The Protestant

AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

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

Vol. 3. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, September 14, 1861. No. 11

The Protestant,

AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS,

Is issued every Saturday from Haszard's Printing Office, South Side Queen Square,

BY

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TERMS:

Twelve Shillings if paid within the First quarter after being taken, or from the date of the last payment; Thirteen Shillings, if paid within the Second quarter; Fourteen Shillings, if paid within the Third quarter; after which, Fifteen Shillings will be charged.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. [To prevent disappointment, all advertisements should be sent to the Office before 3 o'clock on Friday.]

Bring Back my Flowers.

"Bring back my flowers!" said a rosy child,
As she played by the streamlet's side,
And cast down wreaths of the flowrets wild
On the ever-hurrying tide,
But the stream flowed on, and her treasures bore
To the far-off sparkling sea,
To return to the place of their birth no more,
Though she cried "Come back to me,
Ye fairest gems of those forest bowers;
Oh, stream! bright stream! bring back my flowers."

"Bring back my flowers!" said a noble youth
As he mournfully stood alone,
And coldly thought on the broken truth
Of a heart that was once his own—
Of a light that shone on his life's young day,
As brilliant as man o'er knew—
Of a love that his reason had led astray,
And to him was no longer true,
"Return," he cried, "life's brightest hours—
Oh, stream of Time! bring back my flowers."

"Bring back my flowers!" a mother sighed,
O'er the grave where her infant slept;
And where in her stubbornness and pride,
She her tearful vigils kept.
"Oh why does the cruel hand of Death
Seek victims so fair as she?
"Oh why are the loved ones of others left,
While mine is thus snatched from me?
Who gave to thee, Death, such cruel powers?
Oh, gravel dark grave! bring back my flowers."

"Bring back my Flowers!" said a gray-haired man,
For the friends of his youth were fled;
And those he had loved and cherished most
Were slumbering with the dead.
But a faith in his God still cheered him on,
Though the present was dark and drear;
For he knew that in Heaven he'd meet again
The friends upon earth so dear.
"Come Death!" he cried, "for in Eden's bowers
Our God will restore our long lost flowers."

Revival Intelligence.

In the midst of the agitations of the present time, we are glad to record such items as the following:—

"In Ireland, revivals are returning with all the power of 1859. Open air meetings are again resorted to as a means of grace. In many places in Scotland the Spirit of God is descending like a mighty rushing wind. In London, the decaying graces of the churches are revived, and sinners are pressing into the kingdom of Christ. In the town of Belfast, the revival shower of blessing appears to have fallen again upon the congregations, as we learn from the *Banner*. On one Sabbath night a young girl was stricken, and after some time, with others, found peace. On Monday night, two individuals were earnestly seeking mercy. One of them obtained salvation by a believing view of John vi. 37. She said, that she saw that she had come to Christ by faith—that she could not come unless she were given to him by the Father—and that she felt he did not cast her out; she then burst forth in a loud voice, and glorified God for the mercy she had obtained, and attracted the attention of the congregation, who were deeply impressed by what they saw and heard, and who acknowledged that it was a renewal of the scenes of 1859. On Tuesday night there was a fresh display of anxiety on the subject of salvation, and some individuals got that blessing that maketh rich, and that addeth no sorrow. Among them was a man whose wife had been converted some evenings previously, and who, when he felt the burden of sin removed, blessed the Lord that he ever came to the prayer-meeting.

"The English *Missionary Magazine* for July contains a letter from the Rev. George Gill, formerly missionary at Barotonga, giving the substance of letters which he has received from the South Sea Islands. He says:—'Our work here in Mangia is going on very well. True, indeed, we have not all sunshine nor is it all shade. Our grounds for encouragement are very great indeed. A few days hence I hope to admit twenty-four to the church at Ivirua, and Onerua. At Barotonga a great revival has taken place; upwards of eight hundred individuals have joined the classes.'

"In confirmation of this statement, a native teacher of Barotonga writes:—'This is a season of great joy in Barotonga. Multitudes of men and women, and young persons, have been led to abandon their former evil practices, and their back-sliding, and have, with all their heart, believed upon Christ, and have been admitted into the fellowship of the Church. It was in the month of August that this thing grew and gave us such joy. I have not time to tell you more; the ship is going away soon, but I write to tell you that it is well with us, and the Church of God here. In Ngatangiia, 200; in Avarua, 220; and in Arorangi more than 90, are now seeking for peace and life."

Pray Without Ceasing.

The Christian's heart at all times gathers strength, just in proportion as it asks for it, hour by hour. Those who make the greatest advances in holiness, are those who live nearest to God in prayer. Especially in such times of trial as the present, will the soul find comfort by often lifting itself if only for a moment, above the cares of earth, and breathing a brief, ejaculatory prayer for help to that "elder brother," whose ear is ever open to the story of our needs, and whose almighty arm can help us, whatever our necessities. Such uplifings of the soul never hinder the working hands a moment.

"He makes no step who heavenward speeds," wrote the sweet German singer. A blending of heavenly thoughts with our daily labour, will sweeten every duty; will nerve the tired arm, and quicken the lagging steps as no earthly stimulus could. The heaviest tasks become feather-light when "the bird in one's bosom is always sweetly singing." If we can only keep our hearts from desponding, it is no matter what trials or troubles press around us. "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee." "They that trust in the Lord shall be as Mount Zion."

A company of ministers were once assembled to study the Scriptures, and among other difficult texts, the one "Pray without ceasing," was discussed. It was resolved that one of their number should write an essay on it, to be read at the next monthly meeting. A pious female servant present, could not help expressing her surprise that a whole month should be needed to explain so clear a text.

"Well, Mary," said an aged minister, "let us hear what you think of the verse, Can you pray all the time?"

"O yes, sir," she replied.

"What! when you have so much work to do?"

"Why, sir, the more I have to do the more I can pray."

Being pressed to explain herself more fully, she modestly went on to state how her various kinds of work furnished her thoughts for prayer. When she swept the house, she prayed that her heart might be cleansed from sin; when she made the fire, she prayed that God's work might be kindled anew in her heart; while she was busy with the children, she prayed that they and she might be the true children of God; and so in her humble way, her life became one living prayer.

The learned ministers were constrained to render thanks to God, who had "hid these things from the wise and prudent, and revealed it unto babes." The essay was not written after this living commentary. Let no one say he has no time for secret prayer.—*Am. paper.*

The Reclaimed Drunkard.

A few weeks ago, on paying a hurried visit to a densely-populated manufacturing parish, where the best years of my life have been spent in the service of the gospel, I was called upon, the day after my arrival at the parsonage, by a Christian friend, formerly a fellow-labourer with me under the banner of the Church Pastoral-Aid Society. He knew I should be anxious to hear of old teachers and old scholars, of the state of religion in the parish, and of those whom I had been brought into more prominent connection with, either for their piety or their ungodliness.

Nothing has in it more of tender interest than news of a former scene of labour to an old pastor. Some I found had gone home to their rest in heaven since my departure; some, "having loved this present world," had turned aside from the holy commandment; some—many, were beautifully fulfilling their early promise of devotion for God, showing that those buds of promise sprung from something deeper than the sweet attachment between the dutiful Sunday-scholar and the affectionate pastor.

Turning from these cases, I asked eagerly as the thought struck me, "Is poor R——living yet?" This man had been known to me for years chiefly through his interesting children, who were Sunday-scholars in my school, and the eldest of whom, with heart-broken mother, sometimes stole of an evening to my house to open their grief to me and my dear wife, and to receive such comfort as kindness and pity could offer.

R—— was a confirmed drunkard! one of the most hopeless class! a systematic drunkard at middle life. For many years he had been intoxicated every night, and yet such was the hardihood of his constitution, that he had during the whole of those years scarcely lost a single day's work! His conduct at home on his return late at night—generally in the early morning—and on Sunday, was often violent and ferocious in the extreme, without reason or limits. A little before my leaving the place he had received a small legacy left by a relation, and I naturally concluded that, as his means of self-destruction were augmented, he would speedily kill himself with strong drink, and go to swell the thousands of English fathers who every year lie down at mid-life in a drunkard's grave. And so it was natural that when I remember the man, I should ask eagerly, "Is poor R——dead yet?"

"Why, he is one of our Sunday-school teachers," was his answer, as eagerly spoken as my question. "I saw him on Sunday," he continued, "he had heard you were coming here, and he commissioned me with a message for you. "A Sunday-school teacher!" I exclaimed, "What, R——, the drunkard! never! and what is his message to me?—for at work by day, and drunk by night, I never saw his face, much as we were interested in him and his wife and children."

"His message is, that although he never could be got to come and hear you while you were here, yet that the words which his children sometimes brought away from the Sunday afternoon address, and repeated and talked about at home, sunk into his mind, and he will have to thank you to all eternity! He is converted to God, I trust," continued my friend, "and by the ministry at your old church too." "How was it," I asked in wonder and amazement, "that he never would come to church in my time here?" "Why, he was ashamed, he had received so many messages, and knew you knew all about him, and so, though his mind was at work, he could not overcome his pride and shame; as soon as ever you had gone, he came, the Word of God fastened on him, and now, whenever the hinge of the church-door turns, R—— goes in, and he has been one of our most regular Sunday-school teachers for some time past."

Is not poor R—— a brand plucked from the burning? What an encouragement to Sunday-school teachers—the children take earnest teaching home with them! Remember that, teacher! What an encouragement to Sunday-school preachers! What a call for Sunday-school addresses, earnest, short, graphic, with sentences that will hang together, and carry home in little minds; but these are only just instruments, the agent is mightier! R—— was the last man in England to be converted, I should have thought. God reigneth! "God who commanded the light to shine out of darkness hath shined in our hearts." This is the agent. Conversion to God given! "When a strong man armed keepeth his palace, his goods are in peace, but when a stronger than he cometh," the weaker falls, he is disarmed and spoiled. But how small and unlikely the instruments God uses! Pitchers to make great Jericho's strong walls fall down flat! How great things God can do by little things! little girls carrying home and retailing in the hearing of a drunken father the words they have heard at school on the Sunday afternoon?

Dear fellow-labourers! work while you can! When your hand tires of sowing, or your heart is wearied and bowed within you—when sorrow comes and you can hardly sow for weeping about your own grief, still sow! Think that the sun quickly climbs and quickly descends the sky; when he sinks in the west you shall come again bringing your sheaves. There will be a glorious harvest for Sunday-school teachers when the Master shall go out into the farm, and say for the last time, Now, "put in the sickle, for the harvest is ripe!"—*Churchman's Magazine.*

Gentleness and Meekness.

Gentleness is delicacy of action. It is a way of ease and tenderness in one's movements. It is the opposite of all that is rough, or hard, or coarse. It is a way of acting that does not irritate. It has nothing rude in it. It is not apt to provoke. It is not heedless or abrupt. It is nicety, thoughtfulness, kindness in acting. The gentle temper is the one that makes all its movements in fitness, easily, delicately.

Meekness is the same temper in reception. It is the quality that admits of being acted upon appropriately, delicately. So it becomes the companying complimentary grace of gentleness. One is active, the other passive. Gentleness is meekness in exertion; meekness in its rest. The gentle spirit does nothing roughly, the meek spirit receives nothing roughly so Gentleness fits its hand to that which is to be touched; meekness fits itself to the hand that touches it. Gentleness is the smoothly running water; meekness is the green meadow that opens to let it flow. One does not irritate; the other is not irritated. One is not harsh in going; the other is not refractory in resisting. Gentleness gives but a soft blow, even at that which is rough! meekness takes the rough blow softly into itself. The dewdrop gathers greatly in its falling upon a rock; the still water closes meekly over the stone that drops upon it. Gentleness kisses the cheek of her enemy; meekness turns her own to his second stroke. Gentleness is tender to do; meekness is quiet to bear. Gentleness goes out softly to act; meekness retires silently to endure. Gentleness is like the morning in its coming, that wakes the earth lightly to its life with its sweetly shedding rays through the hours of dawn; meekness is the evening twilight, that steals away to hide her shadows in the lap of night.

They are beautiful alone, each by itself; but more beautiful together; when they are joined in perfect harmony, they make life's "evening and morning" one day.—*Christian Mirror.*

The Church of England in the Colonies.

While we are rejoicing over the abolition of State grants to Episcopal Churches, and the adoption of the Voluntary principle, in the Colonies we discover no little danger of the Church and State principle being re-introduced in a new and most insidious shape. In several of the Australian Colonies, and notably in South Australia, where the celebrated proposal for Church Union arose upon Mr Binney's visit a couple of years ago, all idea of subsidizing different sects with public money has been scouted from the very outset. Very recently, however, a letter has been received by the Governor of the colony from the Duke of Newcastle, suggesting the expediency of an Act of Parliament being passed to enable the Church of England in that colony to avail itself of the courts of law for the purpose of enforcing Church discipline.

The hint upon which the Duke has acted, appears to have come from the Bishop of Adelaide, who, in a letter to the Duke, had intimated that the "Anti-State Church principle on which the colony was founded, prevents the Church from obtaining a local statute giving effect to the acts of a Synod, or the sentences of the Bishop;" but that the Duke should for a moment have encouraged the idea of incorporating the Church of England in Australia, and placing the civil power at its disposal, amazes us. The Duke probably intends that all denominations should share in the supposed benefit of civil court service; but we should imagine every other sect except the Church of England would reject the proffered boon with scorn, and it is by no means certain that the Diocesan Synod would lend their sanction to the scheme. They have for the present referred the matter to a committee. What, indeed, it is the Church wants we do not well understand; when the rules and bye-laws, for which the Bishop desires the force of law, are distinctly explained, the impropriety of his proposal will no doubt be abundantly apparent They and the Free Churchmen who are now battling in the Scotch courts, are at the antipodes on the question of civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction; the *via tuta* here as elsewhere is the *via media*. The civil courts have ample power to give effect to Church sentences in their civil incidence here (unless, indeed, the Free Church should make good its present claims, and effect an alteration of the law of contract) and in the colonies too; to convert them into ecclesiastical courts is to unite Church and State again in a fashion even more objectionable than the pecuniary style which now prevails in England. We have very little fear, however, that the new alliance will ever be completed in South Australia. The Voluntaries are numerous and strong enough to forbid the banns.—*Patriot.*

A Saturday Evening prayer-meeting.

Several years ago, in a retired village in New England, there gathered in a small cottage, one Saturday evening, *four* of the professed followers of Jesus for prayer. In that little community there were few bearing the Christian name, and youth were growing up careless of the welfare of the soul. In but two or three houses in the village was prayer offered, and those who felt the need of prayer were pained at the moral desolation which reigned around them.

