Christian Effort—Preaching of the Gospel, Christian Missions, &c., &c.

Friday, the 11th, Temperance Hall, (with the Baptist Church) at 7½ p.m. Subject—The advancement of God's Kingdom, taken in connection with the Downfall of Error.

Saturday, the 12th, Bible Christian Chapel, at 7½ p.m. Subject—Revival of True Religion throughout the World, and especially in our City and Island.

From the Edinburgh News of the Churches.

Ecclesiastical Affairs in Europe.

The various movements in London for the promotion of Christian evangelization, and especially for reaching the neglected section of the population, have been revived with vigor on the return of winter. The example of London, as regards the employment of Bible women, the reclamation of fallen women, and other recent Christian philanthropic enterprises, is more and more followed in many other cities, both at home and in the colonies. Attention is more prominently directed to the progress in England of the school of theology which denies the full inspiration of the scriptures, the doctrine of atonement, and other cherished principles of the Christian faith. The character of a work recently published, of very considerable erudition, and contributed to by men of high standing in the Church and at the Universities, proves to what an extent these principles, even in their extreme semipantheistic form, have spread. The Bishop of Oxford has recently delivered his triennial Charge. He touches upon the subject of Foreign Missions, the claims of which to increased attention he strongly urges; he presses upon the clergy the need of careful and prayerful preparation of sermons, and warns against loose habits of extempore speaking from the pulpit; he approves, the revision of the Liturgy, and argues that there is no compromise in any of the formularies, but only in combination suited to different orders of mind, and various points of view; in conclusion, he urges the need of unity from the rapid growth of opinions subversive of the first principles of the faith. We have quoted this portion of the Charge. The Wesleyans have had a most enthusiastic and successful Annual Missionary Gathering at Leeds, the collection at one meeting amounting to about £1150. The British Branch of the Evangelical Alliance met at Nottingham at the close of last month. The opening address was by the Dean of Carlisle, and very interesting addresses, from which we have quoted more briefly than we would have wished, were delivered by the Rev. Professor Gibson, of Belfast, the Rev. Prebendary Venn, and the Rev Hamilton M. Macgill, on the recent revivals in Ireland, Wales, and Scotland respectively. Another bishopric, Worcester, is now vacant. Considerable interest is of course felt in the appointment. The remaining difficulties in St. George's in the East have, it is reported, been settled by the withdrawal of everything obnoxious in the services.

Scotland has become again agitated by the well known Cardross Case, which has remained over on account of the summer vacation of the Courts. The Church sentence having been produced under the protest that the jurisdiction of the Court in regard to them was thereby not acknowledged, Lord Jerviswoode has decided that the Court has a right to investigate into the alleged irregularities of ecclesiastical procedure, with the view of reducing, if so decided, or annulling the Church sentence—such being the action brought before the Court of Session. The Free Church maintains the ground that these sentences, being purely ecclesiastical and encroaching upon no civil function, cannot be revised by the Civil Courts; that the authority to exercise discipline proceeds from Christ alone, and must be used only in His name. If the Church permitted this inquiry, it is said, it would allow to the State a supervision of all its ecclesiastical procedure, and would constitute it the ultimate court of appeal in the spiritual relations between the Church and its members. If that relation is only one of civil contract, such as between an ordinary society and its members, which of course is subject to the ultimate supervision of the civil power, then, it is argued, that the Church is a mere creature or offspring of the State, and has not, in fact, a Divine origin. The suit is entirely different from a mere action of damages, which, of course, the Free Church acknowledges any of its ministers or members might pursue, in order to prove a civil wrong, and which the Church would be bound to defend. The decision of Lord Jerviswoode constitutes an attempt on the part of the State to supervise proceedings affecting a purely spiritual relation, and implies the right of annulling ecclesiastical sentences, and restoring offenders to their former position in the churches from which they have been ejected. It is probable that this question may, after passing through the Court of Session, be brought by one of the parties before the House of Lords, and it can scarcely be doubted that all the non-established Churches of Britain at least, will be aroused to resist any such flagrant violation of the law of toleration, as is implied in this decision of the inferior Court.

The conflict between the Emperor of France and the Ultramontanes becomes more intense. The Emperor has withdrawn a privilege granted only to the mandements of bishops, of being published without the supervision of the censors of the press, and has placed them under the ordinary law of the press. He has also authoritatively forbidden the formation of societies for the collecting of Peter's pence, though by a later order he explains that subscriptions may be forwarded through the bishops and clergy as individuals. The most striking indication is the publication in Paris of a pamphlet which discusses the possibility of the Emperor assuming the government of the Church, and setting aside the Papal authority in France. This pamphlet has been discussed prominently in the semi-official journals, and, though the idea is treated with ridicule, there is evidently some object both in its appearance and discussion. It is possible that the government wishes to alarm the Pope, and to prevent him taking refuge under hostile protection, by showing that there is an alternative. Such a step as separation would probably be too hazardous to be ventured upon. It is much more likely that France will aim, as in the time of Napoleon Bonaparte, to bring the Pope and cardinals under imperial control, and then to prevent their independence of action. The government, we read, have informed the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, which has a little weekly publication that is given to the poor, and that contains illustrations, simple stories, &c., that they are in future not to publish two things—namely, any miracles save those in the Bible, and any reference to Charlemagne being the founder of the temporal power of the Popes. If we may judge from the tone of the Romish papers of this country and Germany, the indignation at Rome against the French Emperor is intense—stronger than even against Victor Emanuel. He is spoken of only as a traitor. Meanwhile, public opinion in France is evidently strengthening against the Papacy. The *Siecle*, one of the most popular journals, and the *Opinion Nationale*, use unheard of liberties in discussing the spiritual as well as temporal power of the Papacy. It is remarkable, also, that liberal opinion in France expresses more and more sympathy with Protestantism, and recalls the old massacres of the Reformed as testimony against the Ultramontanes of the present day. A journal, which is not Protestant, says recently, while referring to the grand celebration in Paris of the festival of Dominic, the founder of the Dominicans, and memorable persecutor of the Albigenses,:—"How is this! when a general cry of indignation is raised from all parts against the Druses, who have just massacred the Christians for the sole reason that they were Christians! Is this then the time to recal to memory abominable fanaticism, and to render homage to a man whose very name makes every one think of the frightful massacres of the Albigenses! The blood of these unfortunate men, who were massacred or burned for the sole reason that they were heretics, is an ineffaceable stain on the hands of Dominic and his Order. Between the butcheries of the East, and the horrible scenes of the south of France, equally inspired by intolerance and by the most savage fanaticism, where is the difference! Whether in the Druses, or in Dominic and his friend Simon de Montfort, do we see the most barbarism! I shall not pronounce; but I think that to recal at this actual moment, the memory of this odious person, is an outrage upon the public conscience. Those who have such a saint upon their calendar had better celebrate his festival with as little noise as possible." Thus are the martyred memories of the saints of other days recalled to condemn the Ultramontanism of the present. In many districts in France evangelistic efforts are attended with unusual success. In one part of the south, it is said that nearly a thousand persons in two or three villages have left the Church of Rome. Within the Protestant Church considerable controversy is going on on the new doctrines of the Pantheistic school. Our correspondent refers at some length to the controversy between M. Coqueral, jun., and M. Pauinin, formerly Rationalistic, but now orthodox. M. Frederic Monod, in his well-known journal, the *Archives du Christianisme*, is vigorously maintaining the battle for the full inspiration of the Scriptures and the cardinal doctrines of Christianity. A volume has just appeared on the canon from the pen of M. Gaussen, of Geneva, the author of the work on Plenary Inspiration.

New Year's United Prayer.

The united prayer-meeting, in connexion with the Young Men's Christian Association, took place on Tuesday evening last. Temperance Hall was well filled, though not over crowded. Capt. Orlebar, the President was in the chair. Rev J. Davis opened with prayer. Rev H. Daniel followed in an address. Then came further prayer by the Revs. T. Duncan, C. Barker, and G. Sutherland, with a brief address from the clergymen last mentioned. Prayer was then offered by Mr Daniel; and the whole was closed with words of exhortation and dismissal from the Rev. D Fitz Gerald. Reverence towards God, love to the brethren, and compassion for souls marked the exercises of the evening. The arrangements were more free than on former occasions, and therefore more interesting. The singing, too, was good,—devotional, that is, and general,—melody, and "melody in the heart to the Lord." The whole told well for the engagements of the approaching week of prayer.

As advertised in another column, the Queen Square Presbyterian Church will be opened for Public Worship on Sabbath next (to-morrow). Each of the three services is expected to be conducted by a different minister.—The pews for the present are free to all comers.

The Rev. Dr Candish, has been nominated by the commission as the next Moderator of the Free Church of Scotland. The Rev. Dr Colio Smith, of Inverary, will be proposed as the next Moderator of the Established Church of Scotland.

The tri-centenaray of the Scottish Reformation was celebrated in St. Andrews Church on Thursday last; and by an appropriate discourse on the same evening in Prince Street Church.—*Pictou Chronicle.*

The New Year.

"And the Spirit and the bride say, Come. . . . . Even so, come, Lord Jesus."—Rev xxii. 17, 20.

Thank God that towards eternity
Another step is won!
Oh, longing turns my heart to Thee
As time flows slowly on,
Thou fountain whence my life is born,
Whence those rich streams of grace are drawn
That through my being run!

I count the hours, the days, the years,
That stretch in tedious line,
Until, O Life! that hour appears,
When, at Thy touch divine,
Whate'er is mortal now in me
Shall be consumed for aye in Thee,
And deathless life be mine.

So glows Thy love within this frame,
That, touch'd with keenest fire,
My whole soul kindles in the flame
Of one intense desire,
To be in Thee, and Thou in me,
And e'en while yet on earth to be
Still pressing closer, nigher!

Oh that I soon might Thee behold!
I count the moments o'er;
Ah come, ere yet my heart grows cold
And cannot call Thee more!
Come in Thy glory, for Thy Bride
Hath girt her from the holy tide,
And waiteth at the door.

