The Protestant

AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

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

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AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS,

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BY

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The late Martyr of Erromango.

I will go, he said, to that southern isle,
Where the martyred Williams fell;
I will tell them again of the Saviour's love—
Of his bloody cross, of his mansions above,
Where blest saints and pure angels dwell.

Talk not of the danger, privation and toil,
Nor call it a thankless task;
My Master, who toiled for a thankless race,
Bids us carry to all his message of grace,
Though they no'er for that blessing ask.

Men give themselves for their country's weal,
When wrong and oppression are rife,
They perish by scores on the battle field;
They count it a glory not to yield,—
Choose liberty rather than life.

We may not conquer, they nobly say;
We can die where our banner waves;
Where we millions lie in our gory death,
They may march o'er our bodies, and sit at our hearth
But we will not yield to be slaves.

Shall a Christian lack a patriot's zeal?
Shall a soldier of Jesus fear?
'Tis the endless joy of our fellows we seek,
And to hear our Master in blessings speak,
And a crown of glory to wear.

I will go and toil for these wretched and lost,
As my Master toiled for me.
I will freely give of what Jesus hath given,
I will point them through Cavalry up to heaven,
Blest land of the holy and free!

He went,—but he met a martyr's death:
We weep o'er that cruel strife;
Yet he found angel friends in the house of his Lord;
And his Master hath given the promised reward—
A crown of glory and life.

But another is called to that dreaded field,—
For THEE *also* Messiah must reign.
More danger, more honor, more toil, more reward;
Death or life shall alike work the plan of our Lord,—
His command and his promise remain.

P. E. Island, Dec., 1861. —*Agin.*

Popish Seditious Societies.

It is pretty near the truth to say that in no country in the world is Rome so free to develop, at the present moment, even in her worst peculiarities, as in Britain. Driven from some continental countries, in consequence of the experience of her bitter fruits, hated intensely in others, and suspected in all, she comes to Britain as to a kind of paradise of ignorant and amiable credulity. The rulers of this land are all bland and accommodating to the mystic Babylon. The mass of the people are steeped in profound ignorance and security, whilst a large proportion of the so-called watchmen of Sion are profoundly apathetic, many of them actually glorying in their shame, and some of them even making common cause with the old enemy of God and truth. It is impossible to imagine circumstances more favourable to the rapid extension of the Romish system. Now Rome is a profound trickster. She can call herself by the best names, and assume the fairest disguises, whilst she is secretly plotting the overthrow of all that is dear and precious to Protestants. "Her voice is the voice of Jacob, but her hands are the hands of Esau." In all this again she is greatly aided by the peculiar form of her worship. Her priests require to spend no time in study. Apart from the pantomime of the mass, which once learnt can be repeated as often as necessary without study or trouble, the priest may be said to have his whole time at his own disposal. Whilst the Protestant minister is poring over books, and preparing something fresh for his people from Sabbath to Sabbath, the jolly priest, comparatively free from care and trouble, has abundance of leisure for organizing plots and for pressing forward his grand object of making the Roman Pontiff supreme over all kings and peoples. He is hampered by no delicacy as to means; for according to his creed the "end sanctifies the means." He has the most powerful implements with which to work, in penance, purgatory, and the confessional, and his army of conjutors is ever increasing in the swarms of new priests, nuns, and teachers, with which Popery is ever deluging the land. It is a great mistake to imagine that Popery in former times overspread Europe in any other way. The dark ages did not come down upon the world in the portentous form of a sudden and dark eclipse, but the mischief spread as at present in the form of one chapel here and another monastry there, until those who began with "creeping into houses and leading captive silly women," ended by spreading over the whole land like a pall of blackness, and extinguishing all spirituality. The very same process is now in active operation again, and unless special Divine grace prevent, the result will be precisely the same.

We have been led into these reflections by reading an account of the suppression of the order of St. Vincent de Paul in France. This professes to be a charitable society; but is in reality a secret Jesuit organization for any objects that may happen to be aimed at by the priests. The Emperor or of the French who seems to have his eyes more open than some of our infatuated statesmen, has discovered this, and has set himself to abate the hypocritical nuisance. The following particulars will be read with interest. They are taken from a communication by the correspondent of *Evangelical Christendom*.

"This institution was formed ostensibly to distribute bread and other alms to the poor. The exercise of charity is the bureau of the Society; but it has also secret designs, which involve serious danger. In reality, the members of the Association have had recourse to this means in order to recruit and organize the adherents of the Clerical and Legitimist party. Their centre of authority is at Rome, in the hands of the General of the Jesuits. The superior committee for France is at Paris. The country is covered with Auxiliary Societies whose members are selected with scrupulous care, and who cheerfully obey the orders of their leaders. They constitute, in fact, a vast secret association—a well disciplined army which may, upon certain occasions, exercise the most powerful influence.

"Well, from thirty to forty of these Auxiliary Societies lately sent delegates to Lusignan. This great conference was presided over, by the Romish Bishop of Angoulesme. Other ecclesiastical dignitaries and influential laymen were present. It is evident that the principal object of the meeting was to excite and increase politico-clerical agitation. Violent harangues were delivered by the Bishop of Angoulesme and other speakers. 'We must not fear the new Judases,' said they, 'Valiant soldiers of St. Vincent de Paul, form yourselves into one unbroken phalanx! If you are assailed by opposition and persecution, present to the revolutionary tempest a calm, dignified, and proud front—proceed forward under the spotless flag; tyranny lasts but a short time, and the bodies of our enemies shall be made our footstool. . . . Let us pray for Monsignour Pie (the Bishop of Poitiers,) that noble martyr of the faith. We will never place ourselves under the impious banner of sacrilege. Religion is menaced; it is in danger of perishing; and it is your mission, soldiers of St. Vincent de Paul, to prevent the edifice from falling,' &c.

"These words are clear enough. Everybody knows what personages are designated under the name of the new Judases, and who are the tyrants, those sacrilegious men who persecute the Roman Church. As to the spotless flag (*drapeau sans tache,*) it is an equivocal expression, which means at the same time the white flag of the Pretender, Henry V., and the white banner of the Immaculate Virgin. The leaders of the Conference of Lusignan have therefore attacked, under the mantle of charity, Napoleon III., his ministers, his policy, and existing institutions. The Jesuitical and Legitimist faction never, till now, displayed such audacious impudence. The object of this demonstration was to irritate, to arouse the people against the Government, and this enterprise appeared the easier, as we are now in a crisis arising from the price of food and the condition of the industrial classes."

In Russia, we observe that 15,000 muskets have been found secreted in a *convent*. The civil magistrate is not expected to inspect convents, and therefore they are the very places for the secret manchinations of the priests.

So much for the state of matters abroad. Meantime, turn to Britain and see how the new institution is flourishing under the patronizing smiles of the highest patronage. Take the following paragraph from the leading Popish journal as a proof:—

"Society of St. Vincent de Paul.—The members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in this country were a good deal alarmed when they first heard of the attack made upon their head-quarters in France by M. Persigny, in the name of his Imperial Master and Dictator, because they naturally feared that when the trunk was struck down the branches would wither; but when they learned the attitude of calm determination and humble reliance on Providence shown by their brothers in Paris, they became perfectly reassured. I believe a communication has been received in this city from the President-General M. Baudon, which gives every hope that the society will not only safely pass through the present crisis, but that it will eventually be established on a more solid and durable basis than ever. Certain I am that M. Baudon will prove himself eminently worthy of his high position as the head of a Catholic organization of charity. Happily for us, though living under a Protestant Government, not only does the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in Ireland enjoy the privilege of not being placed under police surveillance, but it is honored by the patronage of the Viceroy; the Lord-Lieutenant, whether Tory or Liberal, making it a point to attend at the annual bazaar, and to contribute to its funds, which he would not do if—as is most unfairly insinuated by the *Daily Express*—the members had for one moment departed from their fundamental rule which prohibits the introduction of or allusion to political questions direct, or remote."
—*Dublin Correspondent of the Weekly Register.*

Other Illustrations of the same state of things are numerous. Witness the unchecked proceedings for collecting "Peter's Pence" in Ireland, a thing not tolerated in France, and in reality simply a form of taxation in support of a foreign government, and probably the worst government in the world. The following extract from the *Tablet* proves, that whilst the Irish priests are shouting starvation on behalf of their people, they are at the same time successfully plundering them on behalf of foreign priestcraft, and this apparently without opposition on the part of our rulers:—