They came together in a small room to inquire of the Lord what he would have them do. Peculiar trials beset their path, and the burden of their hearts was that duty might be made plain, and that the work of God might be revived. The season was one never to be forgotten, and at the close of the evening they decided to meet again the next Saturday evening, which they did, and then resolved to continue these little gatherings; and what has been the result? Their number gradually increased, they went from house to house as doors were opened for them, and soon souls began to be solemn, and inquiry was heard, "What shall I do to be saved?"

God appeared in mercy. Heads of families were brought to Christ, and altars erected in several homes, where morning and evening incense has continued to burn without interruption. Youth also were led to ask the way to Zion, and many are consistently walking in the narrow way.

Years have rolled by; but the Saturday evening meeting is never forgotten. It is attended with deep interest, no longer in that little retired room, but the doors of a commodious hall are weekly opened for the assembling of Christians to pray for the peace of Jerusalem.

Of the four brethren who first met to pray Saturday evening, one has gone where prayer is exchanged for praise, his six children have risen up to call him blessed, and one numbered among the disciples of Jesus. That little village has become greatly enlarged. Most of the heads of the families are in the church, and an interesting circle of youth have "chosen that good part which shall not be taken away." As the fathers are removed from the earth, a band of noble young men are ready to occupy their places. A high tone of moral influence now pervades that neat village, which so far as instrumentalities are concerned, may be traced, in a good degree, to the influence of the Saturday evening prayer-meeting.—*Am. Messenger.*

The Worship of General Nicholson.

The *Friend of India* gives a particular account of the oft-repeated story of the worship of General Nicholson, who died at the siege of Delhi, and of the effects of this on some of the converts to Christianity:—

The fact has not yet been forgotten, first made public in Mr Raikes' *Notes on the Revolt*, that a brotherhood of faquecrs at Hurripore abandoned all forms of Asiatic monachisms, and devoted themselves to the worship of Nicholson as a god. It was only in such a way that their blinded minds, struggling with a great idea, could body forth the mingled love and reverence which they felt for the man who had inspired them with terror when he fought on the bloody field of Chillianwallah, and who had since gone in and out among them as a father, a protector, a judge. The subsequent history of the sect is not generally known, and is full of interest. Nicholson left the district in 1850 for England, and then the sect was founded. They looked to him, as the Sikhs to Nanuk, as their gooroo, and called themselves by his name, Nikkul Seynees. They wore saffron-colored garments, and round black hats, as their distinguishing garb. Their worship consisted in singing a kind of dirge, every verse of which echoed the refrain "Gooroo Nikkul Seyn." They were a quiet, inoffensive people, and lived in the enjoyment of their faith till 1856. Then their gooroo arrived in person, on his way to Cashmere, and great were the rejoicings of his disciples. They hastened to offer him homage, and when they persisted he ordered some of them to be flogged. This only increased their reverence. They insisted that they deserved the flogging; that they, having led unholy lives, naturally incurred the wrath of their god. The result was, that they practised increased austerities, and manifested more devoted zeal. When Nicholson fell gloriously before Delhi, and the news reached his devotees, the effect was remarkable. Their leader declared he could not remain in a world where there was no Nikkul Seyn, and, going to his hut, destroyed himself, cutting his throat from ear to ear. Another followed his example. A third said he would go to Nicholson's God, started off to Peshawur, waited on the missionaries, was received as an inquirer, and in course of time was baptised. He may now be seen engaged as a teacher in the mission school. Another imitated his example, and is now under Christian instruction.

Choosing a Minister.

When a congregation or parish becomes vacant, it is the dictate of the highest wisdom to select an incumbent at the earliest day practicable. In all vacancies, time is the fruitful fomenter of difference, discord, dissension, anarchy. A people without a stated preacher will wander away to hear various speakers, which is a fruitful source of differences of opinion; and different members of the same congregation, hearing the same preacher at different times, will disagree in their estimates of the same man, as no one is equally able on all occasions.

In making a choice, each one should cultivate a determination to abide by the will of the majority; and when a man is once fully elected, stand by and sustain him, as if such choice were his own.

A compromising spirit should be sedulously cherished by egery lover of "peace and concord." There should be an humble mistrust of one's wisdom, and a becoming deference to that of others. Each one should tremble in view of taking the responsibility of a choice on himself, and say, "Not as I will, but as ye; thus generously sacrificing his own preferences to those of others. A minister, selected with such feelings and sentiments, could scarcely fail to be a blessing to any community, the end being that all will come home as the day of life wanes, "bringing their sheaves with them."—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

A Thought for Hard Times.

How many hearts to-day beat anxiously as they think of the future. "What shall we eat, and wherewithal shall we be clothed?" are thoughts that disturb the peace of thousands. Let this thought cheer you; "Your heavenly Father knoweth ye have need of all these things." Not a single little need, but he knows it. The Psalmist could say in old age, "I have never seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread." Most wonderfully has God come to the help of his children in times of distress ever since the world began. Thousands of recorded instances teach us his watchful care, and there are tens of thousands more the world never hears of.

The early Greenland missionaries seemed constantly supplied from the Lord's table. They were once in great straits for food, having nothing left but a few old tallow candles. In this extremity God put into the heart of a stranger native to travel one hundred and twenty miles to sell them some seals and oatmeal, a delicacy indeed compared with their former fare. At another time a party was returning from an unsuccessful search for food, when contrary winds drove their boat on a desert island. Here they shot a large bird, which afforded them food, and quills for writing. After another similar excursion, as they came home disheartened, a native brought them word that a Dutch ship had letters for them. On sending to the vessel, they found a large cask of provisions from a kind friend in Amsterdam, with a promise to send more if needed. We who have never been in such extremities cannot realize their joy and gratitude.

They had established a new station at Lichtenfels, but were likely to perish for want of shelter, as no building materials could be obtained. But now God chartered even the waves to do his bidding. Some large timbers suitable for beams drifted to the spot, and the house was built. For twenty-nine years were the founders of the mission thus preserved in all their perils and sufferings. Hundreds of poor heathen were led by them to embrace Christ, and many had died rejoicing in his love.

Do not despond, Christian, though the future for yourself and little ones looks dark. He who rules the world is "the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever." He can bring relief from sources whence you least expect it. Commit all to him, doing well whatever duty comes to your hand, and "He shall deliver thee in six troubles, yea, in seven there shall no evil touch thee."

The Prince of Wales at Maynooth.

Considerable discussion has been elicited in England on account of a visit paid by the Prince of Wales to the Catholic college of Maynooth, Ireland, on Sunday the 28th July. It appears that, after attending Divine service at the parish church of Maynooth, in company with the Earl of Leinster, whose guest he was, the Prince paid a visit to Maynooth College. He was received by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, whom the Prince recognised as having met at the Irish College at Rome; and was conducted by Dr Cullen through every part of the establishment, with the arrangements of which he expressed himself pleased. This kind of Sunday work has given great offence to the Protestant portion of the community, both in England and Ireland, and the Prince's conduct is denounced with great severity by many of the Protestant journals. We do not wonder it should. We think the Prince might have devoted the Sabbath to better purpose than in gratifying his idle curiosity by an inspection of Maynooth College on that day, if curiosity was his object. He might have waited till Monday at all events. But not only has the visit given dissatisfaction to the Protestants of Britain because made on Sunday, but it has created strong feeling, because made at all. The Royal family hold the Crown of Britain because of their attachment to Protestantism, which the Sovereign must swear to uphold before the sceptre can be committed into his or her hands, and it is thought the Prince should by this time have known "something of the protestant people whom he is to govern; that he should not, even through policy, have repeated that subserviency to Romanism in Ireland," which was a ground of offence to all denominations of Protestants in Canada. Maynooth, as is well known, is not particularly characterised for its loyalty, even through receiving an annual grant from Parliament towards its support; and its students for a length of time omitted to take the oath of allegiance to the Crown. In short this Sunday visit is generally regarded by the Protestant people of the kingdom, as indicating a subserviency to Papal authority quite out of place in the heir-apparent of the British throne.—*Sarnia (C. W.) Observer.*

Treasury.

Which will you be?

"He that is unjust, let him be unjust still; and he that is filthy, let him be filthy still; and he that is righteous, let him be righteous still; and he that is holy, let him be holy still."

There is something very solemn even in the form of this expression; the word "still," at the end of each clause, repeated four times in the verse. That word seems to sound as the death-knell to the hope of the ungodly. Those who die unjust and filthy, will rise unjust and filthy still. There is no repentance in the grave, whither we are going. There is nothing in the mere act of dissolution which can change the essential character of the soul. There is nothing in the society of lost spirits in the other world which can purify an evil heart. There is none but God who can change the heart, forgive sins, and cleanse and purify the soul; and God himself offers to do it only in one way—though the merits of Christ and the gracious operations of his Holy Spirit. But he makes no promise to do it for any, after this life, in any way whatever; on the contrary he plainly declares that as you shall die so you will rise; as the tree falls, so it must lie. A sentence, is to be put, so to speak, upon every man as he leaves the world. If he leave it unjust and filthy, judgment is sealed upon such a character with all its accompanying punishment, never to be removed throughout eternity. The thought is absolutely overwhelming.

It is easy to form sinful habits; to shake them off at last may prove utterly impossible. It is easy for you to laugh at purity, temperance, virtue, holiness, and piety, but know that, unless you use aright the space now given you for repentance, you shall gnash the teeth in bitter agony, wailing, and remorse. "Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." God is a God of justice; and, if you serve sin, justice must see that you are paid your wages, and "the wages of sin is death." If you choose to be unjust and filthy now, when you have all the motives of the gospel, motives bedewed with the tears, and steeped in the blood, and bathed in the dying agonies of Christ—if, with those feelings in your heart, you yet choose to be unjust and filthy, it will be perfect justice on the part of God, having warned you so long before, to say to you in that day, "He that is unjust, let him be unjust still; he that is filthy, let him be filthy still."

O! this surely gives us an awful idea of hell! the character unchanged, man still unjust, with the desire of sin remaining; the poor, paltry pleasure gone, the enjoyment past, the punishment abiding, the mutual encouragement ceased, mutual reproaches continuing; and all this for eternity! God preserve us from that awful state!—*Hambleton.*

A Good Suggestion.

A religious paper gives this timely counsel: "Read the Bible before you look into the morning papers. The soul can't live on sensation dispatches; the bread of heaven is better for its health than telegrams. Of political talk and of crises you will have enough anywhere, and to surfeit. Seek the company of those who fear the Lord and think upon his name. Make the most of every religious conversation. Lose no opportunity of assembling with those whose conversation is in heaven. You need it just now. Use the means of grace diligently, or you will be swept away by the current that is bearing all things upon its bosom. Keep yourself in the love of God. Commune with your own heart in these noisy times. A great saint has said that he found the second Psalm an excellent meditation for a crisis."

Bereavements.

When death breaks in amongst our children, there is made a great gulf, and we, poor parents! can only look, and feel, and weep. The place well known amongst the rest is empty; the place at the table is empty; their place in your prayers is empty; and the face which met you at the door, with all its little news, meets you no more. Bitterness gathers on my heart, and I must stop.

Your little David was lovely and singularly beloved. Be thankful that you had such a child. Be thankful that you had him so long. Be thankful that the Lord did not consult you how long the loan should be continued. His precious gifts might receive damage in our fond and foolish hands; for this cause, the Father of mercies in great tenderness, takes them and hides them from us, but at the same time lays them up, to be brought, forth, and restored as a new source of great joy, at the meeting of the spirit of just men made perfect. "I will go to him," said the man, and the mourner, after God's own heart.

There is something exceedingly mysterious in the early death of the finest children. Nevertheless, we may not charge God foolishly. You know well, how, sometimes, you would take the little object of its fond regard, out of the head and eager grasp of your dear little child, not in stern severity, but to allure its greater willingness to come to yourself. God dealeth with us as with children; he snatches from us, it may be in the bud, the finest specimens of our nature, to which the fondness and the hope of our hearts cling, not because he would cast us off, but that he may the more effectually win our thoughts and our heart to himself here, and the more easily reconciles us hereafter to be likewise ever with the Lord.

THE

Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1861.

Disloyalty of Romish Priests.

In No. 4 of the series of articles headed "Notes from the the Provinces" published in the *Scottish American Journal*, the writer, after showing that the French Government by a system of bounties to encourage fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are training up a body of about 30,000 seamen for their navy, and thus and by fortifying St. Pierre contrary to treaty, paving the way for an attempt to regain some of their lost possessions in America, gives the following important but not very astounding information—considering who the parties are to whom he refers—which we think ought to open the eyes of loyal Protestants in these Colonies to the danger of allowing Priests to obtain any control directly or indirectly in the management of our governmental affairs:—

"The French Government has long been aware of the parties with whom it might freely communicate on the objects which it has at heart in these Provinces. Its sedulous attention to the Catholic priesthood cannot in any other way be explained. It is not without a purpose, for instance, that a frigate is placed at the disposal of Bishop Mullock, and a gift from the Emperor sent out to that prelate by the hands of the Marquis de Montaignac, whose diplomatic ability suggests to all who come in contact with him that it is not merely as a naval commander that he is employed and surrounded by other men no less available in the working-out of the policy. I have suggested one of these. The Comte-a-de-Gobineau, has just issued from the Paris press a volume on Newfoundland and Cape Breton, the contents of which will doubtless be in accordance with these views. They had found an earlier advocate in M. Rameau, whose work on the development of the French race in Canada and Acadia, published the year before last, starting from the assumption of the necessity of colonies to France as an outlet for her population, shows that the best and most available field is to be found in these Provinces, where according to statistics that are adduced, the race is proved to be increasing in numbers in place of falling off, as had formerly been supposed. The author visited the Provinces again last summer, and appeared to have no hesitation in communicating his views and applying for information to the priests wherever he went. At Quebec, for the first time since the conquest, a consul-general was appointed about two years ago—Baron Bolleau—who was visited this summer by the admiral on the Newfoundland station, leaving his vessel, the Pomone, among the French people at Gaspe. Nor are more unequivocal proofs wanting of the existence of French *ideas*, if we cannot call them designs, regarding the eventual recovery of the Provinces from British rule. On this point, my authority is a priest who some years ago, when settled among a French population, had inquiries addressed to him regarding the number and condition of the people, the nature of their pursuits, *their feelings towards old France, &c.* From the documents exhibited last year by M. Rameau, it appears that France has all along been indebted for most of its information relative to the British Provinces, to the friendship of the priesthood, which it still takes every pains to cultivate and retain.