And since Thy Spirit sheds abroad
The oil of grace in me,
And Thou art inly near me, Lord,
And I am lost in Thee,
So shines in me the Living Light,
And steadfast burns my lamp and bright,
To greet Thee joyously.

I joy that from Thy love divine
No power can part me now,
That I may dare to call Thee mine,
My Friend, my Lord, avow—
That I, O Prince of Life, shall be
Made wholly one in heaven with Thee;
My portion, Lord, art Thou!

And therefore do my thanks o'erflow,
That one more year is gone,
And of this Time, so poor, so slow,
Another step is won;
And, with a heart that may not wait,
Toward yonder distant golden gate
I journey gladly on.

And when the wearied hands grow weak,
And wearied knees give way,
To sinking faith, oh quickly speak,
And make Thine arm my stay;
That so my heart drink in new strength,
And I speed on, nor feel the length
Nor steepness of the way.

Then on, my soul, with fearless faith,
Let nought thy terror move;
Nor aught that earthly pleasure saith
E'er tempt thy steps to rove;
If slow thy course seem o'er the waste,
Mount upwards with the eagle's haste,
On wings of tireless love.

O Jesus, all my soul hath flown
Already up to Thee,
For Thou, in whom is love alone,
Haste wholly conquer'd me.
Farewell, ye phantoms, day and year,
Eternity is round me here,
Since, Lord, I live in Thee.

—*Scotch Paper.*

Image Worship.

Among Protestant communities Popery may, in many respects be said to be in its best behaviour. Some of its most repulsive tenets and practices are temporarily kept in the background, such as its intolerance and persecution, which are held in abeyance till power and opportunity shall again admit of their exercise. So also in the matter of idolatry; uninformed Protestants are very apt to regard the expression as unduly harsh and the charge as without foundation, simply because it may not have fallen under their personal observation.

As to the word Idolatry itself, it is no more harsh or significant than any periphrasis that may be used in its stead; it being perfectly synonymous with whatever may be used to explain it away. Any quibbling distinction in the term *latreia* is quite beside the question, as the practice as it actually exists contradicts the assertion that it is but an inferior degree of respect that is paid to images, and even that only as representative of the real objects of worship.

Much that has been said on the subject of the adoration of saints applies also to the worship of their images; yet so the parallel between the ancient and modern systems in the latter case is still more strikingly seen, and as historically the introduction of the practice had important influence on the establishment of Popery as a temporal and spiritual power, it merits and admits of separate consideration without risk of much repetition.

About the fourth century the practice began of introducing pictures into churches, even before the idea of paying adoration to them was formed; and we find the Council of Elibris condemning the innovation on account of the risk of Idolatry which it involved. The Council says (canon 36) "It pleases us to have no pictures in churches lest that which is painted on the walls should be worshipped." Epiphanius, bishop of Cyprus, in the same century tore to pieces a painted curtain which he saw in a church at Anablatha, not heeding whether it were a representation of Christ or some saint. He declared it against the authority of Scripture and the Christian religion. He however furnished the church with another veil without any painting.

Eusebius speaks of the introduction of images as a revival of the heathen customs. He says Neither is it any marvel that they which of the Gentiles were cured by our Saviour made and set up such things, for that we have seen pictures of his apostles, to wit, of Paul, of Peter and of Christ himself graven in their colors, to have been kept and reverenced; for the men of old of an heathenish custom were want to honor after this manner such as they accounted saviours."

In the sixth century we have the instance of Serenus, Bishop Marseilles, who finding his flock could not be restrained from the worship of images, broke them in pieces. On this Gregory the Great wrote to him blaming his breaking the images, but commending his forbidden them to be worshipped. He says "It is one thing to worship an image and another thing to learn by it what is to be worshipped; they were set up not to be worshipped but to instruct the ignorant."

It was the introduction of images into the churches that gave the foes of christianity, especially the Jews and Saracens, great vantage ground. There was scarcely an eastern city that had not some tutelary and miraculous image, but for all that they had fallen one by one into the hands of the Mussulmans. Ashamed of the reproach they encountered, and convinced of the futility of these objects of devotion, the Eastern bishops began to oppose the worship, but their opposition was unavailing against the obstinacy of the monks, until the reign of Leo the Isaurian (718). Then it was that the Iconoclasts (Image breakers) made strenuous efforts to restore the purity of Christian worship, and at the Synod of Constantinople (754), three hundred and thirty-eight Bishops pronounced the decree "That all visible symbols of Christ, except in the Eucharist, were blasphemous or heretical; that image worship is a corruption of Christianity, and a revival of paganism; and that those who refused to give up these objects of private superstition should be deemed guilty of disobedience to the authority of the Church and the Emperor."

Through the reigns of six emperors, this resistance to idolatry continued; but by the influence of the monk-ridden Empress Irene, the worship of images finally triumphed. It was still long resisted by many of the Eastern prelates,—in Armenia, even as late as the twelfth century. The matter was sooner decided in the West by the promptitude with which Pope Gregory II. appealed to arms against the Emperor and the Iconoclasts. He succeeded in persuading the Italians that there was a connexion between the new superstition and their hereditary glory, and that by supporting images they were most effectually combatting the Byzantine tyranny; and the Lombards readily adopt d the religious pretext in order to expel the Greeks from Italy.

Along with the worship of saints, the second Council of Nice decreed that due honor and reverence should be paid to their images. Treat also confirms the decree, but,—however, adds that it is not on account of intrinsic virtue in the images, "but because the honor which is paid to them is referred to the prototypes that they represent; so that by the images which we kiss, and in the presence of which we uncover the head and fall prostrate, we adore Christ and venerate the saints of whom they bear the resemblance."—(Conc. Trid. Sess. xxv.) In the face of this dictum of Trent, we know that prayer is offered to the image as an image. As a proof we have the words of the prayer directed by the Rubric to be addressed to the sacred image of St. Veronica, "Conduct us, O Thou blessed Figure, to our proper home, where we may behold the pure face of Christ."

And now to illustrate by a few instances the unmistakable heathenism of this practice. In very many cases we find the very idols of the ancients still worshipped by their descendants. Among the most remarkable is the instance of the temple of Romulus, built on the spot where he was said to have been suckled by the wolf. The ancients regarded him (being himself an outcast orphan) as peculiarly propitious to the health and safety of young children; and nurses would present their sickly infants at his shrine in confidence of speedy relief. Afterwards when in Christian times, the temple became converted into a church—the Christians of modern Rome, lest any fragment of superstition should be lost, set themselves to work to discover some Christian saint who had in infancy been exposed, and found by chance like Romulus. They succeeded, and the result is that the wolf-nurtured Romulus is still worshipped in his old temple under the name of St. Theodorus; and infants are presented by their mothers before his shrine, waiting as of old the exercise of his healing power.

In the Church of St. Agnes, it is an antique statue of the young Bacchus that with the disguise of a change of drapery personates the female saint.

The following also is given as the history of the Statue of St. Peter in his Cathedral at Rome. There were formerly two Statues of Jupiter Capitolinus, one of stone, the other of bronze. When christianity displaced heathenism, St Peter's head was fitted to the stone statue, and a pair of new hands, holding the keys in place of the thunderbolts; and the bronze statue was then recast in the fashion of the altered stone one.

Nor is it in old Rome alone that we need look for parellels to the modern practice. From childhood we are accustomed to hear and read of the Car of Juggernaut, and to look upon his worship as the most terrible type of idolatry. We may see nearly the same thing at Palermo, at the festival of St. Rosalia, when the relics of the saint are drawn about the city in a car of gigantic dimensions, surmounted by an image which differs from its Asiatic brother in being more in accordance with European notions of beauty and proportion. At Palermo as at Orissa, the devotees tug at the cords of vanity, and strive for the honor of drawing "iniquity with a cart rope;" and even the self-sacrifices of the fanatics beneath the wheels of the Asiatic idol could find their resemblance in the absurdity of mother's attaching their children in the guise of angels, to the eminent risk of life and limb to the spokes of the wheels of St. Rosalia's Chariot.

The absurdities of the African Fetish worship are not unfrequently imitated by the Italian soundly abusing his patron saint on occasion of any disappointment or neglect in answering prayer; and sometimes we hear of a cloth being thrown over the face of the image on the contemplation of some bit of criminality which the saint is not to see.

The miraculous circumstances connected with the ancient idols are also still continued. Durant says (De Ritibus lib. i. c. 5.) "There can be no doubt that the images of our saints often work signal miracles by procuring health to the infirm, appearing to us often in our dreams to suggest something of great moment for our Service." With this compare Virgil's account of the dream of Aeneas (Aen. lib. iii. 14.)

The Town clerk of Ephesus gravely affirms that all the world know that the image of Diana fell down from Jupiter (Acts xix. 35.)—Papists will just as gravely tell us that a picture of the Virgin came from heaven with much pomp; and after hanging in the air in the sight of all the Priests and people, was delivered by the hands of angels to Pope John I., who marched out in grand procession to receive the gift, as Numa Pompilius did to receive the sacred ancyle or shield. And it is moreover to be noted that as Numa for the better preservation of his shield caused eleven more to be made exactly like it, so the Romish priests took the hint and have made so many copies of the Picture of the Virgin that came down from heaven, that it is equally difficult to settle their pretentions to be the divine original.

The oft repeated enumerations of prodigies to be found in Livy, Cicero, and others of weeping, sweating, moving and speaking statues, still find them match in the miracles of modern Romanism. Images and pictures speak, weep, bleed, sweat, wink, and it is hard to say what not. In whatever point of view we regard the ancient superstition, the modern will be found in every respect identical.

