

The Protestant AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

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

Vol. 2.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, September 8, 1860.

No. 10

The Protestant,
AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS,
is issued every Saturday from Hazard's Printing Office,
South Side Queen Square,
by
DAVID LAIRD, Editor and Proprietor.

Twelve Shillings if paid within the First quarter after being delivered from the date of the last printed; Thirteen Shillings, if paid within the Second quarter; Fourteen Shillings, if paid within the Third quarter; fifteen Shillings will be charged.

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

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Father of all thy saints below,
Whose merits still thy love proclaim:
Let all the world thy glory show,
And join to bless thy sacred name.

Thy gracious purpose, Lord, fulfil,
And let us know thy kingdom share;
That sons of earth may do thy will,
Like those who breathe celestial air.

Our wants with ev'ry morning grow;
With daily food these wants supply;
And on our souls that load bestow,
Which wings shall never die.

To sinners guilt and shame belong:
Yet grant us, Lord, thy grace to prove,
As we forgive our brother's wrong,
And troopers repay with love.

And in the dark and dreary day,
Frightened with temptation, pain and woe,
O! guide us on our doubtful way,
O! save us from our watery foe!

For then alone art God most high;
The kingdom and the power are thine;
Thy glory fills both earth and sky,
And through eternity shall shine.

The European Pentarchy.

Events, of which Louis Napoleon is at least the active agent, are slowly but uninterruptedly destroying the political and diplomatic framework of fraud, violence and arrogant assumption raised upon the foundations of the treaty of Vienna. The Holy Alliance having been blown up, together with the Malakoff and Sevastopol, now comes the turn of that celebrated Pentarchy which was brought to light at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1815, by the combined agency of Metternich and Neapolitan. At that time and place, the trial of Austria, Russia and Prussia, constituting the Holy Alliance, admitted France by preference and on good behavior, Pozzo di Borgo, the Corsican Russian diplomat, having received several millions of francs in fees from Louis XVIII., together with his eventual appointment as a general of France, to place her cause before that abominable Assemblage. Evidently, although his Government was then in the hands of the Tories, entered the combination under protest, and with reserves as to her independence of action in certain cases; and thus the celebrated Pentarchy was formed. The Liberal movements in Southern Europe in 1821-22, as well as 1830, shook the edifice; the separation of Belgium, and the destruction of the absolutist principle in Spain, and the destruction of the constitutional kingdom of Poland were so many results of concession made by certain of the Pentarchs to the exigencies of the others, as in the case of Poland and Cracow, or to public opinion in England and France, as in the case of Belgium and Spain. In both cases, the side making the concessions did so unwillingly and with a wry face.

The movement of 1848 had not power and vitality enough to destroy all the mischief and villainy accumulated during the various fermentations of the 19th century. Nevertheless, the Pentarchy was for a moment near its final end. The Crimean war seemed to have thundered its death-knell, but the treaty of Paris again propped it up, with the addition of Sardinia as a small gable in the pentagonal roof.

The expansion mainly given by Lord John Russell in the English Parliament discloses the fact that Louis Napoleon proposes to admit Spain among the Great Powers. It is little better than a jest to speculate on the reasons which urge this crafty master of European politics to make such a move on the green table of diplomacy. Perhaps it is in view of some future emergency, and against a possible coalition of the northern Powers and of England: perhaps events whose character and future results are not even now dimly understood, urge Louis Napoleon to become, so to speak, their unconscious agent in forming a consolidated group of Homanic Powers, as a counterpoise to the more or less closely related group of the Teutonic family. However, such a combination, if it be really intended, might possibly serve the interests of peace and civilization, by keeping in check the conflict that is now, silently preparing between the German and Slavic nations, as those same Slavic nations in their turn will keep the peacock dwellers on both sides of the Rhine and of the Tyrolean Alps. But whatever be the reasons of Louis Napoleon, the first step is taken, and there is little risk in the prophecy that 1861 will probably see the end of the European Pentarchy.

Lord John Russell tells us that Austria does not object, but that the administration of Spain is to be made a problem. The question is still left pointed at Sardinia, but it will end in a draw, like all the other political problems of the ill-fated Hapsburgs.