These things may perhaps be considered immaterial if taken separately, but their cumulate bearing amounts to this: that French influence in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the adjoining British possession has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished. In Lower Canada there is a very considerable amount of local feeling, concurring with this policy of the European Government; and it was only in the last session of the legislature that one of the French members had the impudence, in connection with a matter in which a reference to the Queen was suggested, to threaten an appeal to the Emperor. Mons. Barthe, who wrote a work a few years ago, advocating the reconquest of Canada by France, has probably not many open followers; but there can be no doubt he has a large number of silent sympathisers. In the other Provinces the language and primitive habits are the only traces of French origin that survive; but that is only because of the want of intelligence among the people, who, while they have lost their connection with the European nationality, have not abandoned any of the simple peculiarities of the eighteenth century which were introduced by their ancestors."

Deliverance on the subject of Union

Of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, in connexion with the Church of Scotland.

At Saint Paul's Church, Fredericton, the 6th day of August 1861.

The which day the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, being met and constituted.

Inter alia, the Clerk read a letter from the Rev. William Elder, Convener of a Committee on Union appointed by the Synod, known as the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, requesting the earnest consideration of this Synod to certain papers forwarded along with the said letter, and which were also read.

At the same time was read a letter from a Committee on Union, appointed by the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces, which was also accompanied by Copy of Minutes—1st. Of the last Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia; 2d. Of the last session of the Synod of the Free Church of Nova Scotia; and 3d, Of the first session of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of British North America.

Read also from the said Minutes the basis of Union entered into by the Church in Victoria, by the two Presbyterian bodies in Nova Scotia now named, and also by certain bodies in Canada.

Whereupon the several members of Synod were called upon to express their opinions on the subject, beginning with the youngest. This, accordingly, was done by the members, all expressing their earnest desire for union with their Presbyterian brethren, but stating their conviction that the time had not yet arrived when such a union could be formed, with any prospect of its being satisfactory or permanent.

Dr Donald remarked that it was a serious subject in which the Synod had been engaged, and that it had been discussed in a very solemn and earnest manner; that the minds of all appeared to be seriously impressed, and he, therefore, thought it was a fit occasion to call upon the Moderator to engage in prayer for greater unity in the visible Church of Christ, and, more especially, among those branches of it which have so much in common.

The Moderator then offered up a very earnest and impressive prayer, chiefly for the objects specified.

Thereafter, it was moved that the Clerk be instructed to acknowledge the receipt of the communications from the Synods of the Church known as the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick—that from the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces on the subject of union; and to intimate, at the same time, that the subject had been carefully, and at great length considered by all the members of this Synod; that all most earnestly desired to manifest and cultivate the most friendly and christian intercourse with the Synods of the other Presbyterian Churches, in furtherance of the great object contemplated in the communications received, until an opportunity for a satisfactory and permanent union should, in the good providence of God, be presented.

Extracted from the Minutes of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick in connexion with the Church of Scotland, by.

JOHN M. BROOKE, D. D., Synod Clerk.

Letter from Rev. Dr BROOKE, accompanying the foregoing extract:—

My Dear Sir—I send you extract of our Minutes on the subject of Union. The question received our most earnest and prayerful consideration. We are all agreed that union is exceedingly desirable, but, as yet, we do not see our way clearly to a satisfactory accomplishment of the object. There are grave questions, both ecclesiastical and civil, that must be settled before a union can take place. In the present state of matters, I am persuaded that a union could neither be satisfactory nor permanent; and so long as a large number of our people continue to think as they now do, I should fear that, were a union attempted, it would just lead to another secession, if not in your connexion, at least in ours.

I see no reason, however, why we should stand apart, and in a hostile attitude to each other, as has too long been done. Let us cherish friendly relations with one another, so that ministers and people being frequently brought into contact, all may be prepared for such a union as we long to see consummated. In what I have said I am not to be understood as speaking officially, but I believe I express the views of every member of our Synod, and of the great majority of our people; and I have no objection to your using this note in any way you please.

I will send you a copy of the printed Minutes in a few days.

I am my dear Sir,
Very faithfully yours,
JOHN M. BROOKE.

Manse, Fredericton, 31st August, 1861.
Rev. William Elder.

A Quarterly Meeting, in connection with the Baptist body, will be held at the North River Meeting House, commencing on Friday evening, the 20th inst., at seven o'clock.

The Bible Christian Preachers' and Quarterly Meetings, for Charlottetown Circuit, will take place at Winsloe Road Chapel, on Monday next, the 16th inst., the former commencing at half-past 10 a.m., and the latter at 2 p.m. The usual services in the evening.

On Monday the Lord Bishop arrived in town, after a long and laborious tour along the rugged Eastern shore, throughout which he has been everywhere welcomed by the hardy and industrious people who are settled on our coast, as far as Sydney, and returning by Pictou, and we hope that in every little town and hamlet he has left a blessing behind him. We have an answer for this hope in the many communications we receive both from the clergy and their parishioners, all of which testify to the earnest devotion of their diocesan, and the solemn impressions left by his ministrations.—*Ex. Church Witness.*

There has been a fresh persecution of Protestants in Spain. Three poor persons have been arrested in Granada on the charge of distributing Protestant works and defending Protestant lectures—a great crime in Spain!

It was reported that the Rev Bryan King, the Rector of St. George's-in-the-East, was about to resume the duties of his parish. The very rumour, however, of the possibility of his returning caused the anti Puseyite League to hold a crowded meeting, in which the strongest determination never again to allow Puseyism into the parish church was expressed both by the speakers and their hearers. Mr King is in Germany, and the Bishop of London has given him liberty to remain there until the close of the year.

[For the Protestant.]

Mr Editor;

On reading the Life of that great and good man, William Bramwell, Wesleyan Minister, I was forcibly struck while reading a dream, inserted therein, of the Rev. R. Bowden, of Darwen, who committed it to writing from the lips of the minister to whom the dream occurred, on the evening of May 30, 1813. Sir, I know your object and desire is to punish in your well conducted paper such things as will promote the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ, that God may have all the glory: and such may be subserved by republishing

THE DREAM.

A gospel minister, of evangelical principles, whose name from the circumstances that occurred, it will be necessary to conceal, being much fatigued at the conclusion of the afternoon service, retired to his apartment in order to take a little rest. He had not long reclined upon his couch before he fell asleep, and began to dream. He dreamed, that on walking into his garden, he entered a bower that had been erected there, where he sat down to read and meditate. While thus employed, he thought he heard some person enter the garden, and leaving his bower hastened toward the spot whence the sound seemed to come, in order to discover who it was that entered. He had not proceeded far before he discovered a particular friend of his—a gospel minister of considerable talents,—who had rendered himself very popular by his zealous and unwearied exertions in the cause of Christ. On approaching his friend, he was surprised to find that his countenance was covered with gloom, which is had not been accustomed to wear, and that it strongly indicated a violent agitation of mind, apparently arising from conscious remorse. After the usual salutations had passed, his friend asked the relator, the time of day, to which he replied "twenty minutes after four;" on hearing this the messenger said "it is only one hour since I died, and now I am damned"—"Damned for what?" inquired the dreaming minister. "It is not," said he, "because I have not preached the Gospel; neither is it because I have not been rendered useful, for I have now many souls to my ministry, who can bear testimony to the truth as it is in Jesus, which they have received from my lips; but it is because I have been accumulating to myself the applause of men more than the honor which cometh from above, and verily I have my reward." Having uttered these expressions he hastily disappeared and was seen no more. The minister awaking shortly afterward, with the contents of this dream deeply engraven on his mind, proceeded, overwhelmed with serious reflections, toward his chapel, in order to conduct the evening service. On his way thither, he was accosted by a friend, who enquired whether he had heard of the severe loss the Church had sustained in the death of that able minister—He replied "No;" but being much affected at this singular intelligence, he enquired of him the day and the time of the day when his departure took place. To this his friend replied this afternoon at twenty minutes after four o'clock.

[For the Protestant.]

Mr Editor;

In my first letter I assured you that I intended to base my arguments on the most solid of all foundations, viz:—on Scripture. Nearly every book in the Bible furnishes evidence, the most positive, that tattelling, tattlebearing, and backbiting are abominable in the sight of God, and highly detrimental to the peace, and the welfare of mankind. I shall not tire the patience of your readers, by quoting from every part of the Bible, but I shall refer to a few of Solomon's Proverbs to support the position I have taken. Solomon, when showing forth moral virtues and their contrary vices says—That even a fool when he holdeth his peace, is counted wise; and he that shutteth his lipsis esteemed a man of understanding." Now, if this be true!—and where is the man that dares gainsay it!—how many *fools* P. E. Island contains. Tatlebearing, in itself, would not be so very heinous; but it is an unexceptionable rule, that he who carries will not scruple to invent. Tatlebearing, then, leads to *lying*. And the wise man makes reference to this when he says, "A false witness shall not be unpunished, and he that speaketh lies shall not escape." To prove that the tatlebearer is a fool, a deceiver, and one of the greatest pests that infest society, is an easy task. In reference to this, Solomon says:—"It is an honor for a man to cease from strife: but every fool will be meddling." And again, "He that passeth by, and meddleth with strife, belonging not to him, is like one that taketh a dog by the ears. As a mad man who casteth firebrands, arrows and death, so is the man that deceiveth his neighbour, and saith, Am not I in sport? Where no wood is, there the fire goeth out: so where there is no tatlebearer, the strife ceaseth." All this, if carefully examined even by a tatlebearer, should cause him to reform. To be counted a *fool*, a *deceiver*, on account of this one propensity, is truly shameful. But some will object—this practice is not half so prevalent as "Simpleton" makes it appear to be. But I maintain it is, and far more so. Any person who cannot see that it is one of the greatest curses we have to endure, cannot possess half an eye. Tatlebearing, backbiting, gossiping, have caused neighbors to show their teeth to each other in grinning rows; friends to separate forever: yes, even brothers, sisters, aunts, and cousins to score associating with each other!! This is not an imaginary idea. No; my friends, it is a melancholy reality.

I was highly delighted to hear the Rev Donald M'Donald, lecture his followers on the subject of my letters, on Sabbath the 18th inst. He showed the meanness of tatetelling—cautioned his hearers against it—and fully demonstrated the inevitable evils that follow, so surely as talebearing is allowed. Would that every minister in the Colony would follow the example. Would that every person who proclaims himself to be a preacher of the everlasting gospel would lecture his hearers on tatetelling and backbiting. They may feel assured if they can only eradicate this abominable habit, that they shall have conferred an inestimable blessing on mankind. It belongs to the sacred calling of the messenger of God to expose all those ungodly habits, and to impress upon the human mind the all important obligation of being peacemakers. Let not the preacher, then shrink from his duty.

When I began writing on this subject, I fully intended to write more upon it, but time for the present forbids. However, I trust, I have opened the way for more able pens. It shall be my earnest wish to see some talented writer take up the subject in all its bearings. We have plenty of political writers on the Island, but few moral writers. Let the moralist, then, step forward and endeavour to put down a habit, so detrimental to the well-being of the community.

SIMPLETON.

Address to Rev. Alex. Munro.

ADDRESS.

Rev. and dear Sir;

We the young members of your congregation, wishing to testify our sincere respect for you as a laborer in this portion of the Lord's Vineyard in which you so faithfully discharge duties in the cause of our glorious Redeemer, beg the privilege of presenting you with a suit of clothes, which, we hope, you will accept as a token of our approbation, and the sense we entertain of the zeal you display in promoting Zion's prosperity. Please accept our gift, and may you be long spared to discharge the duties of the ministerial office, and to break the bread of life in our midst. May prosperity attend you,—may health be bestowed upon you,—and may your life be spent in advancing the cause of our exalted and glorious Redeemer. In behalf of the young men, We remain, Rev. Sir,

Yours sincerely,
ANGUS M'LEAN.
JOHN M'DONALD.
DONALD BRUCE.
ALEX. CAMPBELL.
ANGUS MONTGOMERY.

REPLY.

My Dear Friends;

I thank you most heartily for the considerate kindness with which you have at this si as manifested your regard for me as your pastor. May the Lord who has made you willing to do what lay in your power reward you most abundantly,—may you ever feel it a privilege to be engaged in deeds connected with God's service in his visible church, and may he grant you the satisfaction of knowing that your labors are well directed, and duly appreciated. The labors in which I am engaged, I hope through the promised grace to be enabled to continue as long as I may be spared in life and the enjoyment of health. May the blessings of the Most High rest upon one and all of you,—may he grant you temporal prosperity, wisdom to occupy his temporal gifts as those who have to give an account, and increasing liberality in upholding and advancing the cause of his visible church. With sincere prayers for your being kept from the evil that is in the world,

Believe me, My Dear friends,
Yours Faithfully,
ALEXANDER MUNRO.

To Messrs Angus M'Lean, John M'Donald, &c.

Secular Department.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The R. M. S. *Africa*, with Liverpool dates to the 31st ult., and Queenston to the 1st inst., was intercepted off Cape Race at halfpast 9 on Monday morning.

A deputation from Finland *en route* for Stockholm demanding separation from Russia, were arrested by Russian authorities.

The *Globe* announces that the army in Canada is about to be reinforced by twenty-two to twenty-five hundred men.

The *Times* editorially calls on Government to strain every nerve to develope Cotton cultivation in India and elsewhere; says it believes there will be no lack of will to assist on the part of the Government if merchants and manufacturers will point out the way. Government will waive all scruples when the prosperity of the country and the existence of millions are at stake.

The *Daily News* on the question of the Fugitive Slave law, concludes that the Federal cause is henceforth identified with abolition clearly.

West India advices via England report privateer *Sumpter* to have taken and sunk forty vessels, causing great excitement there.

Queen Victoria left Ireland for Balmoral.

It is reported that Lord Monk succeeds Sir E. Head in the Governorship of Canada.

Napoleon has gone to Biarritz. It is stated that his interview with the King of Prussia will not take place until after the latter's coronation.

The Imperial French Court, on an appeal by Mires, modified some of the findings, but confirmed others. The sentence in the case of Count Simon was confirmed in accordance with the first decision.

Wheat and corn admitted free temporarily.

Bourse fat: sixty-eight to eighty-five.

An important diplomatic circular by Ricasoli is published, explaining that the prevalence of brigandism in the Neapolitan provinces is inspired from Rome, and asserts that Government will not pause in its efforts for the unity of Italy. Antonelli was preparing a reply.

A pamphlet on Rome issued at Paris asserts that if the Papal Government persists in refusing the guarantees offered for the independence of the Holy See, the people of Rome must be appealed to, and if they elect Victor Emmanuel, the French troops on the following day will be relieved by Italian troops.

The Hungarian question continued to be debated in the Lower House of the Reichsrath. The Upper House agreed to deliver an address to the Emperor, who expressed entire satisfaction at the patriotic sentiment thereof.

The new descript by the Emperor of Russia to the Governor of Poland is couched in a very conciliatory tone.

British and For. American News.

United States.