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Special Notices.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

A certain cure for Head-ache, Bile, Loss of Appetite, and Lowness of Spirits.—These Pills can be taken without danger from wet or cold, and require no interruption of business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and promote a healthy action of the liver, whereby they purify the blood, cleanse the skin, brace the nerves, and invigorate the whole system. They effect a truly wonderful change in a debilitated constitution, as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove bile, giddiness, headache, and palpitation of the heart. The plain directions for the use of this medicine, at once so mild and efficacious, are affixed to each box.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

Nature, in her great laboratory, has stored some remedy adapted to every disease which "flesh is heir to." But it requires the investigation and research of the philosopher to discover and apply this remedy. Such research and investigation has succeeded in discovering a remedy for that most afflictive dispensation, the

DYSPEPSIA!

With all its lesser and numerous evils; and it may be safely asserted that until the appearance of the *Oxygenated Bitters* a case of Dyspepsia cured was a rare experience in medical practice. Now under the influence of these Bitters the rule is to cure, the rare exception, failure to cure.

From Mr JOHN D. NASH.

Well known throughout the British Provinces as an extensive Auctioneer.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 16, 1860.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:—Having a very high estimation of the value of the Oxygenated Bitters, for dyspepsia and debility of the digestive organs, I take pleasure in giving you a statement of their operation in my own case. Several years since I was severely afflicted with a most aggravating form of Dyspepsia, which rendered my ordinary duties a burden. I tried many remedies with no benefit, until I made use of the Oxygenated Bitters, and I can say with the utmost confidence that this remedy entirely eradicated every symptom of which I was suffering, by the continued use of eight bottles, although the first bottle produced a decided change for the better. I consider this remedy to be of inestimable value to those whose stomachs have become deranged by the use of intoxicating liquors or by high living. I now keep them by me, and find their use to be a great promoter of good health.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN D. NASH.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by

W. R. WATSON, General Agent;

T. DesBarres and M. W. Skinner, Charlottetown, and by druggists generally.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

With corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood, you must be sick all over. It may burst out in pimples or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood; such as *Scrofula or Kings Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald head, Ringworm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases,* such as *Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility Syphilis or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints and Heart Diseases.* Try AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures the disorders.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of *Coughs, Colds Influenza Hoarseness Croup Bronchitis Incipient Consumption*, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS—for *Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentry, Foul Stomach, Jaundice, Headache, Heartburn, Fits, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms*, and in short for all the purposes of a purgative medicine.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass. and sold by W. R. WATSON, General Agent for P. E. Island.

BURNETT'S TOILET PREPARATIONS.

Of the many preparations that are thrown into the market for toilet purposes, we believe none can be found to excel those of the well known chemists, Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., of Boston.

They are conceded by all who use them, to be superior to most other preparations, and are valued accordingly. The Cocoaine is enjoying a wide popularity in this city, and deservedly so. It is in fact pronounced incomparable as a hair dressing.—*Boston Courant.*

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

TIME the true Test,—EXPERIENCE the best Guide.

AN OLD STANDARD REMEDY.

For COUGHS, COLDS and CONSUMPTION, and all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, use the

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM,

which has maintained its high reputation for nearly *forty years*, and is recommended by many of the most *eminent physicians and gentlemen* in the country, among whom are Rev. Jewish Lich, Phila.; Rev. Dr Lyman Beecher, New York; the late Prof. Leonard Woods, Andover Theological Seminary; L. P. Thompson, former Secretary of State, Vt.; Drs. Merrill, Perry, Abell, Parker, Berry, and many others; by the Press, and by the largest and oldest dealers in drugs and medicines in the United States and Canada.

Extracts from Letters received from Physicians.

"I with confidence recommend it as superior to any other preparation for the above complaints." "It has a superiority over every kind of medicine used, and has been used for lung complaints with wonderful success." "I am satisfied it is a valuable medicine." "It is a safe, convenient, and very efficacious medicine." "To my knowledge, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectations of those who have used it." "I confidently recommend its use in all complaints of the chest, as equal, if not superior, to any other medicine within my knowledge." "Of all the principal remedies used for coughs, I am satisfied yours is the best, and hope it will be better known and more generally used." "I have prescribed your balsam, and regard it as the most valuable and effective remedy within my knowledge."

Price,—Small size, 50 cts.; Large size, $1. *Be careful to get the genuine*, which is prepared *only by* REED, CUTLER & CO., Boston, and sold by dealers generally. d3—6m

THE GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

The functional irregularity peculiar to the weaker sex, is invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Judson's Mountain Herb Pills. They are the safest and surest medicine for all the diseases incidental to females of all ages, and more especially so in this climate.

Ladies who wish to enjoy health should always have these Pills. No one who ever uses them once will allow herself to be without them. They remove all obstructions, purify the blood and give to the skin that beautiful, clear and healthful look so greatly admired in a beautiful and healthy woman. At certain periods these Pills are an indispensable companion. From one to four should be taken each day, until relief is obtained. A few doses occasionally, will keep the system so healthy, and the blood so pure, that disease cannot enter the body.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

PORT OF GEORGETOWN.

Entered—Dec. 31.—Glide, Steel, Pictou, bal.

Cleared—Dec. 29.—Sage, M'Donald, Barbadoes, produce, Brigt. Clara, Steel, St. John's, N.F., do. Brig Maggie, M'Neill, M'Donald, St. John's, N.F., lumber.

CUSTOM HOUSE—Georgetown, Dec. 31, 1860.—Return of the quantity of Oats, Barley, Potatoes and Turnips cleared at the Customs of Georgetown, during the quarter ending this date: Oats 66,936 Bushels, Barley 11,289, Potatoes 66,795, Turnips 2,000.—Total, 147,022.

Memoranda.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.

Liverpool, Dec. 24—Isabel, M'Donald. 5th—J. W. 6th—Jane. 11th—Four Brothers, Heroine. 9th—Percy Pope.

Plymouth, Dec. 18th—Susan, Le Caron.

Pill, Dec. 1st—Ship Lady Seymour, from Quebec.

Bristol, Dec. 7th—Ship Elizabeth Yeo, Quebec. Hachmatack, from Summerside. Bark Malakoff, from Port Hill, all belonging to Hon. J. Yeo.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 24th—Arrived—Romp, Swain and Superb—Swain from P. E. Island.

St. John's, N.F., Dec. 11th—Arrived—Amelia. 18th—Estelle and Jasper. 19th—Emma and Williamina. 15th—Cleared—Susan.

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 27th ult., by the Rev. George Sutherland, Mr Charles Corbett, of New London, to Miss Ann M'Kay, of New Glasgow.

By the Mr J. W. Butcher, at West Cape Mission House, on the 20th ultimo, Mr John Corrin, to Miss Mary Jane Brooks, eldest daughter of Mr Roger Brooks, all of Lot 2.

On the 3d instant, by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, at the residence of the bride's father, William B. Longworth, Esq., Wood Farm, to Isabella, second daughter of the late Capt. Mathewson, Winsloe Road.

On the 1st instant, by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, Mr William Whitby, to Miss Mary Boyle, both of Bonshaw.

Secular Department.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The Couriers with the English, American, and Colonial Mails arrived in Town on the evening of Sunday last. The news from Europe, as will be seen from the following summary, is somewhat important. Liverpool dates are to the 15 December.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Prince of Wales has returned to his studies at Oxford, on which he will enter, no doubt, with increased zest, after his trans-atlantic trip, for travel, which sharpens and improves the eye, has a tendency, at the same time, to expand the mind by enabling it to rise to a practical appreciation of the theories which are propounded within the walls of a college. The effect of this journey on the character of his Royal Highness cannot fail to be highly beneficial, and the lessons of worldly wisdom which he received from the able and accomplished man who accompanied him, must go far to develop powers, the due cultivation of which in the morning of life is essential on the part of one who is destined, in all human probability, to play an important part in the history of England.

There appears to be an impression in certain quarters that Garibaldi will visit England before the winter is over. A deputation of his personal friends has left England for the purpose of inducing him to come, and it is believed that he will respond to the call, notwithstanding the known reluctance he has of being *lionized*.

Lord John Russell has received a deputation which solicited the influence of the Foreign-office in stopping certain persecutions to which the Protestants in Spain are said to be subjected. The remarks of Lord John Russell on the folly and wickedness of all persecutions in matters of conscience were forcible and just, and he promised to do his best in the matter, but he added that the force of public opinion was far more effective in arresting the evil than any international interference on the part of Government. The Spanish Government, supposing that the statements of the deputation are not exaggerated, cannot, in a case like this, be indifferent to the public opinion of Europe, and it is to be hoped that the very mention of the evil will be sufficient to ensure its correction.

The Earl of Aberdeen has passed away. Death is doing his work amongst our leading men—faster than new ones are rising to occupy their position. The deceased nobleman had attained a good ripe age—seventy-seven. He had been failing fast in health during the last two or three years, and has taken little active part in public life since the close of his own administration in 1855.

The Empress of the French has been passing her time in enjoying the hospitalities of Windsor and the sights of London, and the Queen, the Prince Consort, and other members of the Royal Family, have made friendly calls on the Empress at Claridge's Hotel, where she has been staying during the intervals of her rounds of visits. She left London on Wednesday night for Folkstone, *en route* for Paris. It is said that the Empress's stay at Windsor was shortened by an invitation which had been previously sent to the Duke and Duchess of Nemours, and as a meeting under the same roof between the members of the ex-Royal Family of France and the wife of Louis Napoleon would have been embarrassing to all concerned, the Empress determined to leave before the new visitors arrived. If the Emperor Napoleon intended to come to England to bring the Empress back he seems to have abandoned his intention, and, under the circumstances, it is as well perhaps that the visit will still preserve to the end the non-ceremonial character which from the first it has assumed.

Another subject of Court gossip is the completion of the negociations for the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt The marriage will take place in the spring of 1862. They are both very young—the Prince twenty-three, the Princess seventeen. It is to be lamented that the sons and daughters of the Royal house of England must always go out of the country for husbands and wives, when they could form alliances at home very much more, in all probability, to their natural tastes, and infinitely better for the permanent interests of the nation. There are noble families in England who, as regards wealth, could buy some of these small German States without feeling any pecuniary inconvenience, and whose lineage will compare with the best of them.