Peter's Pence.—Monsignor Nardi has returned to us from England. He has been very graciously received by the Holy Father. It is not easy to estimate the value of the service which his visit to the different foreign countries will have done to the Papal Exchequer. Depend upon it the receipts of Peter's Pence in the coming year from England, France, and Germany will be far greater than in the year that is gone."—*Letter from Rome in the Tablet.*

A similar illustration of the seditious spirit of the system is afforded in the funeral of one of the Irish rebels, whose body was recently brought from America and buried in Ireland. The following statement has been going the round of the newspapers:—

"It is already known in England that a considerable proportion of the Irish rebels of 1848, with more prudence that valour, ran off to the United States so soon as matters began to assume a dangerous aspect here. Ever since, in order if possible to escape from the convictions of their own cowardice that haunted them, they have been railing against England on all manner of occasions, and looking forward to a war between this country and America as 'Ireland's opportunity,' as they might then get the Americans to fight that 'battle of freedom' which, in their hands, had terminated so ingloriously. There being certain symptoms in the State of a difficulty between the Northern Government and the English Cabinet, these valorous Celts have thought the present an auspicious moment to arouse the hopes of the Irish seditionists. Accordingly they have brought over the body of M'Manus, the most boorish and most brainless of their quondam patriots, with the object of making the event auxiliary to their purpose. How ridiculous their designs have proved remains to be shown."

It is added, that Dr Cullen discountenanced this proceeding, and that the priests of Cork followed his example. There may be good reasons for this, and Rome is accustomed to play a double game. What is certain is, that an immense demonstration took place at Cork, 10,000 persons are said to have been present, and the funeral procession is said to have stretched a full mile. Priests from the country took part in it, and the highest honours were heaped upon the dead body of a man known for nothing, except a determined effort to subvert the British Government. There was also a gigantic procession in Dublin, and the priests after all were the great performers on the occasion. The following account of what took place at the grave is instructive and significant:—

"The mind having been lowered, and the religious service usual on such occasions having been recited by the priests present—the Rev. Messrs. Courtney and Lavelle—most of those about the grave joining in it, Father Layelle proceeded to address the crowd, who had given utterance to some exclamations. He said—Men of Ireland—if there be a single cheer, I will not say another word. Men of Ireland—men of Dublin, behold in the grave to-day what was yesterday the symbol of your country, but this moment is the symbol of the resurrection. Depend on it this day will be memorable in the annals of Irish history. Depend on it the lesson taught this day by that wondrous demonstration through the city of Dublin will not be lost upon the proud oppressor of our dear native land. (Hear, hear, and cries of order) it was not my intention to say one word to you. It was not my privilege to preach the panegyric of the great dead. Circumstances prevented that. But I am here to-day as a priest and as a citizen to pronounce that in Terrence Bellew M'Manus there departed one of the purest and bravest of Ireland's sons. (Cheers, which were taken up by the distant crowd.) I see, my friends, that it is impossible for me to proceed. You do not perceive—and I am sorry you do not—the awkwardness of these untimely responses. Perhaps it might be better to bury our dead in solemn silence," etc., etc.

We little know what secret plots are being hatched. But we do know that Rome is the "mystery of iniquity," and that no nation has ever fostered the Popish system without being forced in the end of the day deeply to repent its folly. Instead of imagining that our nation will be an exception to the rule, we have every reason to anticipate, that as to us much has been given, of us the more will be required.—*Bulwark.*

Italy and Baron Ricasoli's Letter to the Pope.

The Italian parliament commenced its second session on Wednesday evening Nov. 20, and the first business of the day was the discussion of the Roman question. Baron Ricasoli explained the "situation," and from his explanation it appears that the only impediment to the settlement of the Roman difficulty is found in the Papal Court itself. France offers no opposition, and so far as the account we have received inform us, all the rumors of a change in the disposition of Louis Napoleon are baseless. A set of propositions addressed to the Pope, and offering him everything but the continuance of the temporal power, were put into the hands of the French Government, with a request that they should be presented to the Poutifical Court. They were presented by the French representative at Rome, and they were rejected; and this appears to be the whole of the mystery on which Parisian politicians have been speculating. Baron Ricasoli stated in his proposal that the Italian Government could not without difficulty "restrain the impatience of the people, who claim Rome as their capital" and it is to be hoped this warning will have some effect. The Chamber have resolved to discuss the Roman question, together with that of the state of the Neapolitan provinces, at one time. By a very large majority, Chambers has passed the bill for levying a war tax to all the provinces. This shows a degree of unanimity in the Chambers equally agreeable and unexpected.

There appears to have been some truth in the paragraph which was prominently displayed in one of the London journals a few days back, respecting the division of Italy into three kingdoms. The *Opinione* of Turin acknowledges the truth, but says with a fine spirit of contempt, the proposal comes from powers "who would wish to play a part in European politics which their position does not permit them to assume. Who are they? Spain, it may be assumed, is one, judging by the Queen's speech delivered a few days back. Is Bavaria another—Belgium—Prussia? Whether they are all in it or not, the proposal was hardly worthy of being mentioned. It has no weight with it, and it is just as practicable to subjugate Italy entirely now, as to divide it into three parts.

Garibaldi has replied to the address recently sent to him by the people of the Neapolitan provinces. The General is sorry that he cannot go to Naples at present, "but," he significantly adds, "I shall be with you when necessary." The Liberator also expresses his opinion that it is the duty of every Italian to have his sword ready.

The following is Baron Ricasoli's letter to the Pope which is referred to above:—

TO HIS HOLENESS POPE PIUS IX.

Turin, August, 1861.

Most Holy Father,—Twelve years have elapsed since Italy, moved by words of gentleness and pardon which came from your lips, conceived the hope of closing the series of its secular misfortunes, and beginning the era of its regeneration. But as the powers of the earth had divided it among different masters, and kept it under patronage and domination, the work of regeneration could not peaceably develope itself within our frontiers, and it was necessary to resort to arms to free ourselves from the foreign domination encamped in our midst, in order that the civil reforms might not be impeded or stifled and annihilated at their birth.

You, then, Most Holy Father, not remembering that you are upon earth the representative of a God of peace and mercy, and the father of all the faithful, refused your co-operation to the Italians in their sacred cause of independence. But as you are also an Italian Prince, this determination filled them with great bitterness. Men's minds were irritated, and the tie of concord which had rendered so happy and effectual the beginning of our revival was broken; the national disasters which almost immediately followed yet farther inflamed the excited passions, and after a fatal succession of deplorable events which we all desire to forget, there commenced between the Italian nation and the Apostolic See a fatal conflict which is but too active now, and which is equally prejudicial to both.

Every contest must end either by the defeat or by the death of one of the combatants, or by their reconciliation. The rights of nationality are imperishable, and the See of Holy Peter, by virtue of a divine promise, is imperishable also. Since neither of the two adversaries can disappear from the field of battle, they must become reconciled, so that the world may not be thrown into terrible and endless perturbations. As a Catholic and as an Italian, I have deemed it my duty, Most Holy Father, to meditate long and profoundly on the difficult problem which the times have given us to solve. As a Minister of the Italian kingdom, I have judged it my duty to submit to your Holiness the considerations according to which a reconciliation between the Holy See and the Italian nation may be regarded not only as possible, but as extremely useful, the necessity of it being more evident than ever. In thus acting I follow not only the impulse of my own inner sentiment and the duties of my office; I obey the express wish of his Majesty, the King, who faithful to the glorious and pious traditions of his house is animated by an equal love for the greatness of Italy and for the greatnes of the Catholic Church. This reconciliation would be impossible, and the Italians, eminently Catholic, would dare neither to ask nor to hope for for it, if in order to obtain it, the Church would have to abandon one of its principles or of its rights, which belong to the treasury of the faith, or which are part of the immortal institution of the God Man. What we ask is, that the church, which, as the interpreter and guardian of the Gospel, has brought into human society a principle of supernatural legislation, and has become the initiator of social progress, should pursue its divine mission, and demonstrate still more the necessity of its existence by the inexhaustible fruitfulness of its relations with the work already commenced and inspired by it. If at every step in society's progress the Church were not capable of creating new forms upon which the successive stages of the social life may be founded, the Church would not be a universal and perpetual institution, but a temporary and perishable thing. God is immutable in his essence, and nevertheless displays an infinite fertility in the creation of new substances and in the production of new forms.