AUGUST, 31.—We have positive and trustworthy information from St. Louis, to the effect that Gen. Fremont has this morning issued a proclamation declaring the whole State of Missouri under martial law, and offering freedom to the slaves of rebels.

BOSTON, Sept., 2d.—Confederate loss at the capture of Hatteras Forts was 15 killed and 35 wounded.

Reports to-day are that Jefferson Davis died at Richmond yesterday and that Pensacola Navy Yard has been retaken by Federalists; possibly they are incorrect.

Recent fights have taken place in Western Virginia and Missouri in which Federalists were victorious.

33 vessels owned in the South were seized in New York yesterday and 2 in Boston under the confiscation act.

Neither army on the Potomac seems disposed to risk a battle at present.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—The Privateer schooner Jeff. Davis, has been wrecked off St. Agustine.

The capture of the Hatteras Forts causes great excitement among the Southerners, who expect further attacks on their coast for which they are not prepared.

Gen. Beauregard is urged to attack Washington at once.

The average daily arrival of Federal Troops at Washington is five thousand.

Breadstuffs dull.

Superfine State Flour $4 20 a 4 35.

Extra $4 60 a 4 70.

POOLESVILLE, MD., Sept. 6.—The rebels estimate their force before Washington at 125,000. They say an attack will be made this week, and simultaneously demonstrations are to be made near the mouth of the Occoquan, and at Edward's, Nolan's, or White House Ferry. They have plenty of provisions and whiskey. All the shops and families have been drained of salt, sugar and coffee, and money cannot purchase them.—Men frequently come down to the river and beg pleonty of the Marylanders for a pittance of these articles. The cattle suffer terribly from the want of salt.

ABANDONMENT OF ANOTHER REBEL FORT.—*Fortress Monroe, Sept. 5.*—The Monticello and Harriet Lane arrived from Hatteras Inlet this morning, and report most gratifying intelligence. The rebels have abandoned their strongly fortified forts at Oceacock Inlet. Multitudes of North Carolinians have demonstrated their loyalty to the Government by coming to Hatteras Inlet and taking the oath of allegiance.

The Susquehanna ran down to Ocracock Inlet, and found the fortifications there completely deserted. The rebels had carried away the guns, and a white flag was everywhere exhibited.

RICHMOND, Sept. 6.—One hundred and two Federal prisoners reached here this afternoon. They were taken by Floyd, near the Gauley bridge, last week; 100 belonged to the Ohio 7th. There are about 2800 Federal prisoners here now.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—The Missouri rebels disabled the bridge on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad near St. Joseph, by which the train was precipitated into the River; out of 100 passengers only 2 were uninjured; 22 dead bodies were recovered and all others more or less hurt.

The rebels have evacuated Fort Morgan, 12 miles from Fort Hatteras.

A great battle is undoubtedly pending near Washington; the opposing armies are throwing up earthworks within 1 mile of each other.

Breadstuffs firm.

Superfine State Flour $4.25 at 4.40.

Extra Flour $4.65, at 4.75.

New Brunswick.

LOSS BY LIGHTNING.—During the severe thunder storm on Friday last, the electric fluid struck the barn of Mr McGotchy of Baillie settlement, Charlotte County. It was set on fire and immediately consumed. The barn contained two fine colts and 16 tons of hay, the loss of which together with that of the buildings amount to over $600. The residence of the family which was close by most providentially escaped. On the same day a violent storm caused much damage to the crops on Little Ridge in the same county.—*Colonial Presbyterian.*

Nova Scotia.

The Marine Railway at Pictou has been completed. It works admirably. On Tuesday last the *Jane Nesmil* of Portland, which struck a rock off Canso, was taken up and repaired.

The Pictou harbour has been almost alive with small mackarel, and large numbers of them have been taken with hook and line. On Saturday week, one boat took as many as 300. A large run of fish have also been taken in small quantities in nets.

THE ECONOMY OF HEALTH.—This busy nation of Americans have 12,000,000 working people, whose services may be estimated at $2 a day, and their annual loss by sickness at an average of ten days each in the year. This gives a total loss of $240,000,000 a sum three times as large as the whole cost of the General Government, including the Army, Navy, Post Office, Legislature, Foreign Ministers and all. The amount weighs over six hundred tons in pure gold.

A large proportion of this costly suffering might be averted by attention to diet, cleanliness, and above all, by the proper use of the right remedy in season. When a 25 cent box of Ayer's Pills will avert an attack of illness which it would take several days to recover from, or a dollar bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will expel a lurking disorder that would bring the sufferer to his bed for weeks or months, does it take any figures to show the good economy of the investment? When Fever and Ague is rankling in your veins, and shaking your life out of you, is it worth the dollar it costs for his Ague Cure to have the villainous disorder expelled, which is done surely and quickly? When you have taken a cold is it prudent to wait until it has settled on the lungs, when days or weeks or months must be spent in trying to cure it, even if it can be cured at all, or is it cheaper to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, costing a few shillings, and remove the trouble before it is serious? It takes no wisdom to decide.

LOCAL.

Agents for the "Protestant."

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

Requisition.

To WILLIAM HASZARD, Esq., High Sheriff of Queen's County.

We the undersigned, do hereby request that you will be pleased, at your earliest convenience, to call a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Lots Twenty and Twenty-one, and their vicinities, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Award of the commissioners relative to the land settlement in this Island.

We remain, your most obedient servants,

Donald M'Kay, John Sutherland, John M'Kay, Robert M'Kay, William Graham, George B. M'Kay, William M'Kay, Edward M'Kay, George M'Kay, William M'Kay, George C. M'Kay, Alexander M'Kay, Taylor, William M'Kay, George Sutherland, William Anderson, John Smith, John M'Kay, William Ross, John M'Leod, Duncan M'Leod, James Sutherland, John Cash, Archibald M'Kinnon, Hugh Brown, Alexander Ross, Thomas Lawton, James Smith, Alexander Anderson, John M'Kay, Alexander M'Kay, Charles Harding, George M'Kay, George Mallett, Herbert Mallet, David Dunn, Henry Wigmore, Andrew Whitehead, Malcolm M'Leon, William Ross, Angus Morrison, John M'Leod, James Morrison, Joseph Anderson, William M'Leod, Alexander M'Leod, Hugh M'Kay, Peter Sinclair.

New London, September 9, 1861.

Pursuant to the above Requisition, there will be a PUBLIC MEETING at Gaman's Green House, Lot 21, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at the hour of 11 o'clock, in the forenoon.

WILLIAM HASZARD, Sheriff.

Springfield, Sept. 10th, 1861.

THE PROTESTANT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, SATURDAY, SEPT. 14, 1861.

International Exhibition.

According to a notice published in our last, a meeting was held in the Reading Room on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of having our products and manufactures represented at the Great International Exhibition to be held in London in 1862. That articles for exhibition should be transmitted from the Island, was admitted by all present; and from the remarks made, we were happy to learn that several of our mechanics are preparing, or rather would prepare, specimens of native industry to exhibit, were they properly informed of the facilities afforded for conveying such to England. So far as we are aware, no public intimation has been given, except what was contained in a short notice of the proceedings of the Royal Agricultural Society, published in our last number, that the Government would defray the expense of forwarding any articles to London. If the Government purposed to assist in having the Colony represented at the World's Fair, they ought to have made it as generally known as possible months ago; but as they were slow in taking action in the matter, and the Royal Agricultural Society was almost as slow in communicating information to the public in regard to the aid towards its Industrial Exhibition, &c., promised by the Government, we fear, unless more decided steps are taken from some quarter, that the Island will make but a very sorry display at the London Exhibition. There is even danger that it will not be represented at all. From an article in the *Times* of the 16th August, it appears that after the 30th of September inst., no application for further space will be received by the Commissioners, no matter from what quarter they may come. It adds, "On this point there should be no misunderstanding, as we can assure those who are in that peculiar state of mental uncertainty known as 'making up one's mind,' that if it is not made up before the 30th Sept., they may save themselves all further trouble, for that is positively the last day of grace."

At the close of the meeting on Tuesday evening, a Committee was appointed to draw up and obtain signatures to a requisition to the Mayor of Charlottetown, requesting him to call a public meeting at an early day to devise the best means of collecting specimens of Island growth and manufacture, and of forwarding them to London. This is a move in the right direction; and if any action is to be taken by the public in the matter independently of or in conjunction with the Government and Royal Agricultural Society, time should not be lost, as no articles will be admitted if not forward by the 31st of March, consequently they will require to be sent on from here before the close of the navigation.

A public meeting was recently held at Halifax in reference to the representation of Nova Scotia at the International Exhibition, which was presided over by his Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave. Men of all shades of politics took part in the proceedings, and are otherwise co-operating in the movement. Why is such not the case here? The Commissioners of that Province offer premiums for a variety of articles to the number of some 200—every one of which, with the exception of those manufactured from native iron, could be sent from this Island.

In New Brunswick also great exertions are being made to ensure a full and creditable representation of the resources and productions of that Province at the International Exhibition. The Government have given $4000 in order to prepare specimens; and last week a large and influential meeting of artists, mechanics, and others was held at St. John for the purpose of encouraging individual aid and co-operation in the work. A Provincial Exhibition is to be held at Sussex Vale in October next, at which articles will be selected for the World's Fair; and no doubt the New Brunswickers, who are anxious to increase the fame of their Province in Britain, will endeavor to make their own Exhibition as successful as possible, in order that they may have the opportunity of forwarding to London the very best specimens their country can produce.

Our Agricultural Society has advertised an Industrial Exhibition, at which discretionary premiums will be awarded for such articles as may be considered worthy by the Committee, though not enumerated in the list. This is so far well, and had it been made public that such articles as received prizes at the Exhibition, and were considered worthy, would be forwarded to the London Exhibition, it would have been almost sufficient. However, we are not much disposed to blame the Society, as its funds are low, for not making this announcement at first without the assurance of assistance from the Government or people. Prizes ought to have been offered either by the Society or by Commissioners appointed by the Executive—funds being provided by subscription, by the Government, or by both—for almost every article of Island growth and manufacture. We mention the following as some articles not given in the Agricultural Society's list of prizes, which might be sent from this Colony by parties who are disposed to enter the arena of competition at the World's Fair:—

Iron—Edgetools, ploughs, skates, waggon springs, hoes.

Wood—Specimens of each kind, furniture, carriages, planes, ship wheels.

Models—Ships, Indian canoes, mills, &c.

Other Manufactures—Leather, harness, boots and shoes, skins, furs, wool.

Agricultural—Stalks of each kind of grain, Indian corn, buckwheat, flax, hemp, hops.

Fine arts—Paintings in oil and water colors, drawings, photographs.

What benefits it may be asked are we to reap for the trouble and expense attending a representation at the Great Exhibition? In the first place if a strong desire to excel in Agriculture and Manufactures were elicited, the obvious result would be the improvement of ourselves in these branches of industry. This effect has already been partially produced in England. "The *Times* says; "The trade list of applicants already contains upwards of 6000 distinct trades and manufactures, hundreds of which neither the public nor the Commissioners ever heard of before." One great object of the International Exhibition is to gather specimens of the raw materials of the world for the inspection of British manufacturers and merchants; and if we can show them—as undoubtedly we can if we make a proper attempt—that our black oats, barley, and roots are equal to any that can be raised in any part of the world, we gladden our farms, and thus may secure the highest prices in the British and perhaps also in the American market for our staple articles of export, all of which it is needless to say would greatly advance the interests of the Colony.

Again, our Island with its soil thoroughly cultivated, is capable of supporting nearly a million of inhabitants; yet our population is but 80,000. Immigration, then, is to us a matter of great importance, and what could be more conducive to promote it than a good display of our productions would no doubt d[illegible] Britain, specimen[illegible] homespun, &c., t[illegible] than would be d[illegible] gration agents an[illegible] in the British pa[illegible] merely exhibit sp[illegible] to convince tho[illegible] enquiries about [illegible] excellent grain a[illegible] proportion to ou[illegible] distinct portion of [illegible] form them that o[illegible] less taxes than an[illegible] word,—that more [illegible] devoted to suppor[illegible] equal in the eyes o[illegible] —here a rare o[illegible] liberty to a degre[illegible] rates, &c., being [illegible] tion to be impa[illegible] native Islander, w[illegible] affairs of the Colo[illegible] mons. And furth[illegible] with a succinct w[illegible] ed by this Island [illegible] Nova Scotia have [illegible] essay on the reso[illegible] offer—if not too [illegible] doubt not some [illegible] tribute liberally to [illegible] pose. We confid[illegible] the public meetin[illegible] to announce premi[illegible] production, and a[illegible] ward, afterwards t[illegible] style of the art wh[illegible]

It may not be [illegible] Exhibition in New[illegible] ed to the Royal A[illegible] samples of Wheat, [illegible] cannot gain some [illegible] Farmers, mechani[illegible] ward Island, we t[illegible] to the world on [illegible] nor your skill in [illegible] British America.

