The Protestant

AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

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

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The Protestant,

AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS,

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BY

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Death of a Believer.

Oh think that while you're weeping here,
His hands a golden harp is stringing;
And when a voice serene and clear,
His ransomed soul without a tear,
Its Saviour's praise is singing.

And think that all his pains are fled,
His toils and sorrows closed for ever;
While he whose blood for man was shed
Has placed upon his servant's head
A crown that fadeth never.

And think that in that awful day,
When darkness sun and moon is shading
The form that midst its kindred clay
Your trembling hands prepare to lay,
Shall rise to life unfading.

Then weep no more for him who's gone
Where sin and suffering no'er shall enter;
But that great High-priest alone,
Who can for guilt like ours atone,
Your own affections center.

And thus, when to the silent tomb,
Your lifeless dust like his is given,
Like faith shall whisper 'mid the gloom,
That yet again in youthful bloom
That dust shall smile in heaven.

Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia in connection with the Church of Scotland.

This Synod met in St. Matthew's Church, Halifax, on Wednesday, 29th June, on which occasion an excellent and appropriate sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr Duncan, from Eph. v, 27. The Rev. George Boyd of St. Andrew's Church, Halifax, was chosen Moderator for the next twelve months.

This was the largest meeting of this Synod that has been held in this Province for many years—Nearly all the ministers and missionaries were present. The latter were invited to sit and deliberate with the Court, and some of them rendered very material service in expediting the business.

It was a source of regret that the attendance of Elders at the Synod was so small, though there were some from a considerable distance. This subject was brought before the Court, and very fully discussed. Ministers ought to urge upon their sessions the necessity of attending the different Courts, and congregations should make provision for defraying the travelling expenses of the Minister and Elder to and from the Synod. It is to be hoped that this matter will not be lost sight of, and the next Synod will see each Congregation represented by an elder as well as by the minister.

The Synod agreed to sit from half past 9 to 1, from 3 to 6 and from half past 7 ad libitum.

Committees were appointed to revise Presbytery records, to consider and transmit Overtures, Bills, &c., to adjudicate on the Synod Fund and to report at future diets.

The Statistical and Financial Committees drew up a series of queries relating to Sessions and congregations, which were adopted. This is a most important matter, and too much attention cannot be paid to it. We hope Ministers and Sessions will send to the Synod Clerk, full returns annually of the number of families in their several congregations, of their communion roll, of the debt on the Church and of the amount of stipend promised and paid.—This Committee also directed their attention to the provision made for the parsonage houses for the ministers within the bounds. It is obvious that in a new country the arrangements in this respect cannot be so complete as in older and more settled countries. But, it is hoped that when ministers are so poorly paid, congregations will see the necessity of providing a manse or renting a house for their ministers as soon as possible.

A letter from the Committee on Union appointed by the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces was read and listened to with great attention. The members of Synod, both lay and clerical, expressed themselves very fully, clearly and ably, and not one offensive or uncharitable word was uttered against any denomination during the discussion. The divisions that exist among Presbyterians are to be lamented, and many things said and done by both parties are deeply to be regretted. Any Union, to be sincere and lasting, must be preceded by love and good works on both sides. Entertaining these views, the Synod were of opinion that the time for Union had not yet arrived, but expressed themselves desirous to do all in their power to promote the object by exchanging pulpits, by assisting each other on sacramental occasions, by uniting, if possible, in establishing a classical and literary institution for imparting the higher branches of education, and by co-operating generally in all good works. These sentiments were conveyed in a letter to the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces.

There has been some irregularity of late in some of our congregations in collecting for the different schemes of the Church. After discussion, it was agreed that the Clerk should transmit printed forms a few weeks before making the collection to the several congregations, and Messrs Maclean, Grant, Martin, Pollok and McGregor were appointed to advocate them in the *Monthly Record*. Collections are to be made for the Foreign Mission on the first Sabbath of October, for the Widows' and Orphans' Scheme on the first Sabbath of January, for the Home Mission on the second Sabbath of August, and for the Synod Fund on the first Sabbath of March.

The attention of the Synod was directed to the subject of Foreign Missions. This is a step in the right direction. Other Churches in this Province have done nobly in this cause, and no Church can be in a healthy condition whose members are not imbued with a missionary spirit. From the speeches delivered and the amount subscribed the Synod confidently expect that they will soon be in a position to send at least one missionary into some portion of the Foreign field to preach the Gospel to perishing sinners.

Great efforts have been made during the past year in collecting funds for missionary services both in the Presbyteries of Pictou and Halifax. It was stated that more than £300 had been raised for this object—that all claims had been adjusted and that both Presbyteries had a balance still in hand. The Synod resolved to prosecute this work more vigorously, and use its utmost endeavor to render our Church in this Province independent of aid from the Colonial Committee. This matter needs only to be brought plainly before the people and we are satisfied our determined and united effort will speedily wipe away our reproach. The thanks of the Synod were tendered to the office bearers of the Lay Association, Pictou, and to Mr Martin and the Committee of the Home Mission Association, Halifax, for their valuable services during the past year. The sources from which the funds are collected, and the manner in which they are expended, will be found in the *Record* and in the second annual report of the Halifax Home Mission Association.

The Young Men's Scheme was taken up. The object of this scheme is to obtain funds to send young men of promise, natives of the Province, to Scotland, to be educated for the ministry and to partially maintain them, if necessary, till they return to the Province, after the completion of their college curriculum. This is a most valuable scheme as may be verified by the four young men, recently returned from Scotland to labor among their brethren, and is to be prosecuted vigorously. But, if our Church is to be perpetuated and extended, she must not only have a native ministry, but native institutions for training them. Might not all Protestant denominations throw their subscriptions and donations into one common fund for the establishment and maintenance of a Provincial Institution of a high order at which young men might not only receive a better but a cheaper education than can be obtained at any of the existing denominational schools or colleges in the Province?

The Committee on the Monthly Record reported, and it was agreed to continue it in its present form and to insist upon prepayment in every case. This is a cheap publication and ought to be in the hands of every adherent of our church. It is to be furnished to ministers as usual.

The mission to Cape Breton was taken up. Excellent speeches were delivered on this subject by Messrs. Sinclair and Cameron. A call had been forwarded to one of the missionaries and a considerable sum subscribed toward his support. But after mature deliberation the Synod did not find itself in a position to settle a missionary there at present.

A petition was read from the Building Committee of the Church in Truro requesting a collection in aid of their funds from the different congregations within the bounds. The clerk was instructed to acknowledge the document and Presbyteries were recommended to deal with the matter as they see fit.

An overture was read anent the attendance of young men for one session at the Prince of Wales College, P. E. Island. Communications were to be opened with the Presbytery of Glasgow, Scotland, on the subject, and if they receive the ticket, young men may attend the above institution.

The Synod enjoined Mr Martin to submit his official correspondence to the Presbytery of Halifax, before it is transmitted to the Colonial Committee.

A committee was appointed to revise the Synod Minutes and prepare them for publication in the *Record*.

A vote of thanks was passed to the members of both congregations in Halifax for their courtesy and hospitality to the ministers attending the Synod.

Some routine business was transacted, and the Synod adjourned to meet on the last Wednesday of June, 1862, in St. Andrew's Church, New Glasgow, at 11 o'clock forenoon.

[From the Hx. Presbyterian Witness.]

Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of British North America.

[Continued from our last.]

Tuesday, July 2,

The Synod met this morning at 9 o'clock. After prayer by the Moderator the minutes were read and approved.

Rev. John McCurdy applied for an assistant to dispense the Lord's Supper. The Synod appointed Rev. Isaac Murray to do so. Mr McCurdy asked the Synod's mind as to whether they would approve of him and his congregation joining either of the Presbyterian bodies in New Brunswick. Rev. Mr Christie characterized the question as absurd. Professor King showed that while there was no difference of principle between this Church and the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, yet there was decided difference between us and another body there—the Established Church of Scotland there. It was then unanimously resolved that Mr McCurdy's question could not be entertained.

The motion proposed with regard to the Foreign Mission in Turkey was unanimously agreed to.

Presbyteries were authorized to license Students in the usual way, without previous permission from Synod for each case.

Rev. W. McCulloch brought before the Synod a Letter from Pastor Fisch of Paris appealing for aid for the Evangelical Society of France and representing in bright colors the prospect before Protestantism in France. On motion of Rev. G. Sutherland the Synod agreed to express its sympathy with the Evangelical church and recommended that members should send contributions for the aid of that church to the Rev Mr McCulloch.

The Board having given an estimate of the Funds, the Synod authorized the Board to advertise for another missionary to the South Seas. The Rev. George Patterson mentioned the efforts of his congregation, and the indications of a similar spirit in other quarters; and it was generally felt throughout the Synod, that to send one other missionary to the South Seas is the least that we should undertake.

It was agreed to allow the Board to appeal to the children of the church for collection for the *John Williams*. With regard to the support of Mr Geddie's children, the Board were instructed to consider the matter and recommend the best course to be pursued by the Synod. The Board were re-appointed, with the addition of the Rev. George Patterson.

The Committee on Union with other Churches reported that they had met and attended to their duties. Rev. Mr Murdoch reported verbally. A letter had been written to the two Presbyterian Churches in New Brunswick, and also to the Established Church of Scotland in Nova Scotia. The Established Church of New Brunswick had taken up the matter in a most kindly spirit and referred it to Presbyteries. A letter in reply had also been received from the Synod of the Established Church of Scotland met in this city this week. A friendly letter had also been received from Rev. W. Murray, of Dalhousie, N. B.

The letter of the Rev. J. Turnbull was read, and received with much satisfaction. The nature of the action taken by the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick will be seen in our last.

The letter of the Established Church Synod of Nova Scotia was couched in the most friendly and respectful terms, fully recognized the importance and desirableness of union-recommending exchange of pulpits and co-operation in educational efforts, and thus paving the way for ultimate union. In the meantime the synod felt that however ready the minister's were for union, the *laity*—the *people* were not by any means prepared for such a step.

On motion the report was received and the Committee was reappointed.

Rev. G. Patterson called the attention of the Synod to an oversight committed by the October Synod in not communicating with the parent Churches—thanking them for past support and countenance and soliciting a continuance of their kindness to the united body. Professor King coincided with Mr Patterson's remarks and hoped the matter would be attended to now. Professors Ross and King were then appointed to draft a letter, to be forwarded to the Scottish Churches.

Rev. R. M'Kay then read the Temperance Report which reflected severely on the liquor traffic and on the drinking habits of society. After a lively discussion in which Professor King, W. Murray, A. Sutherland, A. James, R. M'Gregor, Professor Lyall, Dr M'Leod and others took part, the hour of adjournment arrived and proceedings were closed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The consideration of the Temperance Report was resumed, and it was received and adopted. The report took high ground against the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and the Synod expressed its mind plainly on the sin and danger of engaging in a soul-destroying traffic.

Rev. Mr McGregor introduced a resolution about selling and drinking intoxicating liquors on the Railway property. He called attention to facts that were new and startling to many members present, and it was unanimously resolved to adopt Mr McGregor's resolution and to send a copy of it to the Provincial Secretary. Rev. Mr Cameron and others denounced very warmly the abuse of permitting Rumshops to exist on public property,—tempting officials to indulge to the injury of their own health and the risk of passengers' lives. The universal sentiment of the Synod is that the Liquor Traffic as it prevails is a nuisance to be checked and put down by every legitimate means. Some would make total abstinence a term of communion. Others who do not admit the propriety of this step would still rejoice to see our churches purged from every man who indulges his appetite for strong drink.

Rev. D. B. Blair reported from the Committee on Statistics. Of the 85 organized congregations in the Church 67 had made returns and 18 made no returns. Of these 18 there are 8 in Cape Breton, 4 in Prince Edward Island, 3 in Halifax, 2 in Truro, and 1 in Pictou. Twelve congregations have Deacons' Courts. Several interesting items of statistical information were brought out by the convener. The thanks of the Synod were given to the committee and the report is to be printed.

The Synod then took up the Report of the Seminary Board. The Board was authorized to draw up the rules and regulations for the students—also to do what they can to promote the study of Rhetoric—to secure punctuality and regularity, and to enforce strictly the orders of Synod with regard to the qualifications of students seeking admission to the Seminary.

The Board was authorized to procure such books and apparatus as is essential for the efficiency of the classes.

An interesting discussion arose on the proposal that Dr Smith's term for teaching in the College be extended. Professor King urged the necessity of his term being extended from three months to five months yearly. Other members thought it would be better to extend the course to four years. After mature consideration of all the circumstances of the case it was resolved to leave matters in their present condition in the meantime and to refer the subject to a committee for mature consideration, to report to next Synod. The following committee was nominated: Professors King and Ross. Rev. Messrs McCulloch, McGregor and Murdoch.

The special Effort for the Seminary was taken into consideration. It was intended to provide for endowment, building apparatus and so forth. A portion of the funds has been expended to meet current expenses. The Board urged that the Special Effort should be continued. The Synod agreed to urge on Sessions and congregations the duty of aiding this scheme as liberally as possible.

It was resolved to express the thanks of the Synod to the Free Church of Scotland and solicit the continuance of their grant for Ministerial Education for another year. With regard to the religious training of the Students it was resolved to refer the matter to the Board. The Seminary Board was reappointed with the addition of Rev. W. Murray and Professor A McKnight.

On motion of Rev. Mr McCulloch it was agreed unanimously to give Rev. A. McKnight the status of Professor and *ex officio* member of the Board.

Rev. W. Murray proposed that the salary of Professor Ross be three hundred Pounds per annum after the end of the present year. Mr Murray urged several strong reasons why this step should be taken—Professor Ross's long service to the Church—his position, as the senior Professor at Truro—the fact also that the largest and most munificent donation made to our institutions was from the late Father-in law of Professor Ross. Rev. W. Duff cordially seconded the motion. The proposal was agreed to unanimously.