The Church has hitherto given striking evidence of this fruitfulness, by transforming itself with wisdom in its points of contact with the civil world at every new development of society. Will those who in the present times contend that it should remain immovable dare to affirm that it never changed externally, in that which relates to its forms? Will they dare to assert that the forms of the Church have been from Leo X. until now what they were from Gregory VII. to Leo X., and that since Gregory VII. they have been what they were between Holy Peter and that Pontiff? It was a great spectacle in the early times to see the Church in the catacombs, poor and ignored by the world, gathered together for the contemplation of eternal truths. Then, when the faithful became free, left their concealment, and contracted new ties with each other, the altar passed from the obscurity of the catacombs to the splendors of the temples. The worship and the ministers of the worship participated in this new state of things, and the Church, no longer restricted to secret prayer, publicly and solemnly spread its doctrines in the world, over which it began to exert its sublime mission. In the medley and contest of different and often contrary elements by which the modern era was preparing itself in the midst of the middle age, the Christian idea, thanks to the Church, penetrated into the order of the family, of the city, of the State; it created in men's consciences the dogma of a public law; it was able in its legislation to determine the application, and to cause to be felt the advantages of that law; and then the Church became a civil power, and made itself the judge of princes and peoples. But when society had attained a more perfect degree of education, when its reason had been exercised and enlightened, the necessity for this clerical tutelage ceased, and consequently the tie of that tutelage was broken. The traditions of an ancient civilisation were resought and recovered, and a Pontiff associating himself with this work deserved to give his name to the century in which he lived.

If, then, the Church, imitating God, its supreme model, who, in His almightiness and infallibility, controls with infinite wisdom the exercise of His power so as not to injure human liberty; if the Church has hitherto known how to accommodate itself, while preserving intact the purity of its dogmas, to the necessities imposed by social transformations, those who injure it, those who prejudice it, are they not those who would wish to make it immovable, to isolate it from civil society, and to make it the enemy of the spirit of modern times, rather than we, who ask but one thing—namely, that it preserve its supreme spiritual functions, and that it may be in the moral order the moderator of that liberty which gives to peoples arrived at the maturity of their reason the right to obey neither laws nor Governments to which they have not legitimately consented? As the Church, by its constitution, cannot be the enemy of a proper civil liberty, neither can it be opposed to the development of the nationalities. It is by virtue of a providential design that the human species is found distributed in groups distinct by race and language, and established in certain definite territories, where each has contracted a certain unity of tendencies, of institutions, so that it does not trouble the habitation of another, and suffers no interference with its own. God has shown what value man ought to attach to his nationality when, wishing to punish the Hebrew people, rebellious against warnings and chastisements, He inflicted foreign domination upon them as the most terrible punishment of all. You yourself have well shown it, Holy Father, when, writing to the Emperor of Austria in 1848, you exhorted him "to put an end to a war which cannot reconquer for the Empire the spirit of the Lombards and the Venetians, rightfully jealous of their nationality." The Christian idea does not admit that the social power should issue in the oppression of one individual by another—it does not admit of the oppression of one nation by another. Conquest cannot legalize the domination of one nation over another—for force is powerless to constitute right.

Thus the Italians, in recovering their rights as a nation, and forming a kingdom with free institutions, have attacked no principle of religious or of civil order. They have not found in their faith as Christians and Catholics any precept which condemns their work. The proof that in entering on the paths which Providence has opened to them they have not entertained the idea of failing towards religion or of injuring the Church—the proof is in the joy and the veneration with which they encircled you in the early days of your Pontificate; the proof is in the profound grief, in the unutterable concern, with which they received the encyclic of the 29th of April, 1848. They had to deplore the conflict which unhappily took place in your soul between the duties of the Pontiff and those of the Prince; they desired that an agreement might be effected between the two eminent characters united in your sacred person. But, unfortunately, repeated protests and significant acts convinced them that this agreement was not possible. Then, not being able to renounce their own existence, their indefeasible rights as a nation, any more than they could give up the faith of their fathers, they deemed it necessary that the Prince should cede to the Pontiff. The Italians could not but observe the contradictions into which the meeting of these two attributes frequently caused the Apostolic See to fall. These contradictions, in embittering men's minds against the Prince, added nothing certainly to their respect for the Pontiff. They began then to examine the origin of this power, the manner of its existence, the use which has been made of it; and it must be avowed that in several respects this examination was not favorable to it. They inquired as to its necessity, as to its usefulness relative to the Church. From this point of view, also, public opinion did not pronounce favorably. The Gospel contains numerous words and examples of contempt and condemnation of terrestrial wealth, and Jesus Christ Himself often warned His disciples not to dream of possession and domination; and we do not find one of the doctors and the theologians of the Church who affirm that political sovereignty is indispensable to the exercise of the holy ministry. There was a time, perhaps—when all rights were uncertain and a prey to force,—when the prestige of a temporal sovereignty contributed to the independence of the Church. But since modern States have left the chaos of the Middle Ages—since they have become consolidated by associating through their natural elements, and the public European law is founded upon a just and reasonable basis, what advantage can the Church find in the possession of a little kingdom, excepting to be thrown into the agitations, the contradictions, the embarrassments of politics; to be distracted by the care of its mundane interests from the care of its celestial good, to be enslaved to the jealousies, cupidities, intrigues of the Powers of the earth? I would, Holy Father, that the rectitude of your conscience and the goodness of your heart would alone judge if this is just, useful, expedient for the Holy See and for the Church. This deplorable conflict has the saddest consequences for Italy as well as for the Church.

The clergy are already divided; the flock is separated from its pastors. There are prelates, bishops, and priests who openly refuse to take part in the war which is being waged from Rome against the Kingdom of Italy; a much greater number loathe that war in secret. The multitude sees with indignation ministers of the sanctuary mixing in conspiracies against the State, and refusing to the public voice the prayers which are asked of them by the authorities. They groan with impatience when they hear the Divine Word abused from the pulpit, so as to make it an instrument of censure and malediction against all that the Italians have learnt to admire and to bless. The multitude, little accustomed to subtle distinctions, may in the end be led to impute to religion that which is but the act of men who are its ministers, and to separate from that communion to which for eighteen centuries the Italians have had the glory and happiness to belong.

Do not, Holy Father, cast into the abyss of doubt an entire people who sincerely desire to be able to believe and to venerate you. The Church needs to be free; we will give its entire liberty. More than any one we wish that the Church may be free, for its liberty is the guarantee of ours. But to be free it must disentangle itself from the ties of politics, which have hitherto made it an instrument of war against us in the hands of this or that Power. The Church has the eternal truth to teach, with the authority of its Divine Founder, whose assistance is never wanting to it. It should be the mediator between combatants, the protectress of the feeble and the oppressed. But how much more docilely will its voice be listened to when not open to the suspicion that worldly interests inspire it!

You can, Holy Father, once more change the face of the world; you can raise the Apostolic See to a height unknown to the Church during past ages. If you wish to be greater than the Kings of the earth, free yourself from the miseries of this Royalty which makes you their equal. Italy will give you a secure See, an entire liberty, a new grandeur. She venerates the Pontiff, but she cannot arrest her march before the Prince; she wishes to remain Catholic, but she wishes to be a nation free and independent. If you listen to the prayer of this favorite daughter, you will gain in souls more power than you have lost as a Prince, and from the height of the Vatican, when stretching your hand over Rome and the world to bless them, you will see the nations, re-established in their rights, bending before you, their defender and their protector.

The articles proposed for the acceptance of the Pope are as follows:—

Article 1. The Sovereign Pontiff preserves the dignity, the inviolability, and all the other prerogatives of the sovereignty, and, in addition, the precedence established by custom over the King and other Sovereigns. The Cardinals of the Holy Church shall retain the title of Prince, and the honours which are attached to it.

Art. 2. The government of his Majesty the King of Italy pledges itself not to interpose an obstacle on any occasion to the acts performed by the Sovereign Pontiff in virtue of the Divine right as Chief of the Church, and in virtue of the canonical law as Patriarch of the West and Primate of Italy.