Austria, nationally speaking, is still Catholic, and in the European forum, Prussia, moulds a rate, and resists the tyrant. But Prussia displays no objection in Europe, a well-established reputation for thoroughness and coldness, to say the least. In truth, Prussia diplomatically knows nothing of true diplomatic activity and intelligence. In this case, Prussia, agrees, that she fully deserves her poor reputation. Her only link to the treaty of Westphalia and the year 1815, and dug up from among the fossils the Protestant interests of the Protestant States of Europe. It is morally necessary to repeat that far other questions now agitate the old world than the conflict between the mass and the papa. The Pope is imminently menaced with extinction by Catholic Italians, and the oldest son of the Church—a title belonging alike to every ruler of France—serves his masters to give us all worldly appetites. Russia, too, will always side with the Protestant interests, if he can. A miracle these interests should ever be endangered.

England alone, if she will, can in such an emergency outweigh the whole Roman Church and all its elements, in order to save the Protestant interests. Prussia after 1848 opened Germany to the Jesuits, allowed them to build their nests on the Rhine and in the Duchy of Posen, patronized their public exhortations, missions, and the planting of missionary crosses. Prussia does well now to set up this cry, after having thus taken to her bosom the most bitter enemies of Protestantism. The present so-called liberal Ministry of Prussia, over which Prince Hohenlohe, one of the staunchest Roman Catholics of Germany, presides, has done nothing to wash off this stain from the Protestant scoundrel of the State. Frederick II. preserved the Jesus when all Catholic Europe hounded them forth; but Frederick II. was a match even for their reckless cunning. After all, Prussia herself remains on sufferance among the five Great Powers; events, and her intrinsic strength, added to her a certain weight in the Peninsula. Prussia, as it is, is an artificial existence, while Spain, with all her ups and downs, the thousand years of, is one of the primal formations in the European geographical, ethical, and political compound. Spain is historically indestructible, and almost as old as the history of Europe.

Lord John likewise pointed to the future claims of Sardinia. This, when dissolved into Italy by the strength of Garibaldian deceptions, the future nation's sovereignty will be heard knocking at the door of the Pentarchy, and not in vain. Then the present occupants of the pentagonal chairs will hasten to call each other in placing a new seat in their circle for the Queen of the Mediterranean.

Nothing as yet is heard from Russia. But Alexander II. would sadly disappoint the progressive Russians—nay, disown himself—if he should insist on upholding the Pentarchy after having for ever forsaken that Holy Alliance which formed its basis. So far as the signs of the political horizon can be interpreted at this distance, all the suppositions of a forthcoming union between Russia and Austria are absolutely groundless. During the last two years, such rumors have been repeatedly reproduced on all sides, but we have never given them credit. So far we have been in the right; and we do not now see the slightest fact which requires a change in our judgment.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Mysteries of the Fall.

Before a man can understand his errors there are several mysteries which he must know. But each one, and consequently the understanding of the whole depth of the guilt of his sin must be quite beyond human power. Now the first mystery that man must understand is the *fall*. Until I know how much all my powers are debased and depraved, how thoroughly my will is perverted, and my judgment turned from its right channel, how ready and essentially vicious my nature has become, it cannot be possible for me to know the whole extent of my guilt. Here is a piece of iron laid upon the anvil. The hammer is applied upon it, and the anvil smites it. Who can guess the number of the unbaptized spirits that still lie latent and hidden in the depths of iron? Now, brethren, your sinful nature may be compared to that bar of iron. Temptations are the hammers; your sins the sparks. If you could count them (which you cannot), yet who could tell the multitude of unbaptized iniquities—eggs of sin that lie slumbering in your soul? Yet you must know this before you know the whole sinfulness of your nature. Our open sins are like the farmer's little sample which he brings to market. There are granaries full at home. The iniquities that we see are like the weeds upon the surface soil; but if we could turn our eyes beneath the surface, we find that there are many more weeds than we see above. We see dark clouds hovering in the heavens, but it is still clear over head. Priests and governors, popes and cardinals, may combine against the Lord and against His Anointed; but He sits in heaven shall laugh at them. Let us keep our eyes steadfastly fixed upon Him who sits above, and our fears will vanish, our anxieties cease, and our hearts be fully reassured. God is our refuge and strength; a very present help in trouble.