Since the above [illegible] by his Worship th[illegible] Hall to give an in[illegible] in this Island to h[illegible] nal Exhibition. [illegible] (Friday) afternoon [illegible] goodly number of [illegible] citizens. His Ex[illegible] who occupied the [illegible] giving a full acc[illegible] His Grace the Du[illegible] to the Exhibition, [illegible] his Government, a[illegible] taken in the matt[illegible] gestions in regard [illegible] ed from this Col[illegible] give even an out[illegible] speech. He state[illegible] missioners to take [illegible] were forwarded as [illegible] and through whom [illegible] Majesty's Commis[illegible] require to commu[illegible] also explained that [illegible] *Times* that no appli[illegible] after the 30th Se[illegible] onic, as he had r[illegible] instant, in which n[illegible] He presumed that [illegible] the *Times*, in Bri[illegible] would each that [illegible] allotted to them [illegible] Duke of Newcastl[illegible] this Island, and no [illegible]

After His Exce[illegible] made by Mr B. I[illegible] others all express[illegible] which he had affo[illegible] terest he manifeste[illegible] importance of hav[illegible] at the Exhibition [illegible] Hon. Edward Pal[illegible] Worship the Ma[illegible] moved the followi[illegible] nanimously:—

Resolved, That [illegible] and secure subscr[illegible] Commission appo[illegible] enapt Governor, in [illegible] held at London [illegible] production, wheth[illegible] as may be approve[illegible]

A Committee of [illegible] to add to their num[illegible] Hon. J. Longwo[illegible] Benj. Davies, J. [illegible]

His Excellency [illegible] ship the Mayor h[illegible] ing resolution was [illegible] carried by acclama[illegible]

Resolved, That [illegible] Lieutenant Gover[illegible] Chair, and for th[illegible] furthering the obj[illegible]

THE LOWER [illegible] J. W. Finlay Es[illegible] Provinces," writte[illegible] says:—

The Lower Pro[illegible] up to the progress[illegible] gration from the u[illegible] most profound ig[illegible] being such places [illegible] Surveyor-General [illegible] office in consequen[illegible] election, is about [illegible] country, to make [illegible] vince offers to se[illegible] own experience wi[illegible] of these advantag[illegible] land will doubtl[illegible] such isolated and [illegible] produce permanen[illegible] perhaps, is large a[illegible] tained exertions to [illegible] regular emigratio[illegible] the Canadian Gove[illegible] is one of those [illegible] well pursue in con[illegible] to stultify a proje[illegible] this, it is to be fe[illegible] urged against an[illegible] nature. The diff[illegible] land tenure in Pri[illegible] of being removed [illegible] the settlement of [illegible] favored isle. In [illegible] of uncultivated la[illegible] agricultural purp[illegible] got abroad that th[illegible] two exceptional s[illegible] rock and stunted [illegible] ton, where I now [illegible] regions of rich la[illegible] anywhere to be [illegible] variety under the [illegible] and of inexhaustib[illegible] But Nova Scotia [illegible] I hear, however, [illegible] intention of ma[illegible] and in Prince Ed[illegible] encouragement to [illegible] It may be sugg[illegible] scheme should be [illegible] on a small scale [illegible] United means are [illegible]

our productions at the London Exhibition. We would no doubt do more by exhibiting to the people of Britain, specimens of our cereals, roots, cheese, butter, homespun, &c., to further emigration to this Colony, than would be done by spending hundreds on emigration agents and in inserting flaming advertisements in the British papers. But we ought to do more than merely exhibit specimens of our productions, we ought to convince those at the Exhibition who are making enquiries about the Colonies, that we not only raise excellent grain and roots, but actually export more in proportion to our extent of territory than any other distinct portion of North America. We ought to inform them that our climate is healthy, that we pay less taxes than any other civilized people in the known word,—that more than one-third of our Revenue is devoted to support Free Schools,—that every man is equal in the eyes of the law, unless disgraced by crime—here a rare occurrence,—that we enjoy religious liberty to a degree unknown even in Britain—church rates, &c., being unknown. But how is this information to be imparted? We require some intelligent native Islander, who is thoroughly conversant with the affairs of the Colony to accompany our industrial specimens. And further, it is necessary that he be provided with a succinct written account of the facilities afforded by this Island to emigrants. The Government of Nova Scotia have offered a prize of £100 for the best essay on the resources of that Province. A similar offer—if not too late, should be made here; and we doubt not some of our public-sprited men would contribute liberally towards raising a fund for that purpose. We confidently anticipate that as the result of the public meeting about to be held, we shall be able to announce premiums for almost every article of Island production, and a prize for an essay on Prince Edward, afterwards to be printed and bound in the best style of the art which the Colony can produce.

It may not be generally known that at the Great Exhibition in New York, in 1853, a medal was awarded to the Royal Agricultural Society of this Island for samples of Wheat, Oats, Buckwheat. Let us see if we cannot gain some notoriety also at London in 1862. Farmers, mechanics, and manufacturers of Prince Edward Island, we trust that you will endeavor to show to the world on that occasion that neither your soil nor your skill is inferior to those of any portion of British America.

Since the above was written, a public meeting, called by his Worship the Mayor, has been held in the City Hall to give an impulse to the efforts being put forth in this Island to have it represented at the International Exhibition. The meeting took place yesterday (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, and was attended by a goodly number of our most respectable and enterprising citizens. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, who occupied the Chair, opened the proceedings by giving a full account of the correspondence between His Grace the Duke of Newcastle and himself relative to the Exhibition, a statement of the action which he, his Government, and the Royal Agriculturl Society had taken in the matter, and by making some useful suggestions in regard to articles which might be forwarded from this Colony; but we regret that we cannot give even an outline of his interesting and valuable speech. He stated that he had named twelve Commissioners to take charge and see that such articles were forwarded as would properly represent the Island, and through whom, according to the direction of Her Majesty's Commissioners, all exhibitors here would require to communicate with them. His Excellency also explained that in his opinion the statement in the *Times* that no application for space would be entertained after the 30th September, could not apply to the Colonies, as he had received a Dispatch as late as the 6th instant, in which no mention of such decision was made. He presumed that it referred to the general readers of the *Times*, in Britain, and not to the Colonies which would each that desired to be represented, have space allotted to them. He had already acquainted the Duke of Newcastle that articles would be sent from this Island, and no doubt space for it would be reserved.

After His Excellency had concluded, remarks were made by Mr B. Davies, Mr Murphy, Mr Phillips and others all expressing gratification at the information which he had afforded the meeting, and the lively interest he manifested in the movement; and urging the importance of having the Island properly represented at the Exhibition. Explanations were also made by Hon. Edward Palmer, and Hon. John Longworth. His Worship the Mayor, after a few appropriate remarks moved the following resolution which was carried unanimously:—

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to collect and secure subscriptions for the purpose of aiding the Commission appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in forwarding to the Exhibition to be held at London in May next such articles of native production, whether in a natural or manufactured state, as may be approved of by the Commission.

A Committee of six was then appointed with power to add to their numbers, viz.—His Worship the Mayor, Hon. J. Longworth, Wm. Heard, G. W. DeBlois, Benj. Davies, J. Phillips, Esquires.

His Excellency then left the Chair, and His Worship the Mayor having been called thereto, the following resolution was proposed, by John Lawson, Esq. and carried by acclamation:—

Resolved, That thanks are due to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for his kindness in taking the Chair, and for the readiness manifested by him in furthering the object of this meeting.

THE LOWER PROVINCES AND EMIGRATION:— J. W. Finlay Esq., in No. 3 of his "Notes from the Provinces," written for the *Scottish American Journal*, says:—

The Lower Provinces seem at length to be wakening up to the propriety of making exertions to promote emigration from the mother country, where people are in the most profound ignorance almost of the fact of there being such places at all. The Hon. James Brown, late Surveyor-General of New Brunswick, who vacates that office in consequence of having lost his seat at the recent election, is about to proceed to Scotland, his native country, to make known the advantages which that Province offers to settlers. The narrative of Mr Brown's own experience will afford the best possible illustration of these advantages, and that gentleman's visit to Scotland will doubtless be productive of good effects. But such isolated and temporary efforts cannot be expected to produce permanent results, and none of these Provinces, perhaps, is large enough to warrant systematic and sustained exertions to diffuse information and to maintain a regular emigration agency in the old country, such as the Canadian Government has just been organizing. This is one of those objects which the Provinces might very well pursue in common, and if petty jealousy were likely to stultify a project of union for a special purpose like this, it is to be feared that the same plea might justly be urged against any scheme of union of a more general nature. The difficulty arising from the nature of the land tenure in Prince Edward Island is now in a fair way of being removed, thus obviating a peculiar obstacle to the settlement of the wild lands which exist in that favored isle. In Nova Scotia there is still a great extent of uncultivated land of a character highly available for agricultural purposes, although the idea has somehow got abroad that the Acadian peninsula, except in one or two exceptional spots, is little else than a stretch of barren rock and stunted forest. Here in the remote Cape Breton, where I now write, is one of the most beautiful regions of rich intervals and smiling uplands that are anywhere to be seen, with mineral treasures of every variety under the surface, and treasures of another kind and of inexhaustible abundance in the surrounding seas. But Nova Scotia has long ceased to receive immigrants, and one would suppose that it no longer desired them. I hear, however, that the present Government have some intention of making a movement in the right direction, and in Prince Edward Island the disposition to give every encouragement to settlers and capitalists is very decided. It may be suggested, therefore, that any immigration scheme should be carried out jointly; for separate action on a small scale, through merely private agency, with limited means and insufficient provision for the conveyance of the settlers, is apt to prove a disastrous failure, as recent experience in the case of New Brunswick has actually proved.

A meeting of the Charlottetown Debating Club will be held at the Reading Room on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee appointed to take steps relative to the advisability of having P. E. I. represented at the International Exhibition, and for the further discussion of the subject. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

We acknowledge the receipt from Mr Stafford, Colonial Secretary of New Zealand, of a copy of the Statistics of that Colony for the year 1860, compiled from official records, and published by order of the New Zealand Government.

A Temperance Meeting will be held in the Hall on Thursday evening next the 19th instant, under the auspices of the Temperance Alliance, and City Division of the Sons. It is expected that Rev. R. T. Roache of Georgetown will deliver an address on the occasion. All who wish well to the cause should attend, and endeavor to bring in others.

INQUEST.—An Inquest was held in the Court Room in this City yesterday, before John McNeill, Esq., one of the Coroners for Queen's County, on view of the body of an infant which had been found an hour or two previously, near Prince Street wharf, by a boy named Tutty. The body, when discovered, was tied up in a bag resembling a pillow-case. In the bag was also found a heavy stone, evidently intended to prevent the body from floating in the water. From the decomposed state of the body it was impossible to determine whether the child had or had not been born alive. The verdict of the jury was—"Found dead."—*Mon.*

VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY TO NEW LONDON.—On Wednesday last his Excellency the Lieut. Governor left town for the purpose of paying a visit to the Inhabitants of New London. His Excellency went by the way of New Glasgow—where he was joined by the Hon. Alex. Laird—Fife's Bridge, and crossed the river at Coles' Ferry; he was met by the Hon. Donald Montgomery, speaker of the House of Assembly, and a large number of the Magistrates and other inhabitants of New London, some in carriages and others on horseback. His Excellency stepped into the carriage of the Speaker, and followed by the people assembled, drove through that delightful part of New London, called Park Corner, down to the Capes, on the North Shore. The whole party then returned to the residence of the Speaker, when an address was presented to His Excellency, congratulating him on his first visit to that part of the Island. The Speaker having introduced a number of the Gentlemen present to the Governor, His Excellency, with a number of these gentlemen, partook of a very excellent Dinner prepared for the occasion. The Hon. Edward Palmer, the Hon. John Longworth and the Queen's Printer joined His Excellency at Mr Montgomery's. After dinner His Excellency and friends drove down to the mouth of the Harbor, near the residence of John Sims, Esq., and afterwards returned to Cole's Ferry, and proceeded to town by way of New Glasgow, calling at the residence of the Hon. Mr Laird, on the way.—*Isl.*

The British North American squadron now consists of 42 ships, of which 29 are steamers, and carry 497 guns and 6,300 men. The French squadron in the same waters consists of steamers, mounting 240 guns, but it is expected will shortly be largely reinforced.

MARRIED.

At Bay Fortune, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Henry Crawford, Mr Alexander Webster, of Morell, St. Peter's, to Mrs Elizabeth Burke, of Bay Fortune.

At the Milton Parsonage, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. J. S. Smith, Mr Edwin James Rodd, to Miss Emily Buxton, of Winsloe Road.

At De Sable, on the 6th inst., by John Currie, Esq., J.P., Mr George Cameron, Crapaud, to Miss Hannah Cook, of De Sable.

DIED.

On Monday morning the 9th inst., after 10 days' illness, while on a visit to her son-in-law, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr Thomas Smallman, Lot 11, in the 68th year of her age. The deceased was an affectionate wife and kind mother, and was beloved by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. She left a husband and 9 children to mourn their irreparable loss. She bore her illness with resignation to the Divine will, and gave evidence of falling asleep in Jesus.

"Are we not tending upward, too,
As fast as time can move?—
Nor should we wish the hours more slow,
To keep us from our love."

At Brookfield, Georgetown Road, on the 6th inst., after a few hours' illness, Mary, relict of the late Arthur Owen, Esq., aged 63 years.

On the 27th ult., Mr Thomas Henderson, Cascumpec, a worthy and much respected inhabitant of that place.

On the 3d inst., at his residence, Campbellton, Lot 4, Mr William McKendrick, in the 4[illegible] year of his age, leaving a widow and 8 children to mourn their bereavement.

At St. Eleanor's, on the 3d inst., of consumption, after several months' illness, borne with humble resignation to the Divine will, Andrew Thomas, youngest and much beloved son of the late Thomas Gay, in the 30th year of his age.

At Charlottetown, on the 12th inst., of consumption, Joanna, eldest daughter of the late Mr Thomas Broyderick, aged 23 years. Funeral to-morrow (Sunday) at 3 o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

BIBLE SOCIETY'S HOUSE,
10 Earl St., Blackfriars, London, Aug. 19, 1861.

Sir,—On behalf of the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, we are instructed to communicate Thanks for the sum of Twenty-eight Pounds Eight Shillings and Five Pence, being a Free Contribution from the Prince Edward Island Auxiliary Society, to the Funds of their Institution.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your faithful Servants,
JOHN MEE, } Secretaries,
S. B. BERGNE, }
W. HITCHIN, Accountant.

Mr James McCallum.

The above mentioned sum in Sterling was contributed by Presbyterian Congregations in this Colony, as follows, in Island currency:—

	£	s.	d.
Lots 13 and 14, per Rev. R. Laird,	£2	0	0
Rev. Allan Fraser, Huntley, Cascumpec,	£1	10	0
Rev. R. Laird, Princetown,	12	0	0
Lot 16, per Andrew McGregor, jr.,	2	10	0
Rev. R. S. Patterson, Bedeque,	3	15	0
Rev. A. Fraser, Lot 4,	1	0	0
Henry Robertson, jr., Cavendish,	0	5	0
Rev. I. Murray, per A. Simpson, Esq.	4	7	8
Lot 14, per Rev. R. Laird,	1	0	0
Rev. J. Allan, Covehead,	4	5	0
Special sum from Princetown,	10	0	0
	£42	12	8

SHIPPING—PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

Sept. 6—Ellen, Pents, Pugwash, limestone. Teaser, Sprague, Shediac, deals. Elizabeth, Campbell, Miramichi, limestone, &c., Trial, McLellan, Richibucto, deals.
7—Venus, Boston, Pictou, coal. Bee, McRae, do., do. Wm. Douse, Campbell, limestone.
9—Mary Ann, Collett, Pugwash, do. Cecelia, Jenkins, New Carlisle, do.
11—Linnet, Gleason, Ship Harbor, N. S., herring. Alexander, Shelnut, Halifax, goods. Patience, Strachan, do., do.
12—Two Sisters, Saunders, Pictou, coal.

CLEARED.

Sept. 5—Woodbine, Robertson, Pictou, bal. Von Laffert Lochen, Dade, Gloucester, Indian corn. Lady Jane Gray, Paul, Richibucto, bal.
6—Teaser, Sprague, Bay Verte, do. Marie Adele, Dorsy, Antigonishe, do. Zebra, Lockman, Sydney, do.
7—Ploughboy, Robertson, Pictou, do. Cherub, Bears, Tracadie, do. Sea Breeze, Gallant, Shediac, do.
9—Mary Ann, Collett, Pugwash, do. Wonder, Lamphie, Pictou, do.
10—Sarah, Gillis, Boston, do. Bee, McRae, Pictou, do. Trial, McLean, Cocaigne, do.