Art. 3. The same government recognises the right of the Sovereign Pontiff to send nuncios abroad, and undertakes to protect them so long as they shall be in the territory of the State.

Art. 4. The Sovereign Pontiff shall have full liberty of communication with the Bishops and all the faithful, and reciprocally, without interference on the part of the government. He shall also be able to convoke in the places and in the forms that he shall judge expedient the councils and the ecclesiastical synods.

Art. 5. The Bishops of their dioceses, and the curates in their parishes, shall be exempt from all Governmental interference in the exercise of their ministry.

Art. 6. They shall live, notwithstanding, in subjection to the common law in regard to offences punished by the laws of the kingdom.

Art. 7. His Majesty renounces entirely the right of patronage as respects ecclesiastical benefices.

Art. 8. The Italian Government renounces all interference in the nomination of the Bishops.

Art. 9. The same Government undertakes to furnish to the Holy See a fixed and irrevocable dotation, the amount of which shall be regulated by mutual consent.

Art. 10. The Government of his Majesty the King of Italy, in order that all the Powers and all the Catholic peoples may contribute to the maintenance of the Holy See, will open with those Powers the proper negotiations for determining the quota of each of them in the dotation spoken of in the preceding article.

Art. 11. The negotiations shall also be directed to obtaining the guarantee of what is established in the preceding articles.

Art. 12. In accordance with these conditions the Sovereign Pontiff and the Government of his Majesty the King of Italy shall come to an agreement by means of commissioners delegated for that purpose.

Sir Robert Peel.

Many otherwise quiet and orderly families are sadly put to it by the inveterate prankeries of a single juvenile member. There is nothing positively vicious about him, in the ordinary sense of the word; he is a fine loveable, high-spirited, generous fellow; but so disastrously impulsive and impetuous that he is incessantly getting himself and all responsible for him into no end of scrapes. Everybody likes him, but nobody can put up with him. In a happy hour some friend of the family, who is also a student of human nature, discovers that good may be brought out of evil by placing the gentleman of inconvenient industry in a situation which shall give legitimate scope to his energies. Thus, again, we find in ship-building yards lumps of timber so twisted and gnarled, and oddly developed, that the uninformed are apt to regard them as useless; but which, nevertheless, prove specially adapted for corners of the ship that no smooth and straight timber would suit. To aid parents who may be bothered with such erratic branches on the family stem, a popular authoress lately published a little book entitled "Our Charlie, and what to do with him."

Sir R. Peel has been the "Our Charlie" of the House of Commons—always open for a scrimage, and dealing his blows so recklessly that no one within his reach could feel safe. Lord Palmerston made, or at least announced, the discovery that "dirt is matter in the wrong place," which becomes, instead of being a nuisance, positively valuable when put in the right place. His Lordship is entitled to the credit of having wisely applied his witty maxim in the case of Sir Robert Peel, whose mischievous eccentricity he has seen to be indomitable pluck and pugnacity in a wrong sphere. Nature had endowed the lively baronet with the faculties of an Irish Secretary, and much annoyance might have been spared us could the discovery have been made and applied sooner. The elements of character that were equally out of place above and below the gangway in the House, seem to be the very elements wanted for an Irish Secretary; as the Pope's Legate in Dublin and the lion of St. Jarlath's are just learning to their cost. Had former officials occupying the same post been attacked in the same way, they would have fallen back on the reserve of official dignity, as it was perhaps expected that Sir Robert would do; in which case the ultramontanes would have chuckled over another supposed triumph. But they had mistaken their man; they are met and foiled on their own ground with their own weapons. The mob, on whose sympathies Cullen and M'Hale have been wont confidently and safely to rely, seem to enjoy the fun of the conflict, refusing to see in it more than a personal scrimmage, in which somewhat cowardly assailants come off second best. Government officials in Ireland have hitherto been most chary and tender lest they might drop a single remark admitting by any possibility of being construed into a symptom or disrespect towards the Papal hierarchy; but none of them has ever by

this policy achieved so much of popularity for the Government as has Sir R. Peel by his uncompromising out and thrust reply to the Papal Legate.

The head and front of Sir Robert's offending has been his appeal to the wealthier natives of Ireland in favor of taking the burden of educating the country as much as possible on their own shoulders, by endowing such institutions as the Queen's Colleges; and the grave aspect of this appeal, in the eyes of Dr Cullen, no doubt is that it has been successful—two or three public spirited Irishmen having spontaneously and at once given about £3000 for the object in view. Sir R. Peel has dealt the clamouring priests a severe counterblow. He has visited the districts which they declared to be in a state of absolute famine, and found that though scarcity in some cases there is, famine there is not. His allusion to the cheap philanthropy that seeks "to gain public applause by a feigned zeal for the public, in spreading about these exaggerated rumors," is, in the circumstances, not uncalled for.—*Scottish Guardian.*

Temperance.

The Maddening Cup.—A minister of the Gospel told me of a member of his congregation, as noble a fellow as ever lived—generous—there was not a member of his church that gave so much as he, though only a member of the congregation, for the support of the Gospel; rich—sleeping partner in a firm in New York; with a wife and one child; living in good style. The only fault the minister had to find with him was, he would occasionally take a glass of wine, and would give it to the young men; and he said he had often talked with him about it. One day he saw him playing with his boy, and asked him—'Do you love your son?' 'Love him! noble little fellow! I love him better (than my own life.' 'You would not harm him?') 'Harm him! hurt my boy, never!' 'Now you never thought that a glass of wine. 'Stop, you are a fanatic; I respect you as a minister, but not your fanaticism on this point. The idea of a glass of wine hurting this boy—that I am going to ruin my child! Let this be a tabooed question between us. I have no patience to hear you talk so foolishly about it.' It was about six weeks after that one of the partners in the house came to see him on some business, and they rode to a manufacturing town about twelve miles distant.

He was one of those men 'mighty to drink wine, and a man of strength to mingle strong drink;' and there is no blessing pronounced on such men that we can find in the Bible. But he drank this man drunk for the first time in his life: and when they got to the hotel the city gentleman laughed at his maudlin companion, and said, I wonder what his wife will say to that. Returning, they drove up to the gate, and the child, with his mother, was on the marble steps, waiting for papa. In stepping from the carriage, the drunken man's foot caught in the reins, and he stumbled. If he had been sober he would have kept hold of the reins and the accident could not have happened.—But it made him angry, his self-control was disturbed, and he took the boy by the shoulder twisted him around and threw him down. As he was unable to walk, they carried him into the hall, and laid him on a settee; he fell off that on the floor, and went to sleep.

This clergyman told me—'They sent for me, and I never spent such a night in my life. There lay that child dead, the wife in convulsions, and the man asleep—asleep, with a dead child, whose yellow locks were dabbled in blood, lying in another room—asleep, with two physicians trying to save the life of his wife—asleep, under the damning influence of wine.—When he awoke it was a fearful waking. Pushing back his hair—'What is the matter! Where am I! Where is my boy! Where is my child! I must see him.' 'You cannot.' 'I must, I will! Where is my boy?' 'You cannot see him.' 'I must see him—I must see my boy!' They took him into the room, and turned down the sheet; and when he saw him he cried out, 'Oh, my God!' and fell back senseless. That clergyman told me—and I have his name in my note book—One year from that day I buried his body, brought from a lunatic asylum, to lay side by side with his wife and child.'

Young man, thank God for your safety, if you have never dared to tamper with that which disturbs the action of the brain, and brings a man to a point where he knows not what he is about. It is a risky business to touch the brain and it is the business of alcohol to do it.—*J. B. Gough.*

Asylum for Inebriates.—"It is said that four thousand seven hundred and thirty-five applications to the New York Inebriate Asylum are on file, coming from all the States of the Union, and from all classes of men, and some of them from foreign countries." This is the substance of an item that is just now receiving extensive circulation in the newspapers. We remember (says a New York journal) to have seen, more than a year ago, a report from the managers of the Asylum, classifying the applicants for admission, and it appeared from their exhibit that their list contained the names of some fifty clergymen, upwards of one hundred ladies of wealth and social standing, a large number of professional men and merchants, and that it contained the names of many men who were eminent in literature, in politics, at the bar, and in social life.