The election for Southwark has terminated in the return of Mr. Layard by a large majority.

FRANCE.

Paris, Dec. 6.—The formation of a 4th battalion will add 40,000 men to the French army.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* says that the general system of the defence of the French coasts is to be completed by cutting down the old sailing ships and plating them. The coasts of Brittany and Normandy are much exposed to the danger of a *coup de main;* which, though not probable, is at least possible owing to the speed of steam-ships.

The Emperor Napoleon has returned to Compaigne, accompanied by Prince Metternich, the Austrian Envoy.

The independent press considers the circular of the new Minister of the Interior to the Perfects highly conciliatory.

A very remarkable statement has come from Paris relative to a scene at the Council table when the Emperor Napoleon propounded his recent reforms, which have excited so much interest in France and on the Continent. According to this version, which professes to report the exact words that fell from the Emperor, he assured his Ministers that no Government was safe which did not make timely concessions to the popular feeling, and he expressed himself weary of sham debates, and showed that the ablest men in the country were excluded from the Chambers by the present system. These views are said to have taken the Council by surprise, for, with the exception of Count Walewski, not a Cabinet Minister knew the thoughts which occupied the royal breast. Count de Morny ventured to ask the Emperor what he meant to do in case the present Chamber disapproved of his Majesty's policy in their reply to the Speech from the Throne? The Emperor said that in such a case he would dissolve and appeal to the country. "And what," said De Morny, "will you do, Sire, if the next Chamber also disapproves of your Majesty's policy?" "In that case," said the Emperor, "I should yield, and adopt the policy recommended by the representatives of the country." We hope, for the sake of France and good government, that the historian of these events has correctly represented them, for such enlightened views are the safest guarantees as regards the stability of the present dynasty and the dignity and welfare of all concerned—Monarch as well as people. The writer adds, "In silence and solitude he conceived and matured his plans, and, except in the instance referred to, no human being was aware of his purpose until he revealed it to his astonished Ministers on the 23d.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Dec. 14.—The *Ostdeutschen Post*, in a leading article, says the accumulation of arms and ammunition in Moldavia and Wallachia, and the organization of foreign legions in Italy, are to be attributed to an extensive scheme which partly aims at the separation of these provinces from the Porte, and partly at a rising of several other nationalities—not only a Hungarian, but also a Polish legion has been organized. In view of this state of things Russia has despatched a threatening declaration to Prince Couza, and has concentrated 12,000 men in Bessarabia. The same journal also publishes accounts from Pesth, according to which some Hungarian and Polish soldiers fraternized while drinking spirits together in a coffee-house, and made demonstrations in favour of their nationalities; they also tore the yellow and black strips off their trousers. They were carried to prison by a military patrol. The *Austrian Gazette* publishes a despatch from Pesth, dated 11th instant, announcing that some inhabitants of that city had resolved on submitting an address to the Chancellor, which had also been submitted to the other comitats for their acceptance. The address contained the following points:—First, the convocation of the Hungarian Diet at the earliest possible period on the basis of the Electoral Law of 1848. Second the promulgation of the Press Law of 1848. Third, the collection of taxes due to be suspended till the assembling of the Diet. Fourth, no judges but those elected by the people to hold office in the different comitats.

The French editors are all delighted with the greater scope for discussion and independent criticism which they have attained through the instrumentality of Count Persigny's circular. It is evident that the Emperor of the French, now that his power has been consolidated, is disposed to act a liberal part towards the newspaper press, and it is to be hoped that the privilege will not be abused. Already a marked change is perceptible in the leading organs of public opinion in the French metropolis.

ITALY.

At Caserta, on the 28th November, a fight took place between the English Volunteers and the Garibaldians and resulted in loss of life on both sides. This led to the disbandment of the English Legion Naples letters speaks of the discredit thrown on the English name by the disgraceful proceedings of many of the Volunteers and their officers.

NAPLES.

Another protest of Francis II., just issued from Gaeta, complains of the apathy of European Sovereigns a witnessing unmoved the fall of an old monarchy. A compliment is paid to the Emperor Napoleon who showed a generous disposition, for which loyal and monarchical England reproached him bitterly till lately. The King cherished a hope that the Conference at Warsaw would lead to a European Congress, but the Powers think more of their private animosities than of the great principle of order and the security of thrones

The Sardinians have at length opened fire on Gaeta, before which they have now been upwards of a month. It is said that the French Government has intimated to King Francis the Second that it is convinced of the inutility of further resistance, and the Emperor is reputed to have conveyed a message to the King that it would be folly to prolong the contest. A Paris letter expresses a belief that when the bombardment commences in earnest the King will retire to a Spanish vessel placed at his disposal, and thus get out of the way of further mischief.

SIEGE OF GAETA.

Naples, Dec. 14—For the last three days hostilities against Gaeta, have been suspended. It is hoped that an early success will attend the efforts of diplomacy to arrive at a peaceable arrangement.

INDIA.

Calcutta, Nov. 8.—The Government committee has recommended the Bombay tariff for all India.

Bombay, Nov. 10.—The 5th Europeans have mutinied at Dinapore, and have been disbanded. One man was shot. The combination against the income tax continues to be maintained in Bombay.

CAPTURE OF PEKIN FLIGHT OF THE EMPEROR.

On the third of October the Allied army commenced to advance on Pekin. On the 6th an earthwork near Pekin was taken. On the same day the summer palace of the Emperor was taken and completely looted, affording immense spoil The chief share of the plunder appears to have fallen to the French. A quantity of the treasure which was taken is to be divided between both French and English. Some privates are said to have sold their share for about 20,000 francs. The entire British share, including both treasure and private loot, is estimated at about 90,000 dollars.

On the 12th everything was prepared for the assault, or the occupation of Pekin. The siege guns and other artillery were in a position to bombard the town unless it should be surrendered by noon of the 13th. A general order was issued by Sir Hope Grant for the disposition and control of the forces under his command. The whole of the troops were to be furnished on the 13th with two day's cooked rations. In the event of an attack upon Pekin being ordered, the general order directed the following directions to be observed:—As soon as the officers commanding Royal Engineers report that a practicable breach has been effected in the city wall, it will be stormed by the second division. On the wall being gained, the storming party will turn to the right, keeping along the ramparts, and seize the Anting gate. This post being gained, the Engineers and Sappers, who should follow the supporting column, will proceed at once to open the gate below. This post will then be placed in a state of defence with the least possible delay, and be held by a garrison of such strength as may be necessary. Officers and soldiers forbidden, under any pretext whatever, to quit the gate or ramparts, or enter any street or house. All property collected by officers, on this occasion, to be sold for the just benefit of all ranks. The Commander-in-Chief informs the army that he has taken upon himself a serious responsibility in appropriating to their benefit the treasure which was found in the Emperor's palace, and which by right, belongs to the Crown.

Just immediately before the period given for surrender would expire, Hangchan came out and said our demands were acceded to, no resistance would be made, and the gate was at our disposal. Thereon the outer and inner gates were immediately taken possession of, and a portion of the allied force was quartered on the wall of Pekin.

The Earl of Elgin and Baron Gros are at the military headquarters; but, as Mr Bruce has been sent for, it is possible that his lordship does not propose to spend the winter in the north. It is said to be the intention of the commander-in-chief to withdraw from Pekin, and make Tien-Tsin his winter quarters: Lady Grant has left Hong Kong to join him.

The commissariat even in its most trifling details, is unexceptionable. The general health of the troops has been excellent. The Tartar army was still in the field.

The Emperor has fled to Tartary. Letters were found in the palace from Sud-ko-lin-sin to the Emperor, assuring him of his confidence in being able to annihilate us. The garrison of Pekin is reported to be 60,000 or 70,000 men. The pressure of the people is said to have had great weight in inducing the authorities to yield. The generals and staff, with the Punjaubees, and 67th Regiment, entered the outer and inner gates of Pekin, and ascended to the ramparts and took possession of the gate and a number of brass guns, and mounted our guns in their place. The English and French flags were then hoisted in token of our military occupation. The wall is 60 feet wide and paved, and the troops inside have their tents pitched on it. The only thing that the Chinese asked was, that the Chinese coolie should not be allowed to enter the city. This was conceded.

The Hong Kong Overland *Register* of Oct. 20th states that Capt. Anderson and Mr De Norman died from the effects of the brutal treatment of their Tartar captors. A serjeant of the Sikh cavalry has deposed that all the prisoners were most inhumanly used, having their wrists bound with cords and an insufficient quantity of food supplied them. No information has been obtained about Capt. Brabaton and Mr Bowlby, the *Times* special correspondent.

A letter from the camp says that Messrs Parkes and Loch, whilst with San-ko-lin-sin's army, were forced to kneel before every mandarin, however petty, and their faces rubbed in the dust.

Looting of the Emperor of China's Palace.—Indiscriminate loot was allowed for two days The public reception hall, the state and private bedrooms, ante-rooms, boudoirs, and every other apartment has been ransacked. Articles of *vertu* of native and foreign workmanship were taken, or broken if too large to be carried away. Ornamental lattice work, screens, jade stone ornaments, jars, clocks, watches, and other pieces of mechanism, curtains, and furniture,—none have escaped from destruction. There were extensive wardrobes of every article of dress; coats richly embroidered in silk and gold thread, in the Imperial dragon pattern, boots, head dresses, fans, &c., in fact rooms all but filled with them. There must have been 70,000 or 80,000 pieces of silks in rolls, which at Canton cost $20 or $30 each. Hundreds were thrown down and trampled on, and the floor covered thickly with them. Men were throwing them at each other, and all taking as many as they could carry. They were used instead of rope to secure the loading of carts filled with them. A treasury containing a large quantity of gold ingots and Sycee silver is under charge of a guard, and is to be divided between the English and French. The total value of property destroyed would amount to a large instalment of the indemnity claimed. A party of the French went through the apartments breaking everything that remained—mirrors, screens, panels, &c.—in revenge for the treatment the released prisoners, their countrymen, had received.

