The Protestant

AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

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

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The Protestant,

AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS,

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THE HOUR OF PRAYER.

My God, is any hour so sweet,
From blush of morn to evening star,
As that which calls me to thy feet—
The hour of prayer?

Blest is that tranquil hour of morn,
And blest that hour of solemn eve,
When on the wings of prayer upborne,
The world I leave.

For then a day-spring shines on me,
Brighter than morn's ethereal glow;
And richer dews descend from thee,
Than earth can know.

Then is my strength by thee renewed,
Then are my sins by thee forgiven,
Then dost thou cheer my solitude
With hope of heaven.

No words can tell what sweet relief
There for my every want I find;
What strength for warfare, balm for grief,
What peace of mind.

Hushed is each doubt, gone every fear;
My spirit seems in heaven to stay;
And e'en the penitential tear
Is wiped away.

Lord, till I reach you blissful shore,
No privilege so dear shall be,
As thus my inmost soul to pour
In prayer to thee.

—*Charlotte Elliot.*

From the New York Observer.

Kirwan's Letters from Europe.

Bangor, July, 1860.

Hearing very much as to the work of the Lord in Wales, and especially among the Calvinistic Methodists, we early determined to make a visit, however brief, to this interesting people. Making known our desire in London to the Rev. Thomas Phillips, the agent, for Wales, of the British and Foreign Bible Society, he kindly agreed to accompany us whenever it would suit us to go. And we could not select a better guide, as he is a Welshman, thoroughly knowing the people, and an eloquent preacher in their language. And here we are in Bangor, beautiful in situation, under his lead and direction. But before describing the works of grace which we have seen, and of which we have heard, we have a few things to say of Wales,—its people,—and of the Calvinistic Methodists, by way of introduction.

Wales is the well-known principality in the West of England, washed on the North by the Irish Sea, and on the South and Southeast by the British channel. It is from 130 to 180 miles in length; and from 50 to 80 in breadth. It contains about 1,000,000 of people. The general aspect of the country is mountainous, affording numerous views of wild scenery, interspersed with beautiful valleys. The climate is humid, and colder than in England; but the air is salubrious, and the country healthy. Its shores are lined with villages, whither multitudes resort in the summer for sea-bathing and relaxation. Wales is the Switzerland of England

The Welsh people are descendants of the Ancient Britons, who, when driven out of England by the Anglo-Saxons, took refuge in the fastnesses, or fled to France, where they gave their name to Brittany. Here, the princes, notwithstanding the great power of the Saxon and Norman kings, long retained their authority; and though often constrained to pay tribute to England, they were with great difficulty retained in subordination, or even in peace with their neighbors. Long an independent and separate sovereignty, it was subdued in the thirteenth century by Edward I.,—its last prince, Llewellyn, having fallen in battle in 1285. Since that time it has been annexed to the British crown, and gives his title to the eldest son of the king,—Prince of Wales,—who is the heir apparent to the throne. And the many ruins of the old castles and fortresses which dot this interesting country, are the evidences of the expense, and valor, and determination with which the people contended for their rights against their Saxon and Norman oppressors.

The language of the people is the Celtic; but little changed from that spoken by their ancestors, and merely a dialect of that spoken by the native Scotch and Irish. The educated people speak the English; but there are multitudes of the common people who know no language but their own. We attended several meetings which were addressed in Welsh and English, and we were told that no more than half the people, if so many, understood "our English." We hope the fault was more with their circumscribed knowledge of language, than with our grammer, or accent.

The people, to a most remarkable degree, retain their old habits, as well as their language. And it is very curious to see females in church wearing felt hats like those of men, only with "the stove pipe" part much higher. We would say that, at least, this custom was much better in the breach than in the observance. It is too peculiar to be picturesque, or pretty; or to render its continuance desirable. It indicates to a stranger the absence of refinement and civilization, when it only proves attachment to a very unbecoming article of dress because of its antiquity. The principle would lead all the daughters of Eve back to fig leaves.

The Welsh are a thrifty people. We have not met with a beggar in the country; and we are informed by our excellent friend and guide that when the people sink so low as to beg, they always beg in English. It would be degrading the Welsh tongue, which some say was the language of Eden, to use it for any beggarly purpose. Nor do we see any of the mud-hovels, so frequent in Ireland and Scotland, here. The farmers and peasantry reside in stone or brick cottages, plainly but neatly constructed, usually with dooryards, and wearing an aspect of cleanliness and comfort. And now, in July, here the mouth of roses, these cottages are covered with flowers. Oh, what a transition from the mud villages of Connaught, where the pig, the cow, and the donkey reside under the same roof with the family,—where a rankling pool of water, covered with a yellow scum, sending up its pestilent miasma, is just by every door;—to these beautiful cotter villages of Wales, with roses trained over all their walls, and festooned over their doors and windows, and scenting all the air! Near to this town, and to the Penrhyn castle, is one of these villages, which we have never seen excelled in beauty. Shenstone himself might reside in it, without anything to offend his taste.

The Welsh are also a religious people; by which we mean that by education and constitution they are religiously inclined. The French are volatile,—the Germans skeptical,—the Welsh are thoughtful and serious; and most determined in their prejudices and attachments. If they were not Protesants, they would be the most bigoted and superstitions of papists; and if the Irish were not papists they would be the noblest phalanx of Protestants under the banner of the Captain of our Salvation. The Welsh claim that they never yielded obedience to the Pope,—that, as a people, they always adhered to Christianity versus popery. And, strange to say, there are but two popish chapels at this day in all North Wales, and but very few native Welsh attached to these. Here, as with us, the Romish chapels are mainly attended and supported by emigrants from Ireland.

The evidence of the religious character of the people meets you everywhere. Their places of worship are numerous, and crowded. They are plain, but commodious, and adapted to the habits and means of the people. And such interested, and apparently devout worshippers, we have never seen. They place themselves in an attitude to hear, when the Word is read or preached; the older ones putting their hand behind their ear, and opening their mouth. In prayer there is often a suppressed, but deep, murmur through the audience, expressive of its sympathy with the supplications preferred; and often the church is filled with the louder "Amen." And in singing they all sing, and with a spirit such as we have never seen equalled. Although not understanding one note in music from another, we were deeply moved by their worship of God in the songs of praise. There was no singing praise by proxy. In these respects they remind us of our own Methodist brethren, when they are enjoying a season of revival from the presence of the Lord. And when the services are ended, the leading members of the congregation, men and women, collected around the preacher or preachers, to express their interest in the truths declared, and their respect and reverence for the servants of Christ.

And the Bible is to be found in every cottage, and upon the same shelf with it, a few religious books, among which is usually a commentary. In one cottage we found the Welsh Bible, and the Commentary of Dr Barnes, and "The Power of Prayer," also in Welsh, by its side. This free access of the people to the Bible, and its constant perusal, account for everything else. Hence the industry, the frugality, the temperance the, cleanliness, the honesty of the people. In large towns, to lock a door at night is the exception to the rule. The very flowers in the dooryard, and the roses which adorn their houses, are because of the religious character of the people. Would that all the world were as Wales.

Kirwan.

Address of Rev. R. S. Patterson at the Union Celebration.

The following is the Address delivered by Rev. R. S. Patterson of Bedeque, P. E. Island, on occasion of the Union of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church, at Pictou, N. S., on the 4th of Oct., inst.:—

Fathers and Brethren, Christian Friends;

I was never remarkable for presence of mind and self-possession; but before such a large assembly, and in the presence of so many Fathers and Brethren, to whom I consider myself so much inferior, I feel more than my usual trepidation. But although I may not be able to express myself in terms so appropriate and elegant as many of my Fathers and Brethren, I will not yield to any in the delight which I feel upon this occasion.

Without, however, further introduction, I proceed to address you shortly "on the bearing of Union on the conversion of the world." The Church is an aggressive society. The great work of the conversion of the world is entrusted to her. God does not employ angels, but men, to arrest the sinner in his downward progress, to guide his feet into the ways of peace, and to point his steps to the celestial portals. What a noble work! and how is it to be accomplished? What are the means to be used for effecting it? To this we answer, the grand instrument is the preaching of a crucified Saviour, the exhibition of the meltings of Jehovah's pity in surrendering His Son to death for us, and of the bleeding love of Jesus in giving His life a ransom for us. This is the lever which is to move the world, the weapon by which the dominion is to be wrested from Satan's grasp, the key by which the doors of his prisoners are to be opened, and those who were subject to bondage delivered. But, while the grand instrument by which the world is to be converted is the preaching of a crucified Saviour, the success of the Gospel will very much depend upon the character of those by whom it is propagated. If they manifest very little of its spirit in their conduct, it is not likely that it will be embraced by many. Hearers will naturally say: "Thou that teachest another teachest thou not thyself." Thus the Redeemer is wounded in the house of his friends. Men are more apt to judge of religion from the character of those by whom it is propagated, than from its own nature. But on the other hand, where those by whom the Gospel is propagated, manifest its benign influence in their lives, the results are most gratifying. Even the enemies of religion are constrained to acknowledge its excellence. It has a good report of those that are without, and, through the blessing of Heaven, sinners are brought to glorify God in the day of visitation.

But among all the features of Christian character by which the world is to be won to the Saviour, none is likely to be more efficient than unity and harmony among professors of religion. It cannot be denied that of this there has been a great want in times past. Some would confine religion to that denomination to which they belong. To such a narrow dogma we cannot subscribe. We believe that the true followers of Christ are to be found among all those, who, although they may differ about points of minor importance, hold the head—agree in regard to the essentials of Christianity. Even among these, however, there have too often been contentions. Judah has vexed Ephraim, and Ephraim has envied Judah. These contentions have been found, not only among those whose differences were wide, but even among those in whom they were scarcely palpable. They have prevailed among those whose doctrines were the same, whose standards were the same, whose modes of worship were the same, whose discipline was the same. The results have been most unhappy. A sinner was awakened from his insensibility, aroused to a perception of his danger, led to enquire what he should do to be saved! He looked around upon the professed followers of the Saviour, saw them torn by factions, rent by divisions. He was ready to exclaim: "Can the calm of true piety be found among such troubled waters?" And how many in these circumstances have sunk into despair or relapsed into their former unconcern. By our divisions, also, we have put weapons into the hands of infidels, Jews, Mohammedans, Romanists, to be used against ourselves. Might they not say to us: "First settle your differences among yourselves, and then ask us to join you." But when harmony prevails among the professors of religion, how happy the results! How soothing to the breast of the anxious enquirer! "Truely, he will be ready to say, "amid such unity and love there must be something surpassingly excellent." And how will this harmony among the professors of religion wrest the weapons out of the hands of infidels. Our Lord, accordingly, informed his disciples that brotherly love was the badge by which they would be known, and prayed that they might be one, as He and His Father were one.

By our divisions, our efforts for the conversion of the world are crippled. There may be, in a community, individuals of different denominations. United, they might support a stated ministry among them; but neither of these denominations by itself is adequate to this task. Thus, the community must remain without the stated means of grace. There must be silent Sabbaths and shut temple doors, and the conversion of sinners and the edification of saints are hindered. The results are not less disastrous in regard to sending the Gospel abroad. A small denomination may not be able to send a single missionary to the heathen; but united with others, much may be effected. Union is strength. The drops of the ocean separately cannot float the ponderous vessel; but united, become a means of conveyance to the stately bark, that swims majestically along. A divided army is easily overcome by a united foe. Its discovered fragments become an easy prey to the enemy. A divided church is ill prepared to sustain the assaults of her opposing foes; but united, she presents a firm phalanx. If, then, we would desire the conversion of the world, if we would wish the speedy arrival of those days when purity and peace shall pervade the earth, when Zion shall awake and put on her beautiful garments, when the weapons of war shall be exchanged for the implements of husbandry, when violence shall be no more heard in the land, wasting nor destruction within its borders, let us bury our divisions, and raise the olive branch of peace.

The outpouring of the Spirit is necessary to the conversion of the world. Unless His influences be experienced, the moral wilderness will never become a fruitful field. Spiritual sterility will prevail. But when the Spirit is poured out, there will be spiritual fruitfulness. The moral desert will rejoice and blossom as the rose. Of this we have sufficient proof in the glorious results of the recent revivals. The profligate have been reformed; the drunkard has become a sober man; the Sabbath violator has begun to respect God's holy day; the profane swearer has renounced his oaths; the debtor has resolved to owe no man anything; the places of prayer have been crowded; the churches have been thronged; great additions have been made to their membership. "Instead of the thorn, has come up the fir tree, instead of the brier, has come up the myrtle tree." But, as it has been beautifully remarked, the dew which revives the languishing earth does not come down amidst storm and tempest, but amidst stillness and calm; so the Spirit does not descend to refresh the Lord's inheritance when it is weary, amid the din of strife, but upon the abodes of peace and love.

If such be the effects of unity, I may surely congratulate you upon the occasion of our present meeting. The day, for which so many have longed, and labored, and sighed, and prayed, has at length arrived. The voice of contention, which has so often saddened our hearts, has been hushed. And may we not regard the present union as the prelude of unions yet to come, as the earnest of those days, when the watchmen shall see eye to eye, when they shall lift up the voice together, when the Lord shall be one and his name one through the whole earth.

Intoxicating Drinks at Railway Stations.

The following letter, addressed to Mr Edward Pease, has by him been sent to the *Times*:—

"Stockton and Darlington Railway, Manager's Office, and Passenger Department,
Darlington, Sept. 6.

"Dear Sir,—You ask for my opinion 'as to the effects of selling drinks at railway stations.' To this I can unhesitatingly speak from experience; for the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company, since I became connected with it (twenty-five years ago), has had a fair trial of both sides of the question.

"In the days of stage coach travelling it was the universal custom to book passengers at inns; and when the first railway was opened the stations were not considered complete without a portion of each being set apart for the sale of drink, consequently full provision for supplying this kind of 'refreshment' was made at every station on the line. This arrangement, which was at first considered an absolute necessity, continued in force for several years, and this gave us ample opportunity of witnessing the effects of that side of the question.

"These effects may be summed up in a few words. The company's servants led to habits of drinking among them, and consequently neglect of duty—porters were 'treated' by passengers, and sometimes got to think more of the drink than their work. Cases of drunkenness occurred among passengers, which would not if drink had not been so easily obtainable. Delay of trains not unfrequently happened in order to give opportunities for obtaining the 'refreshment.' We had greater liability to accidents, which were of too frequent occurrence, together with the annoyance and inconvenience of having men to do the work who were not always to be depended upon.

"All these results being fully demonstrated by experience, led to the ultimate abolition of drink from the railway stations. Although, in a pecuniary point of view, it appeared a sacrifice, the duty to abolish the traffic became so apparent that the directors could no longer hesitate to make the change. It is now some years ago since this was done, and I am happy to say that we have never yet had cause to regret it. There is not now a station on this, the oldest line in the kingdom, where intoxicating drinks are sold, and I hope that this state of things will ever continue.