Now is this not an extraordinary state of affairs. But the truth is—and it might as well be told—that nearly every Asylum on this side the Atlantic is an "Asylum for Inebriates," as the cause of Lunacy in the great majority of cases can be traced back to the use of intoxicating drinks. We hope the day may soon arrive when our Legislators will pay heed to *facts*, and recognize in the Liquor Traffic the grand cause of the pauperism, crime, and lunacy which are to be seen on all sides.

THE

Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1861.

Antichrist—An Exposition.

To ascertain who this mischievous character is, it will not be necessary to detain the reader with explanations of the word, longer than to say, that it may mean, either one directly and openly hostile to Christ, or a supplanter of him. In the Scriptures the term is found alone in the writings of St. John. There it occurs four times.

Early in the history of the Christian Church, we find the appearance of antichristian doctrine. During the labors of apostles the unity of the Church was preserved, and the growth of evil seeds successfully checked, yet it cannot be denied that there are good grounds for the remark of Conybeare that "It is painful to be compelled to acknowledge among the Christians of the apostolic age the existence of so many forms of error and sin. It was a pleasing dream which represented the primitive church as a society of angels." From the warnings, the tears, the confessions and the discipline recorded in the apostolic Epistles, we might indeed learn that the heart then as now, of many who profess the name of Jesus, was wholly set in them to do evil—that Simon Magus was not the only baptised individual, who attempted to pervert the right way of the Lord. Then we find men of corrupt minds who brought in damnable doctrine, grievous wolves, who by teaching error and introducing immoral practices under guise of a higher christian liberty, turned the grace of God into lasciviousness and sadly devoured the flock. We find Christ predicting the appearance of false christs, his disciples combating with false teachers and with antichrist. Then were scattered in the field of the church those seeds of evil, which, gathered from Jewish Cabala or traditions, and heathenish speculations especially of a Platonic cast, mixed up with the appearance of truth as it is in Christ, have brought forth such a plentiful harvest of sorrow and death for eighteen hundred years. False christs! false prophets! false teachers! antichrist! Error enough in these words to constitute the germ of all the evil which from the destruction of Jerusalem up to the present moment has disfigured the fair face of Christianity!

Let us now try, and get at John's idea of antichrist, as he alone, as was said, uses the word. This inspired penman quite evidently identifies antichrist with the false prophet. In the fourth chapter of his first epistle he maintains that the spirit of *lying* was the brand on the face of the false prophet, by which he might be known of all men; and he also maintains that such also is the distinctive feature of antichrist. See 1 John iv. 1—3. Let it be also noted that in this passage we find that the false prophet is not a foreteller, but a teacher; he is a false teacher, and the error he teaches is the pernicious doctrine that Christ has not come in the flesh, and that this was the spirit of antichrist. Thus John links on to the horns of antichrist both the false prophet and false teacher of the scriptures. Moreover, his idea of antichrist is so extensive, as well it might, as to embrace in it besides these, even the false christs of the scriptures. The false christs are by no means to be confined to that infatuated class of deceivers who claimed to be the Messiah; others that never laid claim to this distinction in the sight of Him who looks upon the heart, *must be so estimated.* The Lord spoke of men and things not according to appearance, but according to reality. Individuals might be found honoring the name of Jesus and professing regard for his religion, yet setting up claims and teaching doctrine, which, if carried out, would exclude him from the throne of the universe, and deprive him of the glory of Redemption. Such men would be antichrists in fact, and viewed as such by the true Messiah. Such men there were in the days of John, and such yet there are. Now this virtual, though covered opposition to Christ is a very striking feature in the antichrist of the beloved apostle. Hence, see the descriptive terms used by John, when speaking of antichrist. He is an *apostate*, 1 John ii. 19., and a *liar* v. 22. He professeth Christ, but falsely, chap iv. 3. He is a *Deceiver*, 2d Epistle v. 7. In all this, it is quite clear that John admits that antichrist professes Christ; but at the same time originates and pushes forward a system of things which *virtually* excludes Christ from his cross and crown; builds up a system that is *the* liar and *the* deceiver, and is a false christ. Antichrist, according to John, is a many-sided monster, having a ready adaptation to any sort of error which may profess Christ, but in works deny him.

Let us loook again over John's description of him. This evil was something peculiarly characteristic of the last times, 1 Epistle chap. ii. 18. That is, as we understand the statement referred to, (viz. "whereby we may know it is the last times") not only by which the mere fact of its being the last times was indicated, but something that could only spring up during the last dispensation of mercy—that antichrist was a form of evil that could only take root and grow up along side of christianity. Heathenism was suggested to Satan by the ancient dispensations, and the former was a vile caricature of the latter; it was an apostacy from God as he was known and worshipped by the ancients. Christianity is the last dispensation of grace to man. Satan perceived that mere heathenism would not constitute a sufficient check to christianity; that by it he was cast out of his wonted power (Rev. xii. 8, 9., compare Luke x. 18.) he then contrived the antichristian system by which "to make war" with the saints of God. The peculiarity of this evil lies especially in its being a vile imitation or caricature of the Gospel dispensation. Hence it is "divers" from all that had been, Dan. vii. 24.* Now as Satan will only imitate the true, for in this way will he more successfully destroy, John we suppose to say maintains that we may know by the existence of this extraordinary and unique system that it is the last times—the genuine may be recognized by the presence of its counterfeit. When the apostle says "*ye have heard* that antichrist shall come" and "hereby we know" &c., he may refer to what Daniel says chap. vii. 24—27., where it is shown that this peculiar organization shall be the last form of evil permitted before the saints shall have universal dominion. He also refers doubtless to what Paul had written on the subject. John goes on to say of this evil that it is an apostacy of such a character that whilst the true religion was really deserted, the appearance of it was not wholly given up v. 22. The true church *was left*, but then to detect the nature of the defection one requires spiritual vision—the "unction of the Holy One." Hence, too, the necessity of repeated and emphatic warnings to the church to try the spirits, 1 John iv. 1., so that antichrist might be detected v.3. Antichrist was a grievous wolf, but clad—and because of this all the more dangerous—in sheep's clothing; and demanded from the church cautious scrutiny. The evil had a dangerous connection with outward christianity. The plot to destroy christianity by the invention of a machinery like it, but yet essentially hostile and deadly do it, was so complete in its parts, bold in its idea, and so well carried out, that it by way of eminence is *the* (not a) Deceiver, 2 John v. 7, *the* (not a) liar, the antichrist. The evil of a false judaism, and the evil of heathenism, and also of infidelity was known and opposed by christians, but here was a suitable foe, an enemy in the camp, a traitor palming himself upon the household of faith as one that belonged to it. John's idea of antichrist is plain. He is one who corrupts the truth and thus turns it into a lie, extracts the substance of christianity and retains the shell, an unrelenting foe to it, under the guise of a friend; betrays Christ whilst he pretends to bow to his authority, and accept his mediation; he is a false teacher, a false prophet, a false Christ. This peculiar and special feature of antichrist as "the liar" was also noted by Daniel, chap. 7, v. 8. where it is said that the "little horn" had eyes "*like* the eyes of a man," and "a mouth speaking great things." In Daniel the true kingdom is represented by one like unto a Son of man, because in this kingdom humanity obtains its true development and ultimate end. The eyes then in the little horn are intended to delineate the disposition of this earthly power to assume the appearance of the true, and to take up into its system as much of what is true as it can appropriate to its unholy purposes; and the mouth speaking great things denotes his lofty *pretensions* in this direction,—that claimed to be the true kingdom. But whilst such are its claims, mark how darkly the prophet describes its beastly character, exhibited in its war with the saints—a "fellow" to the other godless powers, and wearing a countenance "more stout" even than they. Paul, also, in that terrific description of the "man of sin," given in 2 Thess. ii. where as by the stroke of a master hand the hideous features of the opposer of God starts up in distinct lines, does not overlook this same peculiarity, but distinctly assures us that, impious as his claims are, he is found "sitting in the temple of God!" *i. e.* takes his place in the church of God and remains there! In 1 Tim. iv. 1—3, it is not any kind of departure from the truth that is meant, but still this same specious dogma—"the setting up of false worship, ensnaring consciences with new laws, adulterating the true worship of God, and corrupting the pure doctrine of faith." (Calvin.) Paul predicts when addressing the Ephesian Presbyters the same character of evil, and says, "also of your own selves shall men arise speaking perverse things, to draw away *the* (as it should be translated) *the* disciples after them. We shall resume this subject next week.