British and For. American News.

United States.

Within the past few weeks our cruisers have been unusually successful on the African coast in capturing slavers, no less than 1,503 slavers having been taken on board the Cora and Bonita alone. The captain of the Cora was allowed to go at large, on the supposition that he was a Spaniard; but he was retaken a week or so afterwards in command of the Bonita, and it was ascertained that he is really an American named Latham. He has been brought to this port, together with his crew. These, with the matters of the Cora, will furnish the U. S. District-Attorney with opportunities to deal with the modified public sentiment, which no longer regards the Slave-Trade as Piracy."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Presidential Vote.—According to the latest returns received, the whole number of votes cast is 4,000,000; of which A. Lincoln received 1,800 000; S. A. Douglass, 1,300,000: J. C. Breckenridge 850,000; and J. Bell, 600,000.

The popular vote for Mr. Buchanan four years ago was 1,838,283.

The Electoral vote appears to be,—for Lincoln, 180; Breckinridge, 72; Bell, 30; Douglass, 12. The vote of 1856 was Buchanan, 174; Fremont, 114; Filmore, 8.

Mr Lincoln will have 60,000 offices in his gift.

Resignation of Gen. Cass.—Gen. Cass has resigned the Department of State. The immediate and moving cause was the decision of the President not to send additional troops to strengthen the Charleston forts. This question has been up before the Cabinet on several occasions during the last ten days, and discussed with much feeling. The President and Secretary of War objected to reenforcements, on the ground, and upon the authority of representations that any such steps would provoke a collision. It is known that Messrs Cassand Holt decidely opposed this view, contending that it was the best mode of insuring peace, and that while the Government pretended to exercise authority at all, it was bound to protect the public property, and with the means most efficient for that purpose This view was finally rejected by the President, and Gen. Cass thought it incumbent upon him to withdraw from a cabinet which failed to perform its duty according to his ideas of proper responsibility. While in Gen. Jackson's administration he tendered his resignation twice, but the President declined to accept either, though acknowledging the delicacy which prompted both.—*N. Y Tribune.*

Mexico.—One of the most disgraceful transactions of modern times occurred lately in the city of Mexico. The British Consul had a million dollars in charge for shipment to England. The Mexican Government had the audacity and the shameful dishonesty to order his residence to be broken into and the money to be taken away. All the other Consuls as well as the British protested, but no effect. Fifty soldiers were sent to do the foul act. No doubt the British Government will take steps to punish so daring a transgression.

Canada.

Dr Morrin, a well known physician of Quebec, has devoted property to the value of £11,000 or £12,000 for the established of a College, and for the High School. It is to be a Protestant institution and to be conducted on the same plan as the Scottish Universities. Heretofore the higher educational institutions in Lower Canada have been in the hands of the Church of Rome.

New Brunswick.

Provincial Revenue.—The *News* says—The revenue for the fiscal year ending 31st October last, 1859, will be the largest ever collected in this Province say $814,000, without taking into account the railroad earnings for the year, which would add some thousands to the gross amount. The largest revenue collected on any previous occasion was in 1854—£203,054. The increase in 1859 is said to be $98,000. The net earnings of the Railway up to 1st November are put down at $42,000.

Nova Scotia.

The Provincial Parliament of Nova Scotian meets for the "dispatch of business," on Thursday, 31st January.

The shipments of coal from the Albion Mines Pictou up to the close of the season amounts to 166,519 tons: 13,340 of the quantity being small coal. This is a considerable increase over any former year's operations.

The Wonders of the Microscope.—We understand it is through the agency of this marvel viewing instrument that Dr Ayer has at length succeeded in finding the paludal miasm and determining its character. Of its effects we in this section have abundant evidence in the Fever and Ague which it alone produces when absorbed through the lungs into the blood. It has long been held to be a vapor or something in the vapor of water from decayed and decaying vegetation. Under a great magnifying power, the Doctor has found this vapor to contain distinct organisms or living bodies, corresponding precisely with those found in the blood of Ague subjects. They are 15,000 times less than visible to the naked eye, but have distinct character and form. He thinks they are reproductive in decaying matter or in the blood, and hence their long continued life or the remote effects of them in the system He maintains that they resemble in character the other fermentation poisons, or such as the virus of rabies or of a dead body, &c., all of which are known to reproduce themselves with great rapidity, like yeast in moistening flour, so that the slightest quantity impregnates the whole mass. Yeast through a powerful magnifier is seen to be a forest of vegetation, which grows, blossoms, and goes to seed in a short time. Miasm is not so distinctly vegetable, but has more the appearance of animal life although its motions cannot be perfectly distinguished. What the Doctor claims to have settled is that it is an organic substance, and he has further found and embodied in his "Ague Cure" what will destroy it.—[Leader, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr H. E. Howell, of New York, says that the most effectual remedy to improve the tone and energy of the stomach is the *Oxygenated Bitters*. For Dyspepsia and Indigestion these Bitters are unparalled, as testify numerous cures.

The Protestant.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1861.

By the Colonial and American Mails which arrived in Town on Wednesday evening last, we have intelligence that the South Carolina Convention, on the 20th ult., unanimously passed an ordinance seceding from the United States. The New York money market was somewhat easier.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and Mrs Dundas held a Levee at Government House on Tuesday last the first instant. It is said to have been the most numerously attended Levee ever held in this Island. The Militia and Volunteer Officers appeared in full uniform.

Young Men's Christian Association and Literary Institute.—The Association met for discussion on Thursday evening last. Being the first meeting for the purpose, the junior members appeared diffident to come forward and express their views on the subject under consideration. This, however, will be overcome after a few attempts at public speaking.

Next Monday, the 7th instant, the Association will meet in the Infant School Room at 3 o'clock p. m. for the election of Officers, and the transaction of other annual business. On Thursday evening next, in consequence of the united prayer meeting held on that evening, the usual meeting of the Association will not take place.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. William Mugford, in another column. He deserves the patronage of the public, not only on account of the quality of his performances in the Photographic art, but also because being a cripple, he is making such laudable efforts to gain a livelihood by his own industry.

Melancholy Death.—While James, eldest son of William Orr, Esquire, of New Glasgow was chopping firewood alone in his father's wood on Saturday last, the 29th ult, a dead branch, about 20 feet high on a tree which he was felling, caught another tree and broke off, descending upon the young man's head. When his younger brother, who was hauling the firewood home, returned nearly an hour afterwards, he found him lying on the ground, dreadfully bruised and covered with blood, but able to speak. His brother had to return to the house, a distance upwards of half a mile, to procure assistance to take him home; and though medical aid was sent for to Charlottetown, and every means used for his recovery, he expired in about thirty hours afterwards, perhaps not more from the effects of his wounds, than from the exposure at this inclement season of the year, after he received them, before he could be conveyed to a place of comfort. The deceased was in his 18th year, and was much esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. We deeply sympathize with the bereaved family.

We learn that upwards of £2,500 of the purchase money of the Selkirk Estate has already been repaid into the Treasury. There is every prospect of the scheme being self-sustaining.

Prince of Wales College.—By an advertisement in to-day's paper it will be seen that the College is to be opened on Monday next, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock p. m. with an Inaugural Address by Professor Ingles. We trust that citizens and others will manifest their interest in the Institution by attending on the occasion. Students will be matriculated on the following day, but we would suppose from the shortness of the notice given, that they will be received for several weeks after the opening. If there is a bye-law of the College, specifying how long after the commencement of a term students will be admitted, it should be made public. It is to be hoped that not a few parents in Town and Country will avail themselves of the Institution to give their sons a liberal education. We regret to observe that the fees have been fixed at so high a rate. Were they at least twenty-five per cent lower, we believe it would prove more advantageous to all parties concerned.

Supreme Court—Queen's County—Hilary Term.—The above Term commenced its sittings on Tuesday last, the 1st inst. We regret to learn that there are an unusual number of criminal cases to be tried this term. Several Bills have already been found by the Grand Inquest. Yesterday the Court was occupied nearly the whole day in a case pending between Ewen Amos, Plaintiff, and Hon. Edward Whelan, Defendant, for a Note of Hand for some £50—verdict for Defendant.—*Ib.*

Fire.—About half past three o'clock yesterday morning (Sunday) the inhabitants of this City were alarmed by a cry of fire, which was discovered to be in a house in Sydney Street, near the R. C. Cathedral, and adjoining the St Dunstan's School. The house was totally consumed; and it was with great difficulty the fire was prevented from spreading to the adjoining buildings; but there being little or no wind, the efforts of the firemen and citizens were successful in preventing the spread of the conflagration. The house was owned by a poor and industrious man named Philip Coyle, and we regret to learn was not insured—*Ex.*

Charlottetown Debating Club.—At the annual meeting of the Club held on Friday evening, the 4th inst., the following Members were appointed Officers for the ensuing year, viz: Hon. Dr Young, President; Malcolm M'Leod, Secretary; Messrs. B. Davies, C. C. Vass, William Murphy, Alexander M'Kinnon, and Thomas Murphy, Executive Committee.

The first Debate will take place on Friday next, 11th inst., at 8 o'clock, p.m. Subject: "Whether any, and what advantage will result to the British North American Colonies from the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales?"

M. M'Leod, Secretary.

Charlottetown, Jan. 5, 1861.

DIED,

At Recess, Crapaud, on Sunday the 23d ultimo, Lucy Mary, second daughter of D. W. Palmer, Esq, aged 3 years and 7 months.

On Thursday the 31 instant, at the Lunatic Asylum, in the 38th year of her age, Mary Ellen, wife of J. W. Mitchell, Esq., Keeper of the Asylum.

At Charlottetown Common, on Thursday night, the 3d inst., after a few days' illness, Penelope, the beloved wife of Mr Geo. Davies, Merchant, of this City, universally esteemed and regretted.

At Brookfield, Georgetown Road, on the 14 ult, after a lingering illness, Arthur Owen, Esq., in the 73rd year of his age.

PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE.

THE TRUSTEES AND GOVERNORS hereby intimate that the College will be OPENED on Monday the seventeenth of January next, by an Inaugural Address, which will be delivered by Professor Ingles, at 2 o'clock, p. m., in the Hall of the College—Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.

The preparatory department of the College embracing the ordinary branches of a good Education, will be conducted by Mr Moore; and classes will be opened by Professor Ingles for Greek, Latin, French, German, Mathematics and Natural Science.

There will be two Terms in the year—the one from January to 1st July, and the other from 1st September to Christmas. Pupils may be entered for one term or both.

Fees per annum, for each Pupil, £10; for the second of the same family, £8; and for the third £6. Pupils from the Country to pay half the above rates. No charge to be made for more than three of one family.

Professor Ingles will be in attendance at the College on Tuesday, the 8th January, at 10 o'clock, a.m., to matriculate students for both departments, and to furnish information in regard to classes and hours of teaching.

JOHN LONGWORTH, Secretary.

Prince of Wale's College, Dec. 31, 1860.

Notice of Co-Partnership.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING TAKEN Mr William T. Rooke into Partnership, the business hitherto carried on by himself, will, from this date, be conducted under the style and firm of

James DesBrisay & Co.

All persons indebted to him are requested to pay their respective amounts to the new firm, and those having claims will please send in their accounts for settlement.

JAMES DESBRISAY.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Jan. 1, 1861.

RECEIVED

PER LATE ARRIVALS, AND FOR Sale by the Subscriber.

250 Barrels Extra and Superfine

FLOUR,

50 Barrels Pastery, do.
80 Sides N. Y. SOLE LEATHER,
60 Half Chests Superior TEA,
3000 Gunny Bags, (Cheap Bags for Grain.)

All of which will be Sold LOW FOR CASH.

MORIN LOWDEN.

Peake's Brick Buildings, City, Jan. 5, 1861. 1m

THE

Prince of Wales Ambrotype and Photograph Saloon.

Near the Flour Market, South side Queen Square.

WM. G. MUGFORD IS NOW PREPARED to take.

LIKENESSES,

Photographs, Ambrographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Panotypes, and Patent leather Pictures.

Particular attention paid to Children.

ALSO,

Ambrotypes, engravings, &c., copied at the lowest reasonable rate.

Charlottetown, Jan. 5 1861.

IRONMONGERY.

BY THE "ISABEL" AND "GAZELLE," the Subscriber has received from England his Fall Supply, and having personally purchased this Stock on the best terms which Cash can command, he is prepared to sell *Cheaper than ever*, for ready money. The importation by these vessels comprises—

22 Cases and Casks assorted Hardware
1 Case Knives and Forks, from 8s 3d to 47s 6d doz.
1 " Saws in Cross Cut, Hand and Tenon
2 " Iron Bedsteads
2 Casks Hinges in butt, chest, T, H, HL, and hook and eye
1 " Chain Traces and Ox Chains
1 " Cart Boxes
1 " Saucepans and Glue Pots
1 Crate Coal Scuttles
40 Bundles Sheet Iron
14 Boxes Tin
64 Bags Nails and Spikes
8 Bundles Steel, in Spring, Cast and Shoeing
94 Boxes Glass, from 8x10 to 27x36, cut to size and pattern
1 Bag Carled Hair
Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvils, and Vices
Spades, Shovels, Plough Metals
Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Varnish, &c.

Groceries;

Tea, Coffee, Crushed and Brown Sugar, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Rice, Pepper, Mustard, Starch, Blue, Indigo, Carbonate Soda, Mixed Pickles, Spices, Candied Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel, &c., &c.

W. E. DAWSON.

Great George Street, Nov. 13, 1860. tf

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S CELEBRATED Sewing Machines, prices from $50 to $100,

PARKER MERRILL,

Oct. 12, 1860. Agent for P. E. Island.

BOSTON! BOSTON!

JUST RECEIVED, *EX SEPTIMUS*, from Boston—

FLOUR, TEA, FLUID, SUGAR, CONFECTIONARY, RAISINS, MOLASSES, CANDLES, LOZENGES.

For sale, Wholesale, by

J. & T. MORRIS.

December 1, 1860. 1m

SEWING MACHINE.

Scovel & Goodel's Patent.

POSITIVELY THE CHEAPEST MACHINE EXTANT.

☞ Please call and examine.

J. S. CARVELL.

October 30, 1860. 3m

MAILS.

THE MAILS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK, Nova Scotia, Canada, and the United States, will until further notice, be made up at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock, and forwarded, via Cape Tormentine.

Mails made up for Newfoundland every Friday.

Mails for England and the Continent to be made up as follows:—

Tuesday, 1st January	Friday, March 1st
Friday, 4th	Tuesday, 12th
Tuesday, 15th	Friday, 15th
Friday 18th	Tuesday, 26th
Tuesday, 29th	Friday, 29th
Friday, 1st February	Tuesday, April 9th
Tuesday, 12th	Friday, 12th
Friday, 15th	
Tuesday, 26th	

L. C. Owen, Postmaster General,

General Post Office, Charlottetown, Dec. 22, 1860. 2i

POSTAGE STAMPS.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that stamps for the prepayment of Letters and Packets to be sent by the post, will on the 1st of JANUARY, 1861, be ready for circulation.

The design and description of each class of Stamps are as follows:

The Queen's Head, profile, green, Sixpence.
" " blue, Three-pence.
" " red, Two-pence.

The blue or red Stamps will be received for payment of just the sum it indicates, if cut in two diagonally.

These Stamps can be had at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, and of all the Postmasters on the Island.

L. C. OWEN, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Dec. 29, 1860.

NOTICE.

A MEETING OF THE CONGREGATION will take place at St David's Church, Georgetown, on Monday the 7th day of January, for the purpose of Electing Trustees for the ensuing year.

A. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

Georgetown, Dec. 29, 1860. 2i

BEER & SON.

HAVE BEEN PATIENTLY WAITING in the expectation of receiving a satisfactory visit from several of their customers, whose accounts fell due some three months since. Hitherto they have waited in vain. They now notify those to whom it applies, that their respective amounts must be settled without further delay.

December 29, 1860. 1m

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of Stoves consisting of Cooking, Parlor and Box, of various sizes, patterns and prices, all of which must be sold Cheap.

J. S. CARVELL.

October 20. 2m.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

GEORGE DOUGLAS,

Manufacturer and Importer of

FURNITURE & UPHOLSTERY,

OFFERS FOR SALE, AT THE VERY Lowest prices, a large and select assortment of Rich and Medium FURNITURE, comprising—Parlor suits of Mahogany and Black Walnut in Brocatell reps, Chally, Damask and Hair Cloth Sofas & Lounges in Walnut and Mahogany; Drawing Room and Dining Room Chairs de., Cane and Wood seat Chairs of every description; Rotary and Office Chairs and Cushions, Dest Stools, Cane and Wood; Children's Chairs de., Bedsteads, wood and iron, large assortment; Extension Tables, Centre de., Side de., Leaf de., Sinks, Washstands, Towel de., Toilet Tables, Hat and Umbrella Stands, Whatnots & Teapoys, Chamber seats, beautifully painted; Bureaus with marble tops, and painted cases; Mattresses, Palm leaf, Excelsior and Hair; window Cornices, Rollers, Tassels and Cords, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Swing de., Looking de., Plates, all sizes and qualities Gilt and Rosewood Molding for Picture Frames, Oval Frames, and Ornamental, with Prince's Feather, Window Blinds; Crayon Side Lights for Halls, &c.

Particular attention given to furnishing Hotels and Private Dwellings, with every thing that is usually kept in Furniture Stores.

Please call and examine my STOCK, it being the largest on the Island, all of which will be sold to suit the times.

Charlottetown, East Street, next to Hon. G. Coles,

November 17, 1860. 6i

THE LATEST!

THE LATEST!

Ex "Helena" from New York:

40 CHESTS AND HALF CHESTS TEA warranted.
4 Hhds. Muscovado SUGAR,
10 Bbls. crushed do.
26 Kegs NAILS,
2 Bales COTTON WARP,
2 Bales BUFFALO ROBES,
10 Boxes Ground COFFEE, (very superior),
50 Bbls. FLOUR,

FOR SALE WHOLESALE.

J. & T. MORRIS.

Dec. 26, 1860. 1m

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS NOW ON HAND a new 7 octave PIANO FORTE; superior as regards both finish and tone. Also new and *second-hand* Melodeons—one suitable for Church purposes, with four stops. All very cheap, and on moderate terms.

MARK BUTCHER.

Charlottetown, Dec. 22, 1860. (All papers 4w)

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM LONDON, an assortment of Books and Stationary, suitable for the season—among which will be found a very extensive assortment of CHILDREN'S BOOKS, *Beer-pointed* PENCILS, Book-Marks, and PAPER CUTTERS; Miss Corner's Histories and Play Grammar; Cherry LIP SALVE; WAX TAPERS and MATCHES; and every requisite of BLANK BOOKS and STATIONERY.

Also,

VIEW OF THE PRINCE OF WALES RIFLE COMPANY, and PROVINCE BUILDING, on Note Paper,—an appropriate heading when writing to absent friends.

At HAZZARD'S, Queen Square.

December 6th, 1860.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Schrs. "DASHAWAY" and "ROVER,"

FROM BOSTON:

300 BARRELS SUPERIOR FAMILY *FLOUR.*
100 barrels Baldwin and Russet *APPLES*,
75 half-chests finest "English Breakfast" and Souchong TEAS,
110 boxes and half-boxes Muscatel and Valencia RAISINS,
200 half drums Figs, 10 boxes extra quality *CHEESE*,
100 boxes assorted Lozenges, 10 50-lb boxes mixed *CANDY*,
100 sides Sole Leather, 20 boxes Mould CANDLES,
20 boxes Soap, in 1lb bars 8 " first quality W. I. Coffee,
10 cases Ladies', Gent's, and Children's Boots and Shoes,
3 " 30 hour Gothic *CLOCKS*,
1 " 8 day do do
150 gross Friction Matches,
40 casks 10dy NAILS, 20 casks 4dy Nails,
75 coils *MANILLA CORDAGE*,
12 puncheons Muscovado *MOLASSES*,

All of which, together with a large Stock previously on hand, are offered to the public at low CASH Prices, by

ISAAC C. HALL, Queen Street.