"I am not aware that any other railway company has adopted this plan, but am satisfied that if all railway companies were to do away with the sale of drink at their stations, they would be best consulting the interests of the shareholders and the welfare of the travelling public. There is no question but that much property and many valuable lives are annually sacrificed through drink, and therefore everything that we can possibly do should be done to lessen the facilities for obtaining it. I am every day more and more convinced that, if we want to prevent drunkenness, we must remove the temptation to drink out of the way. If a railway company allows drink to be sold at their stations, they ought not to be surprised if some of the men occasionally get intoxicated and neglect their duty; and when they consider that the slightest inattention of an engineman, a guard, a pointsman, or signalman, might be productive of the most fearful consequences, it seems impossible to take too much precaution. By removing the temptation to drink as far away as possible, we adopt one great means of keeping a sober set of men. That such has been the result I am perfectly satisfied, and have no doubt that, if all railway companies would follow the example, they would bear me out without exception.

"I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,
"Geo. Stephenson.

"Mr Edward Pease, Darlington."

The State of Italy.

The state of Italy is intensely interesting at present, and the position of the Pope is every day becoming as some think very critical. Every Christian must rejoice in the triumphant march of Garibaldi over the prostrate despotisms of one of the fairest portions of the earth, and in the prospect of an united Italy under a reign of comparative liberty. The Christian Church should earnestly follow up the victory, and the Bible should be made to march in the wake of the sword. The result however of the struggle, in so far as the Pope is concerned, is by no means so certain. It is perfectly certain that Garibaldi is acting with the full connivance of France and Sardinia, and it is just as evident that neither of these powers have any wish to damage the Pope. Their idea is, that his temporal power should be abridged, but they will apparently resist any attempt to upset his position as the reigning head of the Church at Rome. The Pope is in truth maintained at Rome now by the bayonets of France, and the Emperor's own safety probably depends on this. France has proposed, indeed, a regular guranteed subsidy to the Pope from all the Popish governments, in exchange for his ill-managed temporal dominions. It is certain, on the one hand, that nothing can destroy the immense influence of the Romish system over its millions of votaries throughout the world but a moral revolution produced by the Word and Spirit of God; and on the other, that whilst the very difficulties of the Pope would probably only develop the zeal of his followers, the diminution of his temporal power might rid the system of a constant ground of scandal and reproach. The Pope has been banished from Rome before, without diminishing his influence. It is questionable, besides, how far a material guarantee on the part of Popish governments might not greatly strengthen the political position of the Pope, whilst an universal establishment of Peter's pence over all the nations of the earth might greatly increase his wealth.

Those persons, therefore, who confound the Pope with Italy, and who count upon the present struggle in Italy as a certain means of overthrowing the Papal authority, evidently betray great ignorance. It is especially foolish to trust to such a vague contingency as reason for looking with indifference upon the undoubtedly increasing influence of Romanism in our own land. The real truth seems to be, that where Rome is supreme, it by and by becomes intolerable. It so sucks the blood of any land where it is permitted to have free course, that in self-defence the people urgently demand a change. But it is so adapted to fallen human nature, that so soon as this is forgotten, it begins fresh energy again, and achieves new triumphs. Nothing can arrest its progress but the almighty grace and Spirit of God. Nothing will finally destroy it but the Spirit of Christ's mouth, and the brightness of His coming. Let the Christian Church therefore be watchful and strengthen the things which remain, and which are ready to die, and never give up the great struggle until the proclamation is heard under the whole heaven, "Babylon the great is fallen;" Until then, Rome, like Satan, will be all the more earnest and dangerous, because "he hath but a short season."—*Belwark.*

The Gay Wife and her Husband.

In the retired and quiet town of N——, not far from the rock on which our pilgrim fathers landed, and near the spot where the dust of many of them reposes, may be seen a neat and pleasant house, the abode of Mr and Mrs. E——. Happy in each other, and mingling in a large circle of gay companions, they lived only for this world.

The husband was devoted to the pursuit of an honest calling, but a despiser of the religion of Christ, almost entirely neglecting the house of God on the Sabbath. Instead of going to the sanctuary, the sacred hours of the holy day were spent in roving about in search of pleasure, or in reading light books and papers.

The wife attended public worship, though she cherished a deep-seated hatred of Christians, because they were Christians. She loved dress and fashion, and went to the house of God to see and be seen, and while away the hours of holy time.

She had a godly mother, who had long prayed for the conversion of her children. The Spirit of God, in the recent months of refreshing, came down in the town where the mother resided, which was but a few miles from N——. Her family was blessed, and her daughters at home made the hopeful subjects of renewing grace.

When the tidings reached Mrs E——, she resolved that, however it might be with her sisters, her own heart should never be moved. She resolved to resist to the utmost all serious feelings.

She soon found, however, she was not quite at rest. She did not so well enjoy the company of her gay companions, yet she could not tell why. She found herself inclined to withdraw from those places of pleasure she had always loved so well—a mystery to herself—and the question would arise in her own mind, What does this mean? am I going to be a Christian? No, I will never be a Christian. I will never give up my pleasure for religion.

This state of mind had continued about three weeks, when she received an invitation from her mother, and sisters to visit them, and at once decided to go, at the same time resolving that nothing they should say to her on the subject of religion should move her heart. This resolution gained strength until she reached her mother's house, and the time drew near for her to leave.

Religion was the theme on which her mother and sisters dwelt; they deeply interested, while she was filled with the hatred of the unrenewed heart. In the course of conversation, the mother, with the yearnings of a mother's heart, made a direct appeal to her saying, with tears, "Oh, A——, will you be left of all our family to perish in sin?" This question was an arrow which pierced her heart, and with tears and trembling she said, "Mother, will you pray for me?" The mother knelt in prayer, and besought God that he would in his abounding mercy and grace, bow the stubborn will of her loved daughter, and lead her to accept of offered mercy without delay. She then told her that she had been made the subject of special prayer in a little praying-circle, every day for three weeks, the very three weeks she had felt such a disinclination to engage in her usual round of worldly pleasure.

At evening she returned to her home, and went to the house of the pastor, and left a request for him to call early in the morning. He did so, and found her rejoicing in hope of pardoned sin. The conflict was over, her will subdued, and the "peace which passeth knowledge" filled her soul.

She now thought of her husband, who was most of the time from home, his business being in another town.

Knowing his hostility to religion, she feared to communicate her feelings to him; but, after imploring divine aid and committing the whole matter to God, she frankly wrote him of the wonderful change in her feelings, and the great joy she felt in the service of Christ, tenderly entreating him to seek the salvation of his soul.

He had long been in the habit of writing to her weekly, but to this he made no reply. Meanwhile he was made a subject of special prayer, not [illegible] his anxious wife, but by the same circle of [illegible] who had so earnestly prayed for her.

After waiting a short time, she wrote again, but as before, received no reply. Her heart was greatly troubled; and with trembling she penned a third letter, which he very coldly answered, saying, that "she had destroyed all his happiness; he had now no wife, no home, no pleasure in any thing;" adding, "I may be home at Thanksgiving; but if I come, don't you speak to me."

Thanksgiving came at length. In all these weeks she had not seen him, and had scarcely heard from him; but she betook herself to prayer entreating God to appear for her, and grant her wisdom and grace for every emergency, and bring her husband into the kingdom of Christ.

When he arrived she greeted him tenderly and affectionately, but received only a cold look in return, without a word being uttered by him. He passed into the house, maintaining the same coldness and dissatisfaction day after day, constantly avoiding her society.

After a suitable time, she felt it to be her duty and privilege to connect herself with the people of God by a public profession of her faith. This she desired to do with the church to which her mother and sisters belonged, a few miles distant. She made her wish known to her husband, and procured a carriage which was brought to the door. She said to him, "E——, will you not go with me?" "No," said he, adding a dreadful oath; "I hope you will never come back."

She again sought relief in prayer; and dropping a few tracts where they might come in his way, with tearful eyes but a trusting heart she left her husband that she might confess Christ before men.

From an inmate in the family she afterwards learned that when she was gone he [illegible] walking about the house, looking [illegible] the [illegible] and finally wondering when A—— would come back, seeming impatient for her return.

On reaching home at evening, she said, as she met her husband, "E——, you are willing to see me, are you not?" He made but little reply, retiring to another room. His wife having occasion soon after to go into the same apartment, found him alone but troubled. Said he, "A——, will you pray for me?"

She knelt in prayer, while her conscience-stricken, trembling husband bowed at her side, and with strong crying and tears spread his case before God. The prayer was heard. His sins rose like mountains before him, and he found no rest until he was brought to a free and full surrender of himself to Christ. The lips which had so long profaned God's name were opened in prayer, and the heart so full of bitterness was filled with love.

The husband soon connected himself with the same church his wife had so recently joined. The worthless books with which his house was supplied were laid aside, and the Bible and a goodly number of devotional books occupy their places.

Who can doubt the power of prayer? "Ask, and ye shall receive."—*Am. Messenger.*

Treasury.

Earnest Christianity.

"Could ye not watch with me one hour," said our Divine Master to his slumbering companions. "Can ye not give me one day out of seven?" May He now say to his thoughtless disciples. Let none of us neglect subject ourselves to this bitter reproach. Let us resolve from this moment to make the Christian Sabbath a day of holy joy and consolation; a day of heavenly rest and refreshment.

It is to be hoped, indeed, that we shall not confine our religion and our devotion to this day only, but even that day, properly employed, will in some degree sanctify all the rest.

"It will disengage us, as it was meant to do, gradually and gently from that world, which we must soon, perhaps sooner than we imagine, quit for ever; it will raise our thoughts above the low and trivial pursuits of the present scene, and fix them on nobler and worthier objects; it will refine and purify, exalt and spiritualise our affections; will bring us nearer and nearer to God and to the world of spirits; and thus lead us on to that celestial Sabbath, that everlasting rest, for which the Christian Sabbath was meant to prepare and harmonise our souls."—*Bishop Porteus.*

The Sanctuary.

Times of trouble are times of danger. But when the child is in danger, the parent is most watchful and concerned. So, believer, thy heavenly Father pays special attention to thee in the time of thy trouble. He will not only keep his eye on thee, but he will hide thee. Where will he hide thee? In some hovel, or fortress, or granite rock? No; but in his pavilion. The pavilion is the royal tent, and is placed in the centre of the army, surrounded by the strongest and most courageous soldiers. Here the king dwells, and here, if anywhere, safety is to be found. Sweet thought this for thee, poor tried one—God will take thee to his own tent; he will make thee safe as himself. In the pavilion of thy God thou wilt find supplies for thy wants, balm for thy wounds, and solace for thy sorrows. Many a Christian has seen more of God, and enjoyed more of the presence of God, in one week's affliction, than in years besides. In his pavilion God communes

with his troubled ones; he opens his heart to them, he lifts up the light of his countenance upon them and he gives them peace. Blessed Lord, in all times of my trouble bring me into thy pavallion, hide me in the secret of thy tabernacle, that I may know the blessedness of having my life hid with Christ in God. My soul, in everp time of trouble, or of trial, repair to thy God, plead with him, and let this be thy prayer, "Keep me as the apple of thy eye; hide me under the shadow of thy wings." Then thou wilt have to exclaim with joy, "How excellent is thy loving kindness, O Lord; therefore the sons of men put their trust under the shadow of thy wings."

"Lord, thou has been our dwelling place in all generations.' —Psalm xc. 1.

Satisfaction of Divine Justice.

The nature of the justice-satisfying work throws light on what is sometimes called its extent. In so far as the work opened, or was needed to open, the door of mercy to men at large, to justify their being preserved and under means of grace, and addressed in terms of the gospel message—and how far, in each detail, it was so needed we do not now inquire—it manifestly extends to men in general. But the satisfaction of justice could not possibly terminate by merely opening a door of mercy, however wide. It morally necessitates the salvation of definite objects. This was not a work to be done on the peradventure that some of the guilty race might prove wise enough to appreciate its provisions, or rather with the certain foreknowledge that none, apart from renewing influence, would prove thus wise. Is so far as the work is a strict quittance for individuals, an actual redemption by which Christ becomes possessed of a certain and not a possible or probable seed, it is strictly co-extensive with those who are finally saved; and these are identical with all who "believe," with all whom the Father "giveth" to the Son. So much then was fixed—secured not by side stipulations, but by the nature of the work, of which the author's design and state of mind was an essential element. For think you it was dying on a tree in any mood, and with any purpose, or no purpose, that satisfied justice? No; it was dying obediently, intentionally for definite ends—which were necessarily secured by the fact that so it was done for such purposes. In no rigorous sense of language, can justice need to be twice satisfied—once on the cross and once again in hell. If Jesus bore the penalty of law, those whom he designed, by so doing, to relieve of guilt CANNOT perish. The impossibility of such an issue is for ever fixed.

And one thing more. That is, looking at the great work from a divine elevation, whence we see the end from the beginning, and where we grow dizzy with the height of the great argument. Looked at from the practical standing point of guilty man, this too is seen to be fixed, that whatever be or be not the extent of the unknown preference of the death of Christ, no gospel hearer shall need to complain of its limitation. He only may complain who finds the open door, which he is invited and urged to enter, shut on his approach.—*Law and Gospel.—Rev. G. C. Hutton, Paisley.*

THE

Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1860.

Religious Intelligence.

PRESBYTERY OF PRINCETOWN.—This Presbytery met in [illegible]ance with the appointment of Synod, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., in Princetown Church. The day last, [illegible] the first held since the Presbytery was ormeeting was [illegible] Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the [illegible]ganized by the [illegible] British North American. Rev. Allan Lower Provinces o[illegible] preached from Zech. vi. 13., first Fraser, Cascumpec, [illegible]ild the temple of the Lord; and clause, "Even he shall b[illegible] Rev. R. S. Patterson was then he shall bear the glory." [illegible]ted the Presbytery by chosen Moderator, and consti[illegible] Clerk, when the prayer. Rev R. Laird was appo[illegible]ting of three min- Roll of Presbytery was made up, cov[illegible] ministers, and isters, and five elders. Of these, all th[illegible] and M'Kinthree elders were present. Messrs. M'Millan [illegible] verbal non, preachers of the Gospel, being present, g[illegible]ds of reports of their missionary labors within the bou[illegible]lly the Presbytery. The Reports were received and cordi[illegible] approved. After the transaction of some business, chiefly relating to supply of preaching to the vacant congregation in connection with the Presbytery, and the appointment of Preachers, the Presbytery adjourned to meet in the Church at Lot 16, on the first Wednesday of December, at eleven o'clock, Rev. R. Laird to preach on the occasion. The Presbytery is indeed small; but the members may confidently expect that a petition in the constituting prayer of the Moderator, will be graciously answered, that though the beginning is small, yet the latter end will greatly increase.