On motion of Rev. D. B. Blair, seconded by Rev. W. McCulloch, it was resolved by a majority of thirty six or three to four to reunite the three Presbyteries of P. E. Island into one Presbytery. The impression was general that the subdivision of the Island into so many Presbyteries was premature and would if continued retard the progress of the Church. Some of the P. E. Island brethren were in favor of making the three into two, but the Synod thought it would be still better to put them all into one. The first meeting of the reconstructed Presbytery took place immediately after the adjournment of the session of Synod.

The Synod adjourned at 10 o'clock—having granted leave of absence to a large number of ministers and elders.

Wednesday, Jul. 3.

The Synod met to-day at 10 o'clock. The attendance was considerably smaller than on previous days owing to members having obtained leave of absence. After the usual preliminaries, the Foreign Mission Board introduced a resolution expressive of appreciation of Miss Constantinides's services and recommending that suitable pecuniary compensation be forwarded to her by the Board. This was unanimously agreed to, and the sum of £30 sterling was named as what ought to be forwarded to Miss C.

With regard to the support of the children of our Missionaries, it was resolved that £5 sterling per annum be allowed for each child under 8 years of age on the islands and £10 per annum till they are 18 years of age for children residing elsewhere.

It was agreed that in view of the dissolution of the connexion between Mr Constantinides and the Missions of this Church, the Rev. Professor King be called upon to offer up prayer, for a blessing on him who was our Missionary to the now desolate little flock at Demirdesh. Professor King then offered up a very solemn and appropriate prayer, committing Mr C. and his late charge to the care of the great Head of the Church. At a subsequent sederant, the Synod directed that the sum of £30 sterling be paid to Mr Constantinides as a parting gift.

Rev. Mr Sedgewick then called attention to his motion with regard to marriage within the prohibited degrees of affinity and consanguinity. The Confession of Faith was clear on the point, but our people were not sufficiently acquainted with that book. He therefore desired the Synod to issue a Declaratory act explaining the matter to our people, so that ministers and people should be on their guard. After discussion it was resolved unanimously that in the judgment of the Synod the declarations of the Confession of Faith are sufficiently explicit on this subject—that the Synod issue an injunction to the subordinate courts, to discipline parties marrying within the prohibited degrees, and ministers celebrating that marriage. Several members expressed strong views as to the great excellence of the Confession of Faith and the necessity for circulating it more largely among the people.

Rev. Messrs King, McGregor, McKnight and McCulloch were appointed a Committee call the attention of the Government to the evils connected with the Marriage law. Revs. R. Sedgewick, S. Cameron and W. Murray were appointed to issue a pastoral letter to the Churches.

Mr. James reported from the Committee on Widows' Fund. The plan proposed seemed judicious and practicable. The report was evidently the result of much research. The Committee was reappointed and the report remitted to them to be matured in its details and to be published in the *Record* for the information of the Church and to afford an opportunity to members of next Synod, to investigate the plan in all its details and bearings before the meeting of Synod.

An invitation to visit the Deaf and Dumb School was received this forenoon, but owing to the pressure of business the Synod could not except of it.

Professor King brought in the report of the Committee on Questions to be proposed to Licentiates, ministers and elders at the time of licensure and ordination. The Report was received and ordered to be sent down to Presbyteries.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rev. Messrs Blair, Patterson and Walker were appointed a Committee to prepare Forms of Process. The overture of the Princetown Presbytery with reference to uniformity of discipline was referred to the Presbytery of P. E Island.

The Report of the Publication Committee was then read by Professor McKnight. The Synod had resolved in October last that the new periodical should be 32 pages 8vo. The Committee asked for contracts for publishing such a periodical in a specified style. Mr Barnes and Mr Edward McDonald had tendered, and it was found that Mr Barnes's tender was about £50 lower than Mr McDonald's. His tender was accordingly accepted. Mr McDonald however prefers a claim for the loss of his contract in not having the publication of the *Instructor* and *Register* for three years as was arranged with him by the Foreign Mission Board, two years previous to the Union. He would relieve the Synod from his claim if they would consent to give him the publication of the *Record* for one year on the terms of Mr Barnes's contract. He was also willing to submit his claim to the adjudication of disinterested parties. The publication Committee was instructed to let the *Record* remain as it is and to have Mr McDonald's claim settled according to the decision of practical men; and should any compensation be awarded to him, one third to be paid by the Home Mission and two thirds by the Foreign Mission Funds. The Committee was re appointed, and the Rev. George Patterson and Robert Murray were appointed joint Editors.

[Continued on our inside page.]

Public Preaching interdicted at Glasgow

Our readers will remember that in the autumn of last year the popish priests made a decided effort to arrest the preaching of the gospel in the Bridgegate of Glasgow—a district in which a number of Romanists reside, but in which the Rev. Mr M'Coll has now established his church. The matter excited much interest, and an enthusiastic public meeting was held in the City Hall on the subject. In consequence of the lateness of the season, as was alleged, the public preaching was discontinued at that time. We regretted that this was done in such circumstances without establishing the right, which every man has enjoyed since the Reformation in this free land, of proclaiming to all the unsearchable riches of Christ. We were quite certain that the question would again be raised so soon as open-air preaching was again attempted in the district. The Papists, as we know, take advantage of the slightest hesitation on the part of Protestants, and never fail to follow up with determination any concession, or apparent concession, which they may ever extort from them.

Accordingly, no sooner had it been announced that the open-air preaching was to be resumed this year at the commencement of summer, than the Papists applied to the Sheriff and Lord Provost of Glasgow for an interdict, on the ground that a riot was meditated. One would have imagined that enlightened civil magistrates would have immediately taken steps to discover and arrest the intendent rioters, or at all events, to bind them over, under heavy penalties, to keep the peace. Instead of this, however, they fell at once into the Romish trap, and resolved to turn all the machinery of the law, not against the evil-doers, but against the peaceful minister and his flock. A serious question is now in consequence raised in the civil courts of the west of Scotland, in which every Christian minister in the three kingdoms is interested, viz., Whether open-air preaching is, or is not, consistent with the law of Britain. We put the question in this broad form, because the ground now taken up by the Romanists, viz., that streets were not made for preaching in, and that preaching in them is therefore unlawful, is quite as applicable to all parks, squares, and public places whatsoever—in truth, to all places but churches; and it is, of course, as applicable to all Cities and towns as to Glasgow. If the point thus dexterously raised therefore can be made good, it will effect a serious revolution in this country in the matter of religious liberty, and be a great step in the direction in which the increasing Romanists of Britain is hurrying us, viz., to limit, and ultimately destroy our civil and religious liberties. It is said that, at a recent meeting in Glasgow, Mr M'Coll affirmed that an association for visiting the people of the Bridgegate door to door in their own houses would meet no such interdict. If this statement is correctly reported, we are by no means sure of its truth. There is a far stronger reason for granting an interdict against visiting Romanists in their own families, than against Mr M'Coll's preaching in the stone pulpit, which is the private property of his congregation. If the present proceedings are successful, we can hardly doubt that this may be the next step in advance. In the whole circumstances, therefore, it is a very important matter to consider what ought to be done.

We may say at the outset, that we can have little confidence in the opinion of such a man as Sheriff Alison dealing with such a question. It is pretty evident that he has prejudged the whole matter, whilst his general views on the subject of Romanism, as indicated in his history, prove that he has yet to learn the alphabet of the whole question. But there is a deeper consideration. Is our liberty to preach in public to be subjected to the mere will and pleasure of civil judges? What are our "marching orders?" to use the language of the Duke of Wellington. These are given by Him to whom the world and the fulness thereof belong, and they are to this effect:—"Go into *all the world*, and preach the gospel to *every creature*." This is surely a wide scope, from which nothing indeed is excluded; and any one who will read the Acts of the Apostles must see that the first messengers of the Cross interpreted the command literally. When interdicted, they said, "We cannot *but speak* the things which we have seen and heard." Nay, they went specially and preached in the very places from which they were interdicted. It is said, "daily in *the temple*, and in every house, they *ceased not* to teach and to preach Christ Jesus."—Acts v. 42. Now the temple was the chief place in which their preaching was specially excepted against, and it could easily have been argued as at present—that it was not made as a place of preaching. But the apostles cared not for such idle debates. The people assembled there and thither they were determined to go to preach the gospel. Armed with their Master's command, they cared not for opposition, they feared not danger, and a great blessing rewarded their boldness.

It was precisely so at the Reformation. It was so more recently in the attempt to arrest open-air preaching at Belfast, and in Scotland in the case of the Strathbogie interdicts against preaching. Although issued by the Court of Session, they were disregarded as beyond the power even of the supreme civil court. That court did not dare to enforce them, and has never ventured to issue similiar edicts since. The contrary to all this appeared lately in Canada in an analogous case. The civil courts there would have betrayed the cause of civil liberty by their miserable quibbles about law, and would have handed over the fugitive slave Anderson to his merciless oppressors, but the indignant public spirit, both of Canada and Britain arose, overwhelmed the quibbles of the lawyers, and set the fugitive slave free. The civil and religious liberty have always been maintained.

In the present case we must candidly confess that we look for deliverance only to a similar process. There are many excellent men amongst lawyers, but we have no confidence in them as a body in discussing such a question. We are, in truth, indignant at the idea of having such a matter brought into question at all. The civil magistrate in this country who connives at the slavish principles of Rome, and attempts to brand the preaching of the gospel as the cause of riot, is guilty of a public crime. The matter will ultimately come to an issue, and probably the man who openly breaks illegal interdicts will be found to be a national benefactor, and will perhaps settle the whole question, if it is not settled sooner. Let the Glasgow Sheriff attempt to put the ministers in jail, in such circumstances, if they choose. They will make no such attempt we venture to predict; but, if they do, they will soon be taught the true meaning of religious liberty and the distinction betwixt that liberty and its sworn and unreasonable opponents. At all events, we are certain that no good will ever result from yielding to Romish aggression. The more we yield the more they will demand, whilst, as Captain Gordon said, "The servants of Satan are like their masters—*resist the devil and he will flee*."

Now to take no higher ground, it is surely rather a serious thing to have a crowd of ragged Irishmen imported amongst us, not only turning part of Glasgow into a mass of filth and degradation, as if it were part of Cork or Tipperary, crowding the poor-houses and filling the jails, but to have this same colony, under the guidance probably of priests from our own Maynooth, rising to put down the famous old city motto, "Let Glasgow flourish by the preaching of the word." It is somewhat serious to have the success of this made a grave question in courts of law, hung up, it may be, whilst lawyers are prolonging their endless debates for three or four years; running, it may be, at enormous expense, the gauntlet of all the courts in the kingdom, and thus threatening the liberty of every gospel ministers in the empire. It is surely high time that Glasgow were throwing off its apathy and its almost equally fatal isolation, and instead of the childish idea of acting for itself in regard to the Popish question, and thus fighting a losing battle, that it were throwing its great strength into the general antipopish organization of Scotland and of Britain. Let every congregation have its Reformation Society, and let those liberties which were so dearly purchased be resolutely maintained and handed down unimpaired.—*Bulwark*.

Treasury.

How does the Believer know that he is Justified?

Certainly not by looking at his feelings. His feelings are as changeable as the wind. Nor yet by looking at his prayers, or his good works; all that he does is mixed with sin. If he looks at him self in any way, he can find nothing that will afford a sure ground of certainty that he is justified; that is, that he is so clear of sin, that nothing can be laid to his charge for ever. Can you, my reader, with eternity before you, with the prospect of standing before the Judge who knows every secret of your life, can you say that you are clear of all sin, so clear that nothing can be laid to your charge? Are you not ready to say, "How can any sinful man in this world know that he is thus clear of all sin?" You will be astonished at the believer's simple yet certain answer. It is this—Christ is Risen.

But you will ask, "What has that to do with a believer's justification?" It has everything to do with it. "If Christ be not risen, ye are yet in your sins." 1 Cor. xv. 17. A saved sinner knows and believes the love of God in sending Jesus to be his surety and representative. His eyes had been opened to see Jesus, bearing his sins in his own body on the tree. He knows that the blood of Jesus, his surety, has met every claim of Divine holiness to the uttermost. What love and mercy to lost sinners! Now the believer can say, "As surely as Jesus was condemned for me, was delivered to death for my offences; as certainly as God dealt with him on the cross as my surety for my sins, so assuredly did God raise Him from the prison-house of death for my justification." Now if a surety is cast into prison for the person's debt he is bound for it; when that surety comes out of prison, having paid the full demand, is not the person for whom he paid it, as clear of the debt as the very person who was his surety, and paid it? And he knows he is clear of every claim. Why? Because his surety is now out of prison. Just in the same way does the believer look outside himself to Christ his adorable surety. O ponder this well; it was an awful engagement, when Jesus became the surety of all who through grace should believe on Him. Look how he felt in the garden; and then on the cross, when all our sins and guilt were upon Him. Yet still He trusted God. He knew that God would justify Him from all these sins and guilt, as He says, "Thou wilt not leave my soul in hell, neither wilt Thou suffer thine Holy One to see corruption." He did not leave His soul in hell; He raised Him from the dead, completely cleared from all our sins, no more to be forsaken, but to be received up to the highest glory. Now Christ had no sin to die for of his own, therefore His resurrection also was entirely for us; He died as our surety, He rose from the dead as our representative, so that whatever God did to Christ on the cross is reckoned unto the believer; and whatever God did to Christ at His resurrection, He did to us in Him as our representative. Christ is risen.

Is He perfectly and for ever clear of all sin? Even so doth God justify every believer—see Rom. viii. 29–24, Heb. x. 14, 1 John iv. 17. It is God that justifies.

My reader, if thou art looking at thyself in any way, thou art far from knowing that thou art justified. If the Holy Spirit shall give thee real faith in Jesus, looking entirely away from thyself at Christ, thou wilt not ask for anything to make thee more

certain than *thou art justified from all sin*, than this one triumphant answer—Christ is risen; who is even at the right hand of God.

Christ Bears all.