Charlottetown, December 1, 1860.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES!

ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS of Fairbanks' celebrated

SCALES,

J. S. CARVELL, Agent.

Charlottetown, Nov. 30, 1860. tf

WEEKLY CALENDAR—JANUARY.

Last Quarter, 3d day, 9h. 42m. afternoon. N.E. by E.
New Moon, 10th day, 11h. 32m. afternoon. N.
First Quarter, 18th day, 11h. 18m. afternoon. W.
Full Moon, 26th day, 6h. 51m. afternoon. N.N.E.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High water morn.	High water aftern.	Moon rises	Moon sets	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6	Sunday	7 48	4 23	7 32	8.15	3 19	3 33	8 35
7	Monday	7 48	4 25	8 37	4 49	4 19	4 35	8 37
8	Tuesday	7 48	4 26	9 39	5 38	5 23	5 37	8 39
9	Wednesday	7 48	4 27	10 35	6 35	6 25	6 38	8 38
10	Thursday	7 47	4 28	12 Morn.	7 Morn.	7 Morn.	7 Morn.	8 39
11	Friday	7 47	4 29	0 5	8 5	8 23	8 41	8 41
12	Saturday	7 47	4 30	0 5	8 30	9	9 12	8 42

THE LAND COMMISSION.

[Continued from last issue.]

Messrs Birnie, Gates, Morrison, Allan, &c., from Lot 43, presented to the Court by Coun. Hensley. Mr Allan, from Boughton Island, answers questions.

Coun. Gray—How did the proprietor get that island?

Mr Allan—Several islands were granted independently of the Townships. Boughton Island was granted to Montgomery.

Coun. Hensley—How many leaseholds are there on it?

Mr A.—Nine families live there, all of whom are leaseholders.

Coun. Hensley—You have a lease then?

Mr A.—Yes.

Coun. Hensley—What do the tenants there complain of?

Mr A.—Of the rents being too high.

Coun. Hensley—What is the rent?

Mr A.—1s. an acre, and the soil is only middling. Some are considerably behind with their rents. A part of the arrears were forgiven them; still they cannot keep the rents paid up. When the leases were given, the island was connected with the mainland; since then, however, it has become detached by a channel. This circumstance makes the land, at the present time, much less valuable. There are about 540 acres on the island. We pay rent for fishery reserves.

Coun. Hensley—What would you value the land at?

Mr A.—5s. an acre. We have no schools, nor any churches.

Com. Howe—You appear to be as intelligent as many on the mainland, notwithstanding.

Mr A.—My father was hardly dealt with by the agent who preceded Mr Haviland.

Mr Allan then withdrew.

Hon. Mr Thornton M.P.P. before the Court.

Coun. Hensley—You are a colleague of Mr Owen's, Mr Thornton, and from the same district?

Mr Thornton—Yes, I can corroborate the statements advanced by Mr Owen. I believe land at Murray Harbor is not worth one-half what it was many years ago. I think Mr Cambridge set a high value upon the land there on account of its shipbuilding capabilities. Since that time, shipbuilding has gone down and land has depreciated in value. I think the land on Lot 66 is not now worth 9-10ths of what it formerly was. Fires have run over the land, and thereby the quality of the soil has been reduced. The facilities for paying rent are now greatly circumscribed.

Coun. Hensley—You will please go on and state your views, Mr Thornton.

Mr Thornton—Your Excellencies; I became an agent in 1833 for one half of Lot 35, a part of the Tracadie property, therefore I have some knowledge of the difficulty of collecting rents. The inability to pay rent arises from several causes. In the neighbourhood of Charlottetown, some can pay, but others in different parts of the Island cannot meet their rent with all their endeavors. Of the latter, some are, as the saying is, "head over ears" in arrears. The failure of the crops is one of the causes of the inability to pay rent. Another is family affliction; and another individual losses.

Com. Howe—By individual losses, you mean such as are incidental to all countries?

Mr. Thornton—Yes. When these occur parties become embarrassed. On that property £1000 are now due. This property was claimed by Mr M'Donald of the 34th Regiment. In consequence of the accumulation of arrears large amounts had to be given up. Mr Hensley knows I have asked £10 instead of £50 for the purpose of putting them on a better footing, and to induce them to go on and endeavor to make a living. Since then, they have done better.

Com Gray—The burden being taken off, they worked with more spirit?

Mr T.—Yes. Those who had their arrears remitted have since paid up Mr M'Donald left too children, under age, dependent for their support upon the property, with the exception of a small legacy left by the mother for her daughter. The eldest is a boy.

Coun. Hensley—What is the nominal amount of the rent for one year.

Mr T.—£400.

Coun. Hensley—And the actual?

Mr S.—About one-half when the crops are good; and when they fail, about one-fourth. I recommended the proprietor to sell when he could have obtained 10s an acre; but he refused. I thought the interest of the money would be much better. There are about 10,000 acres in the half Lot.

Com. Gray—What could be obtained for it now, were it in the vicinity of Charlottetown?

Mr T.—I cannot say; I would sell it were it mine for 10s an acre, and be glad to get that. I have no power to sell any of the land. Respecting the fishery reserves, perhaps I entertain peculiar opinions. As regards these reserves, the Crown has lain dormant upon her rights. I would be willing to allow the actual occupants to possess them undisturbed; but they should not pay anything to the proprietors, for they have no right to them.

Com. Howe—You would allow every man who holds any of these reserves to retain what he occupies?

Mr Thornton—Certainly. If the Crown parts with them, it will be for a nominal sum. I am a tenant on Lot 61, and as the agent of that Township in present, I would ask him, as I hold an agreement similar to the one presented by Mr Wightman, whether he is now prepared to give a lease?

Mr De Blois—I have power to grant leases, but I intend to use it with discretion.

Hon. Mr Coles—Were you, Mr Thornton, appointed to value lands?

Mr Thornton—I was with the commissioners in 1854, when they valued a large portion of the Worrell Estate. We valued the lands at 6s currency all round; and recommended the Government not to accept 12s for the best farms upon the sea-board. The report of the Commissioners will be found in the Journals of the House for 1854 or 1855. Last year Commissioners in conjunction with Mr Beers were appointed. In their returns they valued the lands at from 5s to 6s where roads were not opened, that is on Lot 61. Such was their valuation after they had inspected the roads on the estate.

Com. Gray—We are much obliged to you, Mr Thornton, for the information which you have afforded.

Coun. Palmer cross-examines Mr Thornton—As an agent, you made no reduction in the rents for the fishery reserves, did you? No; I was bound to give leases under the power of attorney which I had, not knowing where the reserves were. I have not made up my mind how far those reserves extend. When they are defined, if I am an executor for the property of the late Mr M'Donald I shall be prepared to make a reduction.

Hon. Mr Dingwell before the Court—I can, your Excellencies, corroborate the statements of Mr Thornton respecting the value of lands on the Worrell estate. When we went to examine that estate, we found the people in a very backward condition, and far behind hand with their rents. The land was rented at a high rate. I recommended the purchase of the estate even at the price the proprietor set upon it rather than lose the bargain. The people whom I represent before this Honourable Commission desired me to state how the lands were leased. Your Excellencies have heard about the French settlers who were driven from Fortune Bay. Mr Townsend was anxious to make as many farms there as he possibly could, for he only gave the chains front. Rent was exacted from them for compensation, a series of law suits ensued, and they lessed the land to which they were honestly entitled. In all these the fishery reserves were let with the other lands.

Com. Hitchie—Do you deem it necessary that the reserves be kept for the fishermen?

Mr Dingwell—Those persons who hold them should retain them as long as they are not required by fishermen. But I think it would be interfering with the rights of the fishermen to give them up altogether. In the meantime, the time may come, when the country is more thickly settled, that these reserves will be much more valuable for fishing purposes than at present. A great number of persons may then direct their attention to fishing.

Com. Hitchie—Supposing what you anticipate may occur, do you not think it would be better to let the fishermen make their own bargain with the owners of the soil for the piece of ground they wish to use for fishing purposes, just as is done in the other Provinces?

Mr Dingwell—I think not.

Com. Gray—Suppose a person has toiled on Abegweit for 30 years, and has got buildings, &c., on those reserves, could a man calling himself a fisherman come along and turn him out?

Mr Dingwell—He might get enough to cure his fish upon without doing that.

Com. Howe—The time which you anticipate will not arrive till long after the present generation has passed away. If the Government acted upon your recommendation, you would cut the inhabitants of Nova Scotia off from fishing stations to the shore,—would you recommend that that be done?

Mr Dingwell—No.

Com. Gray—Suppose three fishermen came along and fancy your garden, which of them ought to have it?

Mr Dingwell—That would be an unusual case, I think: but an arrangement could be made which would prevent one fisherman from interfering with another.

Court adjourned to meet at Charlottetown on the following Saturday.

(To be continued.)

FREELOLD FARM FOR SALE.

BRATTON COTTAGE, WITH 85 ACRES of excellent Land, and premises thereunto belonging, fronting on Bedeque Harbor, 14 miles from Summerside.—House and Premises situate on Linkletter Road, 1 mile from St Eleanor's Court House.

Terms—Cash down, £300 currency; credit, £600 currency. £200 down, the balance can remain on interest, at 6 per cent. per annum, satisfactory security being given, for a term of years.

Apply personally to the subscriber, at the residence of D. Green, Esq., near St. Eleanor's.

ALBERT CASWELL.

Dec 29, 1860. 4m

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

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Sept. 1, 1860.

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Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Flour, Leather, &c.