FULTON STREET PRAYER MEETING.—The third anniversary of the Fulton Street Prayer Meeting, New York, is past, and the meeting has entered upon the fourth year of its existence. One thing has been remarkable in its history, viz., that those who have most frequently attended the meeting have manifested little or no disposition to exalt it above others, or to recommend it as a model prayer meeting. Nevertheless it has been a pattern to the world, and where too or three or more can make it convenient to meet together in the name of Christ, they would do well to imitate the simple and earnest manner in which the exercises at Fulton Street prayer meeting are conducted. One great and important fact is, that it has been the conviction and testimony of Christians of almost every name and country, who have visited the meeting, that the presiding power felt there is that of the Holy Spirit. Another important fact is that not a week, scarcely even a day passes by without conversions in the meeting. By careful and judicious inquiry it has been ascertained that the number of conversions there in one year, will at least equal the number of days in the year. Taking this estimate as a basis, there have been more than 1,000 conversions in direct connection with the service of Fulton Street meeting within three years. The influence of the meeting has gone abroad everywhere for good. Numbers of others have no doubt been organized through the exertions of individuals who visited that meeting and were refreshed. It is believed from the best computation which can be made that there are now 2,500 prayer meetings held daily in the world. Some of these meet in the morning, some at noon, some at night; but daily united prayer ascends from about 2,500 places of prayer. There is a conviction in New York that the Fulton Street meeting is permanent. And why should it not be so? Why might there not be a daily prayer meeting in every city where it is so convenient for people to assemble? Every city does not possess the material for upholding such a meeting as New York; but Christians should remember that a large attendance of people at a prayer-meeting is not *necessary*, though desirable. "Two or three" constitute a meeting, and if they shall agree as touch what they shall ask, who can tell what may result? Shall Charlottetown which so well sustained a daily prayer meeting for seven or eight months last season, not resume it again, or at least hold a weekly or semi-weekly noonday prayer meeting? We feel confident it shall. And where practicable in the country, united meetings should be resumed where suspended for a season, and others organized where none have hitherto existed. Here as well as in New York, and throughout the United States, or in the cities, towns and villages of the old country, there is necessity for prayer. "Pray ye the Lord of the harvest."

THE ORANGEMEN OF CANADA.—The British and Irish press are busily engaged in discussing the conduct of the Canadian Orangemen on the occasion of the Prince's visit. Most of the leading papers, and even the *National Standard*, a staunch Protestant paper, condemns the stand taken by the Orangemen of Kingston. The Orangemen may have been to blame, but in our opinion the Prince's advisers were much more so. Had it not been for the course pursued by the Duke of Newcastle in Lower Canada, in truckling to Popish Priests, he might have been spared some of his "disappointment" and "regret" at Kingston and Toronto. We were at first somewhat at a loss to account for the conduct of his Grace in noticing Ursuline Nuns, and visiting Romish institutions, but when we learned that he is a Puseyite of strong pro-popish tendencies, we were no longer surprised at his friendship to Papists and hatred to Orangemen. The *Downshire Protestant* has had two or three spirited articles on the subject approving of the conduct of the Orangemen. In one of these it says—"Popish Bishops, in their robes; Popish priests, in procession; Ursuline Nuns; and French Canadian Societies were allowed to assemble, and welcome the Prince of Wales, with all honor, and all *eclat*. But on entering Upper Canada, where Protestants and Orangemen were strong, Newcastle suddenly found out that "if any Orange demonstration or any other demonstration of a party character, is presisted in" it would be right and proper for the Prince to abandon his visit to the town. And so the visit to Kingston was abandoned. The Orangemen, whose demonstration was protested against by the Popish people, at the College meeting, had no idea of giving way. They were perfectly right in this. Alderman Allan said, at the meeting of the Kingston Town Council, 'if the Prince went past Kingston on this account, it would be one of the worst steps ever taken by the British Government.' So say we."

HALIFAX OPEN-AIR MISSION.—A neat little pamphlet giving the result of the labors of this association for the past summer, has been published. The following are extracts:—

"The Rev. Mr Munro agreed to deliver the closing address of the season, but, for the first time, the weather was unfit for holding the service. In all fifteen meetings have been held: that is over one for every Evangelical Church in the City.

It would be saying too little to simply express the fact that the "audiences were attentive" as well as numerous; they were in many instances serious and solemn,—the only interruption, on one or two occasions, proceeding from the noise of some children playing in the neighborhood, who had never been trained to habits of Church going, or even to spiritual worship—but even they might be easily subdued into attentive listening by a few persons mingling with them."

"There are some Clergymen who had and perhaps still have conscientious scruples against open-air preaching who might be willing to undertake the further prosecution of the effort during the winter in some commodious building, and to them they would now assign it for the present.

The Committee record their grateful acknowledgment to the several Clergymen and other gentlemen who so willingly came up to the work. Also to Mr McAlpine, who so ably officiated as Presenter in the absence of and with Mr Morton, the Halifax City Missionary; to whom they also record their thanks."

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, has resolved to adopt a very wise mode of enabling the Colonial branches of the Church of England gradually to dispense with the annual pecuniary grants hitherto received from this Society. The nature of the plan will appear from the following extract:—

In Nova Scotia the Bishop's Church Society, looking forward to the time when the grants hitherto made by the Society must cease or be greatly reduced have set forth a bold scheme for an endowment fund of £40,000. The other North American dioceses are also more and more anxious to see some permanent, though small, provision made for the support of a Church of England ministry. Under these circumstances the Society, after very careful consideration, has come to the conclusion that it cannot better promote the lasting interests of the Colonial Church than by co-operation with the colonists in their efforts to make the Church in their several dioceses to some extent independent. The society has, therefore, resolved to set apart a sum of £10,000 for this purpose, to be applied subject to the following conditions:—1. That not more than £1000 be contributed to any one diocese. 2. That it be a condition of each grant that not less than five times the sum contributed by the society be raised from other sources. 3. That it be a further condition that the entire endowment found be invested in securities and upon a scheme of administration to be approved by the Society.—*Col. Presbyterian.*

THE SITUATION OF THE POPE.—The remark of the *Cork Reporter*—an old organ of the Roman Catholics—upon the probable end of the temporal power of the Head of the Church are instructive, considering the quarter whence they emanated:—"It is a fact of no ordinary significance that, whilst the temporal power of the Pope seems passing away from him with unexampled rapidity and when reports are rife of his Holiness's intention to withdraw even from Rome itself, disbanding his army, and leaving everything to the mercy of the assailants, we have as yet no evidence that Catholic Christendom is in any great dismay, because of what is supposed to be imminent. What is the significance of this fact. Not certainly that the Roman Catholic world is indifferent to the dearest interests of the religion it professes; but simply that it seems nothing to be very much concerned about in the abstraction of temporal dominion from its spiritual head. Were it otherwise, did the Roman Catholic population of Continental Europe hold the strange belief that their religion needed the stay of territorial dominion for its security, long before now we [illegible]hould have seen the Pope at the head of forces which [illegible]d render aggression on the States altogether hopeless. [illegible] idea is nowhere entertained, except by those But th[illegible]dism or extreme religious fervor blinds them whose fam[illegible] truths of history. Its pages show to any to the plainess [illegible] there is far higher historic testimony reflecting man wh[illegible] of Christ is wholly independent of for—that the Church [illegible] that it can be shaken by none of human institutions, and [illegible] dynasties and overwhelm the storms which annihila[illegible] need for its sustainment thrones. Assuredly it does not [illegible] the preservation of despotic rule and the trampling down of civil liberty. Where such rule has been abrogated, where such liberty has been found, the lamp of faith has ever shone out most clearly. And if we live to see the social and political regeneration of Italy we should witness with it, beyond any doubt, its religious and moral regeneration too."

GERMAN RELIGION.—"An English Protestant" writes to the London *Morning Advertiser*:—"As we have many in England who have a great desire to read the Commandment, 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,' as if it ran 'Remember the Sabbath morning,' I have thought it worth while to send you an extract from a letter, received last week, from a young friend who is spending his vacation at Dresden. The German Protestants, by the help of what they call 'criticism,' have long since satisfied themselves that this reading of the Commandment is the true one. And here is the result:—'Divine service begins here on Sundays at half-past eight, commonly. At one church I have seen advertised a service at five in the morning. The great object is to keep as much as possible of the day free from pic nics in the woods, or expeditions by steamboat on the river.'"

Meeting of the Synod of the Church of England.

A meeting of the Synod of the Church of England was held on Thursday, October 11, in Salem Chapel, Halifax. We give the following extracts from the Halifax *Reporter*.

His Lordship the Bishop occupied the chair. Archdeacon Willis and the Archdeacon of Prince Edward Island sat alongside him.

There was a fair attendance of clergy and lay delegates. But few persons were present during the day in the galleries, which were set apart for visitors, though the proceedings promised to be of more than ordinary interest.

PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS.

The Bishop opened the meeting with an appropriate prayer. Rev. Mr Gilpin was unanimously re-elected clerical secretary.

Colonel Myers was elected lay secretary by acclamation. Hugh Hartshorne, Esq., was selected to assist the lay secretary in looking over the certificates of delegates.

ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP.

His Lordship then made a short address to the meeting. He expressed his gratification at seeing so many of the laity present, who took an interest in the welfare of their Church. He was glad to be able to report that more attention had been paid throughout the country to the election of delegates. There had been four elections already, of which he had an abstract. The first number elected was 55; the second, 61; the third, 70; and this year there were 83. This increase had arisen mainly from the fact that the various parishes were allowed by the constitution to elect non-residents as delegates to the Synod. Several parishes had taken advantage of this, and elected one delegate resident in Halifax, and another from amongst them. He expressed a hope that the various parishes, in Halifax and elsewhere, who had not elected delegates, would gradually occupy a different position in regard to the Synod; that they would see the necessity of following the example of the different denominations in the Province, and of having some general assembly where measures of utility to the Church could be freely discussed.

He alluded briefly to the visit of His Royal Highness, and proceeded to refute several statements that appeared in the *Church Witness* relative to oaths of obedience, etc.

He next referred to the objects of the meeting. One of the most important motions was the notice relative to an application to the Parliament of this country for an act. A similar course had been pursued in other colonies. Some persons take no part in the Synod in consequence of having serious doubts as to the question whether they could thus legally meet together. The Church of England here is in a peculiar position. At home, from its alliance with the state, it has had various advantages conferred upon it, and some restrictions. Amongst these restrictions was a restriction upon their right of assembling together. But these restrictions are necessary in England, and there have been doubts whether they apply to the colonies. Different opinions had been given; but all would remember that Her Majesty's ministers had more than once declared that there were no impediments in the way. However, people still had their doubts, and consequently various acts had been passed to remove them. In almost all these acts it had been stated, "whereas doubts exist." In 1853 an act was introduced and passed in the House of Lords relative to these Synods. It passed a second reading in the Commons, and was then only withdrawn simply on this account, lest the Colonial Legislatures, who are very jealous of any interference, should consider it in that light. It would be also remembered that the Synod in Canada had presented petitions to the English Government, and they were told that it would be better if they got a law passed by their own Legislature, so anxious were they in England to avoid any appearance of interference? Mr Labouchere, at the same time, wrote to the Governor of Canada that an act should be passed. This was done, and now in the Canadian dioceses the Synods met regularly.

It was much better, therefore, since these doubts existed, that they should be removed by an application to Parliament for an act. He had considered the notice and prepared a short draft. A petition, also, would have to accompany the act. He would accordingly call upon the mover to make his motion, in order that a committee might be appointed to consider the matter, and report thereon immediately. The question for consideration was whether they would apply for such an act as passed by the Canadian Legislature, not going into details, or whether they would have it in detail.

This had been called a Tractarian, a Puseyite movement. The Bishop of Melbourne, whom no body could accuse of such feelings, thought the Synod of such importance that he actually went to England for the simple object, which he accomplished, of obtaining the royal assent to the bill which they had passed in the colony for a Synod. When such men as he and the Bishop of Huron approved of synods, the charge was not tenable. Without a single exception, the principle upon which they were now assembled was everywhere adopted.

He next referred to the Church newspaper, the *Record*. In the arrangements first made he pledged himself to the committee that at the end of every quarter he would provide what balance might be requisite to pay its expenses of printing, &c. No printer would accept the responsibility on other terms. He was very happy to say that that paper had succeeded beyond his expectations.

After a few more remarks His Lordship concluded by expressing a hope that the same excellent spirit which had marked similar occasions would be displayed that day.

MOTION RELATIVE TO AN ACT.

Rev. E. B. Nichols, of Liverpool, then said he would move a resolution for an application to the Legislature, for the purpose of removing doubts. He believed himself that the right to meet was inherent in themselves, and that they did not require an act of the Legislature to give that right. Whilst entertaining this opinion, still he did not see any objection to apply for an act, in order to meet the views of those who did not look upon the subject in the same light that he and others did. He therefore moved,

"That the business committee be instructed to apply to the Legislature for an act to remove any doubts that may exist as to the power of the church of England to meet together for the purpose of regulating their affairs in matters referring to discipline, &c."

The motion was seconded.

Rev. J. J. Ritchie then spoke relative to some resolutions which he had brought forward at the previous meeting. He would not bring them forward now. He did not wish to throw in the apple of discord and dissension. The late Chief Justice had acknowledged their right to meet together. A law, however, was necessary to give a power, and an energy, and a legality to everything done in the Assembly. It was necessary to give a legal control and authority over each member of the Church. Before he could sanction the application to the Legislature, it was very desirable that there should be no defects in the constitution of the Assembly. It was better in his opinion to appoint a committee to examine the constitution, to see whether any alterations were not requisite. Therefore, instead of acquiescing in the resolution, he would move in amendment that a committee be appointed to consider the present constitution in order to see whether any modification is not necessary. In answer to an enquiry of Mr. Hartshorne, Mr Ritchie stated that he had withdrawn his resolutions, because he who presided in the Synod had a right to negative them. He thought that inconsistent with any assembly. He thought there was no authority for it in England, though there was in the Colonies.

The Bishop said that his reverend brother assumed that a Bishop would impose his veto against the well expressed wishes of the Assembly. He must protest against such an assumption. He was sorry he (Mr R.) should withdraw his resolutions for such a reason.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rev. Mr Ritchie continued his remarks which want of space forbids our publishing. They displayed a vast amount of research. He expressed himself strongly against His Lordship being at the head of the Synod.

The Bishop referred to the opinion of three eminent English legal authorities on the power of the Bishop.

After some remarks from Rev. Mr Forsythe, Mr Ritchie's motion was put and lost by a very large majority of both clergy and laity.

Rev. Mr Roach of P. E. I. said it was sad to see a faction standing up in the Synod. The 40,000 church people had a right to obtain the act from the Legislature, and could not be refused.

Mr Fairbanks said there was no possibility of an act being prevented from passing.

Rev. J. C. Cochran agreed with the last speaker. When they applied for an act relative to Kings College there was not a dissentient voice against it. He knew of no faction in the assembly.

Rev. Mr Roach would retract the expression, and substitute "fraction."

His Lordship said he considered it highly honorable for Mr Ritchie to come forward and express his views fully and candidly. It was better for him to act as he had done than to have stayed away as others did. He hoped his example would be followed.

Mr Hartshorne was in favor of a full expression of opinion.

Rev. Mr Shreve moved that an application to the assembly should be postponed until the next meeting, in order that the subject might be discussed between the clergy and laity.

Rev. Mr Ritchie seconded the motion.

After some further remarks from the Bishop and others, Mr Shreve's motion was put and carried.