License men to sell Liquor!—Then what?

Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and wo unto him who putteth his bottle to his neighbor's mouth. If it is wrong to put a sword or a revolver into the hands of a madman, would it not be wrong to sell or give our neighbor liquor to make him a madman to use the sword or gun? Are we not our brother's keeper; and if liquor came him to offend, ought we not to keep him from it, or from him? But see! if liquor is done, and who is the one of it? Has it not ruined not only his family, but nations also; and is he not still doing it? When rulers become drunkards, the people may curse and trouble; but when the people become drunkards, what can be done? When the salt has lost its savor, wherein shall it be salted? O what a desperate evil is intemperance, and what thousands of evils does it occasion or produce! Just look over our beloved land, covered with intemperance. Four-fifths, or perhaps nine-tenths of the crimes, murders, and every kind of wickedness, wretchedness, and suffering, arise directly or indirectly from intemperance, from the use of liquor both in small and large quantities. It does much positive harm, and destroys or prevents much good—such sons can tell. Was it not for liquor, we would likely have but little use for court-houses, jails, poor-houses, penitentiaries, asylums, &c. Our taxes would be light, and peace and quietness abound. But now the wealthy and tempestuous must pay for nearly all the mischievous liquor does.

Yet we license some men to sell liquor, and thus to destroy men, human beings, in soul and body, for time and eternity! If a man would set up a shop to sell poison, and so poison our community, every one would rise up against him. Now, however, is really a poison to a well-meaning, to introduce into the community, who has no idea of the nature of the liquor he is offering. And the seller goes to Christ, the author of life, is crucified, but the buyer, the consumer, is set free. But we may say the seller has a license to sell indulgences, to give people liberty to do what? To commit sin? Yes, and to be indulged therein. And now the seller has a license to force them to commit sin; not only to kill drunkards; but what is far worse, to make drunkards; not only to deprive them and theirs of enjoyment in this life, but also in the life to come; not only to bar heaven, but also to open the gates of hell. And so great was their number in the time of Isaiah the Prophet, (and their number is greater now,) that there was not room in hell, and it had to be made larger; for the Prophet says, (Isa. v. 14.) "Therefore hell hath enlarged herself, and opened her mouth without measure; and their glory, and their multitude, and their pomp, and he that rejoiceth shall descend into it."

O! ye license men thus to do—sod O ye too who do thus, "take heed and beware." Will ye employ men to make you "confound more the children of hell," and your children with you, emphatically, "the hell?"

Ye! the wind blows south, and the wind blows north: it whirled about continually, and returned again according to its circuit. But in the course of

children of the devil, a generation of vipers," and of the serpent; and when your cup of iniquity is thus prematurely full, to cut you off mid-day, and send you, one and all, quick to hell, to crowd its portals! And ye licensed men, will ye be agents in such a work? If he who is instrumental in saving many souls shall have them as stars in his crown of rejoicing forever, what shall become of the liquor-dealer who is instrumental in the ruin of many? Why did the rich man want his tongue cooled?—and why so anxious that his five brothers should not come here?—Cor. Phil. Predestination.

The White Stone.

"To him that overcometh will I give a white stone."—Rev. 17.

It is generally thought by commentators that this is a reference to an ancient judicial custom, of dropping a black stone into an urn when it is intended to condemn, and a white stone when the prisoner is to be acquitted; but this is an act so distinct from that described, "will give thee a white stone," that we are disposed to agree with those who think it refers, rather, to a custom of a very different kind, and not unknown to the classical reader—according with beautiful propriety to the case before us. In primitive times when trials were rendered difficult, from want of public entertainment, hospitality was exercised by private individuals to a very great extent—of which, indeed, it is hard to find traces in history, and in some measure than in the Old Testament. Persons who partook of this hospitality, and those who practised it, frequently contracted bonds of friendship and regard for each other; and it became a well established custom, among the Greeks and Romans, to provide their guest with some particular mark, which was handed down from father to son, and insured hospitality and kind treatment whenever it was presented. This mark was usually a small stone, or pebble, cut in half, and on the halves of which the host and guest mutually inscribed their names, and then interchanged with each other. The production of this token was quite sufficient to insure friendship for themselves or descendants, whenever they travelled again in the same direction—while it is evident that these stones required to be privately kept, and the names written upon them carefully concealed, lest others should obtain the privileges instead of the person for whom they were intended.