* In Dan. vii. 23, reference is made to heathen Rome, but in verse 24 to antichrist. After Rome ancient should be broken or dismembered, another power should arise and be "diverse" from heathen Rome. Heathen Rome was diverse from all other heathen Powers, and this last one should be diverse from it; so that it is true, as we have said, that it was diverse from all that had been.

Presbytery of P. E. Island.

This Court met on Wednesday last in this city. There were present the Rev. Messrs Allan, Crawford, Sutherland Laird and Morrison; and Messrs Laird, Hunter, Auld, Clarke and M'Lean, elders. The inclemency of the weather and the state of the roads prevented others from attending. At the first sederunt the most important business was the propriety of moderating in a call at Dunlop. On deliberation it was agreed that the moderation should take place on the first Wednesday of February—Mr M'Neill of Woodville to conduct the services. At the afternoon sederunt it was agreed, after some discussion, to allow Mr Morrison of Strathalbyn to preach every third Sabbath in St. John's, New London, during the winter, should his own congregation give their consent—that consent to be asked by the Rev. Wm. Ross of West River, on the first Tuesday of January. The question of supplies to vacant congregations occupied the chief part of the last sederunt. The Presbytery resolved to call the special attention of vacant congregations to the urgent necessity for each congregation receiving supply to pay the full amount due the laborer sent, before he receives from the congregation. To meet these demands a fund should be in readiness.

SUPPLIES.

Mr Falconer, Probationer, was continued in Queen Square (there) during part of the six months. Mr M'Lean, appointed to the congregation at Dunlop. Mr M'Neill to be appointed to preach, South Side of Murray Harbor on the second Sabbath of January. Mr Munro is appointed to preach at Murray Harbor, North Side, on the fourth Sabbath of January. Mr W. R. Frame, Probationer, is appointed to preach at North New London on the last Sabbath of Dec. and first Sabbath of January; then for the four following Sabbaths at Richmond Bay, the next Sabbath at North New London, and for the four following Sabbaths at West St. Peter's.

Mr Crawford was appointed to preach at Tryon on the third Sabbath of January: and Mr Patterson at the same place on the third Sabbath of February.

The Presbytery resolved to apply for another Probationer during the winter, from the Home Mission Board. At present there are no less than six vacant congregations, besides stations, within the Presbytery.

The Presbytery adjourned, to meet in Charlottetown on the last Wednesday of February, 1862.—*Com.*

Mr Sabine Knight will lecture, at Temperance Hall, To-morrow (Sunday), at ½ to 4, on "The Unity of the Body;" and at ½ past 7, subject "Death in the Garden." On Monday, at ½ past 7, "Times of the Gentiles," continued.

Mr Sabine Knight, Evangelist, will (D.V.) preach at the Baptist Meeting House, to-morrow (Lord's Day) morning, at the usual hour.

The Spanish Clergy and the Pope.—It appears that one of the Queen of Spain's chaplains, D. Fernando de Castro, in a sermon lately preached in presence of the Court in the Royal Chapel of Madrid, greatly surprised his audience by proclaiming his adhesion to the doctrines propounded by Father Passaglia on the temporal power of the Pope, and by advocating with much earnestness the principle of a united Italy. D. Fernando de Castro, besides being one of the Royal chaplains, is Professor of General History at the University. "The sermon," observes one of the papers.

"Was an energetic manifesto, and an eloquent protest in favor of the cause of Italy, and the sensation which it has produced proves that the public completely sympathize with the good cause, which De Castro has defended with a courage which does him much honour."

A letter adds that the Court Chaplain "has gone far beyond Father Passaglia." The name of De Castro is not unknown to the Madrid public; he is said to be a man of great erudition, as well as of considerable talent; but one can well fancy the effect of his sermon on the Royal family, the cardinals, the prelates, and, above all, the Archbishop of Toledo, Father Claret, on hearing such doctrines defended in the hearing of the King and Queen, and so soon after the Royal Speech from the throne.—*Times.*

British and For. American News.

United States.

New York, Dec. 16.—The excitement on Change is intense beyond description.

Saltpetre advanced 11 to 15 cents a pound. Few holders would name any price. Brimstone kept out of Market. Coffee and Tea all withdrawn, or only offered at enormous prices.

Sterling Exchange advanced to 110. Stocks decline 4 to 8 per cent.

New York, 17th.—The Herald's Washington despatch says:—"Cabinet in session for several hours to-day; the difficulty with England was discussed with great calmness and firmness. Whatever the demand from England may be, our Government is resolved that Mason and Slidell shall never be given up."

The Times' despatch says:—

Rumors of Messengers arriving post haste with despatches for Lord Lyons are false. No ultimatum from English Government regarding Mason and Slidell is expected at beginning, or before diplomatic correspondence on the subject.

Richmond papers contain full particulars of the fire in Charleston on the night of the 11th. The loss is estimated at from five to seven million of dollars.

The Confederate Congress has voted two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers.

It is reported from Southern sources that a Maryland Regiment had deserted from the Federal army, and marched into Centreville with Confederate flag flying.

Cincinnatti, 17th.—It is reported that our troops are crossing Green River and that Buckner is advancing to offer battle on this side of Bowling Green.

The Kentucky rebels are most jubilant over the prospects of a war with Great Britain.

Union men will come square to the mark and demand war rather than yield to an apology.—*Hx. Reporter.*

New York, Dec. 19.—The *Times* Washington despatch says that the English Messenger and bearer of War Despatches reached Washington last night at 12 o'clock. It was rumoured yesterday that Government had decided to give up Messrs. Mason and Slidell.

The New York *Times* despatch says that at a Cabinet meeting held yesterday, the *Trent* matter had been formally discussed; the prevailing sentiment was understood to have been that no quarrel with England will be permitted to interfere with the putting down the Rebellion. The demand of England will be met in a spirit of conciliation.

The New York *Herald* says that it has the highest authority for saying that the possibility of Mason and Slidell being given up, under any circumstances, does not now exist. The President remains firm and immovable on this point.

The British ship *Cheshire*, which was captured off Savannah, has arrived.

A smart action took place at Mumfordville, Kentucky, between 350 Federals, under Colonel Wallace, and a large Rebel Force. The latter were defeated, with a loss of 62 killed. The Federal loss was 15 killed, and 30 wounded.

The movement of the Army on the Potomac is thought to indicate a general advance by General M'Clellan.

We learn that a vessel has been captured and burned, and her crew taken prisoners into Charleston, by a Southern Privateer. The privateer made signals of distress, and hoisted the English Flag, whereupon the vessel in question bore down to assist, and was captured. She was owned by an American, in Mill Village, Nova Scotia.

Nova Scotia.

Intercolonial Railway.—The steamer "Europa," at this port on Sunday from Liverpool, brought letters from the Hon. Mr. Howe, in which we learn he speaks hopefully of the prospects of success attending the Intercolonial Railway Delegation. The Hon. John Ross, of Canada, came passenger in the steamer. Though not a member of the Delegation, he is well known as a prominent and influential Canadian politician; and he had, while in England, an opportunity of seeing and conversing with at least some of the men upon whose decision this matter will finally depend. In conversation with several gentlemen of this city, while the steamer remained in port, he gave such information as places our railway prospects in the most favorable light. Several members of the English administration are warmly in favor of the scheme. We are not aware that any definite arrangements have yet been made; but it may be gathered from the remarks of Mr Ross, that as far as negotiations have proceeded everything wears a favorable aspect, more favorable, indeed, than some of the delegates, on leaving these shores, ventured to hope.

The serious threatenings of war, of which the *Europa* brings intelligence, must give a strong impulse on the other side of the water, to the cause of the delegates. We fancy that the Hon. Mr Howe may with feelings of pride, now point the attention of the statesmen of England to his speech delivered at Southampton in 1851, just ten years ago, and direct them to the arguments, drawn from the uncertain character of the friendship of the American nation, which he therein urged in favor of constructing an intercolonial railway.—*Chronicle.*

LOCAL.