Clergy—Yeas 19; Nays 8.
Laity— " 13; " 6.

The Rev. J. Ambrose took up his motion to reconsider some of the clauses for the regulation for the discipline of the Clergy, and proposed the following amendments, seconded by Hon. M. B. Almon:—

Clause IV. After the *first* "select," be inserted, "when the charge is one of error in doctrine only, three Presbyters, and on all other cases." Also, after the *second* "select," the words, "three Presbyters or."

Clause V. That for the words, "three of the," be substituted "the three." These were passed.

Colonel Gladwin gave notice of motion, That the Assembly do meet annually, and as nearly as possible on the 1st July, in order to facilitate the attendance of the Clergy of P. E. I.

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 o'clock next day.

SECOND DAY.

After the Meeting had been organized, certain alterations of minutes were suggested and made:—

The business Committee appointed at the last Session were re-elected, with the addition of H. Pryer, Esq., and Rev. J. C. Cochran.

The Rev. W. Bullock called the attention of the Synod to the necessity of making provision for the election of a Bishop, on the first vacancy of the See.

Rev. H. Snyder moved—

That when the See is vacant the Archdeacon of Nova Scotia, or in case of his absence or incapacity the senior Presbyter of the Diocese, resident within the province, shall within a fortnight of the occurrence of such vacancy summon a Meeting of the Synod, to be held in not less than 30 days, to elect a successor, at which meeting the said Archdeacon, or in his absence the Archdeacon of P. E. I., and in absence of both, the senior Presbyter present—shall preside? and it shall be the duty of such Archdeacon or Presbyter to forward as early as possible the name of the Bishop elect to the proper authorities in England, and at each meeting of the Synod no other business shall be transacted.

This being seconded by W. Siver, Esq., was passed unanimously.

The Rev. W. Bullock then moved,

That in the election of a Bishop the Clergy and Laity shall vote separately by ballot—a majority of votes in each order shall determine the choice provided that two-thirds of the Clergy entitled to vote are present, and two-thirds of all the lay delegates, otherwise two-thirds of the votes of each order shall be necessary to determine the choice.

This also was carried unanimously.

A opinion having been expressed that the latter part of October would be more convenient than the earlier for the Meeting of the Assembly, the Synod adjourned.

THIRD DAY.

The assembly having been organized, the Bishop addressed those present, stating that the meeting had been adjourned yesterday chiefly for the purpose of correcting the minutes and receiving notices of motion for the next session. He explained that the business committee had refrained from introducing fresh business on the supposition that Rev. W. Ritchie's motion would fully occupy their attention during the session, and that although the withdrawal of the notices had left them at liberty, the time which would have been at their disposal had been devoted to the all important subjects under the consideration of the D. C. S.

Rev. W. Snyder gave notice of motion to amend the third and sixth rules of the Constitution. The amendments proposed are as follows: to clause 3, add—In any Parish or District where in consequence of a vacancy in the incumbency or the absence of the Minister no Easter Meeting has been held it shall be lawful for the Church Wardens or three members of the Vestry, or any five Parishioners to summon a meeting, giving due notice of the same for the purpose of electing Representatives for the next Session of the Diocesan Assembly.

To clause 6, add—And in case there be no Minister, then the Church Wardens or three Members of the Vestry, or if there be no Wardens or Vestry, then any five Parishioners may summon a Meeting to fill up the vacancy.

Rev. H. DeBlois also gave the following notice of motion. *Resolved*, That the following addition be made to the 3d clause, Page 5:

That it be lawful at the regular election of Synodal Delegates for *Provisional* delegates to be elected provided always that such Provisional Delegates shall be communicants of the Parish or Mission in which the election is held.

The Bishop then congratulated the Synod on the result of the meeting of the D. C. S. yesterday, stating that on the Endowment Committee were eight members of the Diocesan Assembly, which showed that there were in the Synod those persons who were generally acknowledged as the leading members of the Church. He also thanked the lay delegates for their attendance and the lay Secretary for his performance of his duty.

A motion made by the Archdeacon of P. E. I., offering the thanks of the Assembly to His Lordship for the kind, christian, and able manner in which he had presided, was passed unanimously—and the Bishop after acknowledging the thanks adjourned the Assembly, sine die.

The classes of the Theological Hall of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces will be opened at the Free Church College, Halifax, on Thursday, the 1st of November, prox.

THE LORD'S SUPPER.—Mr C. Barker will (D. V.) preach on the above Subject to-morrow (Sabbath) evening.

A Union Prayer meeting will (D. V.) be held in the Infant School Room to-morrow (Sabbath) at 4 o'clock p. m.

WHY AM I A PROTESTANT?

Because I protest against these, among other erroneous Doctrines and Practices of the Church of Rome:

Unknown or Denied.	*Introduced or Enforced.*
Worship of the Virgin	600
Supremacy of the Pope	606—Boniface III.
Invention of Saints	607—Gregory the Great
Worship of Images and Relics	787—2d Nicene Council
Celibacy of the Clergy	786 "
Infallibility of the Church of Rome	1077—Gregory VII.
Transubstantiation	1076 "
Denial of the Cup to the Laity	1215—4th Lateran Council
Auricular Confession	1439—Council of Constance
"	1215—4th Lateran Council
Purgatory	1439—Council of Florence
Indulgences	1546—Council of Trent
Worship in an unknown tongue	1545 "
Restriction of Scripture from the People.	1546 "
The last novelty of Rome, viz., the Doctrine of "the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary," was first made an Article of Faith by a decree of the present Pope, Dec. 8, 1854.	

Which is the Catholic and Apostolic Church, that which rejects or that which receives these novelties?

PROVE ALL THINGS—HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD: SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES.

NEW GOODS.

A SHOP FOR THE PEOPLE.

JUST RECEIVED AT CHEAP SIDE, Queen Square, per Schrs. *Carrie M. Rich, Sunny South* and *Petite*, from Boston—66 Kegs Nails, 1 Case Kerosene Lamps and Glasses, 1 Barrel pure Oil for ditto, warranted to burn without Smoke or Smell, 2 Boxes Cast Steel Axes, 1 Box Yankee Firmer Chisels, 1 Case Ladies Steel Skirts, 5 Trunks, 2 Boxes Ironmongery, 2 Trunks Oil Skin Hats, 12 Cases Yankee Boots and Shoes, (all kinds). 5 Barrels Refined Sugar, 10 Boxes Prime Raisins, 1 Box Java Coffee, 2 Trunks Looking Glasses, 1 Case Brushes, 14 doz Pails, 12 doz Brooms, 2 Cases Wool Cards, &c., &c., and per Ship "Isabel," from Liverpool:—

4 Bales and 2 Cases Scotch Goods,

together with 5 Puncs. Molasses, 5 Hhds. Sugar, and 15 Chests Good TEA, by recent arrivals. All of which, together with the previous large Stock of BRITISH and AMERICAN GOODS on hand, are offered at exceedingly low prices.

TERMS—Cash. No accounts kept open to accommodate any person.

B. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, 19th October, 1860. 3w

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED per Ship "ISABEL," direct from England, his usual supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

which he offers on very reasonable terms for CASH.

JOHN HIGGINS.

Great George-street, Oct. 20, 1860. 3m

SEWING MACHINE.

Scovel & Goodel's Patent.

POSITIVELY THE CHEAPEST MACHINE EXTANT.

☞ Please call and examine.

J. S. CARVELL.

October 20, 1860. 2m

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

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

J. S. CARVELL.

October 20. 2m.

Teacher Wanted.

WANTED FOR THE COVEHEAD DISTRICT SCHOOL, a Teacher of either Class.

FRANCIS AULD, JOHN BELL, BENJ. HUGHES, } Trustees.

Covehead, Aug. 25, 1860. tf

A CARD!

MR. R. L. WEATHERBE, being duly empowered, will remain about EIGHT DAYS, commencing on

FRIDAY, THE 2nd DAY OF NOVEMBER,

at SUMMERSIDE, for the purpose of treating with parties desirous of purchasing all or part of the

Building or Water Lots

AND BUILDINGS,

situated at Summerside, or other Property in the Island of J. WEATHERBE, Esquire.

To the business community, acquainted with Summerside, it is needless to say that this Property, situated in the most compliant position, is the most valuable of what little building space remains unsold, in what now is, or will be, the great commercial thoroughfare of this rising town.

It is admitted by impartial judges of the sister Provinces that Summerside is rapidly gaining the position for which enterprising—the commercial metropolis of Prince Edward Island—a fact which the New Brunswick Railroad terminating immediately on the opposite shore, and linking this spot, by steam, with the most distant world, renders more obvious than ever.

Oct. 25, 1860. all papers 1m

"Multi Societate Pateres."

ALLIANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON.

Capital £5,000,000 Steg.

THE SUBSCRIBER, as the AGENT of the above Company, still continues to take risks in the

LIFE DEPARTMENT,

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

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

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

CHARLES YOUNG.

Charlottetown, Oct. 24, 1860, (all papers 3m)

BEER & SON

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS TO THEIR

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

Comprising a very extensive assortment of

British, West India & American

GOODS,

including a full supply of their

SUPERIOR TEA.

October 26, 1860. (all papers 1m)

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

IRON, &c., &c., &c.

THE GREAT FALL STOCK HAS JUST arrived, and is now selling, at the usual reasonable prices at

J. H. TURNER & Co's.

Dress Department.

French Merinoes, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Alpaccas, Tartans, Reps, Sardinian Cloths, Winceys, Flounced Dresses, Spring Skirts, &c.

Shawl Department.

Wool, Tweed and Tartan Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Filled Paisley do., Mantles, Mantle Cloths, Waterproof Capes, &c.

Mourning Department.

Black Cobourgs, Alpaccas, Indiana Paramatta, Crapes, Crape Collars, &c.

Hosiery Department.

Ladies Cashmere, Cloth, Kid and Lined Gloves and Mitts; Woollen and Cloth Hose, Ladies' Drawers and Vests, Children's Socks, Wool Gauntlets, Sleeves, Caps, Rubber Boots and Shoes.

Fancy Department.

Ribbons, Trimmings, Scarfs, Lace, Collars, Sleeves, Hair Nets, French and English Flowers and Head Dresses, Dress Caps, Ladies' Felt Hats, Silks, Velvets, Plated Card Baskets, Fish Slices, &c., Sable Martin and other Furs.

Heavy Department.

Prints, Cottons, Ticks, Sheetings, Towelings, Warp, Flannels, Blankets, Horse do., 5 Bushel Bags, &c.

Furnishing Department.

Damasks, with wide Fringe, Tassels and Lace to match; Moreens, Linen Damask, Table Covers, Floor Cloth, Drugget; by yard or square; Room Papers, Carriage Lace.

Gentlemen's Department.

White and Colored Shirts, Flannel do., Under Vests and Drawers, Scarfs, Ties, Mufflers, Knitted Jackets, Gloves, Mitts, Socks, Beaver, Melton and Doeskin Cloths, &c., Umbrellas, Waterproof Coats.

Groceries.

Superior Black and Green TEA, fresh Roasted Coffee, Sugar, Mocaatal, Layer and Sultana Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Figs, Almonds, Spices, Fancy Soaps, Sperm and other Candles. The celebrated Dundee Marmalade, &c.

IRON, STEEL, SALT, ROPE, PIPES by box, &c.

British Dry Goods Store,
Great George-street, Oct. 20, 1860.

Freehold Property for Sale!

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 30th day of OCTOBER, a FREEHOLD FARM, at Malpeque, Lot 16, consisting of 100 Acres, 70 of which are cleared, and the remainder covered with Softwood, fit for fencing. There is an excellent Spring of Water running through the property. It bounds 31 chains on the line road, joining Princetown Royalty.

Also, at the same time, the STOCK, consisting of 5 excellent Milch Cows; 2 Heifers (in calf) Ayrshire breed; 2 Calves; 1 Bull, one year old, Ayrshire breed; 1 Mare, 4 years old; 1 Mare, 3½ years old; 1 Breeding Mare; 1 Foal; 1 Wagon; 1 Set of Harness; and the Entire Horse 'Waxwork,' imported by the Royal Agricultural Society.

TERMS for the Farm—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on transfer of the Deed, and one-half of the remainder in January, 1861, and the balance in January, 1862. Terms of payment for the Horse 'Waxwork,'—One-half in January, 1861, and the balance in January, 1862. Terms for the other Stock—Credit till the first of November, 1861.

GEORGE SINCLAIR,

Malpeque, Lot 16, October 12th, 1860.

SELLING OFF

AT

REDUCED PRICES,

For One Month!!

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

ONE MONTH ONLY!

her present stock of goods, at greatly reduced prices.

Mrs F. will be obliged to those who are indebted to her to settle their accounts by the 20th October, and those to whom she is indebted to render them.

Store, North side Queen Square.

Charlottetown, Sept. 29, 1860.

BEER & SON

WILL FEEL MUCH OBLIGED TO THEIR Country Customers, if they will call and receive their ACCOUNTS, which are now ready for delivery.

Sept. 6, 1860.

ISAAC C. HALL,

Commission Merchant & Auctioneer

Queen-Street,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

REFER TO

Messrs GLENDON & WILLIAMS } Boston.
" F. SNOWMAN Co. }
" SNOW & STONE }
Messrs J. C. DERBY & Co., New York.

Sept. 1, 1860.

Secular Department.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE CAPTURE OF ANCONA.

The *Official Gazette* of Turin gives the following particulars of the operations of the Sardinian squadron before Ancona:—

It consisted of the Maria Adelaide, Victoria Emmanuelle, and Carlo Alberto, screw frigates; the San Michele, sailing frigate, the paddle-wheel frigates Governolo, and Constituzione, and the corvette Mozambano. On the 18th ult., the battery Lanterna immediately opened fire upon the fleet, although barely within range; the other batteries, Monte Murano, Capuccini, and Monte Gardetto soon followed. The fleet did not reply for some time, but when it did, its fire made terrible execution. The Monte Murana battery suffered most; it had three guns dismounted, four artillerymen killed, and many wounded. All the fortifications were considerably damaged. When the fire had ceased, the galley slaves were sent to repair them, together with many country people pressed into the service by the military. None of the vessels suffered any serious damage. Unfortunately a few projectiles fell into the town and killed two women and a child. Admiral Persano, on being informed of this expressed the greatest regret, and gave the strictest orders to prevent the renewal of any such accident. On the 20th several transports arrived with stores and provisions: on the 22d Admiral Persano declared the blockade. On the 23d, in order to second the operations of the army, the fleet cannonaded the heights of Monte Pelago, Monte Pultio, and Gardetto. The place returned the fire with such vigor that shells and round shot fell on the vessels like hail; the Carlo Alberto alone was hit forty times, and the others more or less. Still the loss of the Piedmotese was but trifling, being only one man killed and five wounded. On the night of the 24th seven boats were manned, and sent under the command of Captain Cerutti, to destroy some of the defences of the port. They did considerable damage, and only retreated when a heavy fire was opened upon them. Only one of their officers, a lieutenant, was wounded.