How natural, then, the allusion to this custom in the words of the text, "I will give him to eat of the hidden manna;" and having done, having made himself partaker of my hospitality, giving me his name, and his appetite satisfied therewith, "I will give him with the white stone, a new name written, which no man knoweth, and he shall receive it." I will give him a pledge of my friendship, sacred and inviolable, known only to myself.—Rev. H. Blunt's Practical Exposition of the Epistle to the seven Churches of Asia.

Treasury.

The Day of the Lord on Pleasant Pictures.

We may love the creature, but we may not love the creature more than the Creator. When the Giver is lost sight of and forgotten in the gift,—then comes the painful process of weaning!

When the heart burns its incense before some human shrine, and the cloud as it ascends veils from the eye the beauty and the excellence of Jesus,—then comes the painful process of weaning!

When creature devotion deadens our heart to the Lord, lessens our interest in his cause, congests our soul, and love and liberality, detaches from the substance of man, withdraws from the closet, and from the Bible, and from the commandments of God, thus superinducing leanness of soul, and robbing God of his glory,—then comes the painful process of weaning!

Christ will be the first in our afflictions.

God will be supreme in our service, and his kingdom and righteousness must take precedence of all other things.

In this light, beloved, let the present mournful scenes in our history. The noble oak, that stood so tall and stately at thy side, is smitten,—the tender and beautiful vine, that wound itself around thee, is fallen,—the lovely and delicate flower, that lay upon thy bosom, is withered,—the olive branches that clung around thy table are removed,—and the strong staff is broken, and the beautiful rod." Not because God did not love thee, but because He desired thee.

He saw that heart ensared and enslaved by a too fond and idolatrous affection; He saw his beauty eclipsed, and himself reviled, by a faint and imperfect copy of his own image, and His breath upon it, and it withered away.

"The day of the Lord of hosts shall be upon all pleasant pictures." When an eminent artist, who had concentrated all the power of his genius upon a painting of our Lord celebrating the last supper, observed that but half-visioned arranged in the upper corners of the picture, he dashed his brush and dashed them from the canvas, and left the image of Jesus standing in its simplicity and unvaried beauty. Thus do our God oftentimes stand us upon all... PLEASANT PICTURES all pictures that veil and eclipse the beauty of him who is the "brightness of the Father's glory, and the express image of his person." God will glorify him, and he finds himself hanging over the brink of an eternal world!

Oh! dear reader, if this be thus with you, I entreat you to be forewarned as to this matter. You are human; you are indeed, awake for a little moment—just to the consciousness that they are dreaming; but, alas! they sleep and dream again. It was thus with one whose remarkable testimony at the close of a long and apparently prosperous life is not without interest and instruction. He was a nobleman in our own country—a rich man—a man who, for many years, had enjoyed the smiles and applause of the world around him; but when sickness and old age came, what was the conviction which was forced upon his mind? You shall hear it. "I have seen" said he, "the busy rounds of business and of pleasure, and have done with them all. I value them at their real worth, which is in truth very low. When I reflect upon what I have seen, and what I have heard, and what I have done, I can hardly perceive that all the trifling trifles and futile bustle of the world had any reality. I look on all that is past as one of those dreams which often appear, which one wishes to repeat for the sake of the *sweetie dream*." But what does he add? "Will he ever now remain awake?" No, he goes on to ask, "Shall I now this melancholy situation with the resignation and constancy which men boast of?" I hear it, because I must hear it; whether I will or no. I think but of killing time the best way I can, now that he is become my enemy. It is my resolution to sleep in the carriage during the remainder of the journey." Awful resolution! He would sleep in the carriage the remainder of the journey. He would sleep till the stopping of the carriage suddenly awoke him, and he finds himself hanging over the brink of an eternal world!

Oh! dear reader, if this be thus with you, I entreat you to acknowledge it or not. You want something that you are not in possession of.