The man who, after having cast his care on Christ, goes fretting and worrying himself about anything or anybody, is like one who, having purchased a through ticket from here to—anywhere, and received a check for his baggage, gets out of the car at the end of a mile or two, and shouldering his trunk, starts to go the rest of the way alone. Christ never rolls back upon us burdens that we lay on Him; we take them back upon ourselves. The Christian has a right, and it is his duty, to be free from all care and anxiety. Let him lie on the promises and be at rest. 'O, but,' says the doubting, worrying disciple, 'the promises are made to the righteous; and I am so full of imperfections I dare not claim them!' Well, brother, if you wait for that righteousness which is by the law, you'll *never* be able to rest on the promises; but, if you trust in Christ, *that* is counted to you for righteousness; and your right to the comfort of his promises is as though you were as holy as an angel. Christ's love sweeps away the unworthiness of all who sincerely love Him. God has undertaken for you; trust Him, though you know not where to get your next supply of bread. Christ has offered to bear my burdens and *He shall* bear them.—*Beecher.*

Nothing to Spare.

"*I have nothing to spare*," is the plea of sordid reluctance. But a far different sentiment will be formed amid the scenes of the last day. Men now persuade themselves that they have nothing to spare till they can support a certain style of luxury, and have provided for the establishment of children. But in the awful hour, when you and I, and all the pagan nations shall be called from our graves to stand before the bar of Christ, what comparison will these objects bear to the salvation of a single soul? Eternal Mercy! let not the blood of heathen millions be found in our skirts! Standing, as I now do, in sight of a dissolving universe, beholding the dead rise, the world in flames, the heavens fleeing away, all nations convulsed with terror, or wrapt in the vision of the Lamb, I pronounce the conversion of a single pagan of more value that all the wealth that Omnipotence ever produced. On such an awful subject it becomes me to speak with caution; but I solemnly own that, were there but one heathen in the world, and he in the remotest corner of Asia, if no greater duty confined us at home, it would be worth the pains, for all the people of America to embark together to carry the gospel to him. Place your soul in his soul's stead; or rather, consent for a moment to change condition with the savages on our borders. Were *you* posting on to the judgment of the great day in the darkness and polution of pagan idolatry, and were *they* living in wealth in this very district of the church, how hard would it seem for your neighbours to neglect your misery! When you should open your eyes in the eternal world, and discover the ruin in which they had suffered you to remain, how would you reproach them that they did not even sell their possessions, if no other means were sufficient, to send the gospel to you! My flesh trembles at the prospect! But they shall not reproach us. It shall be known in heaven that we could pity our brethren. We will send them all the relief in our power, and will enjoy the luxury of reflecting what happiness we may entail on generations yet unborn.—*Griffin.*

THE

Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1861.

The success which is attending missionary effort at the present day must be a cause of rejoicing to all the people of God. Places recently full of the habitations of cruelty have been made glad by the transforming power of the Gospel. Of all the missions undertaken during the present century, probably none by the blessing of God have produced such marked results, as those to the islands of the South Seas. Communities of rude and blood-thirsty savages have, in a few years after the appearance of missionaries in their midst, become quiet and peaceable church-going people; and numbers who were wont in times past to offer human victims in sacrifice to their imaginary deities, may now be seen at communion seasons, seated at the table of the Lord partaking of the emblems of his broken body and shed blood. As an example of the success of missionary enterprise in the Pacific we may cite the Aneiteum Mission. Who that reads the history of this Mission commenced about thirteen years ago by the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, can avoid exclaiming "what hath God wrought"? When Mr Geddie landed on that Island in 1848, the people were sunk in almost the lowest depths of heathenism, and now through his instrumentality and that of Rev. Mr Inglis of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, the whole Island may be said to be evangelized. The number of church members is upwards of 325, and the sum which they raised for the cause of missions last year was not less than £150 sterling. The other fields of labor occupied by the missionaries of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces, in the New Hebrides group of islands, give equal promise of success with the Aneiteum Mission. Rev. G. N. Gordon has been laboring about two years on Erromanga, and not without signs of good. The other missionaries, Rev. Messrs Matheson and Johnston have been only a short time engaged in missionary labor, but both report favorably of the prospects before them.

Other Missions to the South Seas might be referred to, and the success which has attended them mentioned as an encouragement for Christians here to contribute of their substance to send the gospel to the heathen; but we have alluded particularly to the New Hebrides Mission because supported by one of the Churches of these Provinces. The People of this Island ought, and we feel assured do, take a peculiar interest in this mission, from the fact that two of the missionaries have gone from amongst themselves. Rev. Mr Geddie though a native of Nova Scotia was for several years previous to his offering his services as a missionary, pastor of the Presbyterian Congregation of Cavendish and New London; and Rev. Mr Gordon is a native of Cascumpec in Prince County. This Colony has then been honored in furnishing one, and giving up another for foreign missionary work; let it be seen that its people are distinguished for their liberality in supplying means to carry on that work.

The Mission commenced by the Free Church of Nova Scotia at Demirdesh in Turkey, though continued only for a short time on account of the ill-health of the missionary, and the deficiency of funds to meet the great expense attending it, promised to be almost as successful as the New Hebrides Mission. A boy's school and a female school were opened in connexion with the Mission which were attended by 80 to 100 pupils, and large audiences assembled in the open air to listen to the preaching of the Gospel. To hear Rev. Mr Constantinides, at a missionary meeting in Halifax describe the eagerness with which the people of Demirdesh desired him to continue his labors amongst them, and the circumstances which compelled him to abandon the station, was deeply affecting. If the expense of the Mission be so great that even the united Body with which it is now connected cannot sustain it, we hope that the Church at large will not neglect so promising a Missionary field.

We have been looking over our exchanges for intelligence respecting the Mission to the Jews commenced by the Synods in connection with the Church of Scotland in these Colonies, but have seen nothing recent in reference to it. The exact place where their Missionary, Rev. Mr Epstein,— who visited Charlottetown about two years ago,—is laboring, or what has been the fruit of the mission so far, we are unable to say. We consider a mission to the Jews one of the most important which can be established by any church, and trust that the one referred to is well sustained.

Many of the people of this Colony may think that it is enough for them to pay a few shillings or pounds annually for the support of the gospel in their own immediate neighborhood. Such men we fear are strangers to the love of Christ. Who that has tasted that the Lord is gracious, can be so destitute of love to sinners of mankind—such love as constrained the Son of God to humble himself and become obedient to the death of the cross—that he will not be so self-sacrificing as to give of his substance to support those who go and publish the glad tidings of salvation to their fellowmen perishing for lack of knowledge, at home and abroad.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.—The anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne was celebrated this year in several parts of our Island. The principal demonstration took place on the Princetown Road, about eleven miles from Charlottetown. Here lodges Nos. 11, 12, 614, 1047, 1051, and several members of other lodges met about ten o'clock. It had been intended to hold public worship in the Presbyterian Church at that locality; but when the hour of 11 arrived, at which time the services were to commence, the place was found too small to accommodate those seeking admission, and the people assembled were requested to repair to the adjoining ground where a platform had been erected. Here the services were conducted by the Revs. D. Fitz Gerald and R. T. Roach. Mr Fitz Gerald preached a sermon suitable to the occasion from the first verses of the third chapter of John's 1st Epistle. After service, the brethern of the Order marched in procession under their respective banners, and headed by their Masters and officers, a distance of about two miles to a place agreed upon, where a circle having been formed, three hearty cheers were given for the Queen, three for the Prince of Orange, and three for His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. The procession which was nearly half a mile in length, then returned to the place of meeting, where another circle was formed, and cheers given for Hon. J. M. Cameron. G. M. of B. N. America, the Earl of Enniskillen and the brethren in Ireland, and the Provincial G. M. and the Island brethren. Tea was then announced to be in readiness, and in a very short time every seat at the tables were occupied. After tea, of which about 1500 persons partook, the company again assembled around the platform. Several speeches having been delivered, and the National Anthem sung, the vast assemblage numbering it is said between 3 and 4 thousand persons, dispersed, perfect order having characterized the whole proceedings of the day.

We understand that the brethren of the Order at Lot 49, also commemorated the *Twelfth*, by assembling in their lodge-room, proceeding to a booth erected near Mr Acorn's Mill, attending divine service conducted by Rev. G. Sutherland, partaking of tea, and listening to addresses by J. B. Cooper, Esq. Rev. G. Sutherland and Rev. Mr McNeill.

We observe that the Editor of the *Examiner* in referring to the "Orange Display" in his last issue, says "There is no doubt that if any misguided individuals had on the above occasion, obstructed the path of those secret Society people, blood would have been shed by the armed Orangemen in the name of Volunteers." We have no evidence except his assertion, that any of the Orangemen were armed; but if "any misguided individuals"—as assuredly they would be—had on that day "*obstructed*" the path of the loyal brethren, whether armed or not, probably blood would have been shed. What right has any person to *obstruct* the path of a peaceable man or body of men?

James M'Callum acknowledges the receipt of 15s. from Henry Robertson, jun., Cavendish, to be appropriated as follows, viz., 10s to Foreign Mission, 5s to British and Foreign Bible Society.—July 13, 1861.

A meeting of P. E. Island Presbytery is appointed to be held at Strathalbyn, on Wednesday the 31st inst., at eleven o'clock.—Mr Sinclair, Student of Divinity, to deliver a discourse on the occasion.

ROBERT LAIRD, Clerk *pro tem.*

Mr D. S. Gordon, Probationer, is appointed to preach at Western St. Peter's on the last Sabbath of July, and the first Sabbath of August.

IMPORTANT TRUTH- PLAINLY SPOKEN.—Dr Hall of New York tells the following tale of a "Model Minister" who was wont to enforce duty on his parishioners by saying—

You have promised me a certain annual amount for preaching to you. You are Christian men, and should be men of veracity and honor. Your word should be as good as your bond. It is a debt which you have agreed to pay. That debt should be paid on or before the expiration of the current year. It should be *all* paid. A withholding of the last cent is as certainly a violation of a principle of right as the withholding of a large part, or even the whole. None of you would think of going into bank and taking up a note the day after it was due, nor of getting that note by paying all except a few dollars or cents. The church has higher claims upon you, as Christian men, than any human corporation, for it is a divine institution. It has been said that I have money, and can do without a salary. This is true. *But if a man, richer than you are, works for you, or sells you an article of value, you do not expect to have his labor or property for nothing on the ground that he does not need it.* Therefore, if I preach for you, I must be paid, on or before the expiration of each year, *the last farthing of my salary.* I hold the Church Session bound for it. They have gone your security, otherwise I should not have come among you. I know what congregational promises to pay are, so it is immaterial to me whether you pay or not; if you do not the Session will. But if you do not refund to them, I will leave you, and the following are reasons which I hold all-sufficient. The Bible declares that *the laborer is worthy of his hire.* I will not countenance the violation of a positive Bible precept. If you are remiss in paying me, I will not suffer, because I have means of my own. But if you do not pay me for my labor, you will fall into a bad habit, and soon begin to think that a preacher ought not to be paid at all; and when I die as there are few ministers who are not poor, very poor, my successor, however poor, will be treated as I would have been had I allowed myself to work for you for nothing and find myself into the bargain; so for the sake of those who come after me, for my own sake, and for the sake of a Bible principle, I shall expect my salary to be paid to the last cent, and within the year for which it is due. More than a third of a century ago, while we had not yet entered our teens, were these teachings delivered, but in spirit and idea we remember them well, and to this hour, no minister has ever labored in that congregation who has not been paid to the uttermost every farthing of his salary. Make a note of this ye modern men of Galilee, ye ministers of the Word, and stand square up on the Bible Platform, and fear not that the preaching of the truth will fail to *accomplish that whereunto it is sent, even in the midst of a wicked and perverse generation.* If the people do not pay you promptly and fully, appeal bravely *to the law and to the testimony*, and fear no evil, for God will be with you.—*Hall's Journal of health.*

WEST RIVER TEA.—The Tea Party whose object it was to raise funds to aid in completing the Presbyterian Church now in course of erection at Dog River, came off on Thursday the 18th instant on the farm of Mr Angus M'Eachern.

The day throughout was as fine as could be desired. The attendance was probably about 300. A goodly number of those present were from Charlottetown, some of whom came by the steamer "Ino," and some by land. All seemed to arrive with the expectation of having a good time, and appeared to enjoy themselves equal to the occasion. Strawberries and cream were furnished in abundance. At 3 o'clock, long tables with a rich variety of the good things of this life were spread beneath a green bower fitted up for the purpose. The company having seated themselves around the festive board, partook of what was set before them apparently with good relish—as well they might, for there was almost everything provided that a good appetite could crave. Shortly after Tea, the call of the steamer "Ino" was heard, reminding them that the hour for departure had arrived. The company accordingly dispersed, all wending their way homewards. Those friendly to the object will be pleased to learn that the handsome sum of £30 was realized. The whole affair passed off well, and reflects credit upon the ladies and others who furnished and superintended the entertainment.—*Com.*

A SHARP SHEEP RETURNED.—The Romish authorities here and elsewhere made the most of the Rev. Eustace Maturin's perversion three years ago. Why do they never say a word about his return again to Protestantism? We are glad to welcome him back to the fold he so recklessly deserted, and trust to the end of his days he will continue steadfast to the true faith. That he has been sincere all along we have no doubt; and that he has been and still is weak-minded we are equally sure, but it is matter for sincere gratitude to God that He has recalled his erring child from the ways of the destroyer. Mr Maturin has given up all connexion with the Romish Church; he attends Protestant worship, and professes sincere penitence for the conduct which he pursued.—*Presbyterian Witness.*

Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of British North America.

(Concluded from our first page.)

EVENING SESSION.

On a previous session it was agreed unanimously that the status and title of *Professor* be conferred by the Synod on Rev. A McKnight; and now on motion of Rev. W. McCulloch it was resolved that any surplus arising from the Professorial Fund after payment of Professor King's salary should be paid to Professor McKnight.

It was agreed that a thousand copies of the Opening Sermon by Professor King be published by the Synod and circulated.