It is stated in a Paris paper that Ancona was alike attacked and defended with admirable courage. The besieged had altogether only 120 pieces in battery, because the arming of these works was not terminated when the siege commenced; but it was not until every gun had become unfit for use that General de Lamoriciere demanded to capitulate. The Piedmontese artillery, which was very good and numerous, was perfectly well served; its fire, both from land and sea, having been formidable.

THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 4.—The following is a summary of the allocution delivered by the Pope in the Consistory of Cardinals held on the 28th ult.:—

His Holiness detested and deplored the conduct of Piedmont, and her guilty invasion of the Papal States. He spoke with emotion of the brave soldiers who died in his defence, and had the firm hope that they have obtained eternal peace and blessedness.

He reproved and condemned in every way the detestable and sacrilegious attacks of the King and the government of Piedmont. He declared their acts to be null and of no effect. He protested, and would not cease to protest, in order to maintain entire the civil power enjoyed by the Roman Church.

The Pope further said that the support of foreign assistance against criminal invasion was still to be desired, and recalled the reiterated declarations made by one of the most powerful Princes of Europe.

His Holiness thus continued:—

"Whilst, however, we have for a long time been expecting such a result, we are most painfully affected in seeing the authors and abettors of this invasion advance so far as the walls of our capital, as though they had the assurance that no one would oppose them.

"In presence of such a perilous position we see ourselves forced, even against our will, to the sad necessity of occupying ourselves with the measures to be taken for the protection of our dignity."

The Pope then deplored the disastrous and pernicious policy of non-intervention, and above all, its detestable application to the Roman question. He called upon all the princes of Europe to examine seriously what great and innumerable evils are comprised in the detestable event which he deplored, and said that if such an odious violation of international law were not entirely nullified there would no longer be left any force and security to any legitimate right. "All sovereigns (His Holiness said) should be convinced that their cause is intimately bound up with ours. In coming to our aid, they will provide equally for the preservation of their rights."

His Holiness concluded by saying that he had no doubt that the Catholic princes and peoples would come to the assistance of the father of the faithful, who is attacked by the parricidal arms of a degenerate son.

THE FRENCH AT ROME.

A Paris letter in the *Nord* says—General de Goyon's mission to Rome is to defend the Pope, and Rome his residence, and to employ all the military measures that may be necessary for that purpose; but he has nothing to do with the states of the Church or the patrimony of St. Peter; he is only to occupy the strategical positions necessary for the defence of the city. His military experience is a guarantee that he will not neglect anything in this respect which may be required."

General Goyon has hoisted the French flag a distance of five miles from Rome.

HER MAJESTY'S INCOG. VISIT TO GRANTOWN

From the statements in the Scotch papers it would appear that the report of Her Majesty and Prince Albert's visit to Grantown was, after all, well founded. The apartment in which her Majesty slept in the Grant Arms Hotel is, it is said, henceforth to be called "Queen Victoria's Chamber," and a silver plate, with suitable inscriptions, to be hung up in the bed. The *Banffshire Journal* of Tuesday, says:—"Sir George Gray and Lady Churchill dined along with the Queen and the Prince Consort on Tuesday evening. No hint was given as to the real character of the visitors. The servants in attendance spoke of the Queen as 'her ladyship;' but, in answer to inquiries, at one time spoke of her Majesty and the Prince as Lord Churchhill (brother of the Duke of Marlborough) and Lady Churchhill; and at another time as Dr. Grey and Mrs. Grey. Although it was evident, from these contradictory statements, that some disguise was assumed, no attempt was made to ascertain the truth, and the general opinion in the hotel was that Sir George Grey was the gentleman of highest rank in the party, and the greatest deference was accordingly paid to him. The Queen and Prince retired to their bed-room at a little past eleven o'clock. The Queen rose on Wednesday morning about eight o'clock. Breakfast was served at nine. Our English neighbours consider that Scotchmen have a miserable lot in having to consume oatmeal, but possibly they may be more reconciled to such fare, when we inform them that her Majesty took oatmeal porridge for breakfast; and what is worthy of notice is that she neither used milk, nor any other condiment with it, remarking that any such thing only spoiled the porridge. Sir George Grey and Lady Churchill likewise took the same simple fare, and her Majesty gave oatmeal cakes preference to any other kind of bread. There were of course viands of other descriptions on the table, including grouse, egg, tea, coffee, &c. A number of gentlemen, on Wednesday, met in the Grant Arms Hotel in the evening, to drink the Queen's health in a glass of claret, presented to them by the host, Mr. Gilan. John Gordon, Esq., the oldest merchant in the town, occupied the chair, and James Stewart, Esq., banker, acted as croupier."

British and For. American News.

United States.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER CONNAUGHT.—This large and powerful steamer was burned on the 6th inst. about 150 miles east of Boston. It was a most extraordinary accident, and might have proved fatal to five hundred passengers. She belonged to the Galway Line. She made a good passage from Galway to St John's N. F., and left the latter place on the 3d for Boston. She first sprang aleak and then caught fire. Every effort was energetically used, first to keep the water down, and then to keep the fire down! At last the water came in with such force below, that the engine fires were extinguished and the engines stopped. Still the fire kept raging in the upper portions of the ship. Every effort was now made to save the passengers, and with such success that no life was lost. The Captain was the very last man that left the ship. Providentially a brig which was sailing by saw the signals of distress and took in all the passengers and crew—591 in number.—All reached Boston safely. The *Connaught* was a new ship of 2050 tons, insured in London for £100,000. The mails were saved. The passengers lost all their property and nearly all their clothing. When the passengers arrived at Boston they were nearly famished. American liberality will relieve them.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AT BOSTON.—The special train with the Prince and *suite* on board stopped at Lonswood, three miles from the city, where they were received by the Mayor and Committee. A procession was formed and he was escorted to the Revere House.

The streets, balconies, and all available standpoints were thronged with people. Handkerchiefs fluttered in the air, and shouts and cheers greeted Baron Renfrew. He was much pleased with his quarters at the Revere House.

On Thursday he was to witness a Military Review on the Common, after which they would proceed to Music Hall, where a Musical Entertainment would be given by twelve hundred children, assisted by sixty musicians.

Many of the Public Offices, the Banks, and wholesale stores were closed at 10 A. M.

Canada.

The Governor-General, Sir Edmund Head, left Quebec on the 12th inst. *en route* for England, Sir W. F. Williams being on the same day sworn in as Administrator of the Government during His Excellency's absence. The Toronto *Leader* says that the absence of the Governor-General is not expected to be protracted more than two months. We believe we are correct in stating that important business of a private nature requires Sir Edmund's presence in England. Report has it that Sir Edmund is said to be a trustee of an estate, the administration of which requires his temporary presence in England. The return of his Excellency before Christmas may be confidently relied upon.

New Brunswick.

AN EARTHQUAKE.—From the *News* of the 19th inst. we learn that a vibration of the earth, from twenty to thirty seconds in duration, occurred about twenty-five minutes past six o'clock on Wednesday morning, along the line of the Western side of the harbor, causing houses to shake quite perceptibly, and in several instances awakening people from their slumbers. We do not know what distance it extended, whether it was perceived in St. John or not; but parties residing in the vicinity of Negro Town Point felt it very distinctly, as did persons living near Asylum, so that it certainly extended some distance.

Similar shocks were felt in Fredericton, Woodstock and many parts of the United States.

Nova Scotia.

Job Seaman, Esq., of Minudie, is selected as Government Candidate to contest the vacant seat for the County of Cumberland, rendered so by the elevation of the Hon. W. Young to the Chief Justiceship. Robert Donkin, Esq., of River Philip, is the Opposition Candidate.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

The *Eastern Chronicle*, of the 18th, announces that the Columbia Oil Company of New York, are about establishing a manufactory for the distillation of crude oil, near New Glasgow, in connection with the mine which has been worked for some time past under the superintendence of Mr Andrew Patrick. The retorts and other apparatus are already shipped, and are expected to arrive at Pictou immediately, and opperations will commence before the winter sets in.

The Protestant.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1860.

Hon. Commissioner Gray's Address

AT THE CLOSE OF THE PUBLIC SITTINGS OF THE LAND COMMISSION.

OCTOBER 1, 1860.

[As we find that a month or two must pass ere we can finish our report of the proceedings before the Land Commissioners' Court, we think it advisable to publish, this week, the Address delivered by Hon. Commissioner Gray at the close of the public sittings of the Court, as it is of special importance at present, or during the time which will elapse before the award of the Commission can be given.]

Mr Hensley and Gentlemen of the Bar; Mr Haviland and Gentlemen of the Government; Mr Coles and Gentlemen of the Legislature, and of the different Delegations from the Townships of the Island:

In closing for the present the public sittings of this Court, the Commissioners desire to express to the Members of the Legislature, and to the leading public men of the Island, of all shades of opinion, their thanks for the promptitude with which they have responded to the circular of the Court, and afforded information.

The Commissioners desire also to return their thanks to Proprietors who have cheerfully come forward to file their rent rolls and furnish abstracts of their titles; and who have shown a disposition to secure a full and free discussion of the subjects remitted to their jurisdiction.

To the Township Delegates their thanks are also due for the valuable information which the Commissioners have been enabled to put upon their Minutes; and the Court desire especially to record their sense of the respectful deference which has been paid to them by the people every where, and of the order and decorum which have prevailed in all parts of the Island which they have visited.

The final decision of the Commissioners must necessarily be delayed for some months. Three hundred Memorials have been presented, and these, with the vast amount of testimony collected, must be examined and digested. The documentary history of the question, scattered over the public files for nearly a century, must be traced with care, the legal questions which have arisen in the course of this enquiry must be gravely considered; and it may yet be necessary to apply to the peculiar circumstances of each Township a more searching inquisition than the Commission, without the aid of an actual valuation, have been or may be able to extend.

In the meantime the Commissioners would enjoin, upon all parties concerned, mutual forbearance and moderation. All may be assured that while the rights of property will be respected, the equities presented by honest labor and the trials of life will be fairly balanced. But in the meantime, it would be a great misfortune to the Province if anything should occur to disturb the peace and harmony which ought to prevail, or to create an impression that the laws of the land will be disregarded!—equally would it be a misfortune, if the rents and arrears were hastily and harshly collected by the Proprietors, or resisted by the Tenants. The Commissioners, therefore, having no power until their judgment is delivered to control either Proprietors or Tenants, would earnestly urge that, whatever Tenancies exist, the year's rent terminating in last spring may be fairly demanded, and ought to be cheerfully paid, so that all parties may stand relatively to each other in the same position next year as they do now, neither taking advantage of the delay which it is quite apparent has been forced upon the Commission by the wide range of the enquiry, and the magnitude of the interests at stake.

It is the hope of the Commissioners that they will be enabled to settle the painful dispute which, for nearly a century, has marred the peace and happiness of the Island. Should such be the result, it will probably not be the less gratifying that the relief has come from the hands of your fellow colonists. As your fellow countrymen, therefore, sympathising with your difficulties, sharing your prosperity, and animated by the same hopes and inspirations, we earnestly request, that you will wait with calmness the time that the Commissioners will require to deliver their decision; and that in the meantime all parties will act with moderation and mutual forbearance. [Applause.]

Land Commission.

[Continued from our fourth page.]

Mr JAMES HOWATT addresses the Court.—Your Excellencies: The general desire of the tenantry is to become freeholders. For my own part I feel quite young at the thought of yet becoming a freeholder. Concerning the value of lands owned by the proprietors, I would give it the same as what they were worth when covered with woods. That I think is the fair view to take of the question. There is something endearing to the man in the estate upon which he has spent his strength, he must naturally take an interest in it, and become attached to the improvements which from time to time he has put upon it. If this hon. Commission does not settle this vexed question, I expect that we old men, becoming more and more disheartened, will be dropping into the grave with nobody to care for us. My sons have left me, because they had no inducement to remain here. When we go to Canada and elsewhere, we see men enjoying the liberty of freedom—that liberty which we have long been denied here. A case was mentioned here respecting a man who holds a property and pays at the rate of 6d an acre for it. If he purchased, it was thought, he should receive it for a smaller sum than the man who pays 1s. an acre for his land, should be allowed to purchase his; but I would reverse that, and give the preference to the man who pays the higher rent. (Laughter.) I would, as a principle of sound logic I would take a part of the burden off the man who pay 1s., and put it upon the man who only pays 6d an acre for his land. (Laughter.) I conceive that our long standing as tenants should entitle us to some indulgence. I have paid £400 in rent for 100 acres of land, and having paid so much rent, I should have it now without paying anything more.

COM. PALMER.—It has valuable water privileges.

Mr J. H.—Ah! but I have to pay £4 a year for the use of that stream; so my rent comes to about £10 a year. I wish to press upon your Excellencies' attention the necessity of liberating such fine men as we are. We want to be free, and we would fight for our freedom, but we cannot do that you know without making a disturbance. (Laughter.) There is another argument to which I would advert. Whatever you do, make us free men, for we never will sit down and consent to pay rent any more. The popular feeling flows in that direction. We *will* be free, and any man who would preach any other gospel than this, would from the North Cape to Ess Point receive a very cool reception. (Laughter.) And there is another thing, if the price of lands be overrated, the boon sought to be conferred may prove a clog rather than a benefit. On account of the fine situations here and there, the value of lands may be generally overrated. Mr Anderson of Bedeque had a property given to him for going to settle upon it, to induce others to do the same. By doing so he opened a door for others. The value of Township lands now results from the toil of the poor man. I would say then, in all justice, that proprietors should receive for their lands, what they were worth in their wilderness state. Now they are worth something indeed; but then when those men took them, they were only a good habitation for foxes. (Laughter.) What would those lands be without our hard labor? And the landlords should have assisted in making this country what it is, though it is still in a very backward state on account of the impediments they have thrown in the way of the development of its resources. If they would not spend money in the opening up of roads and the making of bridges; they should have founded schools in which instruction might have been received; and they might have assisted much in spreading the Gospel amongst us, for we need ministers badly enough. But their only cry has been "Pay your rent! pay your rent!" (Loud laughter.) And if a man receives a check for money, how they eye him,—yes, they watch him as closely as a cat watches a mouse till they get it out of him. One of this class sometime ago gathered up all he possibly could for land, into his pocket it went, and did not stop till it reached New Zealand. This was Mr Morpeth, the agent for Lot 29. Your Honors, I have admired your patience in hearing the grievances of so many hard-faced men as we are. I am sure if your memories are equal to your patience, you will have a dreary time of it in making anything else than a good job for the tenants. (Laughter.) You are the men. We now feel interested in your commission. If we offend any of the proprietors or their agents, we are sorry, but cannot help it, for self-preservation is the first law of nature. (Laughter.)

Mr WATT and Mr M'FARLANE, the deputation from Lot 36 next appeared before the Court. They stated that the north moiety of the Township was originally granted to General Stewart of Hampstead and Peter Gordon; that many persons during the time of the American Revolution, who proved true to their country and king, forfeited their lands; and that several of these were encouraged by Governor Patterson to settle in Bedeque. In 1775 some of them came, and when they saw the place they were pleased with its appearance. Governor Patterson advised them to bring their families from Shelburne, and settle down in Bedeque. They did so; and at that period there was not an individual within many miles of them. Shortly after they had settled, Peter Gordon came and caused them to attorn to him as their landlord, and these people have been tenants to the present day, never having an opportunity to become freeholders. Some of them have paid as much as £500 in rent.