Import direct from Liverpool, New York and Boston.

Charlottetown, December 1, 1860. 1m

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SHEET IRON AND TIN-PLATE

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[Nearly opposite Dr. Johnson's Dispensary],

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M. S. Keeps always on hand an assortment in his line suited to the public want, of good material and workmanship. He will always attend promptly to orders, and warrant satisfaction. He respectfully solicits a share of public support. july7—1y

Coughs Colds, Hoarseness and Influenza, Irritation, Soreness, or any affection of the Throat CURED, the HACKING COUGH in Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Cough, Asthma, Catarrh, RELIEVED by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES.

A simple and elegant combination for COUGHS, &c.
Dr G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

"Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS."
Rev HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS."
Rev E. H. CHAPIN, New York.

"Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS."
Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga.
Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

"Two or three times I have been attacked by BRONCHITIS, so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But from a moderate use of the "Troches," I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience."
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Agent—T. DESBRISAY, Apothecaries' Hall, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. 4y Nov. 24, 1860.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

MRS. WINSLOW.

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening gums reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the ONLY AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA in CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—YES, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine. If timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE

W. R. WATSON, General Agent for the Island.

Aug. 11, 1860.

EUROPEAN & NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY,

From St. John to Shediac.

J. S. CARVELL, Agent.

Charlottetown P. E. I. September 1. 1860. 3m

FRUIT TREES.

FOR SALE AT BROOMBUSH, St PETERS'

Apple Trees, 2 and 3 years' grafts,		£6	1/ 9
Pear Trees, do		0	2 6
Siberian Crab, do		0	1 9
May Duke Cherry, do		0	2 6
Green Gage Plum, do		0	2 6
Lime and Chestnut, 4 to 6 feet,	2s to	0	2 6
Thorn, 4 years, per 100	2s to	0	2 6
Lombardy Poplar, 6 to 8 feet,		0	1 6

ROBERT CAIRNS.

Nov. 3, 1860. tf

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

ARE YOU SICK, FEEBLE, AND COMPLAINING? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely cured, by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4. 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

AS A FAMILY PHYSIC.

From Dr. E. W Carturight, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

HEADACHE, SICKHEADACHE, FOUL STOMACH

From Dr. Edward Boyd Baltimore.

Dear Bro. Ayer: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better then to say all that we treat with a purgative medicine, I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PRERLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion

BILIOUS DISORDERS—LIVER COMPLAINTS.

From Dr Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

SIR,—I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours

ALONZA BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentry, Diarrhœa, Relax. Worms.

From Dr J. G. Green of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for bilious dysentry and diarrhœa. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR AYER,—I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends.

Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR,—I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr J. P. Vaughan, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of costiveness. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe costiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills effect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev Dr Hawks, of the Methodist Episc. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga. Jan. 6, 1856

HONORED SIR,—I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855

DR AYER,—I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years.

VINCENT SLIDEL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skillful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

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Oct. 27, 1860.

"Multi Sociétate Tutiores."

ALLIANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

Capital 25,000,000 Stg.

THE SUBSCRIBER, AS THE AGENT of the above Company, still continues to take risks in the LIFE DEPARTMENT.

and will be happy to furnish Persons with TABLES OR PREMIUMS for Life Assurance in various forms. These Tables indicate that the Company insure life at very moderate rates, and the Subscriber would earnestly invite all persons having fixed incomes, rising or large families, being about to enter into business engagements, or how otherwise in making provision for the future, to call at his Office, obtain the necessary information, and effect an Insurance on their lives.

OFFICE HOURS are from 10 a.m. until 3 o'clock p.m.

The Subscriber can also be consulted at his Chambers upon the various branches of his profession.

CHARLES YOUNG.

Charlottetown, Oct. 27, 1860. 3m

CRAMP & PAIN KILLER.

THE WORLD IS ASTONISHED AT THE wonderful cures performed by the CRAMP and PAIN KILLER prepared by CURTIS and PERKINS. Its equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases; for the cure of Spinal Complaints, Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Chills and Fever, Burns, Sore Throat, and Gravel, it is decidedly the best remedy in the world. Evidence of the most wonderful cures ever performed by any medicine, are on circulars in the hands of Agents.

W. R. WATSON, General Wholesale Agent for the Island, and sold by Merchants everywhere

August 11.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THESE MEDICINES HAVE NOW BEEN before the public for a period of THIRTY YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the globe for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

IN MANY THOUSANDS,

of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were acquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ensuing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name.

Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries which boast of vegetable ingredients, the LIFE MEDICINES are purely and solely vegetable; and contain neither *Mercury*, nor *Antimony*, nor *Arsenic* nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

The first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities) constantly settling round them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind to produce habitual Costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden Diarrhœa with its imminent dangers. This fact is well-known to all regular anatomists who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudices of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder; and, by this means, the liver and lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs, before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; *Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill-Temper, Langour*, and *Melancholy*, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

DIARRHŒA and CHOLERA, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucous membrance.

FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The LIFE MEDICINES have been known to cure *Rheumatism* permanently in three weeks, and *Gout* in half that time, by removing local inflamation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of *Gravel*.

Also *Worms*, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

Asthma and *Consumption*, by relieving the air-vessels of the lungs from the mucous which even slight colds will occasion, and which, if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces these dreadful diseases.

Scurvy, Ulcers and *Inveterate Sores*, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood, and all the humors.

Scorbutic Eruptions and *Bad Complexions*, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of *Salt Rheum*, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin *Common Colds* and *Influenza* will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases.

PILES. As a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well-known to hundreds in this city, that the former proprietor of these valuable Medicines was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of THIRTY-FIVE YEARS, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the *Materia Medica*. He however at length tried the Medicine which is now offered to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

FEVER AND AGUE.

For this scourge of the western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent—TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS

General Debility, LOSS OF APPETITE, AND DISEASES OF FEMALES—these medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description.—KING'S EVIL and SCROFULA, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS of all kinds, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PAINTER'S COLIC, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of MERCURY, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. A single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

BE CAREFUL OF COUNTERFEITS.

Several have lately been discovered, and their nefarious authors arrested, both in the city of New York and abroad. Buy of no one who is not an AUTHORIZED AGENT.

Prepared by Dr W. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, N. Y.

SOLD BY

T. DES BRISASAY, Charlottetown, General Agent; and by

James Pidgeon, New London	John Beer, Bedeque
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R. S. Holman, Summerside	Wm. Brow, Cape Traverse

July 7. 1y

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

HEADACHES, BILE, LOSS OF APPETITE, AND LOWNESS OF SPIRITS.

These Pills require no interruption of business or pleasure, they act mildly on the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and promote a healthy action of the liver, whereby they purify the blood, cleanse the skin, brace the nerves, and invigorate the whole system. They effect a truly wonderful change in debilitated constitution, as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove bile, giddiness, headache, and palpitation of the heart.

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.

In cases of debility, languor, and nervousness generated by excess of any kind, whether mental or physical, the effect of these Pills is in the highest degree bracing, renovating, and restorative. They drive from the system the morbid cause of disease; re-establish, the digestion, regulate all the secretions, brace the nervous system, raise the patient's spirits, and bring back the frame to its pristine health and vigor. They increase the appetite, while they secure perfect digestion to all ordinary food, and release the invalid from restraint in diet.

A WORD TO FEMALES.

There are two periods, especially in Women's life, which require for safe passage, judgment and attention. Irregularity is apt at these critical times to take place, and to lay the foundation of future disease. These Pills, safe in action, and effective in result, should be taken at certain periods, and the issue will be marvellous both to the young and middle aged. They prevent nervousness, hysterics, dropsy, and a host of similar serious disorders, expelling all impurities from the system, therefore none should never be without them.

COUGHS, COLDS, AND ASTHMAS.

No medicine will cure colds so quickly as these Pills, when of long duration or settled on the chest, or even though it be assumed the first stage of asthma, they may be relied on as a certain and never failing cure, particularly if the Ointment be well rubbed into the chest and throat night and morning. If this catch the eye of any asthmatical person so bad as even not able to lie down in bed, let him well use these two preparations for only a week and the result will be marvellous.

BLOOD TO THE HEAD.—DISEASES OF THE HEART.

More persons die suddenly from diseases of the heart than the unlearned suppose: in such complaints, the bowels should always be kept well open, as also where there is a tendency of blood to the head. These celebrated Pills purify the blood in an extraordinary manner, and should be taken in copious doses when such symptom occur, taking care not to overload the stomach, by this means all danger is quickly averted.

CHILDREN'S COMPLAINTS.

It is not generally known, but such is the fact, that children require medicine oftener than their parents. Threefourths of the children die before they attain the age of eight years. Let mothers then be wise and give to their Children small doses of these invaluable Pills once or twice every week, in such quantity as may act gently upon the system twice in the twenty four hours. For infants a Pill may be crushed and given as a powder in a little water. The gross humours that are constantly floating about in the blood of children, the forerunners of so many complaints, will thus be expelled, and the lives of thousands saved and preserved to their parents.

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

Ague	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
Constipation of the Bowels	Jaundice	Ulcers
	Liver complaints	Venereal Affections
Consumption	Lumbago	Worms of all kinds
Debility	Piles	Weakness from whatever cause
Dropsy	Retention of urine	
Dysentery	Scrofula or King's	&c., &c., &c.
Erysipelas		

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

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

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

Above we present you with a perfect likeness of Tezuno, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The Inventor and Manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is not once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fleet; cleansing and remodelling the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	*Debility,*	*Inward Weakness,*
Coughs,	*Fever and Ague,*	*Liver Complaints,*
Colds,	*Female Complaints,*	*Lassitude of Spirits,*
Chest Diseases,	*Headaches,*	*Piles,*
Costiveness,	*Indigestion,*	*Stone and Gravel,*
Dyspepsia,	*Influenza,*	*Secondary Symptoms,*
Diarrhœa,	*Inflammation,*	*&c.,*
Dropsy,		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color