Rev. Mr Laird submitted a very able report from the Sabbath Observance Committee. The various prevailing forms of Sabbath desecration were pointed out and remedial steps suggested. On motion of Rev. W. Forlong seconded by Rev. G. Walker, the report was received and adopted and the Committee reappointed. Special reference having been made to the playing of the Military Bands on the streets of this city on the Lord's Day, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to take what steps they would judge most wise to put a stop to this profanation:—Rev. P. G. McGregor, F. W. George and A. James, Elders.

Rev. Mr McCulloch mentioned a case in which a so-called minister of the Gospel had on a recent occasion in a place of worship made the following announcement after service.—"God willing there will be preaching here this day fortnight if it is not a good day for fish;?—that is for curing fish! Another member of court gave an instance in which people shut their ministers's mouth by sending him a portion of the shad they catch on the Lord's day. Mr James referred to the aspect presented by the question of Sabbath Observance in the House of Assembly.—Mr Lithgow's Petition was not even entertained.—Mr A. Campbell's Bill, intended to secure the better observance of the Sabbath, was treated with respect though not passed. The Report will be printed.

Rev. Mr McGregor gave in the Report of the Committee on Incorporation. Owing to Mr Steele's absence from the city, the work had fallen to Professor King and himself and he now read the Act of Incorporation which was passed last winter in the Legislature. He made special mention of the valuable service rendered to the Committee by the Chief Justice in the preparation of Act. The Report of the Committee was received and their diligence approved. The following members were added to the Board:—Revs. Professor Ross, Bayne, A. Ross, (Pictou) J. Stewart, Dr McLeod, and R. P. Grant, A. James, W. Gammell, T. Bearisto and D. McCallum Esquires. It is provided by law that no one can be appointed a member of the Board, who is not a member in full communion of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces. This has only a prospective operation. Parties mentioned in the Bill, though not members in full communion of said Church, are still members of the Board.

The Rev. Mr McGregor submitted report of Committee to prepare Questions for Presbyterian Visitation, to be answered by the minister, the session and the congregation. The report was received; the Questions were ordered to be sent down to Presbyteries for approval.

Professor Lyall reported from the Bursary Committee that he had no money to disburse, and that nothing had been done to aid poor students. The committee was discharged.

The following arrangements were made for the supply of Dr Smith's Pulpit during his term in College. The Presbytery of Truro to supply it for the month of December; Pictou for January, and Halifax for Febuary.

In the absence of the General Treasurer the Rev. George Patterson submitted the following balances, as in the Treasurer's books: Synod Fund £69 11s. 9d. General Foreign Mission Fund £667 14s. To pay expenses of Mr Geddie's children £15. Support of Children £6. Turkish Mission £253. Buildings at Demirdesh £145. Total for Missionary objects £1073 7s. 10d. Home Missions £193. Matheson Bequest for Home Missions £135. For expenses of Seminary £89 Special effort £19. Previous balances were audited in day and the statement will be given at length in the *Record.*

Rev. W. Murray then supported the overture, transmitted unanimously by the Presbytery of Halifax with reference to the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery, in case of the ordination of elders and deacons. He stated that this was the scriptural mode and the mode recommended in the second Book of Discipline and in the Directory. Mr James and Mr Sedgewick also supported the overture. It was agreed to send it to the Presbyteries of the Church to consider and decide.

The memorial of Dr. Smith urging the establishing of a Preliminary School in connexion with the Truro Seminary was read. After discussion, in which it appeared that the Synod was by no means clear as to the necessity for such an institution, or as to the means for sustaining it, it was agreed to refer the matter to the Seminary Board, to do what they would judge best in the circumstances

Rev George Patterson moved a resolution to the effect that the Synod record its sense of the munificence of the late W. Matheson Esq., towards this Church and other religious societies. The Synod agreed cordially to this resolution.

On motion of Rev. W. Murray it was resolved unanimously to tender the thanks of the Synods to the congregations of Chalmers Church, Poplar Grove Church and St. James's Church Dartmouth, for the kindness and hospitality extended to the members of Synod. Mention was also made of the gentlemen who had arranged the Excursion on Monday afternoon.

Professor Ross thanked the Synod for their kindness and liberality in making an addition to his salary.

On motion of the Rev John Stewart it was agreed unanimously to hold the next meeting of Synod in St James's Church, New Glasgow, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the fourth Wednesday of June 1862.—The proceedings of the Synod were closed by singing the last two verses of the 72nd Psalm followed by Prayer and the Apostolic Benediction.

THE EXCURSION.

The Synod adjourned at 4 o'clock on Monday in order that its members might avail themselves of the Excursion provided by friends in the city. As the clock approached the hour of three you might see ministers and elders, with friends belonging to the Halifax congregations, gathering towards Collins's Wharf, where the *Neptune* was puffing away, impatient to be out in deep water again for though she had performed a voyage of sixty or seventy miles that day she seemed quite ready for a fresh start. At 3 o'clock precisely she left the wharf with about two hundred passengers, of whom 80 or 90 were members of Synod.

The *Neptune* has gone with gold seekers to the Mines, and with pleasure seekers to a great variety of quarters; but never before was she freighted with such a body of Divinity. She did her duty well. In the space of three hours we had a good look at the coast down the Eastern Passage, steamed out beyond McNab's Island, inhaled the stiff, fresh, cooling sea breeze, gazed out into the great ocean, rounded the Island, came up the "Western Passage," had a splendid view of the city and its surroundings, went up Bedford Basin, saw what was to be seen there, and at 6 o'clock precisely returned to Collins's Wharf. It was one of the most interesting and refreshing Excursions in which we were ever privileged to take part; and everybody returned to tread the hot, dusty streets battered both in mind and in body. Making new friends and meeting old friends are alike pleasant, and that privilege every one on board enjoyed. Refreshments were provided gratuitously, and everything was so arranged as to make the afternoon's excursion thoroughly comfortable and delightful.

THE MISSIONARY MEETING.

We regret that though we have copious notes of the speeches delivered, the crowded state of our columns will prevent anything like an adequate notice of this meeting this week. Chalmers Church was well filled though there were other attractive gatherings that evening. Rev. J. I. Baxter presided. Proceedings commenced at a quarter to 8 o'clock. After singing, the Rev. George Sutherland was called upon to offer up prayer. Rev. Professor McKnight read the Home Mission Report and explained the objects and the mode of operation of the scheme. The funds are at present very low.—Weak congregations receive supplements and Missionaries and Catechists are sent to many parts of the provinces where, without this Scheme, no religious ordinances would be enjoyed.

Rev. J. Bayne, read the Foreign Mission Report—a most interesting document in which the origin and present development and the present condition of the South Sea Mission were described, and the claims of the Mission on the church enforced.

Rev. N. McKay, having been introduced to the meeting gave a brief account of the state of the Church's Educational Institutions and urged the claims of these institutions in a spirited and appropriate speech.

The meeting was then addressed by Rev. Mr Constantinides who described the origin and present condition of the Turkish Mission.

Rev. Dr. McLeod then made a truly eloquent and heart-stirring speech the only fault of which was its brevity.

Rev. George Sutherland gave a brief and very striking account of his recent visit to the Magdalen Islands. The meeting was brought to a close at a few minutes past 10 o'clock.

Secular Department.

United States.

BOSTON, July 10th.—Southern despatches report a serious battle in the State of Missouri, with loss of from one to two thousand killed and wounded on both sides.

Governor Jackson, of Missouri was in command of rebels 12,000 strong, and Colonel Seigel commanded the Federal forces numbering 2000. The latter after the fight retreated in good order, Both armies were being rapidly reinforced and renewal of the battle was expected.

BOSTON, July 11.—General M'Lellan in command of the Federal forces, encountered 8,000 in Virginia yesterday, strongly entrenched. The fortifications were *intended* to be carried by assault this morning. Hostilities were suspended yesterday, *on account of rain!*

Mr May, the Union Congressman from Baltimore, is on a self-appointed peace mission to President Davis.

The House of Representatives has passed the Loan Bill, and authorized the President to call out the necessary number of troops.

Skirmishes are frequent in Missouri, but the accounts are exaggerated and confused. The rebels undoubtedly suffered a severe loss in the late engagement. Measures are on foot to surround them completely.

All quiet at Fortress Monroe, also at Alexandria. The movements of troops are not permitted to be reported.

General M'Lellan broke up his camp this morning, starting his force in two divisions to surround the rebels.

The Southern forces have rendered navigation between the Capes and Baltimore exceedingly dangerous.

It is asserted at Washington, that Congress intends abolishing the Reciprocity Treaty!

[The Reciprocity Treaty cannot be disturbed by either of the high contracting parties, until March 1865, after which it may be abrogated by either party, upon giving one year's notice to the other party.—ED. COL. EMP.]

The rebels have made an incursion into Illinois, and destroyed a large amount of railroad property.

BOSTON, July 10th.—It is reported that the forces of General Garnett have been routed in Western Virginia, and the General himself killed. Gen. M'Clellan's official account states that the rebels lost 200 killed, and 1000 prisoners, with all war materials.

The British Consul at Richmond, Virginia, has complained to Lord Lyons, H. M. Minister at Washington, that the blockade has been broken by private individuals, with the consent of Gen. Butler.

Lord Lyons has laid the papers before the Federal Government, and demanded an explanation. The question involved is considered highly important.

Ten thousand rebels are now encamped in Missouri, causing considerable alarm. They recently captured a company of Union men.

Alexandria is quiet. The number of privateers is increasing. The blockade is insufficient.

Stocks advanced to-day, both here and at New-York, from 2 to 4 per cent.

The New York *Post* says, that the Committee of Ways and Means have reported the duty on tea at 10c. per pound; coffee, 4c., sugar, 2½c.

Senator Sumner introduced petition to-day, praying the abolition of slavery, and the confiscation of property of the rebel States.

The sanitary Commission at Washington reports that there is danger of a pestilence in the Federal army, owing to the want of precautionary measures.—*Tel. to Col. Empire.*

New Brunswick.

The present Government is said to have a large majority of supporters in the new House. According to the *Courier*, there are 25 belonging to the Liberal party, and 14 to the Opposition, leaving 2 uncertain. If this is the case, the country will expect a series of useful measures of reform. The last two or three sessions have been almost barren.—*Church Witness.*

Newfoundland.

THE TELEGRAPH IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Superintendant of the Telegraph in Newfoundland has issued the following notice:—

"Near Chapel Arm, Trinity Bay, on Monday evening last, two boats' crews belonging to Conception Bay, landed and cut and carried off the Telegraph wire for over half a mile. As not sufficient wire is available to repair, the line must remain down sometime—meantime business is taken by an operator on the spot, and carried backward and forward to each end of the broken wire. At Harbor Main last evening the poles were cut down for nearly half a mile and carried off.

"I have been compelled to notify our New York Agency to send no more European business."

A. M. MACKAY.

GREAT EARTHQUAKE AT ANTIGUA.—Captain Hunter, of the steamer *Delta*, which arrived from St. Thomas and Bermuda on Tuesday, states that just as he was leaving St. Thomas a report reached that place that Antigua was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and that 2,000 lives were lost.

None But a physician knows how much a reliable *alterative* is needed by the people. On all sides of us, in all communities everywhere there are multitudes that suffer from complaints that nothing but an *alterative* cures. Hence a great many of them have been made and put abroad with the assurance of being effectual. But they fail to accomplish the cures they promise because they have not the intrinsic virtues they claim. In this state of the case, Dr J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell have supplied us with a compound Extract of Sarsaparilla which does prove to be the long desired remedy. Its peculiar difference from other kindred preparations in market is that it *cures* the disease for which it is recommended while they do not. We are assured of this fact by more than one of our intelligent Physicians in this neighbourhood and have the further evidence of our own experience of its truth.—[Tennessee Farmer, Nashville, Tenn.

A Friend indeed—*Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* is a friend *indeed*. Who has not found it such in curing all diseases of the lungs and throat, coughs, colds, and pulmonary affections, and "last, not least," Consumption.

LOCAL.

PRINCE ALFRED.—The *Lady Head*, having on board Prince Alfred and suite, arrived here at half-past six o'clock on Saturday evening. His Royal Highness landed immediately, and was received on the wharf by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, who conducted him, amid the cheers of the assembled multitude, to a seat in his carriage,—after which they drove to Government House. On Monday, at Four o'clock, p.m., His Royal Highness proceeded to the Colonial Building, visited the House of Assembly, the Council Chamber, and the Legislative Library. He was then conducted to the roof of the Colonial Building, from which he obtained a fine view of the City and its environs. His Royal Highness afterwards drove through the City and out a few miles in the Royalty. Yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, he embarked in the *Westmorland*, for H. M. S. *St. George*, 110 guns, lying in the Bay since Saturday, and which vessel would convey His Royal Highness to Pictou. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Mrs. Dundas, the Countess of Mulgrave, Lady Laura Phipps and Mr Atkinson, Private Secretary, accompanied His Royal Highness on board the *St. George*. During his short stay, the Sailor Prince was enthusiastically received wherever he appeared in public; and although there were no demonstrations, owing to the private nature of the visit, yet our loyal citizens testified, in the only way permitted them,—by a profusion of flags—the joy they felt at the presence among them of the Royal Son of their good and gracious Queen.

On Sunday morning, His Royal Highness attended Divine Service in St. Paul's Church.—*Mon.*

We observe by the Pictou *Chronicle* of Thursday last, that H. M. S. *St. George*, having on board His R. H. Prince Alfred, arrived off that harbor on the afternoon of Tuesday last, the day on which he was taken on board of her from Charlottetown by the *Westmorland*. The *St. George* had scarcely dropped anchor, when the Steamer *Pleto* left the Loading Ground having on board the Earl of Mulgrave, Col. Scott and other gentlemen, and proceeded to H. M. Ship to bring on shore the distinguished visitor. He landed at South Pictou, and immediately proceeded by rail to the Albion Mines, where he became the guest of Col. Scott. H. R. H. spent the greater part of Wednesday visiting the extensive works at the Mines. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he was landed by the *Pleto* in Pictou, and he and his suite took carriages and drove through the principal streets of the town, after which they re-embarked on board the *St. George*. Having proceeded by this ship to Halifax, we understand, H. R. H. will then immediately embark in the packet for England.