Com. HOWE.—Were there loyalists' lands in Peter Gordon's estate?

DELEGATES.—Yes.

Com. HOWE.—What became of them, when the loyalists were deprived of their possession?

D.—They obtained grants of the rear lands; but their homesteads and old farms were all upon leased land. For the last 50 years no leases have been given upon the Lot, with the exception of a few granted to persons who held minutes. Since this Commission has arrived the acting agent, Mr Burke, has obtained considerable amounts of rent. The people have become uneasy. For he has demanded of them to take minutes of agreements at 1s 6d. an acre. He induced persons to settle on the Lot two years ago. Then he said he had no authority to grant leases, but he promised that when he obtained the power he would give them leases at 1s. an acre. Now he threatens to eject them unless they take minutes of agreement at the terms he dictates. The people cannot ascertain whether he is authorised to receive rents or not.

Com. HOWE.—Suppose a man comes from England, and says to the people, I am your landlord or agent, as the case may be, does he not produce some document to show that he is such?

DELEGATES.—Burke has assumed the power without producing any authority. The tenants are all apprehensive that the present claimants are not the rightful owners.

Com. HOWE.—What do they wish to pay for the purchase of their lands?

D.—The same as is paid for lands in New Brunswick.

Mr HOLLAND asks the deputation if they know what Mr Anderson paid for his land.

Mr ANDERSON.—£100.

Mr HOLLAND.—At the meeting to which these gentlemen referred, there were not more than 24 persons present, of whom only three were tenants. Another meeting was called, which I also attended. At it there were a few more—say 30 or 35 individuals; still only 5 of these were tenants from the eastern moiety of Lot 36, and very few of Gordon's tenants were present. Those who took the principal part in the proceedings endeavored to urge the people to lay their grievances before this Court, but no person seemed to have any. This is the way, your Excellences, these deputations have been appointed; and I have no doubt that throughout the Island many meetings of the same kind have been held.

COM. THOMSON cross-examines Mr Holland.—Are you a tenant Mr Holland? No. Was it to represent your grievances you attended those meetings? No Are you interested as a proprietor? I am. How much land do you own? I cannot say just now. It would be a grievance to press you on that point just now I suppose? I own about 7000 acres. Well, I do not know what people call you here, but in New Brunswick, we would call you a proprietor. You attended these meetings with strong proprietary feelings, did you not? Are you in favor of leasehold tenures? No. I would rather if it were practicable, see every man a freeholder, if it would stop the croaking of political demagogues. Do you think making the tenantry of this Island freeholders is practicable? I do not know. Have you not frequently stated that it was utter folly for the people to expect anything from this Royal Commission? I have not. At that meeting did you not ridicule the powers of this Commission? I only said that I believe the proprietors who did not consent to this Commission, would not be bound by its decision? I warned the people against entertaining too great hopes. My reasons for so doing are these: I support the present Government; and I told Mr Cornelius Howat that if they excited hopes not to be realized it would injure the Government. You went there as a proprietor to express your views to the tenantry? I went there as a citizen. You considered yourself of as more importance there as a citizen with 7000 acres of land, than one of these 4 tenants at that meeting?

Com. HOWE.—Do you suppose the small number of tenants at these meetings was an indication of no interest being taken in this Commission? [Answer not heard by Reporter.] If you had not been there, might not more tenants have been present? (Laughter.)

Mr HOLLAND.—My tenants are independant gentlemen. I believe I have no more influence over them than I have over the most independant men in this building

COM THOMSON.—You say there were only 4 tenants present; it appears you took down the names of the black sheep right off the reel.

Mr WATT.—Mr Holland's account of that meeting is very distorted. It must be remembered that these meetings were called in the very depth of harvest, and at a very short notice. The second meeting was generally attended, and those who opposed were I believe all leaseholders. In reference to that half of the Lot, the people are very much dissatisfied with both proprietor and agent, for many have persisted in not paying rent since this hon Commission has arrived. The agents of this Lot have threatened the people to whom they promised farms at 1s. an acre. Many of the farmers on that section of the Lot are American refugees, and I have been informed that some of them have paid in rent £300 to £400, and that one man has paid £1000 of rent for 350 acres. In addition, they have been debarred every privilege of converting their leaseholds into freeholds. A lease has been granted to no one for the last 40 years, and no person is in a position to give one.

The Court adjourned at 6½ p.m.

DEATH OF A PICTONIAN.—Our obituary list to-day records the death of Mr Jardine M'Lean, of this place, a young man well known and much beloved in this community. Mr M'Lean was purser, on Board the clipper ship Oracle, and had returned a few days previous to his death from a voyage to Hong Kong and Japan. On the evening previous to his death, in a long and interesting letter written to his friends in Halifax, he announces his intention of quitting the sea. The next day, however, the ship was to proceed from her wharf to another part of the harbor to load, and being short-handed Mr M'Lean consented to go aloft to assist in making sail for that purpose. While engaged in that duty, a rope which should have been securely fastened, but which was not, gave way, and he fell from the mizzen-topsail yard to the Deck. He was immediately carried to the hospital, but lived only ten minutes after getting there His remains were followed to the grave by a large number of personal friends from Pictou, Charlottetown, and other places in these Provinces, to whom, as to his numerous friends here, Mr M'Lean was much endeared by his amiable disposition and manly independance of character, as well as by the christian rectitude of his life.—*Pictou Chronicle.*

[The above announcement will be perused by Mr M'Lean's many friends in Charlottetown—where he was engaged sometime in the mercantile business—with intense sorrow. Those who enjoyed most intimately his acquaintance, know something of his sterling worth, and only such can fully sympathise with sorrowing relatives in such a bereavement. Thus sadly reminded of the truth of the declaration, "In the midst of life we are in death," may this affliction be sanctified to the good of his many surviving companions, in weaning them from earth's fleeting joys, and directing them to those which are eternal, and freely held out to all who seek them.]—ED. PROT.

The Prince arrived at Portland about 2 p. m. on Saturday, the 20th instant, and embarked for England at 4. It was blowing half a gale of wind in the teeth of the Royal squadron as it steamed out of the harbor. Salutes were fired from the Ships and answered from the shore as they proceeded down the Bay. It is described as being a most beautiful sight. With the echo of the last gun from shore, died away the adieu of the North Americans to Albert Edward. The next news we hope to give of the Prince, is his safe return to his Royal home.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—A considerable number of our subscribers have not yet paid their subscriptions due on the first of July last. We hope all such will make immediate payment, as we can neither afford nor do we intend to continue furnishing our paper to those who will not, or cannot pay their subscriptions at least within six months after they become due.

We acknowledge from the publishers the receipt of a copy of the *Provincial Wesleyan Almanack* for 1860. It is very neatly got up, and contains carefully prepared lists of the clergymen, and standing committees of all the ecclesiastical bodies in Nova Scotia, as well as a large amount of other information, usually found in such a publication.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS.—The Herring fishery at Labrador has proved an entire failure. Only one vessel among the many fitted out from these Islands has made a load; the others have only averaged about thirty barrels each. The late disastrous gale seems to have been but slightly felt there, and no accident whatever is reported.

DIPTHERIA AND ITS CURES.—The distinguishing mark of this malady from other diseases of the throat is the formation of a membrane which increases gradually until the patent is strangled to death. It is sometimes accompanied with ulceration and great bodily prostration. To prevent the formation of this membrane is to arrest and cure the disease. The Cincinatti *Press* gives the following simple remedy:

"In the early stages of the complaint, which is always accompanied by a soreness and swelling of the throat, let the patient use a simple solution of salt and water, as gargle, every fifteen minutes. At the same time moisten a piece of flannel with a solution of the same kind, made warm as the patient can bear it, and bind it around his throat, renewing it as often as the gargle is administered, and in the meanwhile sprinkling fine salt between the flannel and the neck. Use inwardly some tonic or stimulant either separately, or if the prostration be great, use, both together. The treatment, as may be seen, is extremely simple, and, if used in the earlier stages of the disease, will effect a complete cure."

PRODUCE.—Oats and Potatoes from Prince Edward Island are beginning to arrive. The former selling at 2s. 3d. a 2s 4d. per bushel, and the latter at long ranges, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d.—*Halifax Reporter, Oct.* 10.

THE STORM.—Passengers from the south informs us that the ravages of the storm were severely felt all along the coast. The damage done to the Railway wharf was very great, and will cost a large amount to repair. The bridges all along the line suffered more or less damage. The schooner *Rambler*, from P. E. Island for which a good deal of anxiety was manifested, has been heard from. She is ashore, but all the hands and passengers are safe.—*Mirimichi Gleaner.*

THE Surveying Schooner *Gulnare*, Com. Hancock, arrived here on Saturday, being seven days from Burin, Newfoundland, on which coast she has been employed since May last. We learn that the Cod Fishery in Placentia Bay, usually so productive, has failed this year, and much distress in the coming winter is anticipated. It is the commonly received opinion amongst all the Fishermen on those shores, that the annual decrease in their "take of fish" is to be attributed to the increase of the French bankers, and especially to their mode of taking the fish by means of "the baltows," which Bishop Mullock, in his late lecture, designates "the most ruinous mode of fishing ever practised." Be this as it may, the fact remains patent to all—that the French are performing the same kind office to the Newfoundlanders as the Americans are to the inhabitants of this Island, viz.: carrying off the riches which a bountiful Providence has placed at their very doors. In both instances, instead of grumbling at the success which crowns their superior energy, let it stimulate the inhabitants of both Islands to share in that harvest which is sufficiently large for all.—*Isl.*

Life has few charms for the Dyspeptic, which is not to be wondered at, when we take into account the amount of bodily suffering which he endures. By use of the *Oxygenated Bitters*, the picture is reserved and the bright side of life appears.

MARRIED,

On the 19th instant, by the Rev. H. Daniel, Wesleyan Minister, Mr JAMES P. SEARLE, Chatham, N. B., to MARIA PATIENCE, youngest daughter of Mr William Butcher, Senior, of Charlottetown.

DIED,

On Sunday, the 7th inst., of 8 days severe illness MARY, the youngest and beloved daughter of Mr William Gillis, Wood Island Road.

At Long Creek, West River, on the 21st inst., after a short illness, JOHN, son of Mr Hector M'Lean, aged three years and 10 months.

On Tuesday, the 23d inst., of Croup, MARGARET JANE, second daughter of Mr John M'Millan Brackley Point Road, aged 7 years.

Memoranda.

She schr. *Humming Bird*, from Labrador, with herring, while lying to off east coast of Anticosti on the 17th inst., was hove on her beam ends for a period of three hours. Capt. Shelnut and two men were washed off the vessel. Five remaining men were on the deck six days—taken off by steamer *Napoleon*, and conveyed to Gaspe,—since arrived in Halifax.

THE Bark "William Douse," R. Campbell, master, from London, arrived here on Monday last. Passenger—Master Frodt. Douse.

PASSENGERS,

In the Steamer Westmorland, from Shediac, on the 20th inst.—Bishop McIntyre, Capt. Ryder, Messrs. Garland, Campbell, Constable, McEachrn, Short, Costello, Kilbride, Sinclair, Quin, R. McDonald, Welsh, Higgins, E Parlong, Rowe, Murphy, Welsh, Mrs. Bevan, Mrs. McKinnon.

From Pictou, on the 23rd inst.—Hon. C. Young, Capt. Crosar, Capt. McKinnon, Messrs. J. Braley, J. R. McKenzie, Fairbanks, B. Flinn, C Lynk, Pleadwell.

From Shediac, on the 24th inst.—Miss Isabella Smallwood, Messrs. J. Henderson, McIntosh, McCullough, Master McCullough, A. Cameron, J. McKay, G. Smith.

Launched.

On Thursday, the 11th inst., from the Shipyard of Mr. Duncan McRae, Wheatley River, a superior built Schooner of 136 tons, called the "George Dundas."

NEW GOODS.

FALL, 1860.

AT THE BRITISH WAREHOUSE,

QUEEN SQUARE.

THE Subscribers have just received, per recent arrivals from England and America, an extensive and well-assorted supply of

British and Foreign Merchandise,

suited to the Fall and Winter Trade, which will be sold at their usual low prices, consisting of—

DRESS GOODS of the latest material, new styles in Ladies' Mantles, Hats and Head Dresses, Hair Nets, Veils, Scarfs, Collars, Sleeves, Shirts and Corsets, Gloves, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Blonds, Lace and Edgings; Muslins, Crapes, Trimmings, and a great variety of Fancy Goods; latest styles in Gents' Hats and Caps, Collars, Scarfs and Ties, Mufflers, Gloves, Braces, Shirts and Pants Cotton, Woolen and Linen Goods of all kinds; Oil Cloths and Made Clothings; Travelling Bags, Trunks and Valises; Ladies' Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

—ALSO,—

Choice TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES, Rice, Currants, Raisins, Starch, Blue, Dyestuffs, and Spices; Soda, Malt and White Wine Vinegar, and Pickles; Soap, Glass, Nails and Brads; Paints, Oils and Putty.

W. & A. BROWN.

Charlottetown, Oct. 26, 1860.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

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

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

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

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

ASA MORGRIDGE.

AS A FAMILY PHYSIC.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

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

HEADACHE, SICKHEADACHE, FOUL STOMACH

From Dr. Edward Boyd Baltimore.

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

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 1, 1855.

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

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

BILIOUS DISORDERS—LIVER COMPLAINTS.

From Dr Theodore Bell, of New York City.

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

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

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

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

Dysentry, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr J. G. Green of Chicago.

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

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

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

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

Yours, J. V. HIMES.

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

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

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

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

From Dr J P. Vaughan, Montreal, Canada.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VINCENT SLIDEL.

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

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

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by WILLIAM E. WATSON, Charlottetown, General Agent for Prince Edward Island. Also, by—

J. Cornish, Wood Islands	J. Hayden, Vernon River
G. L. Anderson, H. St. Peter's B.	D. Gordon, Georgetown
W. Cousins, Park Corner	P. Stephens, Orwell
E. Toombs, Rustico	R. S Findlay, Head of Orwell
W. Ling, Wheatly River Bridge	Bourke, Mt. Stewart Bridge
W. Hubbard, Tignish	M. Kilbride, Lot 11
J. Reid, Cascumpec	J. O'Conner, Lot 16
J. L. Holman, St. Andrews	J. Beariste, Lot 18
J. Bear, Bedeque	J. J. Fraser, St Eleanors
C. A. Crosby, French River	W. S. Hunt, do.
C. W. M'Lennan, Summerside	F. Arsenault, Tignish
G. Wigginton, Crapaud	E. Robinson, Newtown
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H. Bear, Southport	W. Shaw, New Glasgow B.
G. C Garrett, Fife's Ferry	J. Pidgeon, French River
J Muirhead, Richmond Village	R. Robinson, East River
G. McKay & Son, Grim's Cross	D. Ramsay, Port Hill.
P. Lanegan, Irish Town	

Oct, 27, 1860.