Memoranda.

ARRIVED.—Bark Wm. Douse arrived on Saturday last, bringing as passengers Mrs Panther, daughter and servant. The Wm. Douse was consigned to Messrs Douse & Sons, and her cargo consists principally of Limestone.—*R. Weekly.*

Special Notices.

DIPTHERIA.

In Halifax when this disease prevailed for many months, in its most malignant form, the use of Perry Davis's Pain Killer was invariably attended with the most favorable results, when it was used ere the disease had made too much progress to preclude the use of so powerful a stimulant.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

No more shall the poor sufferers in our country languish, their constitution racked and torn by strong and dangerous mineral medicines; they will come to the fountain of health, found in simple herbs and roots from nature's storehouse. The Mountain Herb Pills, of innocent mountain plants composed, will reach and stop their distress, and cause the blood, renewed and cleansed, to carry through the body the elements of health; building up the broken constitution, and carrying life and health, where but for them would have been the wreck of hope—the feeble moan of suffering at last ended by the cold hand of death. Do not let prejudice overcome your better reason; do not look upon these Pills as only like others; do not let your despair, after trying everything else, prevent you from trying these. The blood must be pure, and then sickness is impossible. What a great and yet simple truth is this! it appeals to the common sense of all; it is the great key-stone of the healing art. Judson's Mountain Herb Pills will purify and cleanse it as sure as the sun will rise to morrow.

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

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 King's 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, Pils, 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.

A Travelling Companion.

If the lady reader is about travelling, or wishes to make a most acceptable gift to a friend about doing so—if she proposes visiting a watering place, or would like "something nice to have in the country," let her try one of Burnett's Toilet Companions, containing a bottle of his *Cocoaine*, which dresses the hair perfectly, without *greasing*, drying, or stiffening it—a *flacon of Florimel*, one drop of which perfumes the handkerchief deliciously—one of *Kalliston*, the best cosmetic in the world, and one of the *Oriental Tooth Wash*. These preparations are not only of approved usefulness and all that they profess to be, but also remarkable for a delicacy of perfume and healthy purity, very seldom met with in articles which are sold at such moderate prices.—[Philadelphia Bulletin.

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

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

Changes of season are always trying to mankind from the variability of temperature now increasing, then depressing, the circulation. Hence the prevalence of throat affections, chest complaints, and disordered digestion at this season. For all this catalogue of ailments, Holloway's Ointment rubbed thoroughly twice a day over the parts affected, will be found universally serviceable in preventing, checking, or curing each and all, however severe the attack. It is remarkably curative in cases of all sorts inflamed or ulcerated throat; while for glandular enlargement it is a specific. In coughs, colds, asthma, and bronchitis, Holloways Pills should be taken simultaneously with the friction of the Ointment over the chest. Ease will soon follow this treatment, and health will return.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of the following promotions in the Volunteer Force of the Colony:—

Prince of Wales Rifle Corps.—Lieut. Robert Robinson Hodgson to be Captain, vice Lea resigned; Ensign W. E. Dawson to be Lieutenant, vice Hodgson; Sergt. Donald Currie to be Ensign, vice Dawson promoted.—Commissions dated 30th August, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE STUDENTS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN Church of the Lower Provinces, within the bounds of the Presbytery of P. E. Island, are required to be present at the first meeting of Presbytery in Charlottetown, on the last Wednesday of the present month, to undergo examination if required.

By order,
G. SUTHERLAND, Pres. Clerk.

September 14, 1861.

MRS M. FORSYTH

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM ENGLAND with a large and personally selected Stock of

FANCY GOODS,

and which are superior to any that have before been imported into Charlottetown, respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that they will be open for inspection on MONDAY, the 16th instant.

Mrs F. considers it unnecessary to enumerate the different articles, but at the same time begs to state that her GOODS will be sold at small profits for CASH, having decided to give no credit for the future.

Upon the arrival of the Ship *Isabel* she will receive an extensive Stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

comprising all the latest PARIS and LONDON Fashions, in Millinery, &c.

North Side, Queen's Square, Sept. 17, 1861. 2in

HORSES.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEING DESIROUS to Sell one Horse or Mare, will give a choice of his whole Stock to suit intending purchasers. On reasonable terms. They are all young, and for strength, action, and docility will compare favourably with any in the market.

JAMES RATTRAY.

Maple Bank, Brackley Point Rd., Sept., 14, 1861. tf

FULLING, DYING AND DRESSING CLOTH!

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING THE above manufactory nearly in operation, and having secured the services of a Dyer from Nova Scotia who is thoroughly acquainted with the work, would most respectfully ask a liberal share of public patronage. He is also prepared to do the work with dispatch, and will do it as cheap as it can be done in the Island.

FINLAY McDONALD, Proprietor.

Pinette River, Sept. 7, 1861.

!CASH CAN DO IT!!

THE OLDEST CASH JOBBING

BOOT, SHOE & RUBBER STORE

IN BOSTON, IS

NO 29 PEARL STREET,

[*Established in* 1837.]

Where you can always find goods of any size or quality, of

Our own Manufacture, or

FROM CASH AUCTIONS,

at the Very Lowest Prices, For Cash Only.

Parties ordering can depend upon personal attention on filling their orders, and at *as low prices as if present.*

CASH ADVANCED ON GOODS which can be sold at low rates.

CALL AND SEE.

GEO. C. WALES, Pearl Street.

September 7, 1861. 3m

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale his well known property at Southport, consisting of a two story Dwelling House 37x31; the first floor contains a Hall and 4 large rooms, 2 of which could with very little expense be converted into a store; on the second floor are 7 bed rooms; underneath the House is a stone-wall cellar 7 feet deep capable of holding from 3 to 4 thousand bushels. Also a two story work shop 27x20 which would make a convenient warehouse; and likewise a stable and Coach house. At the door of the dwelling there is a well with plenty of water, and adjoining the land on which the buildings are situated is another Lot in good condition for a garden, and fenced round with pickets.

If the above property is not sold by private sale, it will be offered at Public Auction on Thursday the 17th of October next at 11 o'clock.

Also Stoves, Tables, 2 Chests drawers, Bedsteads, Settle-bed, Flour-bin, Fanners, Wheelbarrow, Gates, pair of Gig wheels, a lot of 8x10, 10x12, and 10x14 window sashes, Pine and Spruce boards, Fire wood, some Juniper Posts and Logs, one ½ sized Camera, warranted, with a quantity of likeness chemicals complete.

Terms—£150 on the property, December 1st; the remainder may remain on mortage for sometime. For the other articles, all sums under 20s cash, over 20s to £5 three months' credit, except the Camera and chemicals, for which twelve months' credit will be given on approved joint notes.

RICHARD WEEKS.

Sept. 7, 1861. I&RW

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

JAS. DESBRISAY & CO.

—ARE—

SELLING OFF,

At Greatly Reduced Prices,

FOR ONE MONTH!

Commencing on Tuesday, the 20th August inst., during which time they will offer the

Whole of their Stock of Dry Goods,

&c., at a large discount on marked prices.

☞ Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine, before buying elsewhere.

Particular attention is called to a few remaining chests and half-chests of superior

Congo and Souchong TEA, and
Boxes Liverpool SOAP, 28lbs.

Put up expressly for family use.

Queen Square, One Door East of Apothecaries' Hall.
Aug 17, 1861.

GRAIN SHOW.

THE ANNUAL SHOW OF GRAIN, UNDER the direction of the Committee of the ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, on Wednesday, 30TH OCTOBER, 1861, (the same day on which the Industrial Exhibition is to take place,) when the following Premiums will be awarded:—

	£	s.	d.
Best Wheat,	£1	10	0
2d do.	1	0	0
Best two-rowed Barley,	1	10	0
2d do. do.	1	0	0
Best four-rowed Barley,	1	10	0
2d do. do.	1	0	0
Best Black Oats,	1	10	0
2d do.	1	0	0
Best sample Red Clover Seed, not less than 50 lbs.,	1	10	0
Best sample White Clover Seed, not less than 50 lbs.	1	0	0
Best sample Timothy Seed, 2 bushels,	1	0	0

REGULATIONS.

The Grain and Clover Seed to be the growth of the Island in the year 1861.

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

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

Competitors must be members of the Society.

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

By order,
JAMES D. HASZARD,
Sec'y & Treas. R. A. Society.

Committee Room, Sept. 2, 1861. I&E

CHEAP TRAVELLING!

GREATLY REDUCED FARES!!

FROM

Charlottetown to Boston for $7!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN instructed to sell THROUGH TICKETS to BOSTON and Intervening Points, via *Westmorland* to Shediac, European North American Railway to St. John, and International Steam Ship Co's. Steamers to Boston—is prepared to issue Tickets at greatly reduced prices, as under:

Shediac,	$2.50	St. John,	$4.50
Eastport,	$5.50	Calais,	$6.25
Portland,	$6.50	Boston,	$7.00

Freight by this route forwarded with despatch, and at rates below any previous arrangement.

J. S. CARVELL, Agent.

August 17, 1861.

RARE CHANCE FOR MILLERS.

FOR SALE, A GRIST MILL WITH OAT KILN, GRANARY, DWELLING HOUSE, STABLE, and 20 Acres of FREE LAND, part of which is in cultivation, the remainder can be cleared at trifling cost.

The above property is situate on LOT 36, in the midst of thriving settlements. The Mills are now being put in good repair, and can be entered upon forthwith

Part of the purchase money may remain on interest if required.

For Purchase or other particulars apply to

WILLIAM HEARD.

Queen Square House, Charlottetown, Aug. 10, 1861

PISCATAQUA
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

OF MAINE.

Stock Department.

Authorised Capital, $500,000. *Capital Subscribed and Secured*, $253,445.76.

HON. JOHN N. GOODWIN, Prest. OBED. P. MILLER, Vice Prest. SHIPLEY. W. RICKER, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

HON. J.N. GOODWIN, OBED. P. MILLER, SHIPLEY W. RICKER. DAVID FAIRBANKS, ABNER OAKES, JOHN A. PAINE, F. W. DE. ROCHEMONT.

Fire Insurance on dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Public Buildings, Mills, Manufactories, Stores, Merchandise, Ships in Port, or while building, and other property. Island Insurance on Goods to all parts of the country. Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the World.

POLICIES ISSUED AND FURTHER INFORMATION OBTAINED OF

J. S. CARVELL, Agent.

Charlottetown, January 9 1861. 1y

Encourage Home Manufacture.

GLENFINLAS CLOTH MILLS,

JOHN DIXON, PROPRIETOR.

CLOTH SENT TO THE ABOVE MILLS to be Fulled, Dyed, and Dressed, will be done in a superior manner, at the lowest Nova Scotia prices.

☞ Particular attention paid to the COLORING DEPARTMENT.

Cloth left with the following gentlemen will be finished and returned with dispatch.

Messrs. Beer & Son, }
Mr G. T. Haszard, } Charlottetown.
" Theos. DesBrisay, }
" Solomon Mutch, Southport.
" Alexander Dixon, Pinnettee Mills.
" Patrick Stephens, Orwell.
" Patrick Griffin, St. Andrew's.
" Edwin Coffin, Mount Stewart Bridge.
" James Robertson, St. Peter's Road.
" William Sterns, St. Peter's.
" John Knight, Souris.
" William Henderson, Rollo Bay.
" Alexander McVean, West River, East Point.
Messrs. McAulay & Johnston, Grand River Wharf.

July 27, 1861. tf

Royal Agricultural Society's

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION!

AN EXHIBITION OF DOMESTIC MANUfactures and Agricultural Productions will be held on WEDNESDAY, 30th Oct., 1861, when the following Premiums will be distributed, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
For the best 10 yards of Cloth, of Island wool, spun, wove, dyed and dressed on the Island,	£1	10	0
For the best 10 yards wool grey Homespun, milled and full dressed,	1	10	0
Best 10 yards do., milled, dyed and finished,	1	10	0
10 do. fancy mixture do.,	1	10	0
10 do. Shepherd's plaid,	1	10	0
10 do. twilled Flannel,	0	10	0
10 do. womens' wear,	0	10	0
10 do. wool and cotton do.,	0	10	0
Best pair of Horse Rugs, milled, not less than 2 yards square,	1	0	0
Hearth Rug, made of woolen yarn,	0	10	0
do., made of rags,	0	10	0
Woolen fancy plaid Shawl,	0	10	0
do. Shepherd's plaid do.,	0	10	0
do. net Shawl,	0	10	0
Best Woolen long Shawl or Scarf,	0	10	0
10 yards of Carpeting,	1	0	0
10 yards of checked Flannel, for shirts,	1	10	0
6 shirts, ready made (all wool or half wool)	0	6	0
Pair of thick knit woolen Stockings, for overalls,	0	5	0
3 pairs woolen Socks,	0	5	0
3 do. woolen Gloves,	0	5	0
3 do. woolen Mittens,	0	5	0
Linen Table Cloth,	0	10	0
6 yards Linen Towelling,	0	10	0
3 linen Sacks, capable of holding 4 bush. each,	0	10	0
Bonnet, made of grass plait,	0	10	0
Hat, do. do.,	0	5	0
Best Wooden hand Rake,	0	5	0
Pitch Fork,	0	4	0
Dung Fork—4 prongs,	0	5	0
Willow Baskets,	0	5	0
Indian Baskets, ½ bushel,	0	2	6
Wooden Shovel,	0	3	0
Narrow Axe,	0	5	0
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.			
Best tub of Butter, not less than 20 lbs. weight,	0	10	0
2d do do do	0	5	0
Best Cheese, not less than 20 lbs. weight,	0	10	0
2d do do do	0	5	0
Best Half-dozen Swede Turnips,	0	3	0
do Carrots for the table,	0	3	0
do Roots Blood Beet,	0	3	0
do Roots of Mangold Wurtzel,	0	3	0
do Roots of Parsnips,	0	3	0
do Ears of Indian Corn,	0	3	0
do Onions,	0	3	0
do Apples,	0	3	0
POULTRY.			
Best pair (male and female) Dorking Fowls, not more than one year old (alive),	0	5	0
do Cochin China, do.,	0	5	0
do Turkeys, do.,	0	5	0
do Geese, do.,	0	5	0
do Ducks, do.,	0	5	0

☞ Discretionary Premiums will be awarded for such articles as may be considered worthy by the Committee, although not enumerated in the list.

All articles must be strictly the manufacture of persons residing on the Island, and all articles for competition, excepting live Stock, must be sent in to the Secretary on or before 12 o'clock, on Monday the 28th October, otherwise they will be excluded.