An Inquest was held on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at the house of Lorang Gallant, near Cape Egmont, Lot 15, before Thomas Hunt, one of the Corners for Prince County, on view of the body of a person, unknown, found dead on the beach at Fishing Cove. verdict of the Jury, "Found drowned."—*Royal Gazette.*

LAND COMMISSION.—We understand that the commissioners appointed to arrange the difficulties which exist between the land proprietors of Prince Edward Island and the tenants, and other matters of importance connected therewith, and who for some time past have been deliberating in the immediate vicinity of the city, have recently brought their labors to a close, and an award may be soon expected. The Hon. Joseph Howe, one of the Commissioners, has expressed his determination to agitate for a union of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island, leaving Canada to take what course she may deem expedient after their consummation has been realized.—*St. John Freeman.*

THE COMET.—It appears, says the HX. *Journal*, by a statement from G. P. Bond, of the Harvard Observatory, that we narrowly escaped a collision with the tail of the comet which is now visible in the heavens. The consequence to our planet of such a collision might have been as direful as the impact upon the earth of the rays of light from the sun after an eclipse. Mr Bond says:

"Until within the past week the head of the comet has not been visible in the Northern hemisphere. It crossed from the Southern side of the plane of the earth's orbit about the 28th of June. Previous to that date it must have been a brilliant object in the Southern Hemisphere, especially at the time of its perihelion passage, which took place on the 11th June. On the 28th, the earth passed close to the tail, which crossed our path a day or two only in advance of us, so that we barely escaped passing through it. The distance of the comet from the earth is now about twenty-five millions of miles, and it will be a satisfaction to some, perhaps, to know that it is increasing. It will soon fade out of sight."

On the evening of Friday, the 12th inst., the house of Mr Morris, South Wiltshire, Lot 31, was destroyed by fire. Mrs Morris was absent for a short time, and first observed the flames in the adjoining field; but before she or any of the neighbors could get to the house it was so completely enveloped in flames that they found it impossible to enter, and everything—including their summer's provisions, &c.—was consumed.—*Mon.*

—Blondin having wheeled his daughter in a barrow, from which she throw flowers, along the tight rope in the Crystal Palace, the Secretary of State has requested the Directors of the palace not to permit the repetition of an exhibition which exposes a child of tender years to such peril. A laboring man employed to fasten the rope, fell from it to the ground, a distance of 100 feet. He received very serious injuries.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

[Continued from fourth page.]

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND, as a member of the Government, presented to the House an account of the disbursements of Theophilus Stewart, Indian Commissioner, to sick and indigent Indians from March 26, 1860, to March 1st, 1861, with an accompanying report. Received and read and referred to Special Committee. A motion was then made in accordance with the request of the Commissioner himself, that he be heard at the Bar of the House on matters connected with the present condition of the Mic-Mac Indians, which was put and carried 14 to 6, and Friday next appointed for that purpose.

REPORTERS AT THE BAR OF THE HOUSE.

Hon. Mr M'AULAY having referred to the action of the House in the Morning Sitting, and having read the resolution then passed, moved that the Reporters be called to the Bar.

Mr SPEAKER.—Which of them?

Hon. Mr M'AULAY.—The one who reported the proceedings of the House on the 26th February last.

Mr D. Laird appears at the Bar.

Mr SPEAKER.—Did you report the proceedings of this House on 26th Feb. last? Ans.—I was at the Reporter's desk that evening. [The remaining questions were put in writing, and asked through the Clerk.]

During the debate on the answer to the Governor's speech which took place on 26th Feb. last. Did you hear the Hon. George Coles accuse His Excellency of stating a falsehood?—[Several speak up and say, "It is not a proper question."] Mr Speaker.—The Reporter is brought to answer questions on the report now before the Committee. The question was then put in this form—Did you in that report now before the House, of the debate of the 26th Feb. last, embody all the particulars of what was uttered by the Hon. George Coles toward the latter part of the afternoon's proceedings? Ans.—The Parliamentary Reporter for 1861, page 23 being presented—No, and I rarely ever do in any debate I report in this House.

Did you omit any important particulars on that occasion? Ans.—None that I had down in my notes.

Can you refer to your notes of Mr Coles' speech delivered just before the adjournment of that evening? Ans.—I can, but the report as appears in this published report, contains everything that is worth extending from my notes. I was fatigued, having been reporting several days previously. I was almost exhausted by taking notes of three hours' continuous debate, and as it was near the adjournment, and the question was put on the amendment a little previous, I thought, as the second paragraph on the land question had been discussed, this would wind up the report of the day, and as I was not very attentive. In Committee the division is not taken down by the Clerk, and it is necessary it be taken down by the Reporter; the Reporter has no time to take down the names then, he has to do it afterwards; and I was engaged in looking round to see who had voted for and against the motion, when the Hon. Mr Whelan moved an amendment to the following paragraph which was in connection with the former; he made a few remarks, which I did not fully take notice of. So far as I can remember, during the time the Hon. Mr Whelan was reading his amendment, I turned to complete taking down the names in the division on the former amendment; while engaged in that, and after he had made his few remarks, and thinking the House would not enter into discussion on that point as it was discussed in connection with the other, the Hon. Mr Coles arose, and not thinking probably his remarks would be of any consequence at that late hour, I had not proceeded to take down his speech until he was fairly under way, and made some of the most offensive expressions. In his speech I noticed he felt into some remarks about misstatements in despatches. I continued then taking down notes. I gave the substance. I believe he used other expressions stronger than I had in my notes. Observing that they were strong expressions, I did not consider it advisable to put them down, as I had them not in my notes, thinking probably there would be a question about them.

Did you consider Mr Coles' speech made on the evening referred to a personal charge against the Lieutenant Governor or otherwise?—[Some hon. members protested against this question as being highly improper; while others maintained it was a parliamentary and constitutional question, which the learned gentleman at the bar was quite competent to answer.] After a lengthy discussion the question was withdrawn and another put which followed it; after which the following demand was agreed to:—

State as nearly as you can recollect the offensive language to which you refer as uttered by the hon. Mr Coles on that occasion. Ans.—I think it is scarcely safe to give evidence on recollection. As I said before, I was engaged part of the time, and I do not feel inclined to give evidence from mere recollection.

From your recollection were the offensive words used by the Hon. Mr Coles and referred to by you, a personal charge against the Lieutenant Governor or otherwise? Ans.—As an opinion, I consider the words reported here are personal; His Excellency is spoken of individually; and so far as I can recollect the others were still more personal. (Hear, hear.)

Was there no qualification made by the Hon. Mr Coles, to what you call personal words? Ans.—Subsequently there was, but I do not consider that does away with the personality of it. The statement stands by itself. Every statement stands by itself.

How long subsequently?—Was not the qualification referred to made in the same speech? Ans.—It was, of course, made in the same speech two or three sentences following. (Hear, hear.) I believe there were intervening sentences.

Hon. Mr COLES.—But it is stated in the report in the next sentence—"But the Lieutenant Governor is not so much to be blamed or held responsible for the statement in the despatch as the members of the Government, etc."

Hon. Mr HAVILAND.—It is very indelicate in an hon. member to interfere with the statements of the witness.

Hon. Mr COLES.—This case does not affect the privileges of the House. The Reporter is on his trial, but I am not. You wish to make him believe he has given an incorrect report.

Was the letter dated "Protestant Office, March 6th" a copy of which is now shown to you, written by you? Ans.—I would prefer the letter itself; but, so far as I remember, I think it is a true copy; there may be a word or two wanting. In the letter he asked for the exact words which he used, and in writing to him I did not say that I used the exact words, but wrote—"You spoke to the following effect." I did not pretend to say I had given the exact words; but I gave them as far as my notes here an out.

Does the extract from the Hon. Mr Coles' speech as quoted in the letter just read correspond with the passage marked in the Parliamentary Reporter, page 23—commencing—"Now, Sir, I cannot say that this despatch, etc." Ans.—All with the exception of the words, "Now, Sir," at the commencement,—what follows is the same.

Mr BEER moved that the witness have leave to withdraw—which was agreed to. The Speaker then informed him that it was the pleasure of the House he should withdraw; after which Mr. Laird requested leave to make an additional statement, which was granted. He then added—

I was going to state, so far as I can recollect, that Mr Coles made a charge of falsehood in the first part of his speech, then he proceeded to make some remarks on the new members of the Legislative Council, after which he referred to the falsehood again. It is evident from the report that something of the kind stated about falsehood was referred to before. This is the explanation which I wished to make,—from the words commencing—"Such a course as that Her Majesty's Representative should pen a falsehood, &c." it is evident something of the kind was alluded to before, which is the part I omitted to take down;—afterwards he alluded to the falsehood again, and it was the last part of the charge which I noted down.

Can you produce your notes to support the statement just made and read to you? Ans.—Of course, I cannot produce it from my notes when I was attending to something else at the time, as already stated. I said the first reference to the falsehood I did not report, as I was taking down the division.

Mr Laird then withdrew.

Hon. Mr WHELAN then moved that the other Reporter, Mr J. D. Gordon be called to the Bar of the House.

Mr BEER submitted that the other Reporter had nothing to do with the matter, as he was not at the desk on the evening in question.

Hon. Mr WHELAN said he wished to have all the evidence in the case.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND remarked that the evidence of the second Reporter could not bear very directly on the point, as any statement might be made to appear black or white the next day.

Hon. Mr COLES said that they had just had a very intelligent person at the Bar of the House, and one who was as capable of giving a statement as most persons. He said that some sentences might have intervened in his (Mr C's speech) between the statement respecting falsehood, and that not laying the blame so much to His Excellency, as to his Council. About that time he (Mr C.) stooped down to take a Journal from his desk, and could not have uttered many more sentences

Hon. Mr Whelan's motion, after a little further discussion, was agreed to, and Mr Gordon appeared at the Bar of the House. He was questioned by several hon. members as follows, the questions being put in writing and read by the Clerk.

Were you Reporter to this House on the 27th February last?

Ans.—I was; I am called here to answer to a report given on the 20th; but on that day I was on my way to Charlottetown.

Did the Hon. Mr Coles say anything to the following effect—

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH interrupting said it was an improper question, as it was putting words in the Reporter's mouth.

After a few remarks from some other hon. members, the question was put in the following form:—Can you produce or refer to your notes of the debates of the morning of the 27th February last?

Ans.—I can, but they are not here.

Hon. Mr WHELAN said he would withdraw the question, as it was not convenient for the Reporter to produce his note-book.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND remarked that it was material that the original book should be had, if it was only a matter of convenience. If it was not burned, it ought to be obtained.

Hon. Mr WHELAN—No clar should be thrown on the veracity of the gentleman at the Bar.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND said he was not throwing the least slur on the veracity of the Reporter. He (Mr H.) would be very sorry to say anything against the character of the person at the Bar, because he believed him to be a gentleman of honor.

Hon. Mr WHELAN did not say that any charge was brought against the character of the witness, but he was asked to do what the other Reporter was not required to do.

Some further desultory debate ensued, after which Mr Gordon withdrew and returned with his original note-book.

Please to examine your notes of the Speech made by the Hon. Mr Coles, on the morning of the 27th February last, in answer to a Speech made by the Hon Col. Gray, in reference to certain words spoken by the Hon Mr Coles, on the previous day, and say whether those notes are correctly transcribed and printed in the Parliamentary Reporter, page 25, at the passage beginning with the word "On" and ending with the word "matter."

Ans.—I took those notes down with a pencil; some of the words are blotted out, I cannot read it very well, (Witness reads from his notes the passage referred to in the last question, which passage as published in the Parliamentary Reporter, page 25, in the following words, was acknowledged by the House to be substantially the same as that read by the Witness, viz:)

"On the next day *e. g.* if the Legislative Council had only one of a majority, the opposition might have mustered their forces and thrown it out. Or suppose one of the Councillors had died before the next day, would the Bill have passed? It would not. I expected this would be the excuse. It is the Government however, I hold responsible. How did His Excellency know it had passed unless told so? His Excellency could have no idea it had passed unless he had been so informed by one of his Councillors, for he is a Gentleman of too high standing to pen a falsehood in reference to this matter." (The Clerk having read the foregoing from the Parliamentary Reporter, Witness says, "that is correct according to my notes.")

Please examine your notes and say whether the Hon. Mr M'Aulay in the course of the same debate, and after Mr Coles had spoken, used the following language, or language to the same effect as reported by you: "The matter at present before the Committee is the charge brought against the Government by the hon. member, viz:—that the advisers of His Excellency caused him to pen a falsehood?"

Ans.—There was a good deal of interruption at that time. (Witness reads from his notes,) "The matter before the Committee is this, the consideration of certain charges made by hon. member against the Governor, that the advisers of the Governor advised His Excellency to write a falsehood to him. Words of this nature should not be passed by this Hon. Committee without ascertaining their truth or falsehood. If he brings charges of this character against such a gentleman, he should be satisfied about their foundation. I contend the words of the Despatch will not be found meriting the censure which he has imputed to His Excellency."

(The above passage having been taken down by the Clerk and again read to the witness, he says, "it is correct according to my notes.")

What do you mean by the words just read from your notes that "His Excellency's advisers advised him to write a falsehood to him?" Did you understand that the Colonial Minister was referred to by the word "him?"

Ans.—Sometimes in writing, I put down a pronoun to save the writing of two or three long words. I have put down "him" here, I think, to represent the Colonial Minister, for the reason I have stated.

Mr Gordon having desired and obtained leave to ask a question, enquired if it was stated in the course of the forenoon's debate that the report was incorrect from beginning to end.

Hon. Mr M'AULAY stated that he had said something of the kind.