This truth was once proved to demonstration by a very shrewd man, who caused an inscription to be placed over a beautiful property belonging to him to effect: "This property shall be given, without reservation, to the person who can prove his claim to the character of a contented man."

"You may rely on it, sir," said the owner.

"Why then do you apply for this property?" inquired the owner. The applicant retired, convinced that he was not a contented man.

"I am a man who has some wish or desire unsatisfied, but he is a hungry man."

But what a contrast may we trace between the inscription placed over that beautiful property, and the proclamation which the God of all grace has himself uttered over a far richer and more durable possession—"WHOSOEVER WILL, LET HIM TAKE FREELY!"—British Messenger.

Holiness to be earnestly sought for, by Faith.

Glorious of heart and life it is to be sought, for earnestly.

Great multitudes of ignorant people, that live under the gospel, harden their hearts, and ruin their souls for ever, by trusting on Christ for such an important salvation, and not at all in holiness, in the largeness of sin, and deliverance from its consequences. They would be free from the law of sin due to them, but they love their lusts, so much that they hate holiness, and would not be saved from the sentence of sinners until they are converted.

It is the way to oppose this pernicious delusion to sin, to pray, as some do, that trusting on Christ for salvation is a saving act of faith; but rather to show, that none can or can trust on Christ for true salvation, except they trust on him for holiness, neither do they hardly do.

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THE PROTESTANT, AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

Secular Department.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

FATHER POPE, Aug. 27.—*Steamship New Scotian*, from Liverpool 10th, via Middelbury 17th, for Quebec, passed her on Wednesday last.

The evidence and report of the trial of Mr. Howe in George Street, and the trial of Mr. H. C. Hall, will open their case on Wednesday next.

The Pope correspondent of the *Algoma Zeitung* of the 10th says, the Pope has written a most melancholy letter to the Cardinal in France. He looks upon all as lost, and although convinced that he shall die by the hand of his enemies, he declines to withdraw from under any conditions of safety.

QUEBEC, Aug. 21.—Adress from Damascus of the 5th states that Paul Pidie had surrounded Bohemia with troops and threatened to put the Danes to death if the Shias did not surrender in two days. Twenty had already been taken, and 800 other important arrests made.

One thousand camel loads of the plundered property have been recovered.

The Sultan received the Pope on Thursday and delivered a speech to the Ministers, expressing his resolution to punish the offenders most severely, and his intention to reduce the vast list of sinecure high functionaries, and effecting a thorough economical revolution generally.

Paper money is to remain in circulation until the 1st of October.

The Sultan is about to address another autograph letter to Queen Victoria and the Emperor Napoleon on the subject of Syria, expressing his desire to have the sole punishment of the offenders.

The news of the massacres at Balbec is confirmed. No details.

The *Algerian City Article* says that the disappointment of the expectation of a change in the weather, and the threatened political contingencies on the continent, have led to a further decline in the English funds.

American securities show a greater firmness, owing to an anticipated active business in broadcloths and transportation over the principal lines of railway.

The *Globe*, of 101 guns, was safely launched at Dartmouth.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons had issued a report on the state and condition of the laws regulating national commercial intercourse with France, Spain, Portugal and the United States, showing that they were most unsatisfactory. During the last three years the most important shipping has been in state of great depression.

In the course of consideration of the bill, the British ship owners are now exposed with foreigners, they view with the greatest jealousy the restrictions still imposed by foreign powers upon our shipping. In the home, colonial and foreign trade the freight rates have been, for a long time, wholly unremunerative. The report concluded by expressing hopes of a reform, and recommended that the subject receive the earliest attention of the government.

By Telegraph to Charlottetown.

CHARLOTTETOWN, 5th Sept., 1860.

Steamship America intercepted off Cape Race yesterday at 4 p.m.

BARZANI.—Lord Palmerston stated in the House of Commons that British subjects had been wrongfully imprisoned at Paraguay, and pending compensation demanded. The relations between the two countries continue uninterrupted. Lord Palmerston also referred in the debate on the 2d of August to the large number of slaves taken in it by the Pasha of Egypt, and stated that the French Government had demanded that they had nothing whatever to do with the scheme.