☞ The Exhibition will be open to the public at 12 o'clock.

(By Order)
J. D. HASZARD, Sec'y.

Committee Room, Aug 21, 1861. I&E

SPECIAL NOTICE.

NEIL RANKIN, ESQUIRE, HAVING BY Deed of Assignment, duly executed, made over and transferred all his Books of Accounts, Debts, Notes of Hand, Judgments and other securities for Debt, to the Assignees of MURRAY & Co., of Halifax, N. S.,—This is to notify each and every person in anywise indebted to the said Neil Rankin, that immediate payment must be made to the Subscriber, who only—in this Island—is legally empowered to receive payment and give discharges.

ANDREW MITCHELL, Atty. of Assignees.

Charlottetown, August 27, 1861. 6w.

REAPING & MOWING MACHINE!

WALTER A. WOOD'S

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES are always on hand. Apply to

J. D. HASZARD, Agent.

In addition to the very numerous Premiums taken at Agricultural Shows and Exhibitions in different parts of the world, we have extracted the following from the Edinburgh North British Agriculturist.

After several trials with the view of obtaining a uniformity in the respective testing of each machine, it was ascertained that Mr Cranston's machine (Wood's) was the lightest of draught. This was to be expected from the machine being more light in the various parts. What is required is to determine the certain weights of each machine when travelling simply, and when cutting a full swathe. A certain weight of the machine is necessary to efficiency.

Mr W. M. Cranston, London, was awarded £8 for prize grassmowing machine, invented by Walter A. Wood, of Hoosick Falls, New York.

Messrs. Burgess & Key, London, £7, for mowing machine, invented by Mr W. Burgess.

The North of England Implement Company, York, £5, for patent mowing machine, with folding and flexible knife, invented by Mr Ball, Ohio, U. S., improved and manufactured by Mr Samuelson.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

LONDON HOUSE.

[Established 1820.]

SPRING, 1861!

By the "Fanny" from London, the "Isabel" from Liverpool, "Sage" from Barbadoes, "Annie" and other arrivals from Boston,

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE COMPLETED their Spring Importations, which are now open and ready for inspection. The GOODS from Great Britain having been selected by a member of the Firm, and bought on the lowest terms, wholesale purchasers can be supplied at as low prices as at Halifax or St. John. Present importation consists of—

70 Chests Prime Congou TEA,	5 Cases HABERDASHERY
20 Half-chests do.,	1 " HOSIERY,
10 Hogsheads SUGAR,	10 " Linen Drapery,
10 Tierces do.	2 " Threads,
60 Puncheons MOLASSES	10 Bales Cotton WARPS
8 Cases Ready-made Clothing	30 " Grey & White Calicos
2 " Ladies Boots & Shoes	Stripped Shirtings, Printed
4 " "Townend's" London Made HATS & CAPS	Calicos, Denims, Drills, Hollands, &c., &c.
5 " American do.	5 Bales CLOTHS,
2 " Straw Bonnets & Hats	10 " Paper Hangings
2 " MANTLES	2 " Carpets & Woolens
1 " Dent, Alcroft & Co's GLOVES	2 " Sacks and Sacking
	10 Crates Earthenware
4 " MILLINERY	14 Bundles Cast, Spring and Blistered STEELS
2 " Silks and Ribbons	
10 " Ladies Dress Material	25 Tons Bar IRON
1 Chest INDIGO	40 Bundles Sheet IRON
5 Hogsheads Linseed OIL	22 Casks Ironmongery & Hardware
1 " Olive do	
1 " Loaf SUGAR	300 Pieces Hollow-ware
100 Kegs White LEAD, 14 and 28 lbs. each	100 Sets Plough METAL,
	100 Plough SHARES
200 1 and 2 lbs Jars PAINT, assorted Colours	300 Barrels FLOUR

Barrels Porter, Ale, Port Wine, Sherry do., Crushed Sugar, Ginger, Currants; Kegs Mustard, Gun Powder, Baking Soda, Nails, Cudbear; Boxes Soap, Candles, Pipes, Glass, Bloom Raisins, Plums, Cavendish Tobacco, Extract Logwood, Paste Blacking, Wool Cards, Bags Cut Nails, Wrought do., Spikes, Sparables, Corks, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Table Salt, &c., &c.; Tins Copal Varnish, Blacking, Coils Manilla Rope, all sizes; Packages Cinnamon, Blue, Saltpetre, Alum.

D., G. & S. DAVIES

Charlottetown, June 1, 1861.

BOARDING HOUSE,

—BY—

SIMON D. FRASER,

Corner of Queen and Kent Streets,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

☞ Commodious Yard room for the Farmers, and Good Stabling attached. Horses and Carriages to let.

S. D. F. is also Agent for the Rocklin Fulling Mill Pictou, N.S.

June 29. tf

WEEKLY CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER.

New Moon, 4th day, 8h. 7m. morn., W.
First Quarter, 11th day, 9h. 4m., morn., N.E.
Full Moon, 18th day, 8h. 50m., even., S.E.
Last Quarter, 27th day, 4h. 12m. morn., S.E.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High water morn	Moon sets	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
15	Sunday	5 41	6 9	8 40	1 52	12 29
16	Monday	5 42	6 7	9 20	3 4	12 25
17	Tuesday	5 43	6 10	14	4 10	12 22
18	Wednesday	5 44	6 4	10 54	5 12	12 20
19	Thursday	5 45	6 2	11 30	morn	12 18
20	Friday	5 46	6 1	0 4	6 15	12 15
21	Saturday	5 47	5 59	0 40	6 37	12 11

Mails—Summer Arrangements.

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

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

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

For Newfoundland, every Monday, at 12 o'clock, noon.

For England, Bermuda, and the West Indies, every alternate Monday, at 12 o'clock, noon, viz:

Monday, April 22; May 12, 27; June 10, 24; July 8, 22; August 5, 19; September 2, 16, 30; October 14, 28; November 11, 25.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

[Continued from our last.]

Hon. Mr. WHELAN said he could not vote for the amendment, for he would not set himself up as a standard of composition. He was not disposed to grant any thing previous to the publication of the work.

Hon. Mr M'AULAY said he would not act on the Committee were he appointed.

The question was then put on the amendment and lost; after which the vote was taken on the resolution, and was as follows:—

Yeas: Hons. Messrs M'Auley, Pope, Gray, Longworth, Haviland; Messrs Beer, Holm, Davies, Montgomery—9.

Nays: Hons Messrs Whelan, Coles, Thornton, Hensley, Laird; Messrs Owen, Howat, Conroy, Doyle, Sutherland—10.

On motion of hon. Mr Longworth a resolution was moved to give a grant towards purchasing a fire engine for the city. It was agreed that as there was public property in the City to the value of about £40,000, and as there were extensive and expensive improvements to be made in the fire department, that a small grant should be given from the public funds towards the object.

Mr HOWAT said that the resolutions for Charlottetown were like mosquitoes—the more you killed—the more would come; (Laughter) and the resolutions for the city were coming in rapid succession. It was remarkable that gentlemen representing country districts were presenting them in the wholesale manner in which they were doing. It recalled to his mind a line in a song which he used to hear sung—"My heart is in the Highlands, wherever I go." (Laughter.) He would oppose the resolution in every possible way he was able. The sum of £100 was proposed to be placed at the disposal of the Mayor and Common Council of the city, for the purchase of a fire engine, for the protection of the public and other buildings of Charlottetown.

Division on motion,—Yeas: Hons. Messrs Haviland, Longworth, Pope, Gray, Coles, Hensley, Speaker; Messrs Beer, Holm, Davies, Conroy—11. Nays: Hons. Messrs Laird, Thornton, M'Auley; Messrs Montgomery, J. Yeo, Howat, Doyle, Owen, Sinclair, Sutherland—10.

Adjourned at 2½ o'clock.

THURSDAY, April 25.

A Committee was appointed to report on the Contingent expenses of House.

Hon. Mr Haviland presented the Appropriation Bill, which was read a first time, and the tenth rule of the House having been suspended, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House, Mr M'Neill in the chair.

When the clause was read appropriating a sum to erect an additional room to the Normal School.

Mr OWEN moved that the whole clause be struck out. After a few remarks from two or three hon. members, the question was put on the motion when there appeared for it: Messrs Owen, M'Auley, Sutherland, Kelly, Howat, Haviland, Montgomery, Pope, J. Yeo:—9. Against it: Messrs Hensley, Coles, Thornton, Davies, Holm, Laird, Beer, Gray, Longworth—9. The chairman gave his casting vote in favor of Mr Owen's motion, and the clause was accordingly struck out.

The other clauses of the Bill were agreed to.

The Bill for incorporating Cornhead Church, was read a first and second time and passed through Committee.

Hon. Col. GRAY from the joint Committee to prepare an Address of condolence to Her Majesty the Queen, reported a draft, which was read and agreed to.

Mr M'Neill from the Committee on the petition of D. C. Campbell, preventive officer, Montague, praying remuneration for services, reported favorably of the application. It was agreed that an address should be presented to his Excellency to make an order to pay a sum of money for the same.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Messrs Davies, Howat and M'Neill, were appointed a Committee to prepare an address to His Excellency thanking him for his various communications and messages to the House during the present Session.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to consider the report on the Public Accounts—Mr. J. Yeo in the Chair.

The report was then read clause by clause, and many remarks were made on each of the clauses which were read at this time. There was a lively discussion in reference to some missing jars of wine which had been bought on the occasion of the banquet given in honor of the Prince of Wales. Explanations were made which appeared to be satisfactory to hon. members.

The Bill for raising a revenue was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 26.

Mr DAVIES from the Committee to prepare an address to the Lieut. Governor thanking His Excellency for his various communications and messages during the Session, reported a draft which was agreed to.

House again in Committee on the report of the special Committee on the Public Accounts. Mr Davies having replied to some remarks made by the hon. leader of the Opposition yesterday, and two or three hon. members having expressed themselves on the subject, the report was agreed to with two or three trifling amendments.

Hon Mr HAVILAND introduced a bill to amend the Act for the transfer of the Inland Posts within this Island; which was read a first and second time, committed to Committee, and agreed to with an amendment.

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH introduced a Bill relating to Land Assessment at present imposed by Law on the Town and Royalty of Princetown, which was read a first time.

The Inland Post Bill, the 10th rule of the House having been suspended, was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Hon. Col. GRAY by command of His Excellency presented to the House the following papers:—

Copy of Circular from Governor Douglas to the Governor General of Canada, the Governors of Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, respecting the taking of immediate action in reference to placing Light houses on the East Point and North Cape of this Island.

Copy of Despatches of April 8th and 9th from the Governors of Canada and New Brunswick, in reply to the foregoing. Laid on the table.

The Bill for the incorporation of Cornhead Church was read a third time, and passed.

An Act relating to Trespass and cases of misdemeanor was read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House—Mr M'Auley in the Chair. A few amendments were made to the Act, as it passed through Committee. The 10th rule of the House having been suspended, the amendments were again read, and the bill as amended was passed.

The bill relating to Land Assessment was read a second time committed to a Committee of the whole House, Hon. Mr Hensley in the Chair, and ordered to be engrossed. The Committee on the petition in relation to the Fullerton Marsh Road, was discharged from further consideration of the petition, and ordered to report by bill or otherwise, as the facts may warrant.

Hon Mr LONGWORTH then moved the following resolution:

That the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island now in Session having learnt with deep sorrow and regret that actual hostilities have commenced between the Northern and Southern sections of the United States of America, with whose people we are bound by the ties of a common brotherhood, most sincerely express its fervent hope that peace with all its attendant blessings may speedily be restored to that country.

This resolution gave rise to a long debate, of which the following is an outline

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH said war was likely to become general throughout the Union, and that in all probability it was only the commencement of a fearful struggle which might rend the Great Republic in pieces, and that we could only trust that the All-wise disposer of events would avert that evil from that nation in a way which we knew not. A leading party suggested the propriety of applying to Lord Lyons, the representative of Her Majesty's Government in the States to get the influence of Britain to end the hostilities existing in that country, but the Government of the U. S. rejected the proposition, saying, they were able to take care of themselves. He (Mr L.) hoped their expectations would not be disappointed, but it showed they placed great confidence in themselves. It was the duty of the Legislature to sympathise with them, as the interests of this Colony were so intimately connected with theirs.

Hon Mr COLES said he seconded the resolution with pleasure. Any disturbance in the United States would be injurious to the best interests of this Colony. The civil war appeared to have taken a wider range than was at first anticipated by the Colonists, or even by the people of the States themselves. Even if the war were to be terminated to-morrow, evil consequences would be experienced, and bitter feelings would rankle in the breasts of many for a long time to come. There appeared to be no lack of volunteers from the North to resist the aggression of the Southerners. The working out of Republican principles appeared to have proved a failure; and he thought there was something at the bottom of the failure deeper than the institution of slavery, or a change in the Presidency, which was not fully set forth.

Hon. Col. GRAY said a remark fell from the hon. leader of the Opposition which he could not allow to pass without a disclaimer. To him it appeared almost an aspersion on the Southerners to say that they were the aggressors in the present instance. He (Col. Gray) denied that there was any aggression in the affair; or he would rather say if there had been any practised it was that of the Northern section of the Union against the Southern section. Independent of either section he rose to speak in behalf of that country in which his father lived for 16 years. He himself having lived in Norfolk, Virginia, for some years might be supposed to feel interested in the Southern men, though he was not an advocate for slavery. He felt that he should resist the reflection cast upon them by the hon. leader of the Opposition.

Hon Mr COLES said he did not justify the North any more than the South.