Mr Gordon then explained how the error which appeared in the newspaper report of the debate on the morning of the 27th Feb. had occurred. Two speaches had been run together, the reason of which was that one hon. member had commenced to speak before another had concluded his remarks, and he (Mr G.) had in consequence omitted the name of the last speaker in his notes. It was said of Dean Swift that he could write poetry with the right hand, and prose with the left; but it was impossible for a reporter to take down the words of two hon. members speaking simultaneously.

Mr Gordon then withdrew, when the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 4.

A number of private petitions were disposed of. When the petition of divers inhabitants of the western portion of this Island praying the House to grant a sum sufficient for the extension of Steam communication between this colony and the province of New Brunswick, was taken up,

Mr CONROY said he had the honor of presenting that petition. The benefits to be gained by such communication could not be estimated. Cascumpec had hitherto in a great measure been isolated from the rest of the world. He thought Steam communication to that Port, would be the means of increasing the revenue, as much as would make up for a liberal grant. He moved that the petition be referred to supply.

Hons. Messrs. Yeo and Perry also supported the prayer of the petition. Mr M'Neill would oppose the petition going to supply, because Prince County had already a sufficient share of monies spent for steam communication, and because the harbor was a bad one. Mr Conroy denied that the harbor was bad. Two or three other hon. members having expressed themselves on the subject, the House divided on Mr Conroy's motion that it be referred to supply.

Yeas—Messrs. Conroy, Ramsay, J. Yeo, Beer, Holm, Sinclair, Davies, Sutherland, Doyle; Hons. Messrs. Yeo, Pope, Gray, Longworth, Perry, Thornton, Coles, Whelan, Wightman, Hensley, Kelly—20.

Nays—Messrs. M'Neill, Howat, Montgomery, Cooper; Hon. Mr Laird—5.

Hon. Mr PERRY from the Committee on petitions relating to Schools and Education, presented the report of the said Committee which was read, and ordered to be committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

House adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 5.

The order of the day being read that Theophilus Stewart, Esq., one of the Indian Commissioners, be heard at the Bar, on matters relating to the condition of the Mic-mac Indians.

Mr CONROY moved that the said order be discharged—motion lost 12 to 9.

Hon Mr THORNTON then moved that the House go into the order of the day, which was carried in the affirmative.

The Commissioner then accordingly appeared at the Bar, and having been heard for some time, withdrew.

The House then went into the order of the day in Committee on the report of the Special Committee on petitions relating to Schools and Education—Mr J. Yeo in the chair.

Hon. Mr PERRY explained the reason why the Committee had drawn up the report as they did.

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH stated that though he was a member of the Committee he had not signed the report, and gave as his reason that he could not consistently do so in face of the law which fixed the qualification of Teachers, and the salary which they should be allowed. Besides it was well understood in this House, when in Committee on a similar report last year, that such petitions should not be entertained in future.

Hon. Col. GRAY and one or two others having spoken to the same effect, the Committee rose, progress was reported, and the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Mr COOPER from the Committee appointed to prepare an address to His Excellency pursuant to the report of the Special Committee appointed to report on a petition from Lots 4, 2 and 43, praying for the opening of a new line of road, presented to the House the draft of an address, which was adopted, and the same Committee that prepared it was appointed to present it to His Excellency.

Mr COOPER presented another address respecting a proposed wharf at Red Point, Lot 46, which was committed to a Committee of the whole House, Hon. Mr M'Auley in the Chair.

The address proposed that a Commissioner or Commissioners be appointed to examine the site of the wharf and to report on the practicability of building it, and of completing a breakwater commenced at Souris by the inhabitants. Several hon. members spoke against having the address presented, saying that the measure passed through the House the first time without due consideration, and of the impracticability of building the wharf, and said that the sending of officers to report, would only incur needless expense without any benefit being derived from their labors.

Mr COOPER said he had little expectation that the wharf would be of much service, but that it would not cost much to send a man to report on the subject, which would satisfy the people, and he thought the Committee could not object to that.

Hon. Mr HENSLEY remarked that the report on which the address was founded, had been agreed to, and if objections were to be urged, that they should have been stated before.

After this subject was fully discussed, the Committee decided not to present the address to His Excellency; and in reference to the new line of road which one portion of the inhabitants were in favor of having opened, and to which another portion were opposed, it was suggested that the people call a meeting among themselves to ascertain whether the majority were in favor of having the road opened.

The Speaker resumed the Chair, and on motion the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to resume the consideration of the report of the Special Committee on Teachers' petitions—Mr J. Yeo in the Chair. The Committee went through the report paragraph by paragraph, and having made a few amendments it was read by the clerk again and is as follows:—

Your Committee to whom were referred the several petitions praying aid to Teachers who have not complied with all the provisions of the Education Act, and other references, having examined the said petitions, recommend that the several undermentioned persons be allowed as follows:—

Thomas O'Brian for nine months,	£15	0	0
Isabella Forsyth for six months, ending 15th January, 1861,	7	10	0
Henry Leckey, Lot 27, for one year, Archibald Bickford, for 12 months up to 6th March, 1861,	25	0	0
Charles Fowle in fall, up to April, 1861,	2	10	0
John M'Dougall, Murray Harbor Road, for ten months to 1st February, 1861,	16	13	4
Jane Green, for one year,	15	0	0
John O. Arsenoaux, Lot 15,	5	0	0
Finlay Campbell, for six months up to 1st November, 1860,	18	0	0
Elizabeth M'Aulay, St. Peter's Bay,	5	0	0
Alexander M'Donald, old road, Lot 22, for eight months up to March, 1861,	13	13	0
John Murphy, Kildare, three months' teaching,	8	0	0
	£151	6	8

Your Committee cannot recommend the prayer of the following petitions, viz:—of

James H. Fletcher, Caroline Campbell, Michael Scully, Mary Ann Anderson, W. C. Trowan, Inhabitants of the Uigg School District, Lot 50.

Your Committee would recommend, that in future, no petition praying for an allowance to unlicensed Teachers be entertained by the House, unless it shall clearly appear that the inhabitants petitioning, could not obtain a Teacher qualified according to Law, and every such unlicensed Teacher shall within twenty days, notify his engagement, and furnish a copy of his agreement with the inhabitants, to the Board of Education.

Your Committee submit, that when the House is in supply, a sum sufficient be appropriated for the services herein set forth, agreeably to the foregoing recommendations.

In the discussion on the various petitions which passed under review, the House almost unanimously came to the determination not again to receive petitions of the kind then before them; and, that the present year would be the last that such would be entertained. The main arguments employed in advocating the adoption of such a course were, that the method the House was then using was an infringement of the School Act and an interference with the duties of the Board of Education; and, further that the course was unreasonable when such a large portion of the general revenue was spent for the purposes of Education.

When the Committee had gone through the several petitions, hon. Mr Thornton said the Special Committee on the petitions was prepared to give their reasons for not acceding to the prayers of those which they rejected; but the reasons were not required. He said he must congratulate the Chairman and majority of the Committee that the report was so far approved of, that after all the discussion which had taken place they had only saved £5—taken from one teacher whom the Special Committee recommended in their report, and he hoped the sum would go for the benefit of roads and bridges.

The Committee then came to the following understanding;—That in future no teacher's petition be entertained unless the inhabitants petitioning on teachers' behalf, show that they could not obtain a licensed teacher, and that such furnish a copy of his agreement to the Board of Education within 20 days after his or her agreement with the people shall have been entered into.

It was then moved that the Speaker take the Chair and that the Chairman report the report agreed to with amendment. Mr Owen then moved that it be received this day 3 months, which was seconded.

Hon. Mr COLES moved that all after the word "that" be struck out and that the following be substituted: "the report be referred back to Committee of the whole House for the purpose of amending the same by inserting the following words, "Laurent Doucett for the year ending Nov. 1860—£5." For the motion 12, against it 13.

Hon. Mr THORNTON said he was glad the motion to receive the report this day 3 months did not come from him, and he regretted that it came from his hon. colleague, as, for the sake of a few paltry pounds to make a motion to strike off all in the report, and not allow that small allowance to teachers, was what he never knew a man to do for 25 years. He (Mr T.) would not have done it for the credit of the Legislature though the funds were deficient. He hoped the motion would not be pressed, or if pressed not carried.

Mr OWEN said the House resolved last year not to entertain any such petitions again that a large sum was granted last year in this way, and if the House proceeded in that manner, it might as well do away with the Board of Education altogether, and let the House decide who was, and who was not to receive remuneration for teaching. (Hear.)

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH then made a motion to the effect that the name of John O. Arsenoaux, Lot 15 be expunged from the report. For the motion 14; against it 14; the Speaker gave the casting vote in the negative.

Mr Arsenoaux's claim was put in on the plea that he was a licensed Acadian teacher, and that though his school district boundaries were defined, and application made to have the district registered, that it was never done.

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH then moved that the name of Elizabeth M'Aulay, St. Peter's Bay be struck off the list which motion passed on the following division. Yeas—Hons. Messrs. Longworth, M'Aulay, Laird, Yeo, Gray, Haviland, Hensley, Pope; Messrs. Holm, Davies, Montgomery, Ramsay, Beer, M'Neill, Owen—15. Nays—Hons. Messrs Perry, Thornton, Kelly, Coles, Whelan; Messrs. Cooper, Conroy, Sinclair, Sutherland, Howat—10.

Miss M'Aulay's petition was presented by Hon. Mr Whelan, who said he had such confidence in the gallant Chairman, and his colleagues that he believed they would not only deal justly but generously with the petitioner. He then spoke of the qualification of the teacher and of the number of her scholars at Morell.

Mr SUTHERLAND.—I think her school is at the head of St. Peter's Bay. (Laughter.)

Mr OWEN doubted if there were such a person in existence.

Hon. Mr WHELAN said he might have been remiss in visiting all the schools in his district but that the personage was no myth; (Laughter) that she had a real corporeal, tangible existence, whether at Morell or at the head of the Bay, and that her claims were just. She was a licensed Teacher but the district was not registered.

Hon. Mr COLES moved to expunge the name of Alexander M'Donald, Old Road, Lot 22. For the motion—Hons. Messrs. Coles, Whelan, M'Aulay: Messrs Owen, Doyle, Holm, Davies—7. Against—Hons. Messrs. Hensley, Thornton, Longworth, Perry, Wightman, Laird, Haviland, Pope, Gray, Kelly, Yeo; Messrs. Sutherland, Conroy, Cooper, Howat, J. Yeo, Montgomery, Ramsay, Beer, Sinclair—20. Then Hon. Mr Wightman moved that the report be received. Yeas—Hons. Wightman, Kelly, Hensley, Perry, Thornton, Yeo, Pope, Gray, Longworth, Haviland; Messrs. Sinclair, Sutherland, Cooper, Howat, Ramsay, Montgomery, Beer, M'Neill, J. Yeo, Conroy—20. Nays—Hons Messrs. M'Aulay, Whelan, Coles; Messrs. Davies, Holm, Owen—5

Hon. Mr HAVILAND presented to the House a Report of the Superintendant of Public Works on the State of Panmure Island Light House, with a probable estimate of the cost of repairs and improvements needed, addressed to His Excellency, and referred to the House. Referred to Committee of Supply.

Adjourned at 6½ o'clock.

J. D. GORDON, Reporter.

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July 20, 1861. 3in.

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

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

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

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

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

Diarrhœa, cholera.—The victims of these diseases are again enumerated in the weekly bills of mortality. With the hot damp weather, defective drainage, and impaired exhalations, the number of deaths from these two diseases will steadily increase, unless some treatment be found capable of counteracting and overcoming them. Where flatulence and indigestion first give warning of the coming evil, Holloway's Ointment should be assiduously rubbed over the abdomen, while his Pills are taken internally. These remedies act harmoniously together and effectually arrest diarrhœa, or cholera. Under the judicious use of Holloway's preparations, the tongue becomes less furred, the failing appetite returns, and vigour is renewed. The nervous system is invigorated by them and health restored.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

For the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Predisposition to Consumption, &c., &c.*

This great remedy is too well known and is performing too much good to make it necessary to go into an elaborate discussion of its merits. Suffice it to say that it still maintains its supremacy in curing diseases of the most obstinate character, and that all who suffer from the above complaints, after having tested this remedy, seldom have occasion to resort to other appliances to insure a perfect restoration to health.

Highly Respectable Authority,

CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

I do hereby certify that my mother, the late Ann Maggowan, during the last few years of her life, was in the continual habit of using DR WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and that she frequently expressed her high opinion at the benefit she derived in the promotion of her general health. She died in the 92d year of her age.

Dated at the City Hall, this 21st day of June, 1860.

PETER MACGOWAN,
J. P. and City Clerk.

To SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Boston.

Certificate of T. B. BARKER, Esq,

A well known Druggist.

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, June 8, 1860.

Messrs. SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, Mass.,

Gentlemen:—I feel constrained from a motive of justice, to inform you of the results attending the sale of your valuable remedy, DR WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Although I do not feel at liberty to mention the names of parties who have a high appreciation of its worth, I can truly say that for *coughs, colds*, and *all pulmonary diseases*, this remedy performs cures not excelled, if equalled, by any other remedy known, and I therefore confidentially recommend it to those who suffer from pulmonary difficulty.

Yours respectfully,

T. B. BARKER.

☞ *Caution to Purchasers.* The only *genuine Wistar's Balsam* has the written signature of "I. BUTTS," and the printed one of the Proprietors on the outer wrapper; all other is vile and worthless.

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

W. R. WATSON, General Agent;
T. DESBRISAY and M. W. SKINNER, Charlottetown, and by druggists generally. m25–6i

Burnett's Cocoaine.

We are indebted to Joseph Burnett & Co., of Boston, the getters up of this new and really superior preparation for the hair, and after a thorough trial of it, upon our own caput and the top-knots of the bairns, we have no hesitation in expressing our humble conviction that it is the finest hair dressing liquid of which we have any knowledge.—*Norwalk Gazette.*

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

DIPTHERIA.

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

MRS. WINSLOW,

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

MARRIED.

At Wateside Cottage, Pownal, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., by the Rev. R. Morton, Mr William Jones, jr., to Margaret, daughter of Alexander M'Rae, Esq., all of that place.