To our Patrons and others.—The half of our third Vol. is complete with the present issue. The character of this Journal is now pretty generally known, and, we believe, with the exception of a few who appear to be ashamed of their religion, it is considered by Protestants of all denominations a useful family newspaper. We keep our readers informed of the great religious events of the day, and so far as we can obtain intelligence, also respecting the proceedings of the different bodies of Protestants in our Island. Our secular news we think is as carefully selected, and as comprehensive, though perhaps not so full in detail, as that of any newspaper published in the Colony. We have not failed to chronicle the principal doings of Popery abroad, and to call attention to some of its expectations at home—expectations which we hope will never be realized. Into politics we have not entered so fully as some of our contemporaries; but we have occasionally expressed an independent opinion on matters that have engaged the attention of our Legislature. We shall not, however, boast much of the past, nor promise greater things for the future than that we purpose to make our journal still more acceptable and useful to our numerous patrons. We thank them for their countenance and support hitherto, and trust we shall receive a continuance of their favor. For those who do not pay in advance our terms have been considerably reduced, thus affording an additional inducement to subscribe on the part of those who find it difficult to meet their engagements until the autumn of each year. Should war break out between England and America, the news will be exciting and important; and surely no person who can read, will fail to supply himself with the means of obtaining the intelligence of the day; and though the war should not take place, yet the events of the coming year will no doubt be of a stirring character—particularly in the religious world. As a means of obtaining *all* kinds of intelligence, the *Protestant* is certainly the best of any paper published in the Colony. We hope then during 1862 to add many names to our subscription list. We have engaged an agent, Mr James Sinclair, to travel in the Western part of the Island to solicit new subscribers, and collect arrears for this paper. We trust that he shall receive the encouragement and aid of our friends, and that those who have been furnished with accounts will be prepared to settle them when he calls, which will be sometime in the month of January.

Island Literature.—We copy the following notices from a late No. of the *Scottish American Journal*:

The Progress and Prospects of Prince Edward Island. By C. Black Bagster. Charlottetown, P. E. I.: John Ings. 1861.

In the compass of rather less than two hundred duodecimo pages, Mr Bagster has given us what he modestly calls a "sketch" of the history, progress, and probable future of this interesting colonial possession of the British crown. The book is, in itself, and speaking materially merely, a production very creditable to the Island handicraftsmen; the typography being exceedingly neat, clear, and correct, and the binding firm and durable of its kind. It is the work of the Queen's printer, Mr John Ings, of Charlottetown; and it is not too much to say that the book could not have been sent forth more neatly to the world from the office of any other of her Majesty's printers, not excepting that of Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode themselves. Thus much being said by way of asserting the excellence of a branch of Prince Edward Island business, we turn to Mr Bagster's share of the work before us.

It is one of the hardest of literary tasks to compile a book on a colonial subject. The ground is so new, that the writer must rely much on his personal experience, or he must sift diverse verbal accounts for his facts with a skilfulness of discrimination that the writer of works of more pretension is rarely called upon to exercise. Mr Bagster, we perceive, has been for twenty years connected with Island interests—a fact which may give to his unsupported statements the weight of authority, and increase the value of the information he derives from other sources. Mr Bagster is well warranted in writing about Prince Edward Island. His object is certainly an excellent one. He wishes to make the Island known, in order that emigrants may find their way thither, to the benefit of the present inhabitants, and to their own great advantage. Forty pages are devoted to a concise history of the colony. Then follow thirty pages on the topography of the Island: then an account of its population informs us that there are 80,666 people on the Island, being over 10,000 more than there were in 1855—a very considerable increase. The natural history of the Island is treated of in four short chapters. The chapter on the agricultural capabilities of the Province gives us some rather startling, but by no means doubtful figures. Turnips seem to produce, with fair care, an average crop of twenty-two tons to the acre. Wheat is not a certain crop (it will be though, we are convinced, as soon as the farmers shake off their fear of the midge, and *determine* to grow wheat by skilful cultivation, a result quite attainable in each of the three Lower Provinces:) but it averages twenty bushels—a higher average than that of this State, and only four bushels short of the British average. The light warm soils prevailing in the Province produce barley with certainty and abundance, and of a quality equal, we once heard a competent judge say, in firmness of skin and plumpness of grain to the celebrated English malting variety known as the "Chevalier." Oats are very fine and very prolific, being easily raised at the rate of forty bushels to the acre. Immense quantities are exported, and if properly ground, the meal is not inferior to the best Scotch, as we can bear witness. Buckwheat and Indian corn are also good crops. Potatoes yield an enormous average quantity, and are of excellent quality. Of these also great quantities are exported, many thousand bushels finding their way to New York. They are, however, for the most part spoiled by the voyage. Education is free on Prince Edward Island, there being 263 schools of different classes, supported by legislative grants. The progress of the colony is satisfactory. The revenue has steadily risen from £4,228 12s 0d in 1825, to £41,106 3s 10d in 1859. In 1829, there were exported 47,797 bushels of oats, 14,471 bushels of barley and 123,547 bushels of potatoes. In 1859, the export of the same articles relatively was 1,111,970, 97,935, and 465,390; and there was a corresponding increase in the export of flour, fish, beef and pork.

A Manual of the Geography and Natural and Civil History of Prince Edward Island, for the Use of Schools, Families and Emigrants. By Rev. George Sutherland. Charlottetown: John Ross. 1861.

This little work was undertaken at the request of the Board of Education of Prince Edward Island, for use in the public schools. It is excellent in plan and arrangement, contains a great variety of information valuable to the islander or the intending emigrant. The reverend author goes over much of the same ground with Mr Bagster, but the style and character of the two works differ essentially. Each has desirable features of its own. Mr Sutherland's is, perhaps, chiefly valuable as a school book, yet it is copious enough on all the points of which it treats for general use. The style is vigorous and correct. It is nicely printed, with clear new type. Mr Sutherland gives a very perspicuous resume of the Land question, which is to Prince Edward Island what the Emancipation question is to this country, or what the Reform question was to Britain before 1832.

[Halifax Correspondence.]

Gold Diggins, Island Produce, &c.

Halifax, Dec. 9, 1861.

Dear Editor,—It would stir up a little excitement in your pleasant city, were your citizens to see the valuable lots of gold, lately brought to town from different localities. There was a lot by Hattie, (brother of our Missionary Doctor) from Wine Harbor, weighing 120 ounces, which paid the proprietor eight dollars per day, and they have a large lot of unwashed quartz to have the finer particles extracted from it, so soon as there is a convenient crusher. Then Messrs. Dixon and Hewitt had six pounds weight of pure gold, the result of but a short period's labor. Their find was made near the village of Sherbrooke, which promises to be one of the richest of our gold fields. I understand that at Leidlow's place, distant 10 or 12 miles from this, sixty tons of quartz were sold at twenty one dollars per ton. Two auriferous veins have been discovered by the Chebucto Company, at Allan's, and a lot of quartz will soon be crushed by a very efficient mill, which is in operation in the south end of the city, which separates the gold very completely, at the rate of ten dollars per ton. You may perhaps remember that a gentleman named Sibley, of Australian experience in quartz mining, had commenced a shaft some time ago in Tangier. The story to-day is, that at a depth of 90 feet an auriferous vein, 15 inches in thickness, had been struck. I do not pretend to say what this will yield, but I know that the news produced anything but an unpleasant excitement on the mind of the enterprising miner, who, with an *esprit gent*, who takes great interest in such matters, hurried off to secure more ground in the neighborhood. I think some very extensive operations by English mining companies, will probably begin with the opening spring, as the facilities for travel are so great, and as the different fields become better known. I understand that Government is granting mining rights, to lots of three quarters of an acre, at one hundred and sixty dollars, payable quarterly, and five acres at proportionate rates; but probably when the Home waste, a royalty will be substituted. They are finding gold down about Guysborough too, and at Lunenburgh the number of claims taken up is daily increasing. Old Jack Frost has kept his fingers off them until this time, but no doubt he will soon clap his padlock on the earth, and cool down the excitement to a reasonable degree.

The market is almost bare of Island produce, and good oats would bring 2s. 3d., and Barley 2s. 9d., or 4s. Potatoes have maintained their price better than could have been anticipated, 1s. 9d. to 2s. may be quoted as their present market value. The Banks are drawing sterling exchange at 60 days sight at 12½ per cent., premium. Sight exchange is nominally 5 per cent., but private bills on the U. S. are current at considerably less rates, and the Banks do not care for long sighted paper, if offered to them for sale. There was a newspaper story, current after the arrival of the Bermuda Steamer, that an American Corvette had fired across the bows of a British man-of-war. This was not confined by the Admiral's letter to our Governor, dated the same day as the steamer sailed, and it is thought, had such a circumstance occurred, it would have been mentioned by the Admiral, as an important piece of news. A sad accident happened on the rail cars last Saturday. A man whose name I heard was Fraser, was proceeding in the Windsor train, having a ticket for Truro. He was told that he could not go in the Windsor cars, and was put off at the junction, but being determined to proceed, he jumped upon the train when it was in motion, leaving the platform, and fell between a first and second class car. He received such severe injuries that he expired in half an hour's time.