Hon. Col. Gray said he took down his words; viz., "to resist the aggression of the Southerners." He Col. Gray would say that the Southerners were a noble race of men, but originally it was enjoined upon them to import a certain number of slaves for the cultivation of the soil. They were in the early settlement of the country bound to introduce slavery, and in course of time, slaves became the patrimony of families as much as any other kind of property. In his (Col. Gray's) opinion the policy of the Northern section of the Union was very bad. At their public meetings expression was given to sentiments indicative of rancorous hatred towards everything Southern. Even ministers of the Gospel were found inciting their people to giving utterance to the worst passions of the human breast. And what did they see elsewhere, even in Canada, an Editor of a newspaper proposing a servile insurrection of the slaves!—He (Col. G.) had seen enough of the negro in his own land not to contemplate with shuddering such an idea. More resembling the wild beast of the forest was the negro when his worst passions were aroused He (Col. G) thought the South was hardly treated. The Southern States asked permission to govern themselves, and otherwise offered to meet the Northern section in every possible way, and being refused, were driven to assume their present attitude. Last year John Brown went to Virginia with a band of men to create an insurrection of the slaves which, had he been successful, would have terminated in the massacre of the white population; and, afterwards when he was punished for his misdeed, his conduct was lauded and memory sainted by the North. His punishment was too mild; he should have been hung in chains, rather than by the neck. Had the Northerners acted like honest men they would have said to the Southerners—"We permit you to leave the Union." It was questionable, however, how far the South was justified in perpetuating Slavery; and though he could proceed to speak at great length on the subject he would not trespass on the time of the House Notwithstanding all clap trap about slavery there were numbers of American slaves who would not accept of their freedom, nor leave their masters, were the privilege offered them. One might go to Manchester, and they would see 800 or 900 young girls in factories, who would give indication of harder treatment than did many American slaves Even in London there were instances of apprentice girls being starved to death. In all countries there were individual cases of hard treatment to be found. While he deplored the sad events which have taken place within the last few weeks, still he thought the South was cruelly treated by the North. He spoke advisedly too when he said that in South Carolina the people remained firmly loyal years after the Northerners had declared their independence. The North was over the hot-bed of opposition to the British Government. It was settled by men from Britain who resisted the British Government before they left their country, and who never after cherished a friendly feeling for Britain. The first shot fired against Britain was in the North—in Massachusetts. He could not refrain from rising to take the part of the Southerners when he heard them called the aggressors in the present case

Hon. Mr HAVILAND said it would not do to give a silent vote on the resolution, though it had taken him unawares. The resolution did not express sympathy with the North any more than with the South, and hon. members might entertain their individual opinions on the subject under discussion. There was now before them the startling fact, that the immense Republic of America, which ruled so many millions of people was on the point of breaking up, at least of going through a fiery ordeal; and as a British subject, and native of America he regretted to see the Republic in its present condition. Next to our own country hon. members would admit, it had proved the greatest refuge for the oppressed of all lands, and next to our own it possessed the most liberal form of Government, having more of the privileges of self-Government than any other country either in the Old or New World. Now it was to be feared the Republic would not come through the trial and retain all its former privileges. The people of that nation might emerge from the dire conflict with two miserable, instead of one great Republic, or find themselves the subjects of a military despotism. But he could not agree with the hon. Leader of the Government, who thought the Northerners were the aggressors in the present instance. With all due deference to his opinion, he thought the Southerners were the aggressors. They had the institution of slavery in all the Southern States, but it was not the intention of President Lincoln or his Government to interfere with slavery as established in those States; but the policy of his government was that in all States to be hereafter created or territories settled, slavery should not be instituted or acknowledged. This was the great cause of the present conflict, but the Southern States contended that they had a right to take this institution with them like other goods or chattels wherever they went.

Hon. Col. GRAY said he thought the hon member was mistaken,—that such was not a doctrine of the Southern men, but that they only claimed an equal right to territories with Northerners.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND said that their claims would depend upon the respective numbers of Northern and Southern men. But he believed there was another great cause of the present difference—the commercial policy of the two sections of the Union was different. The South was in favor of having free trade with all nations, and the North was disposed to protect their own manufactures by a high tariff. He could not see any analogy between the slaves of America, who were bought and sold like cattle, and that of the factory girls of Manchester. Though the latter may be obliged to work hard, still they received a compensation for their labor, and had liberty to work or to refrain from working; but with the slave there was no alternative, he was obliged to work willing or unwilling.

Hon. Col. GRAY said the hon. member was drawing an inference from his remark which he never intended.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND said as regarded the loyalty of Massachusetts, he considered himself a loyal subject of Britain, but had he lived in the last century, and been a native of Massachusetts at the period referred to, he would not have been found on the side of King George, but on the side of independence, for one of the dearest of rights was, that no man be taxed without his consent

Hon. Mr HAVILAND concluded his speech by referring to the manner in which the Prince of Wales was received in the Northern States, which he characterized as a demonstration, and to the fact that he was grossly insulted in one of the Southern States—Virginia.

Hon. Mr WHELAN said he did not expect they were going to pitch into the republics of the United States as hon. members were doing, but it appeared there was nothing of greater importance before the House. It appeared that the harmony which had existed for 80 years between the two sections of the Union had lately been rudely disturbed, though, as yet there had been no great blood-shed. He could not, and no one could help being greatly amused at the accounts which came to hand about the taking of Fort Sumter. The bombardment was terrific and lasted some 36 hours, during which time there was a continuous roar of cannon,—that shot was thrown of an immense size, that the Fort was honeycombed, in different parts, the garrison was in flames, and that Fort Moultrie must have been in ruins; yet, after all the terrific firing and fighting not one military life was lost, and only 5 men wounded. There was something so monstrous in all this, that one could scarcely put any reliance in telegrams from the South. He rejoiced to think, however, that the present crisis would produce the effect of checking the traffic in human flesh, and of retarding the progress of slavery. It would too, in all probability produce a kindlier feeling between the people of the Northern States and British America, and tend to break that baleful spirit to which the hon. member from Georgetown referred, which manifested itself in a high protective tariff. The result, too, might be the formation, by a union of the Colonies, of one grand Empire on the shores of the Atlantic. The observation of the hon. leader of the Opposition appeared to raise the ire of the gallant Colonel, who to the surprise of everyone who heard him, became the advocate in defence of the Southern States in their inroads on the liberties of the human race. He stated that if there was any aggression in the case it was not on the part of the South, but rather on the part of the North. He begged leave to differ entirely from the hon. leader of the Government, for, most undoubtedly the South made an aggression when it endeavored to get possession of property belonging to the Federal Government, and resisted the laws of the Union in reference to the collection of the taxes. And, since Lincoln took his seat in the Presidential chair, in what particular he would ask, had his Government infringed on the rights of the South?—They acted according to the constituted authority of the Federal Government. The President would have been in fault had he done anything less than he did in upholding the Constitution of the country. In regard to the newspaper paragraph, he, (Mr W.) would be glad to see a servile insurrection, if it would terminate forever the cursed traffic in human flesh which the Southern States had carried on for the last 83 years in defiance of the principles to which their forefathers had affixed their names. The principles of the Constitution secured liberty and happiness to every body; but those who happened to have a black skin have since been sold, whipped, scourged to death, and hung up by their necks like mere brutes. Even within the last few months there were instances of hundreds of persons being tarred and feathered by the abettors of slavery, for defending the rights of humanity. Instances of barbaric treatment perpetrated by Southern men were of common occurrence.

Hon. Mr WHELAN then went on to speak of the modest claim, as he termed it, that the Federal Government should relinquish their claim to property belonging to the Federal Government, at the request of the Southern Confederacy, of the tyranny practised by the Government of George III., against the 13 Colonies of America, and of the men of the North who were now true to the instinct of their forefathers—the Puritans who were strongly imbued with the spirit of liberty.

A few other hon. members spoke briefly on the resolution, and others who had already spoken on it addressed the House again. After a prolonged debate the resolution was put and carried without a division being taken.

The bill relating to Land Assessment was then read a third time and passed, after which the House adjourned at a quarter past 8 o'clock.

J. D. GORDON, Reporter.

SATURDAY, April 27.

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH presented a Bill to continue the Act relative to accidents by fire in Georgetown, which as read a first time.

Ordered, that the powers of the Committee to whom was referred the petition of W. W. Lord, R. R. Hodgson, and other ship owners and merchants, complaining of the exaction of a tax on vessels passing through the Gut of Canseau, be extended, and that the said Committee do report thereon next session.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Bill to continue an Act relating to accidents by fire etc., was read a second time, and the House went into Committee on it—Hon. Mr Kelly in the Chair. No amendments were made to it in Committee and the Chairman reported accordingly.

The Bill to continue certain Acts therein mentioned was next read and committed to a Committee of the whole House—Hon. Mr Whelan in the chair. No Amendments were made to the Bill.

The engrossed Bill from the Council intituled an Act to promote vaccination was then read a first time.

Hon Col. GRAY moved that the 10th rule of the House be suspended, that it might be then read a second time.

It was then moved by Hon. Mr Laird seconded by Mr Howat that it be read a second time that day 3 months.

After a discussion it was agreed that the farther consideration of the Bill should be deferred till next session, and that in the mean time it should be published in the *Royal Gazette* for general information.

The standing order was then moved, and the House took up the report of the special Committee on the Contingent accounts of the House for the present Session.

MONDAY, April 29.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND presented to the House the Blue Book, for 1859.

A Committee was appointed to prepare an address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, that he would be pleased to forward to Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador at Washington a copy of the resolution agreed to by the House on Friday last, in order that the same may be communicated to the President. The Committee—Hons. Messrs Longworth, Coles, Pope, Hensley, and Mr M'Neill—in a short time presented a draft address which was agreed to

The House adjourned, and having again met, were summoned by a message from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor to attend at the Bar of the Council Chamber. His Excellency having, in Her Majesty's name, assented to a number of Bills, prorogued the General Assembly until Thursday, the 6th of June next.

D. LAIRD, Reporter.

CURE FOR PIN WORMS

A NEW DISCOVERY.

THE ASCARIDES OR PIN WORMS, the removal of which has ever baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and universally considered by them as beyond the reach of medicine, are entirely expelled from the human system by the use of

Dr. E. G. Gould's Pin Worm Syrup.

A Cure warranted in every case.

Relief afforded in twenty-four hours.

This Syrup is purely a vegetable preparation, and harmless with the youngest child.

SYMPTOMS.—In some itching, biting and distress in the lower part of the rectum and about the seat, often is mistaken for the Piles, disagreeable sensations in the epigastric region or lower part of the bowels, restlessness, wakefulness, starting and screaming in the sleep, fainting, and not unfrequently spasms or fits.

CAUTION.—The genuine has the name, "Dr. E. G. Gould's Pin Worm Syrup," blown in each bottle, his portrait, and a fac simile of his signature on the wrapper.

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LIPPINCOTT'S CLOTH MILLS.

BY AUTHORITY of STILLMAN LIPPINCOTT, Esq., of Pictou, Nova Scotia, I have appointed Mr John Higgins, Merchant, of Great George Street, to act as his Agent for receiving and forwarding Cloth.

CHARLES BELL.

The Subscriber, as Agent for LIPPINCOTT'S CLOTH MILLS, Pictou, Nova Scotia, will receive and forward Cloth to be Dyed, Fulled and Dressed at the above Mills. Satisfactory work warranted with regularity and dispatch, at the usual prices.

JOHN HIGGINS.

Charlottetown, June 22, 1861.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

for Purifying the Blood,

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a decided scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one mass which was painful and institutes a loathsome description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was induced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I went to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. Now and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease is gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully,

Yours,

ALFRED R. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of Dropsy, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre, or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of, Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhea or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes: "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases of the Scrofulous diathesis*. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhea by it, and some where the complaint was caused by ulceration of the uterus. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes: "A dangerous ovarian tumor on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th Aug., 1859.

DR J. C. AYER. Sir: I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration of the face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours,

G. V. LARIMER, M.D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine.

J. FRIAM.

Jules Y. Gatchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and anything you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries, and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients, in advanced stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

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Pain Killer

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Sudden Colds, Coughs, Fever and Ague, Headache, Bilious Fever, Pains in the Side, Back, and Loins, as well as in the Joints and Limbs; Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains in any part of the system, Toothache and Pains in the Head and Face.

As a Blood Purifier and Tonic for the Stomach, it seldom fails to cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Acid Stomach, Heartburn, Kidney Complaints, Sick Headache, Piles, Asthma or Phthisic, Ringworms, Boils, Felons, Whit-lows, Old Sores, Swelled Joints, and General Debility of the System.

It is also a prompt and sure Remedy for Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Painters' Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilblains, as well as the Stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the Bites of Poisonous Insects and Venomous Reptiles.

See Directions accompanying each bottle.

It has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveller,—on sea and land,—and no one should travel on our lakes or rivers without it.

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Universal approbation has been awarded to this Ointment for its efficiency in removing diseases of the skin. For scrofula, scurvy scald heads, and all eruptions of the skin both in infancy and mature years, no remedy can be applied which so quickly cures as Holloway's Ointment. In the nursery it should always be at hand to ease the many skin affections to which the majority of children are liable. In all heat and tooth rashes, the Ointment is wonderfully cooling and curative. To soldiers, sailors, miners, and travellers in foreign lands, it is invaluable.

SORES, WOUNDS, BAD BREASTS, BAD LEGS,

In this class of maladies, an improvement in the appearance of the disease of the patient, follows the first dressing with the Ointment.

It must not only be smeared on the wound, or sore, but be briskly rubbed for some inches around about the disease swollen or painful parts It will penetrate to the blood vessels, nerves, and muscles, and even to the bone, and will exercise the most wholesome power over every tissue requisite for tissue reparation. The effect of the Ointment is increased by fomenting with warm water before the Ointment is rubbed in; but sores when healing should never be cleansed with sponge or any thing else, as the young and new flesh which appears like cream, would be washed away.

BLOOD TO THE HEAD, APOPLEXY.

Nothing gives so much ease in these complaints from which so many suffer as Holloway's cooling and healing Ointment. When rubbed upon the spine, it acts most energetically in drawing surplus blood from the brain; even to children in teething; this Ointment has a miraculous effect in preventing fits, and convulsions, so often attendant on tooth cutting. The Pills should be used according to the directions.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, STIFF JOINTS.

Every one suffering from these painful affections should use this purifying Ointment, as it has rescued thousands from a life of torture after every other means had been tried in vain. The Ointment should be well rubbed into the skin at least twice a day, after it has been properly fomented with warm salt and water, and dried. The inflammation does yields, and the patient no longer helpless, resumes his accustomed occupation.

GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BRONCHITIS, MUMPS, SORE THROAT, AND DIPTHERIA.

To combat these diseases with success, a remedy is required which will have the whole absorbed system under its control. Such a remedy is Holloway's Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, it penetrates to the gland, and removes any obstruction or impurity which may be impeding their healthy action. This Ointment acts on the very mainspring of life, for through the glands pass all new matter required for the body's reparation in all the above classes of cases, the Ointment and Pills used conjointly, will act so searchingly, and certainly, as to effect cures in the most deplorable cases.

FISTULAS ATD PILES.

All inflammations and ulcerations of sensitive parts may be presently relieved, and ultimately cured by the diligent use of this cooling and healing Ointment, aided twice daily by bathing the parts in cold water. Immediate ease springs from this treatment; perseverance is necessary to effect a permanent cure.

ASTHMA SHORTNESS OF BREATH.

In these complaints the Ointment should be well rubbed twice a day upon the chest, and between the shoulders, it will penetrate to the lungs, stimulate them to renewed exertions, prevent congestion of blood, moderate the palpitations of the heart regulate the current of air through the bronchial tubes, and thus effect a permanent cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bad Legs	Contracted and Stiff	Sore Nipples
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Burns	Elephantiasis	Skin Diseases
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N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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