Hours was counted out for lack of requisites (40) members.

JOSE HARTLEY, Engineer, and constructor of nearly all the Liverpool docks, dead.

FRANCIS THE EMPEROR and EMPRESS gone to Savoy and Nice.

A decree opening the French ports for the admission of all foreign grain and flour, irrespective of flag; and vessels laden with breadstuffs exempted from tonnage. This considered an admission of deficiency in the navy.

SICILY.—Invasion of Calabria, and commencement of campaign, by Garibaldi, fully confirmed.

Town of Reggio attacked and taken by Garibaldi. Four thousand Calabrian insurgents joined Garibaldians in attack.

The Royal Intendant of Palermo was at the head of an insurrection of the Pisans of Palermo.

The chiefs of the National Guard of Naples tendered their resignations in consequence of the foreign battalion not being disbanded.

A general battle imminent between the Garibaldians and Neapolitans.

Later.

PRINCE ALBERT AT ST. JOHN'S, F., at noon to-day, (5th).

BAYSTAD.—In House of Commons on the 29th, Lord Palmerston acknowledged the services rendered the Christians in Syria by Abd-el-Kader; said that the British Consul had been instructed to tender thanks of British Government, House virtually concluded its labor, and adjourned till 29th, when prorogation takes place.—Mr. Lincoln, in his speech, said that the Foreign Office lay before the American Government the views of the British Government relative to Navigation Laws, Bellicose rights, &c., and to enter into negotiations for opening coasting trade, &c. Lindsay calls on the 8th September.

FRANCE.—Empereur made very pacific speech in Lyons, promising funds to advance—Cabinet may say, relations between France and Austria are excellent, and congenialities between us are on our side.

MARTZ.—Garibaldi took fort of Reggio by capitulation on the 21st. Garrison allowed to leave with muskets and personal baggage only. Garibaldians masters of fort Delpigno,—after a short fight also occupied Villa San Giacomo.

British Ship Orfil, from Hull for Messina, was seized by the passengers while the Captain was ashore at Genoa, —supposed that the passengers were friends of Garibaldi, and that she was designed for him.

Syria quite. Provisions dull. Consuls 921. R. HYNDMAN.

British and For. American News.

United States.

Some of the papers say that Hicks the Pirate is still alive, though in a dangerous condition. The New York *Leader* gives the minute details of his recovery. The story is contradicted by many.

Late arrivals at San Francisco from Japan report that a vessel had arrived at Kamagawa on the 12th June, taking hence the news of the reception accorded the Japanese Embassy at San Francisco. The same vessel carried despatches to the Tycoon, but little was known until the arrival of the news of the town's fall. The news of all assembled were steadily increasing. This had gone up to the average of China price. Coming the despatch of the Japanese to trade with foreigners, the higher classes generally are becoming more and more in favor of the movement, and are daily growing more social, obliging and sociable. The men of the Japanese are more judgmental and hostile to foreign interests.

A misunderstanding has arisen between the American Minister in Japan and the American Consul of Kamagawa, regarding certain boundaries of trading districts of the country, which has elicited much public view. The subject created much excitement.

Canada.

MONTREAL, August 28.

PARADE OF THE PRINCE.—The Prince of Wales was here this morning at half-past 9 o'clock. An immense popular demonstration was made on the occasion, as the Prince was in fine spirits, and a lasting one obtained. A distinguished horse was paraded over the Boston Independent Guards in the procession, the right of the column being assigned to them. They are also appointed a guard of honor at the Bridge celebration.

TO DRINKERS.—Soda, Magnesia, and all Alkalies either after short temporary relief, or before the disease becomes chronic. The *Oxymel* Bitters immediately and powerfully cure all forms of Dyspepsia and stomachic difficulties.

Governor Goodwin of New Hampshire, Governor Burrows, of Connecticut, Sir George Grey of New York, and other distinguished Americans are present to witness the orations in honor of the Prince.

The exhibition building was opened to-day with great interest, after which the Prince proceeded to lay the corner stone of the Victoria Bridge. There is a brilliant illumination to night. Weather favorable.