On the 10th inst. by Rev. Robert Laird, Mr David Gordon, Cascumpec, to Miss Martha Owen, youngest daughter of the late Mr George Owen, Malpeque.

On the 17th inst, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the same, Mr Richard Hunt, Summerside, to Miss Mary Eliza M'Nutt, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Peter S. M'Nutt, Darnley.

DIED.

On the 26th ult., at Dundas Castle, N. B., Mary, daughter of James Dundas, Esquire, and the Lady Mary Dundas. [The deceased Lady was a sister to His Excellency George Dundas, Esquire, the Lieutenant Governor of this Island.]

Suddenly in this City, yesterday evening, the 19th inst., from the effects of Diptheria, Amelia Jane, youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Chappel, aged 7 years and 2 months.

"This lovely bud so bright and fair,
Called hence by early doom,
Just came to show how bright a flower,
In Paradise would bloom."

[Funeral to-morrow—(Sabbath) at half past 3 o'clock p.m.]

A TEA

IN CONNECTION WITH THE WESLEYAN Church at Upper Westmorland, Lot 29, will be held on Thursday the 15th August.

Tea on the Tables at 3 p.m. Tickets to be had on the grounds.

Friends from the City are respectfully invited to attend.

Crapaud, July, 20th 1861.

SHIPPING—PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

July 12—Lancet, M'Pherson, Pagwash, limestone. Tay Waugh do., do. Trial, M'Lean, Pictou, coal. Wm. Nelson, Slither, Bay Vert, deals. Northern Light, Delery, Boston, goods. Primrose, Langille, River John, N. S., boards. Garland Wilson, Labrador, bal. Dancing Feather, Freeze, Anticosti, limestone.

12—Clyde, Davidson, Bay Verte, deals. Emily LeBlanc, Boston, goods. Argyle, Lates, Shediac, deals.

15—Sea Breeze, Gallant, Bay Chaleur, limestone. Mary Joyce, Squaretoidge, New Carlisle, (Canada,) limestone. Lady Smith, Fougere, Anticosti, do. Magenta, Reynolds, Sydney, coal.

16—Neptune, Deprait, Buctouche, lumber. Mary, Pollard, do., do. Neptunus, Cox, Shemogue, deals. Lady Jane Gray, Paul, do., do. Gem, Potter, Port Hood, limestone.

17—Tay, Waugh, Pagwash, do. Ploughboy, Robertson, Pictou, coal. Mary Ann, Collett, Pagwash, limestone. Flirt, M'Kenzie, Buctouche, do. Mane, Orchard, Pagwash, do.

18—Gold Hunter, M'Kay, Boston goods. Venus, Boston Tatmagouch, freestone.

CLEARED.

July 12—Lancet, M'Pherson, Pagwash, do. Carrie M. Rich, Hardy, New Brunswick, fish &c. Cherub, Deare, Truradie, N. S., bal. Tay Waugh, Pagwash, do. Garland, Wilson, do., do. Trial, M'Lean, Pictou, do.

13—Ploughboy, Robertson, do., do. Woodbine, Robertson, do., do. Primrose, Langille, Rev. John N. S., goods. Brazen, M'Leod, Pictou, bal. William Nelson, Slither, Bay Verte, George Dundas, Young, Miramichi, do.

15—F. R. Goodman, Hurst, Pictou do.

16—Clyde, Davidson, Bay Verte, do Argyle, Lates, Shediac, bal. Alexander, English Liverpool, G. B., timber, &c. Gem, Potter, Pictou, bal. Tay, Waugh, Pagwash, bal.

17—Mary Ann, Collett, Pagwash, do. Neptune, Deprey, Buctouche, bal.

Quebec, July 1—Arrived Ship May Dundas, Martin, from Sharpness Point.

TEA PARTY

At St. Alban's, Mount Stewart.

A PUBLIC TEA MEETING WILL BE held on the beautiful Grounds adjoining St. Alban's Church, Mount Stewart, on Wednesday, the 14th of August, to aid in the completion of the above Church.

Wm. Bourke, Esq., has generously placed his Steamer at the disposal of the Committee of Management, and Visitors from the Metropolis favoring the pious object, and desirous of participating in the festivities of the occasion, will find their comfort sedulously attended to.

Family Tickets by Steamer, 3s.; Single, 1s. For the Tea, 1s. 6d. Children half price.

July 20, 1861.

GEORGETOWN PUBLIC TEA.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH AUGUST, the Ladies of Trinity Church Congregation intend, D. V., giving a Public TEA PARTY at the attractive grounds of WOODSIDE, the residence of Dr. Kaye, the proceeds to form a fund towards the renovation of their Parish Church.

This laudable undertaking should not fail to commending itself to all who would further a good object; and as the spot kindly granted for the occasion is one of the most highly cultivated and delightful in King's County, and the arrangements for the entertainment and gratification of visitors, certain, it is therefore to be hoped that the tables will be abundantly furnished with guests from far and near.

The Georgetown Company of Rifle Volunteers are expected to give additional interest to the event by a Full Dress Military Drill and Parade.

TICKETS, 1s 6d., children half price, to be had at the Drug Stores of Messrs. Knight, LeBrocq, and Aitken, and at the enterance to the Grounds.

July 20th, 1861.

ANNIVERSARY SERMON,

THE ANNUAL SERMON IN BEHALF of the Charlottetown Wesleyan Sabbath Schools, will be preached (D. V.) on Sunday the 21st inst., in the Wesleyan Chapel, after which a Collection will be taken up in aid of the funds.—The Singing to be conducted by the Scholars.

WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOLS

TEA!

THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL IN CONNECTION with the Wesleyan Sabbath Schools of this City, will take place at *Spruce Avenue*, St. Peters Road, on Tuesday the 23d inst., to which the Public are respectfully invited.

Entrance to the grounds, from the St. Peters Road, directly opposite the late residence of Mr Morpeth. Tea for visitors at five o'clock.—Tickets to be had at the Stores of Messrs. Beer & Son, G. T. Hazard, J. S. Bremner, and from any of the Teachers.

Charlottetown July 13th 1861.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

THE QUARTERLY SESSION OF THE GRAND DIVISION will be held at Summerside on Tuesday the 30 instant. Returns and Credentials to be forwarded to the Grand Scribe on or before the 23d instant.

In connection with the above, the Steamer "Westmorland" will convey members of the Grand Division desirous of attending the Session to and from Summerside for one fare.

JOHN SCOTT,
Grand Scribe.

Charlottetown, July 13, 1861. W&M 3i

ISAAC NASH.

A FEW DOZEN SYTHES,

from the above celebrated maker.—For retail.

BEER & SON.

HAYING TOOLS.

Sneaths, Forks, Rakes, Scythe stones.

BEER & SON.

PRESERVE KETTLES.

In Brass and Enamelled.

BEER & SON.

Charlottetown, July 13, 1861.

EMPLOYMENT! $40 A MONTH!

AGENTS WANTED!!

WE WANT AN ACTIVE AGENT IN every County in the United States and Canada, to sell the Frankling Sewing Machine. To a limited number of Traveling Agents we will pay a salary of.

$40 per Month and all Expenses.

To local Agents a commission of 30 per cent, on all sales.

Every machine is warranted to give universal satisfaction, and kept in repair six months. Recent improvements render this machine the cheapest and most popular in the market. For full particulars and a permanent business, address, with stamp for return letter.

HARRIS BROTHERS.
Sole Agents Franklin Sewing Machine Co.
Box 186 Boston, Mass.

Charlottetown July 13th. 3m.

1861 NEW GOODS! 1861

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED from England, per ships *Gazelle* and *Isabel*, a General Supply of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. ☞ Also, a good Supply of

HARDWARE!

Paints, Oils, Putty, Window Glass, and GROCERIES,

Which are now offered VERY CHEAP, FOR CASH.

JOHN HIGGINS.

Great George Street, June 8, 1861.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Important Discovery.

That most disagreeable disease

THE ITCH

may be cured in half an hour, and by a single application of

Phillip's Celebrated Golden Wash,

WHICH IS ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE the only preparation extant for eradicating that disease in so short a time and in so effective a manner. In no case has it been known to fail. This preparation is perfectly safe, and may be used upon the most delicate skine.

Full directions for use accompany each bottle.—Price, 2s. per bottle, which is sufficient for one person.

Prepared by JAMES PHILLIPS, Chemist, &c., Church Stretton, Salop, England, and may be obtained wholesale and retail, from

M. W. SKINNER, Druggist, &c.

Queen Street, Charlottetown, May 11.

NOTICE.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper shall (D.V.) be dispensed at De Sable on the 28th of this month.

DONALD M'DONALD,
Minister of the Church of Scotland.

De Sable, July 13, 1861.

ONE THOUSAND

CUSTOMERS WANTED, TO PURCHASE from the Subscriber his very large Stock of.

BOOTS & SHOES,

Received per "Isabel," consisting of

Gent's Patent, Balmoral and Promenade BOOTS,
Ladies' Balmoral, Kid and Cashmere do.,
" Cashmere and Lasting do., from 6s 3d per pair,
Children's BOOTS and SHOES in large variety.

W. E. DAWSON.

May 11, 1861. 3w

FROM EUROPE,

By Gazelle, Isabel and Steamer,

A Splendid Stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

OF THE

NEWEST STYLES AND BEST DESCRIPTION.

Also the finest

TEAS, COFFEES, FRUITS,

AND

GENERAL FAMILY GROCERIES,

All now Selling at most reasonable prices, at

J. H. TURNER'S
British Dry Goods Store.

May 18, 1861.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE BAZAAR, PER "ISABEL," an assortment of whole, half, quarter, and locket size CAMERAS, warranted best English Lenses, fitted complete, with Tripod Stands, etc., with a large assortment of English and French Frames, Cases, &c., &c., which will be sold to the trade on liberal terms.

The Stock of FANCY GOODS now in store will be sold at cost prices, to make room for further importations.

JAMES M'COMB.

Great George St., June 8, 1861. 6i

1861 Spring and Summer 1861

GOODS.

Per Ships "Isabel," "Wm. Douse," Fanny," &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED their Spring Stock, consisting of—

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Sup. Souchong & Congo Teas,

LIVERPOOL SOAP

Some very superior,

SUGARS

A LARGE LOT OF ROOM PAPERING

In great variety, some very low,

Price's Composite Candles,

☞ All of which are offered at such prices as cannot fail to please, for CASH,

A few half chests superior TEA by wholesale.

JAS. DESBRISAY & CO.

May 18, 1861.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

AMONGST THE MANY ARTICLES THAT are enumerated and sold by the Subscriber under the above head, he recommends attention to the superior quality and low price of his crushed and ground preserving Sugars, Coffee, Tea, &c., &c.

BENJAMIN DAVIES.

Queen Square, July 6, 1861. 6i

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

GENTLEMEN FARMERS WILL FIND AT the *Cheapside Store* an excellent assortment of the above articles, amongst which are Scythes, Sneaths, Scyth Stones, Reaping Hooks, Spades, Shovels, Hay and Dung-forks, Rakes, Mounted Hames of various kinds, &c., &c.

B. DAVIES.

July 6, 1861. 6i

READY MADE CLOTHING.

LADIES AND GENTS. A VARIETY OF ready made clothing at B. Davies' Queen Square.

July 6, 1861. 6i

ROOM PAPER.

BENJAMIN DAVIES HOLDS FOR SALE on consignment

FIVE THOUSAND PIECES

of the above article—new style of Patterns—at a low price.

July 6, 1861. 6i

An Excellent and Agreeable Tonic.

DRY CANTON GINGER. PRESERVED in sugar. A large lot for sale, in any quantity, at the Cash Drug Store of M. W. SKINNER.

July 6, 1861.

For Pic Nics or Sportsmen.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE, BY WHICH A cup of Coffee can be made in a few minutes; Pine Apple Syrup, Black Currant Vinegar, Gooseberry Syrup, Black Currant Syrup, a large lot Jams, Jellies, Marmalades, &c., &c., For sale by M. W. SKINNER.

July 6, 1861.

PISCATAQUA

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

OF MAINE.

Stock Department.

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

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

DIRECTORS.

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

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

POLICIES ISSUED AND FURTHER INFORMATION OBTAINED OF J. S. CARVELL, Agent.

Charlottetown, January 9, 1861. 1y

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

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

"*Have proved extremely servi

WEEKLY CALENDAR—JULY.

New Moon, 7th day, 10h., even., N.W.
First Quarter, 14th day, 10h. 35m., even., S.W.
Full Moon, 21st day, 7h. 54m., morn., S.E.
Last Quarter, 29th day, 3h. 40m. even., N.W.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High water morn	Moon sets	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
21	Sunday	4 35	7 38	11 5	4 0	15 3
22	Monday	4 36	7 37	11 50	rises	15 2
23	Tuesday	4 37	7 36	0 32	8 20	14 59
24	Wednesday	4 38	7 35	1 12	8 41	14 57
25	Thursday	4 39	7 34	1 50	9 0	14 55
26	Friday	4 40	7 33	2 27	9 19	14 53
27	Saturday	4 41	7 32	3 4	9 40	14 51

Mails—Summer Arrangements.

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

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

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

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

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

Monday, April 29; May 13, 27; June 10, 24; July 8, 22; August 5, 19; September 2, 16, 30; October 14, 28; November 11, 25.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, April 2.

The Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Town of Charlottetown was read a second time, committed to a Committee of the whole House, and reported agreed to without any amendment.

The House then went into Committee to further consider the report of the Commissioners for revising and reprinting the laws. A resolution was come to that it is expedient to consolidate and amend the several Acts now in force relating to Education.

House adjourned. No business transacted in the afternoon, owing to a meeting of the Executive being held.

WEDNESDAY, April 3.

The rule adopted this session limiting the time for the sitting of the House to six o'clock, was amended, and seven named as the hour for the remainder of the Session.

The order of the day for taking into consideration the several private petitions, was then read, and gone into.