WEEKLY CALENDAR—OCTOBER.

Last Quarter, 7th day, 9h. 21m., evening.
New Moon, 14th day, 9h. 53m., morning.
First Quarter, 21st day, 9h. 26m., morning.
Full Moon, 29th day, 2h. 6m., evening.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High water morn.	High water morn.	Moon sets. morn.	Moon sets. morn.	Day's length.	
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	
28	Sunday	6 39	4 48	9	35	5	34	10	10
29	Monday	6 41	4 46	10	15	rises		10	7
30	Tuesday	6 42	4 44	10	55	4	50	10	3
31	Wednesday	6 44	4 43	11	34	5	35	9	59
Nov 1	Thursday	6 46	4 42	0	2	6	16	9	55
2	Friday	6 47	4 40	0	36	7	15	9	53
3	Saturday	6 49	4 37	1	22	8	20	9	49

MAILS,—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

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

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

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

For Newfoundland, every Monday.

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

THE LAND COMMISSION.

[Continued from our last.]

Mr. John Clark, from Lot 5, makes a few statements.—I am a tenant on Township No. 5. The tenants on that Lot complain of the rent paying system, and think they are bound as no British subjects ought to be bound. Generally speaking the people are not in arrears. They desire to become freeholders, if they can obtain their properties at reasonable rates and get time to pay. I purchased a leasehold property in that Lot last winter. There was a reserve in the lease, however, and I kept back £60 of the purchase money until it was taken off. Even the cutting of cordwood was reserved.

Com. Howe.—Assuming the titles to be good, and you do not appear to dispute them, what would be a fair rate to give for the land?

Mr. C.—Wilderness land, I think, should not exceed 5s. an acre.

Coun. Palmer cross-examined Mr. C.—You once resided on Lot 48; had you a leasehold or a freehold? A freehold. And you sold out and became a tenant under this terrible system? Was the farm improved which you purchased? Yes: it had 100 acres of clear land. What price did you pay for it? About £300 for 150 acres.

Com. Gray.—You feel as independent now as you did before?

Mr. C.—I can scarcely say that. I am in a position, however, where I think I can do as well.

Com. Gray.—What did you get for the farm you sold?

Mr. C.—£600.

Com. Howe.—What became of the man who lived on the farm you purchased?

Mr. C.—To answer that question would detain you some time. The man who cleared it was a Frenchman who got into arrears of rent. The farm was taken off his hands by another man who came good for the rent.

Coun. Hensley.—Had you arrears to pay?

Mr. C.—About £30.

Com. Ritchie.—Suppose the titles good, between man and man, what would you think a fair price to pay for the fee simple of your farm?

Mr. C.—About 10s. an acre.

Com. Ritchie.—You see the proprietor would loose by that, when he receives 1s per acre rent.

Several other questions were proposed to Mr. Clark and answered by him.

Mr DeBlois wished to correct a statement made by Mr. Clark, respecting the man who cleared his farm. The truth was that when the Frenchman got behind with his rent, the agent said to him, if it be for your advantage to give up a part of your farm, do so; the man consented, and a part of it was taken off his hands. Still he could not pay any rent for some years. Afterwards an offer was made to him for his farm, and he disposed of it.

Coun. Thompson.—That is what you did, not what you might have done.

Com. Gray.—And you maintain, Mr. Thompson, that the existence of such a right constitutes a wrong. If the Frenchman had fallen into the hands of an agent less honorable than Mr. DeBlois he might have fared differently.

Com. Hensley to Mr. Strang Hart.—You live on Lot 7, Mr. Hart? Yes. Have you a lease? Only an agreement. I live on one of the boundaries of the Lot, and have been put in possession with the promise of a lease. In your memorial you stated that you are bound down so strictly that the privileges which would render you prosperous and happy are withheld; what are some of these reservations? Such as you heard in the lease which was read yesterday. A case occurred on the Lot of a man who got possession, and held it for a long time. The proprietor brought him to Court several times, and finally the case was withdrawn. The claimant could not evidently dispossess him, therefore it was inferred that Mr. Stewart had no legal claim to the property. Mr. Hart further stated that as there were no harbours on that coast, the land was of less value on that account. Land had been selling along the sea-board for £15 per hundred acres. The people desired an investigation of the titles. Upon being asked what titles, Mr. Hart replied, the original grants. If these are proved, the people will make an effort to become freeholders. The front lands were pretty much taken up.

Com. Gray.—Mr. Stewart is recognised as the proprietor there according to your statement.

Mr. Hart.—Upon that Township 5000 acres are marked on the map as having no proprietor. At the prices fixed upon for back lands by Mr. Stewart—£40 or £50 per hundred acres—the people are unable to purchase. We would be willing, however, to give 5s. 6d. an acre, having time to pay. The timber has been culled off the land, and the saw-mills are now nearly idle.

Mr. Ramsay.—I am not a tenant of Mr. Stewart's, but his tenants, my neighbours, have assured me they cannot cut a stick off their farms without first obtaining a permit and paying for it.

Com. Ritchie.—Your impression is that they cannot cut wood off their farms without a permit?

Mr. R.—Yes.

Com Ritchie.—What kind of wood?

Mr. R.—I heard of a man who cut some saw-logs on his farm, took them to the mill, and when there Mr. Kinley the agent for Mr Stewart, came and seized them; and the man was compelled to purchase his logs or lose them altogether.

Coun. Halliburton.—Hear-say and evidence are sometimes very uncertain. If the man knew from his own observation, we would have no objection to his testimony.

Com. Ritchie.—If there was not a reserve in the leases of this kind, we could not hear it at all, but there is.

Coun. Halliburton.—We wish to know if practically this right has been exercised. We wish to discover the practical working of the system; we know such a power exists.

Com. Ritchie.—This man says what he relates occurred in his own neighbourhood. It is quite true this is not legal evidence, and you have liberty to explain the whole case; but if Mr. Stewart does not come to contradict or answer these statements, I conceive you have nothing to do with them.

Hon. Col. Gray.—I maintain that Mr. Robert Bruce Stewart, being a proprietor of large tracts of land, ought to be here.

Coun. Halliburton.—We have every desire to see the investigation proceed.

Coun. Hensley.—Has Mr. Stewart laid out much money on the Lot?

Mr. Ramsay.—None, I think.

Cornelius Howat, M. P. P., before the Court.—Your Excellencies, as a delegate I represent Lots 19, 27, 28 and 29. The other delegates who were appointed with myself are Messrs. Thomas Sims, James Howatt, William Moore, Charles McQuarrie, James R. Watt and Malcolm McFarlane. The delegates from Lots 27 and 28 are Messrs. William Gillespie, David McFarlane and John Crocket. [It was here suggested by Com. Howe, that if there was nothing new in the memorials presented by them, that they be filed without being read just then.] Mr. Howat proceeds: To commence with Lot 19, I may remark, that I do not live on that Township; but I urged the people there to call a meeting and appoint delegates to lay their grievances before this Court. On this Lot the people are largely in arrears of rent; and from what I can learn, many have been dispossessed on this account, and others threatened.

Coun. Palmer.—Give the names.

Mr. Sims then mentioned these names:—William Bowlin, Michael McDonald, John Dunn, Archibald Taylor, &c., and stated that some were in arrears to the amount of £100, and that £40 and £50 of arrears of rent were common. If something was not done soon, he thought many would be dispossessed. The proprietor was Andrew Todd, and the agent William Forgan. The people had nothing particular to say against either of them.

Mr. Howat continues.—The soil is inferior, and from this cause has arisen their inability to pay rent. They are anxious to become freeholders, and would make any sacrifice to secure the fee simple of their farms. It was remarked yesterday that the tenants of the Crown were relieved from the conditions of settlement contained in the original grants; and in reference to the back rents I think there should be some mitigation to the under tenants. If the favor was granted in the one case, why refuse it in the other. For pursuing such a course, I think a precedent has been laid in Canada. In reference to the titles for Lot 19, there is some dissatisfaction among the people. The present heir of the Township is Mr. Todd, who, I understand, holds it from his uncle. As a member of the Legislature I have a right to urge upon your honors the fact that this is not a question between the people and the proprietors, but between the Government and the proprietors. If those proprietors who have no just claim receive a compensation for lands which they claim and for which they have received rent, the Government will be deprived of a large amount of revenue; therefore, on this ground I plead for an investigation of the titles. I would also press upon your Excellencies' attention the fact that resident and absentee proprietors are pretty much alike as far as the people are concerned. The system is objectionable in its best features. Concerning the southern moiety of Lot 27, I remark that Mr. Robert B. Stewart is the proprietor. The early settlers have been located upon it for about 37 years. It can be proved they were settled upon this portion of the Lot as squatters for 30 years.

Com. Howe.—And never disturbed?

Mr. H.—Not to my knowledge. Mr. Stewart came among them one day with a keg of rum, and some of the people, after indulging somewhat freely, were induced to take leases. There was one man, however, who did not go to the spree, and he has been a freeholder ever since.

Com. Gray.—That shows the advantage of temperance.

Mr. H.—This circumstance occurred 29 years ago.

Com. Howe.—I have read of a man who sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, but never before heard of a whole community bartering away their privileges for a glass of rum.

Com. Gray.—This is no laughing matter. Is there any person present who can testify to these statements?

Mr. Donald McInnis is called and speaks to this effect: I am a delegate from Township 14, but was born on Lot 27. My father was a squatter on Lot 27, but he thought Captain John Stewart was the owner. My father went to Captain Stewart, taking with him Mr. Binns, to see if he could get a title to his farm. Captain Stewart said he once had a claim there but had made it over to another man. Between that time and 1815, no person claimed the Lot. After my father went to Captain Stewart, I called upon Mr. Montague Clark to run out 200 acres of wilderness for me and my brother, in the rear of my father's land. For this we paid quit rents to Mr Carmichael.

Coun. Halliburton.—What is your age?

Mr. McI.—About 56 years.

Coun. Halliburton.—How old were you when you went for Mr. Clark?

Mr. McI.—I do not remember.

Coun. Halliburton.—How long after 1815 was it before any person came to disturb you?

Mr. McI.—I think Mr. Stewart came in 1839. I was then married.

Coun. Halliburton.—Then you would be about 4 or 5 years old when that circumstance occurred which you are relating.

Mr. McI.—Another man, Michael Comfort, afterwards went to Captain Stewart to get a minute of the 200 acres which we claimed. My brother, who was older than I, and I feed Mr Binns and Mr Palmer. The case was pending when Theophilus Stewart and Mr. Lawson came to Lot 27, accompanied by Mr David Stewart from London. They came to hold a meeting. I told Mr. Stewart how my father had settled, and wished him to allow us to hold the land. Then Comfort steps forward and produces a minute from Captain Stewart for this piece of land. David Stewart asked him to allow him to look at it. He did so, and as soon as David Stewart had read it he threw it in the fire, saying, how could John Stewart give that man such a document for my property. Then he said he would give us leases, and would not be hard with us, and we all attorned. This was the day the keg of rum was produced.

Com. Howe.—Was the rum produced before or after the leases were signed?

Mr McI.—Please your Excellency it was very flush both before and after. Some time after a third party claimed this 200 acres, and sued me for trespass. Neil McDonald was the man. Because it abutted upon his land he thought he had the best right to it. I lost, and appealed. Mr. Morpeth's advice to me was to appeal every time. I was fined, if I lost the case. The case was coming on, and Mr. Morpeth advised me to fee Mr. Peters and Mr. Hodgson. I did so, and gained the suit. Mr. E Palmer was the attorney on the opposite side.

Com. Howe.—Do you think it was rum induced them to attorn?

Mr. McI.—I think it was in some cases.

Com. Howe.—We are reluctant to believe there could have been found half a dozen men, much more a number, who were so devoid of common sense as to barter away such a privilege for a bottle of rum.

Com. Ritchie.—Did you sign then?

Mr. McI.—Yes.

Com. Ritchie.—What induced you to do so?

Mr. McI.—I thought Mr. Stewart had a title.

Com. Ritchie.—Did your lawyers tell you he had one?

Mr. McI.—Mr. Binns said he had one, but it wanted a link.

Com. Gray.—And the place of that link was supplied by a bottle of rum.

Mr Howatt continues.—Your Excellencies, I would make one observation upon a remark which fell from Mr Howe. His Excellency wondered men could have been found so unintelligent as to be influenced by rum; but you cannot judge of these men, by the class now before your Excellencies. And there is another consideration: These men who came to them as proprietors had at least the appearance of gentlemen, and the people could scarcely doubt their veracity—especially as it was common in those days to take almost everything for granted. The occurrences of later years have caused people to doubt. Suspicions arose from their allowing men to remain upon the Lot without making them pay rent. The people reasoned thus—If the proprietor can enforce the payment of rent from one, why not from all? I reside upon Lot 28. I have been given to understand that it formerly belonged to a branch of the Holland family, and that one-half of the Township has since fallen into the hands of Mr Calbeck. His half was obtained by paying the quit rents of the whole Township. The Western moiety of the Lot was transferred to a third party. Now, why should one-half of the Township be got for 2s. 6d. per hundred acres, if worth a larger sum?

Mr E. H. Holland.—I think they paid in addition £200 sterling.

Mr Lord (from Tryon).—When Governor Smith demanded quit rents, and the sheriff came and pounced upon me and others, the proprietor gave one half of the Township to defray the expenses of the other half. My 100 acres cost me £2 or £3; and several of us were sued for it. Because the half Lot was sold, we were promised ours free; but the proprietors have always acted unjustly.

Mr Howatt.—I have mentioned that circumstance to show your Excellencies the value of land at that period.

Com. Gray.—At that period there must have been large sums due for quit rents.

Mr Howatt.—To show the evil working of the system, I may mention a circumstance which happened in Lot 28. A man purchased 100 acres from Dunscomb, who became proprietor of a part of the Township; and, after his doing so, Dunscomb made him pay 1s. 4d. an acre rent.

Com. Gray.—Will you state what you think to be the actual value of wilderness land on that Township?

Mr Howatt.—I could not say.

Com. Howe.—As an upright man, looking at the rights of all parties, and considering that the property has fallen into the hands of persons who depend upon the returns from it for a livelihood,—and assuming it to be for the good of this country that that property be taken from them in some way, what ought the occupants of the lands to pay for their holdings?—What would be fair terms of compromise?

Mr Howatt.—I think it is a delicate question; I cannot say just now; I may answer your question again.

Com. Howe.—What rent do you pay for your land?

Mr Howatt.—I pay 6d an acre Halifax currency. The lease was issued at an early date.

Com. Ritchie.—Then your lease is more valuable than your neighbor's, which is at 1s.—that is, supposing the two farms to be equally good. I take it for granted, then, that your neighbor ought not to pay as much for the fee simple of his farm as you would for yours; for the interest of the proprietor in the one farm is double what it is in the other. If, therefore, the landlord be compelled to sell, we must fix the price at one-half less for the man who pays 1s. an acre than for the man who pays only 6d. an acre. Are there many leases at a lower rate than 1s. on the Township?