MONTREAL, Aug. 27.—The exhibition on Saturday afternoon was most interesting, and attended. Divers Services at the Anglican Cathedral yesterday. He was met at the entrance by the Clergy. The building was crowded, but the arrangements were good. The sermon was by the Bishop of Montreal. This morning the Indian games came off at the cricket grounds. The Prince arrived at 10 o'clock. The first match was at Lachine, between teams of Indians and whites, in which the former won. This was followed by a war dance in full costume. The Prince was much amused. There were several thousand spectators, including the Boston Guards, whose band played "God Save the Queen," the music answering, and then "Yankee Doodle" and "The Princess." The Prince was interviewed by a heavy shower of rain.

The Prince's levee was numerously attended. Several addresses were presented. It is settled that the Prince open the exhibition at Hamilton, Wednesday week, and leaves the same evening for Chicago, where he remains one day: thence by the way of the prairie, to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and so on. It has been arranged that the Prince accept the ball at New York, instead of the *Arabian* from New Brunswick; but who—if we may judge from the general character of his production—deserves to be in better company than that of the worthless scribbler of the *St. John Globe*?

MONTREAL, August 28.—The ball last night for super-sedes the other festivities. It came off in a splendid building, especially erected by private enterprise, within eight weeks. It is circular, of three hundred feet diameter, and divided into two sections, the upper gallery, and a lower circle round the orchestra, in the center, with galleries all round, under which are placed refreshments and dressing rooms.

The decorations are simple but effective. The arrangements were excellent, the music good, and the supper-tables well supplied with choice viands. The entertainment was given in "the Queen's Room." The Prince, from the Minimichi Gleeson the following, which was written by a gentleman who also came passenger in the "Arabian" from New Brunswick; but who—if we may judge from the general character of his production—deserves to be in better company than that of the worthless scribbler of the *St. John Globe*?

As soon as we reached the wharf, (which was at 5 o'clock,) we started off in a launch of an hired boat; but at every one entered, the same answer was given me—"We are to be crowded already." However, we succeeded in finding lodgings at a private house, where we were treated very kindly by our host and master, who is a friend of mine, for the remainder of our stay.

At 10 o'clock we dined, and, having dinner, for the remainder of the evening, we were to be crowded again.

The Prince's arrival was magnificently received; six thousand persons were present, including the Prince, the Governor-General, Earl Mulgrave, Lord Lyons, Duke of Newcastle, Earl St. Germain, Sir Fenwick Williams, Admiral Milne, Gen. Bruce, Marquis and Marchioness Grey, Lady Franklin, and a number of military and naval officers.

The Prince arrived at 10 o'clock, and opened the ball with Mrs. John Young. At 1 o'clock the Prince went supper. He danced every dance but one—twenty-one.

Today the Prince and suite left by a train for Dickinson, N. Y., arriving at 10 o'clock this evening.

At 12 o'clock the Municipal festival last night in honor of the Prince was a very successful affair. It lasted five hours, and upward of 8,000 persons were present. On the platform were 150 performers, who commenced the evening's entertainment by playing various selected pieces.

The review of the galleries was magnificent; six thousand persons were present, including the Prince, the Governor-General, Earl Mulgrave, Lord Lyons, Duke of Newcastle, Earl St. Germain, Sir Fenwick Williams, Admiral Milne, Gen. Bruce, Marquis and Marchioness Grey, Lady Franklin, and a number of military and naval officers.

The Prince arrived at 10 o'clock, and opened the ball with Mrs. John Young. At 1 o'clock the Prince went supper. He danced every dance but one—twenty-one.

Today the Prince and suite left by a train for Dickinson, N. Y., arriving at 10 o'clock this evening.

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Agents for the "Protestant."

Rev. Henry Crawford, St. Peter's Church, Patterson, Bishop;

Mr. Allen, Geelong, Victoria;

D. C. Rooney, Fort Hill;

William Rogers, Crossed;

James Durkin, Esq., Friends;

Rev. Mr. Miller, New Haven;

George Holden, Esq., Chapman, N. L.

Charles A. Cross, Fort Con-

necticut;

Patrick Stevens, Woodstock;

Rev. Mr. Miller, Esq., Wood-

stock;

Rev. Mr. Alexander, Brewster;

Rev. Mr. Alexander, Brewster