All petitions praying aid for roads, bridges and wharfs were severally referred to the members for the different districts.

The petition of Rev. Donald Morrison, and other inhabitants of Strathalbyn, praying the House to lend its influence to have Tuesdays and Fridays appointed as market days, instead of Wednesdays and Saturdays, was taken up, and on motion of Mr Holm, referred to a Special Committee to report thereon. Committee—Messrs. Holm, Beer, and Hensley.

The petition of James Keefe, Lot 47, Bailiff for the Small Debt Court at Souris, was taken up and again read; and thereupon Mr Cooper explained that it prayed compensation for a wagon broken by evil disposed parties, while Mr Keefe was in the execution of his duty, and moved that said petition be referred to Supply. Hon. Mr Hensley, and Mr M'Neill supported the prayer of the petition. Hon. Mr Pope opposed it, as he thought to grant compensation in such cases would be establishing a bad precedent. Finally, it was on motion of Hon. Mr Hensley referred to a Special Committee to examine the same and report thereon, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

On motion of Hon. Mr M'Aulay, the farther consideration of the residue of the petitions was deferred until the afternoon sitting.

RESOLUTION TO CALL REPORTERS TO THE BAR OF THE HOUSE.

Hon. Mr M'Aulay said he rose to call attention to the published reports of the proceedings of this House. In looking over the Parliamentary Reporter, under the dates of Feb. 26th and 27th, he found that some errors had crept into it. He referred to the part of the report of a speech of the Hon. Mr Coles which was given in these words: "Such a course as that Her Majesty's Representative should pen a falsehood to the Colonial Office," &c. Some of the expressions made use of by the hon. leader of the Opposition in this part of his speech, he (Mr M'Aulay) contended were omitted, as well as some employed by himself on the following morning. In a matter of such importance he thought all the words should have been reported; he would therefore move the following resolution:—

"Whereas, during the debate in this House on the afternoon of the 26th February last, the Hon. George Coles, Member of the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, did rise in his place and then and there make use of words to the following effect:—'What shall we say when we find Her Majesty's Representative descending from his high position and degrading his Commission by penning a false despatch, in plain English, writing a lie to the Secretary of State; and allowing himself to be instigated thereto by his constitutional advisers:'

"And Whereas, in the published report of this debate, the expressions then made use of are not set forth in their proper order and form, as spoken by the Hon. George Coles aforesaid; therefore

"Resolved, That the Reporter be called to the bar of this House to give his explanation of the said omission.'"

Hon. the SPEAKER.—Was the resolution seconded?

Hon. Mr COLES.—Certainly, no hon. member would second a down-right falsehood.

Hon. Mr M'AULAY called for the words to be taken down.

Hon. Mr COLES remarked that he said the document contained a falsehood.

Hon Mr WHELAN reiterated the same words "the document contained a falsehood."

Hon. Mr COLES supposed that this matter was concocted at the meeting of Council yesterday, down at Government House, and that the hon. member for Georgetown was made the scape goat to bring it before the House. He would read his speech as given by the Reporter, and he was sure that that gentleman would say that he (Mr C.) never influenced him to dot an I or stroke a T [The hon member here read from the Parliamentary Reporter, p. 23.] This was the speech as given in the Report, and he believed no person could accuse the Reporter of misrepresentation.

Hon. Mr M'AULAY.—The report was incorrect all through.

Hon. Mr COLES.—Well, it was extraordinary the hon. member did not observe this before to-day, nearly a week after the appearance of the report.

Mr DAVIES, with respect to the case in question, would say that he never heard of such strong language being made use of in a legislative assembly. It all arose about the statements in two documents—the Journals of the Legislative Council and a despatch of His Excellency. The Governor in stating that the Bill had passed, when it had only had passed the second reading, had not committed a great error, as it was well known that a Bill was scarcely ever changed at its third reading. He (Mr D.) believed that the words contained in the resolution of the hon. member for Georgetown were those employed by the hon. leader of the Opposition in the speech in question, though he afterwards endeavored to qualify them by throwing the blame on His Excellency's advisers.

Mr BEER was present on the occasion referred to, and was certain that the statement in the resolution was made by the hon. leader of the Opposition.

Mr CONROY thought that though the hon. member had said the words mentioned in the resolution, the Reporter should not be accused for not letting them go to the country as they would not look well; but he (Mr Conroy) denied that the hon. member, Mr Coles, made use of the expressions set forth in the resolution.

Hon. Mr WHELAN said this was one of the most paltry affairs that he had ever seen come up before the House The report had been before the House for a whole week.

Hon. Mr M'AULAY said the sheet of the Reporter was only laid on his desk last evening.

Hon. Mr WHELAN.—This was only a mere quibble, for every hon. member knew that the Reporter was made up from the type of the newspaper without a syllable being changed. The *Protestant Extra* containing the speech in question was laid on the desk of each hon. member about a week ago, and it is well known that the proprietor of that paper was also the contractor for printing the debates, therefore if action was necessary in regard to this matter, why was it not taken a week ago! He did not say that there was any intention on the part of His Excellency or his advisers to deceive, but there was no getting over the fact that the statement in the despatch was not correct. The object of the gentleman who brought forward the resolution was no doubt to shift the blame from the shoulders of the person who carried the information to His Excellency that the hon. member, Mr Coles, had accused him of falsehood. It was extraordinary that nearly six weeks after the speech referred to was delivered, that a resolution should be brought forward stating that it contained such and such words, and that this statement should be taken in preference to the notes of the Reporter, who was an individual that would not likely misrepresent a speech to the injury of the Government, as he had several friends among them, and one near connection.

After the hon. member had made a few more remarks, he moved to amend the Resolution submitted by Hon. Mr M'Aulay by striking out all after the word "despatch" in the eleventh line of the preamble, and substituting the following:—

"But the Lieutenant Governor is not so much to be blamed or held responsible for the statement in the Despatch, as the Members of the Government, or those from whom he received the information, for it cannot be expected that His Excellency can be otherwise acquainted on any particular evening, with the proceedings of the Legislature during that day, than from the Members of his Council."

The House divided on the motion of amendment.

Yeas: Hons. Messrs. Whelan, Coles, Perry, Kelly; Messrs. Cooper, Sinclair, Sutherland, Conroy, Doyle—9. Nays: Hons. Messrs. M'Aulay, Longworth, Haviland, Laird, Yeo, Gray; Messrs. Owen, Holm, Davies, Howat, Montgomery, Ramsay, M'Neill, Beer, J. Yeo—15.

The original motion was then put and carried on the same division, the order of yeas and nays being reversed.

The House then adjourned.

Royal Agricultural Society's
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION!

AN EXHIBITION OF DOMESTIC MANUfactures and Agricultural Productions will be held on WEDNESDAY, 29th Oct., 1861, when the following Premiums will be distributed, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
For the best 10 yards of Cloth, of Island wool, spun, wove, dyed and dressed on the Island,	£1	10	0
For the best 10 yards wool grey Homespun, milled and pressed,	1	0	0
Best 10 yards do., milled, dyed and finished,	1	0	0
10 do. fancy mixture do.,	1	0	0
10 do Shepherd's plaid,	0	10	0
10 do. twilled Flannel,	0	10	0
10 do. plaid do.,	1	0	0
10 do. womens' wear,	0	10	0
10 do. wool and cotton do.,	0	10	0
Best pair of Horse Rugs, milled, not less than 2 yards square,	1	0	0
Hearth Rug, made of woolen yarn,	0	10	0
do., made of rags,	0	10	0
Woolen fancy plaid Shawl,	0	10	0
do. Shepherd's plaid do.,	0	10	0
do. net Shawl,	0	10	0
Best Woolen long Shawl or Scarf,	0	10	0
10 yards of Carpeting,	0	10	0
10 yards of checked Flannel. for shirts,	0	10	0
6 shirts, ready made (all wool or half wool)	0	6	0
Pair of thick knit woolen Stockings, for overalls,	0	5	0
3 pairs woolen Socks,	0	3	0
3 do. woolen Gloves,	0	3	0
3 do. woolen Mittens,	0	3	0
Linen Table Cloth,	0	10	0
6 yards Linen Towelling,	0	10	0
3 linen Sacks, capable of holding 4 bush. each,	0	10	0
Bonnet, made of grass plait,	0	10	0
Hat, do. do.,	0	5	0
Best Wooden hand Rake,	0	5	0
Pitch Fork,	0	4	0
Dung Fork—4 prongs,	0	5	0
Willow Baskets,	0	5	0
Indian Baskets, ½ bushels,	0	2	6
Wooden Shovel,	0	3	0
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.			
Best tub of Butter, not less than 30 lbs. weight,	£0	10	0
2d do do do	0	5	0
Best Cheese, not less than 20 lbs. weight,	0	10	0
2d do do do	0	5	0
Best Half-dozen Swede Turnips,	0	3	0
do Carrots for the table,	0	3	0
do Roots Blood Beet,	0	3	0
do Roots of Mangold Wurtzel,	0	3	0
do Roots of Parsnips,	0	3	0
do Ears of Indian Corn,	0	3	0
do Onions,	0	3	0
do Apples,	0	3	0
POULTRY.			
Best pair (male and female) Dorking Fowls, not more than one year old (alive),	£0	5	0
do Cochin China, do,	0	5	0
do Turkeys, do.,	0	5	0
do Geese, do.,	0	5	0
do Ducks, do.,	0	5	0

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

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

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

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

Committee Room, July 13, 1861.

LONDON HOUSE.
[Established 1820.]

SPRING, 1861!

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

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

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

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

D., G. & S. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, June 1, 1861.

LIPPINCOTT'S CLOTH MILLS.

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

CHARLES BELL.

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

JOHN HIGGINS.

Charlottetown, June 22, 1861.

LABRADOR HERRINGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS IN STORE 200 Bbls. Labrador HERRINGS. VERY. GOOD

J. S. CARVELL.

May 20, 1861. tf.

NAILS. NAILS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SUPerior Cut NAILS, direct from the manufactory. For sale low.

J. S. CARVELL, Agent for manufactures.

May 20, 1861. tf.

BOARDING HOUSE,
BY
SIMON D. FRASER,
Corner of Queen and Kent Streets,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

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

S. D. F. is also Agent for the Rocklin Falling Mills Pictou, N.S.

June 29. tf

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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 then to say all that we treat with a purgative medicine, I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 1, 1855.

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

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

BILIOUS DISORDERS—LIVER COMPLAINTS.

From Dr Theodore Bell, of New York City.

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

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

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

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

Dysentry, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr J. G. Green of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alternative 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 useing your Cathartic Pills in my practcei 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., Dec. 5 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 R. 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. Tombs, 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. Beer, Bedeque	J. J. Fraser, St Eleanors
C. A. Crosby, French River	W. S. Hunt, do.
C. W. M'Lennan, Summerside	F. Arsenaux, Tignish
G. Wigginton, Crapaud	E. Robinson, Newtown
D. & P. NcNutt, Malpec	D. Beaton, Souris
H. Beer, 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, Urban's Cross	D. Ramsay, Port Hill.
P. Lanegan, Irish Town	

Oct. 27, 1860.

Ease and Health to the Sick!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

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

SORES, WOUNDS, BAD BREASTS, BAD LEGS,

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

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

BLOOD TO THE HEAD, APOPLEXY.

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

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, STIFF JOINTS.

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

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

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

FISTULAS ATD PILES.

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

ASTHMA SHORTNESS OF BREATH.

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

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

Bad Legs	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Sore Nipples
Bad Breasts		Sore Throats
Burns	Elephantiasis	Skin Diseases
Bunions	Fistulas	Scurvy
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-flies	Gout	Sore Heads
	Glandular Swellings	Tumors
Coco-Bay	Lumbago	Ulcers
Chiego-Foot	Piles	Wounds
Corns (soft)	Rheumatism	Yaws
Cancers	Scalds	

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices, viz.—1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s. sterling.

July 6, 1861.

CHILDREN TEETHING

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

Aug. 11, 1860.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

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, Billious 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.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE *Pain Killer*

An unrivalled and invaluable Family Medicine, which should be kept always near at hand, in case of accident or sudden attack of Pain. In these days of railroad and steamboat accidents, no traveller is safe without it.

We ask the attention of the public to this long tested and unrivalled

Family Medicine.

It has been favorably known for more than twenty years, during which time we have received thousands of testimonials, showing this Medicine to be an almost never-failing remedy for diseases caused by or attendant upon—

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

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

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

See Directions accompanying each bottle.

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

The only Genuine Pain Killer, all others are Counterfeits, Imitations, or Frauds, and as such generally worthless, if not dangerous, and never to be trusted. Beware of them.

Prices, 12½ cts., 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1.00 per Bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON,
MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Sold by dealers every where.

AGENT—T. DESBRISAY,
Apothecaries' Hall, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

January 26, 1861.

CURE FOR
PIN WORMS

A NEW DISCOVERY.

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

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

A Cure warranted in every case.
Relief afforded in twenty-four hours.

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

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

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

HERVEY & MOORE, SOLE PROPRIETORS.

Address GEO. C. GOODWIN & Co., 11 and 12 Marshall St., Boston, Mass., General Agents for New England.

☞ Sold by Druggists generally.

JUDSONS' MOUNTAIN HERB WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots
VERSUS
Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, consider that it may be more than a mere Cholic that afflicts them? In nine cases out of ten, the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is WORMS, and should be at once looked to.

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS.

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while acting without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* immediately, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much expense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO
POISON
TO
YOUR CHILDREN,

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanac. Ask for the "*Rescue of Tula Almanac*," of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be cured by this GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA
KILLS WORMS,
Never Harms—Is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE.—Always find the Name and Signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of Texan, on each package of this Worm Tea.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
60 Leonard St., New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

Sold by WM. R. WATSON, Wholesale Agent for the Island.

Also by—T. DESBRISAY, & Co., M. W. SKINNER, Charlottetown, and by one agent in every Settlement at Wholesale by M. S. Burr, & Co., Boston.

Nov. 7. 1860