Mr Howatt.—I am not aware.

Mr E. H. Holland.—Would you object to paying 10s. an acre for the fee simple of your farm, Mr Howatt?

Mr H.—I would, certainly. That is just what it is at present and I do not desire a change, unless it is for the better. Were I paying 1s. an acre rent, I would not object to pay 10s. for the fee simple.

Com. Gray.—In reference to the Selkirk estate, it has been purchased out and out. The landlord has got clear of it all, the bad land as well as the good. If you had the privilege now of purchasing from the landlords, do you think it would be right to leave on their hands all the lands which are unproductive, for which they must pay quit rents, and keep an agent to collect small sums to be paid in a period extending from 10 to 20 years? Do you not think there would be a great difference with the proprietor in selling out the whole of a Township at once, and selling it out piece-meal?

Mr H.—I admit there is a difference.

Mr Sims proposed a question to the Court respecting the action agents might take between the present time and the time the award of the Commissioners would be given.

Coun. Palmer thought tenants ought to make some exertion in the mean time to pay up their rents.

The Commissioners said the arrears ought to stand until their decision was given.

Mr W. H. Pope stated that as 8 or 10 individuals on Lot 29 had not attorned, he would insist upon them making an arrangement upon the same terms as others had done; and that he would have no objections against taking bonds from the tenants to be paid subsequently, however, to the award of the Commission.

Com. Gray remarked that supposing the Commission did come to a conclusion that arrears were to be given up, they could easily make void the instrument by which arrears are to be paid.

Coun. Haliburton thought, considering the forbearance proprietors had exercised, that the tenants had nothing to fear.

Mr De Blois said that it was not his intention to distrain for arrears of rent in the meantime, provided the current rent was paid. Several other remarks were made upon this topic by different parties.

Continued on our inside page.

TEA, CORDAGE, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Varnish, &c., &c.

RECEIVED PER SCHOONER DASHAWAY and *Martha Maria*, from Boston—
50 chests and half chests TEA
200 coils Manilla CORDAGE, of all sizes
70 " SPUN YARN
20 " MARINE
50 Bales of OAKUM
Bbls Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Bright Varnish, Paraffine Varnish, &c., which is offered to the trade at low prices.
ISAAC C. HALL.
Queen Street, September 1, 1860.

EDUCATION.

AT THE MONTHLY MEETING OF Education, held this day, it was ordered that the following notification be inserted in all the Newspapers:—
All Teachers whose terms have expired, or who have entered or may enter into new engagements subsequent to the passing of the amended Education Act (2d May, 1860), will be admitted to an examination at the Board Room, on the *last Thursday* of each succeeding month. Candidates are required to attend, as above, on the *day previous*, at Ten o'clock, for the purpose of performing preparatory exercises.
JOHN M'NEILL,
Secretary of the Board of Education.
Charlottetown, June 28, 1860.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

DWELLING HOUSE TO LET,

IN CHARLOTTETOWN, AT THE CORNER of Prince and Water streets, together with the commodious outbuildings thereto. Possession can be given in November next. Enquire of the owner, at Mr Haszard's Book Store, Queen's Square.
J. P. BEETE.
Charlottetown, Sept8, 1860. 6i

To be Let for a Term of Years,
"RINGWOOD,"
the late Residence of Lieut. Colonel B. H. Cumberland.

THIS PROPERTY CONSISTS OF A well-built and commodious Dwelling House, erected some years since by the Proprietor, together with Out-houses and Offices, and 150 acres of LAND.
It is situate on Township No. Sixty-five, immediately opposite Charlottetown, from which it is distant about two miles. The Land is high, with a gradual descent to the water, and the view, which is uninterrupted, is decided one of the finest in the Island. The Ornamental Woods, which are very beautiful, have been carefully preserved and laid off with much taste; and as the Proprietor is resident in England, the property is offered on the most favorable terms, at a rent very much below its real value. For particulars, apply to
W. H. POPE.
Charlottetown, May 12, 1860.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES!

OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS, for Sale by
J. S. CARVELL, Agent.
Charlottetown, Sept. 1, 1860. 3m

Maps for the District Schools.

FOR SALE AT HASZARD'S BOOK DEPOT *Candall's Maps of Prince Edward Island*, new and improved edition, mounted on rollers, &c., price to Schools, 15s. 9d only,—to be delivered, on payment, to the order of Teachers or School Trustees. The Board of Education has ordered that Trustees of each Public School heretofore unsupplied with a Map of the Island, shall forthwith procure a copy of the above.
JOHN M'NEILL, Sec'y. B. Education.
Aug.25, 1860. tf

M. STEVENSON,
SHEET IRON AND TIN-PLATE
WORKER,
KENT STREET,
[*Nearly opposite Dr Johnson's Dispensary*],
CHARLOTTETOWN P. E. ISLAND.
M. S. Keeps always on hand an assortment in his line suited to the public want, of good material and workmanship. He will always attend promptly to orders, and warrant satisfaction. He respectfully solicits a share of public support. july7—4y

J. S. CARVELL,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT
AND AUCTIONEER,
(*Bank Building*),
HEAD OF QUEEN'S WHARF,
CHARLOTTETOWN,.....P. E ISLAND.
☞ Highest Cash price paid for Wool, Grain, &c. ☜
July 21. 3m

RECREATION GROVE.

FOR SALE, THAT PICTURESQUE AND handsome Farm, situated on Pasture Lots No 36 and 37, in the Royalty of Charlottetown, consisting of 24 Acres of LAND, all in the highest state of cultivation. The whole exterior is enclosed under a dyke fence studded with spruce and other trees. One acre is laid off as an orchard and kitchen garden, well stocked with fruit trees, which are now beginning to yield abundantly. In front of the dwelling house is a tastefully laid out flower garden, containing a selection of the choicest flowers and shrubs; there is also a lawn on a pretty declivity. The west and north sides of the house are well sheltered by a reserve of three acres of forest trees, through which delightful shady walks are cleared out, and continued to the sea side. On the shore is a bathing house, opening to a smooth, hard, sandy bottom, into the deep water. The dwelling house consists of a large hall, a drawing room, dining and breakfast room, store room, pantry, large kitchen, and closets on the first floor, and six good sized rooms on the second story and five rooms in the attic. A frost proof cellar, with a wall 6½ feet high, under the whole house, in which is a cellar kitchen, with oven, &c.
There are on the premises a large barn, 40x30 a shed for straw when thrashed, and suitable stabling for cows and horses, —a fowl house, with a fenced yard in front, a house for farming implements, carts, sleighs, &c.—a carriage house, harness a carpenter's shop, servants' rooms and warehouses,—a woodhouse, a root house with a substantial wall of stone, 8 feet high, which will hold from 800 to 900 bushels turnips.
This property is only one mile from the city, and is located on the York River, commanding, from the upper rooms of the house, a view of the town, the Elliot, Hillsborough, and York Rivers, the entrance of the harbor, and surrounding country.
In front of the land there is an inexhaustible supply of manure, the subscriber having opened a basin and channel into which the seaweed and other matters floating about the river are deposited, and there decomposed. He has also, at considerable expense made a hard, whereupon the manure can be thrown and carted away, and, if necessary, at a small expense the channel can be further opened to permit a vessel of 50 tons to come within a few feet of the bank, where limestone or other matter could be landed. For further particulars, apply to
JAMES D. HASZARD
Recreation Grove, Sept. 8, 1860.

CARD.
R. B. IRVING,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, and Accountant.
Pownal Street, Charlottetown. july29

R. B. IRVING,
TEACHER OF
English, French, Writing, and the several Branches of a Commercial and Mathematical Education.
Pownal Street, Charlottetown, 3m july28

Townships Nos. 9. 16. 22. and 61.

TENANTS ON THOSE TOWNSHIPS AND other persons indebted to the Right Honorable LAWRENCE SULLIVAN are hereby notified that the subscriber has—by Power of Attorney dated 30th April last—been appointed the Agent of the said Lawrence Sullivan, for the management and protection of the said Townships, and for the collection of all debts due to him. All persons, therefore, so indebted, are requested to make an early settlement of their Accounts at the office of the subscriber.
G. W. DEBLOIS.
Ch. Town, May 23.

CRAMP & PAIN KILLER.

THE WORLD IS ASTONISHED AT THE wonderful cures performed by the Cramp and Pain Killer prepared by Curtis and Perkins. Its equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases; for the cure of Spinal Complaints, Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Chills and Fever, Burns, Sore Throat, and Gravel, it is decidedly the best remedy in the world. Evidence of the most wonderful cures ever performed by any medicine, are on circulars in the hands of Agents.
W. R. WATSON, General Wholesale Agent for the Island, and sold by Merchants everywhere.
August 11.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

IN MANY THOUSANDS,

of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were acquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and restoring them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name.
Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries which boast of vegetable ingredients, the LIFE MEDICINES are purely and solely vegetable; and contain neither *Mercury*, nor *Antimony*, nor *Arsenic* nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.
The first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities constantly settling round them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind to produce habitual Costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden Diarrhœa with its imminent dangers. This fact is well-known to all regular anatomists who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudices of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder; and, by this means, the liver and lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs, before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.
The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are well known to be infallible.
DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; *Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill-Temper, Languor*, and *Melancholy*, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.
COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence: all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.
DIARRHŒA and CHOLERA, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucous membrane.
FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.
The Life Medicines have been known to cure *Rheumatism* permanently in three weeks, and *Gout* in half that time, by removing local inflamation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.
Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of *Gravel*.
Also *Worms*, by disledging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.
Asthma and *Consumption*, by relieving the air-vessels of the lungs from the mucous which even slight colds will occasion, and which, if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces these dreadful diseases.
Scurvy, Ulcers and *Inveterate Sores*, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood, and all the humors.
Scorbutic Eruptions and *Bad Complexions*, by their alternative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.
The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of *Salt Rheum*, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. *Common Colds* and *Influenza* will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases.
PILES. As a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well-known to hundreds in this city, that the former proprietor of these valuable Medicines was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of THIRTY-FIVE YEARS, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the *Materia Medica*. He however at length tried the Medicine which is now offered to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

FEVER AND AGUE.

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

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females—these medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description.—King's Evil, and Scrofula, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Palpitation of the Heart, Painter's Colic, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

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

BE CAREFUL OF COUNTERFEITS.

Several have lately been discovered, and their enforcers authors arrested, both in the city of New York and abroad.
Buy of no one who is not an AUTHORIZED AGENT.
Prepared by Dr W. B. Moffat, 335 Broadway, N. Y.
AND
T. DES BRISSAY, Charlottetown, General Agent; and by

James Pidgeon, New London	John Thos. Bedeque
Garrett and Hudson, do.	H. Beer Southport
W. Shaw, New Glasgow Bridge	Benj. Rodgers, Cascumpec
J. J. Fraser, St. Eleanor's	John Frost, Grand River
George Wigginton, Clyde	P. Stephens Orwell
R. S. Holman, Summerside	Wm. Drew, Cape Traverse

July 7 1y

ROCKLIN FULLING MILLS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD TENDER their sincere thanks to the public of Prince Edward Island, for the very liberal and constantly increasing support received for some years past. They are in a position at present to challenge British America as to facility for work; and as all Orders are executed under the Proprietors' personal inspection, perfect satisfaction as to workmanship is guaranteed.
All favors will be promptly attended to; and enlarged support is solicited and confidently anticipated.
Terms.—Fulling, 8d.; Fulling and Dyeing, 7d.; Fulling, Dyeing and full Dressing all colors, except green, 10d.; Green, 15d.; Scarlet Yarn, 2s. 3d. per lb.
For convenience, the following gentlemen will act as Local Agents:—
N. Rankin, Esq., Charlottetown. John Hyde, Esq., Murray Harbor. D. Gordon, Esq., Georgetown. D. Fraser, Esq., Belfast Cross Roads. Hector Gillis, White Sands. George Ellison, St. Eleanor's. David Johnston, White Sands. B. Rogers, Summerside. Archibald Townsend, Traveller's Rest. George M'Kay, Esq., New London. Roderick M'Intyre, Esq., Lot 43.
R. & A. FRASER.
Rocklin Mills, Middle River, Pictou, N. S., 1860. jly7—4y

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

MRS. WINSLOW.
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening and reducing all inflamation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.
We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in
THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC
and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA in CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of Curtis & Perkins, New York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
W. R. WATSON General Agent for the Island.

HEALTH FOR A SHILLING!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
HEADACHES, BILE, LOSS OF APPETITE, AND LOWNESS OF SPIRITS.
These Pills require no interruption of business or pleasure, they act mildly on the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and promote a healthy action of the liver, whereby they purify the the blood, cleanse the skin, brace the nerves, and invigorate the whole system. They effect a truly wonderful change in debilitated constitution, as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove bile, giddiness, headache, and palpitation of the heart.
WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.
In cases of debility, languor, and nervousness generated by excess of any kind, whether mental or physical, the effect of these Pills is in the highest degree bracing, renovating, and restorative. They drive from the system the morbid cause of disease; re-establish, the digestion, regulate all the secretions, brace the nervous system, raise the patient's spirits, and bring back the frame to its pristine health and vigor. They increase the appetite, while they secure perfect digestion to all ordinary food, and release the invalid from restraint in diet.
A WORD TO FEMALES.
There are two periods, especially in Women's life, which require for safe passage, judgment and attention. Irregularity is apt at those critical times to take place, and to lay the foundation of future disease. These Pills, safe in action, and effective in result, should be taken at certain periods, and the issue will be marvellous both to the young and middle aged. They prevent nervousness, hysterics, dropsy, and a host of similar serious disorders, expelling all impurities from the system, therefore none should never be without them.
COUGHS, COLDS, AND ASTHMAS.
No medicine will cure colds so quickly as these Pills, when of long duration or settled on the chest, or even though it be assumed the first stage of asthma, they may be relied on as a certain and never failing cure, particularly if the Ointment be well rubbed into the chest and throat night and morning. If this catch the eye of any asthmatical person so bad as even not able to lie down in bed, let him well use these two preparations for only a week and the result will be marvellous.
BLOOD TO THE HEAD.—DISEASES OF THE HEART.
More persons die suddenly from disease of the heart than the unlearned suppose: in such complaints, the bowels should always be kept well open, as also where there is a tendency of blood to the head. These celebrated Pills purify the blood in an extraordinary manner, and should be taken in copious doses when such symptom occur, taking care not to overload the stomach, by this means all danger is quickly averted.
CHILDREN'S COMPLAINTS.
It is not generally known, but such is the fact, that children require medicine oftener than their parents. Three-fourths of the children die before they attain the age of eight years. Let mothers then be wise and give to their children small doses of these invaluable Pills once or twice every week, in such quantity as may act gently upon the system twice in the twenty four hours. For infants a Pill may be crushed and given as a powder in a little water. The gross humours that are constantly floating about in the blood of children, the forerunners of so many complaints, will thus be expelled, and the lives of thousands saved and preserved to their parents.

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

Bad Legs	Contracted and St