D. B.

Young Mens' Christian Association and Literary Institute.

W. A. Johnstone, Esq., lectured before the Association on Thursday evening. "Genius and Self-Culture in Cottages" was his subject. The world and its history abound with instances and stories of self-made men in every department of life. The lecturer, however, confined himself to the poets. Indeed, he might have taken for the title of his lecture, "The Cultivation of Poetry under Difficulties." He began with Cadmon, an inspired herdman, who lived in the eighth century—who composed poetry before he knew the alphabet—and in some of his strains anticipated even the mighty Milton. He then introduced Taylor, the Water Poet of the days of Charles II., with his quaint adventures, and his witty descriptions of them. Robert Nicoll was then passed under review, being described as a "second Robert Burns;" dying younger than he, however, and leaving behind him a purer, if a less dazzling fame. Crabbe, Bloomfield, Tom Moore, Leyden, Hogg (the "Ettrick Shepherd,") Tannahill, Cowper, Gerald Massey, with others, all too little known among us, were severally noticed, characterized, and illustrated by quotations. The lecturer recited a spirited patriotic poem by the last named author, with the refrain,

"There's life in the old land yet;"

and took occasion to advert to the present posture of affairs as between Great Britain and America. The poem and the allusion were both received in a manner which clearly showed how strong is the current of public opinion among us in favor of the British policy in this matter. The whole was concluded with words of encouragement to all to sound their own capabilities. Who knows what genius may lurk among us, waiting only to be elicited?—or what may be accomplished by lofty aims?—or what consolation may be attained, if no other result be realized? The lecture occupied the whole evening. It displayed great research—was excellent in its moral tone and tendency—was written in a style not unworthy of the "genius" which it celebrated—and was heard by a large audience, with close and interested attention. It is pleasant to perceive, that Mr Johnstone's legal studies have not "frozen the genial current of his soul," and we shall hope hereafter to profit farther by his literary lucubrations.

Next Wednesday being New Year's Day, the New Year's United Prayer Meeting in connection with the Association, will be held, as heretofore, commencing at eight o'clock p.m.—*Com.*

Gaspereaux Debating Club.—Although this Institution has been in operation but a very short period of time, yet its members would astonish those of older Societies in the manner in which the debates are conducted. On Tuesday evening the 17th instant, the question, "Which is the most indespensable implement, the Farmer's Plough or the Mariner's Compass," was discussed in an able and interesting manner, and decided in favor of the Mariner's Compass, by a majority of one.

The question for the next evening's debate will be, "Which is the most useful to man, Salt or Iron." The subject is one which cannot fail to elicit a good discussion.—*Com. by Sec'y.*

Dundas Mutual Improvement Association.—According to announcement, Mr Angus M'Kenzie, Teacher, delivered a very useful and entertaining lecture on "Astronomy," before the above Association, on Tuesday the 3d instant, at Springton Schoolhouse. After the lecture, several gentlemen offered some interesting remarks on the subject under consideration. Next meeting to take place at the above named place, on Tuesday the 31st inst., at which time Rev. D. Morrison will illustrate Astronomy by diagrams. A scientific treat may be expected.—*Com. by Sec'y.*

No Mail has been received here from abroad since Saturday last, consequently our news columns this week are destitute of that interest which they ought to possess at the present crisis. The latest telegrams from the United States, which we copy from Nova Scotia papers, are very unsatisfactory, because almost contradictory.

We would call the attention of our citizens to the advertisement in to-day's issue of a Soiree to be held at Temperance Hall on Tuesday evening next in aid of the funds of the Charlottetown Debating Club and Reading Room. As this Institution is deserving of the countenance and support of the community, we hope the Hall may be crowded on the occasion.

We have received the *North British Review* for November. Its contents are: 1. Pascal as a Christian Philosopher; 2. What is Money? 3. Plato and Christianity; 4. Spain; 5. Poets and Poetry of Young Ireland; 6. Edmund Burke; 7. Scottish humor; 8. Comets; 9. Mr Mill on Representative Government. The first three articles are well written. The fourth represents Spain as in "a reviving state, and that her civil government, long tyrannical, has become comparatively free. "Her ecclesiastical tyranny, the last bondage to be relaxed, is growing less and less severe." In the fifth article, some very good specimens of the poetry of Young Ireland are given. No. 7 is the most indifferent article in this number, and is chiefly composed of anecdotes illustrating "Scottish humor." The remaining articles are all good—especially Edmund Burke—his Life and Genius.

"Rhymes for the Times and Reason for the Season."—This little pamphlet of 32 pages, by the Author of "The Island Minstrel," has for its subject "American Revolutions." The work is certainly all that it professes to be—"a rhyming rhapsody," and we should say, a little more. The rhyme is good, and the reason better than that of perhaps most metrical compositions; but the reader who expects to be carried away with flights of imagination, will have to be satisfied with an agreeable jingle, plain facts, and occasional sallies of wit. Mr Le Page is somewhat facetious at the expense of our republican neighbors; but that will

by no means render his little work unpalatable to British readers, these times of rumors of war with Brother Jonathan. We wish our rhyming friend every success, and hope he will find many desiring "reason for the season."

The Sackville (N. B.) *Borderer* says it is reliably informed that Mr Boultonhouse has had an offer from an Agent of the U. S. Government to purchase his two steamers, the *Westmorland* and *Lord Beaforth*.

MELANCHOLY.—On Monday last, Mr James M'Guire fell through the ice while crossing the river, opposite town, and perished. His body was recovered on Tuesday morning. It seems that he and his son crossed from the Southport side of the river to town with their horse, and returned for their sled, not deeming it safe to cross with both. While on the ice, the sudden snow storm of Monday probably caused them to stray from the safest parts. The young man was found shortly after, insensible, but recovered.—*R. Weekly.*

On Tuesday the 24th inst., the students of Prince of Wales' College presented the Principal, Dr Inglis, with an elegantly-bound copy of the Bible and Psalms, in two volumes, together with a suitable address, to which the learned Doctor replied in touching and appropriate terms.

Special Notices.

DIPTHERIA.

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

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

Pleasure to the healthy.—There are many ailments which, without endangering life, sadly prevent its enjoyment. The patient says he "is neither ill nor well," things once pleasing to him now cease to be pleasurable. Let such an individual try the corrective powers of Holloway's medicaments. When this Ointment is rubbed over the stomach, liver or kidneys, it penetrates, and regulates each function that is disordered, expels all noxious matters, and adjusts the secretions of every organ respectively, so as to secure happiness to the healthy. Nausea, bilious attacks, sick headache, and diarrhœa, all succumb to this treatment, aided by the proper use of Holloway's Pills, the appropriate doses of which are printed to accompany each box.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a very few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, King's County, New York.

Nov. 9, 1861. 3m

MARRIED.

On the 29th of October, at Kedipolo Church, Weymouth, on the 29th Oct. by the Rev. Mr Blackden, Mr John E. Pidgeon, of New London, P.E. Island, to Miss Ann Jane Cook, of Weymouth, England.

DIED.

On Monday, the 16th instant, after a long illness, borne with remarkable meekness and patience, Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr William Reid, Carriage Maker, of this City, and daughter of the late Donald M'Neill, Ship builder, of Dog River, aged 36 years. In leaving a husband and six children to mourn the loss of a faithful wife and devoted mother, she gave the fullest assurance of her interest in Christ, and her meetness for the home of the redeemed.

At Cove Head Road, on the 16th inst., after a very protracted illness, at the advanced age of 82 years, Mr Patrick Murphy, a native of the county Carlow, Ireland. The deceased was a resident of this Island for more than a quarter of a century, and from his Christian character and highly benevolent disposition, his memory will long be cherished by his sorrowing relatives, neighbors, and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Dec. 17.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:

Mr John Theophilus Jenkins, M. R. C. S. London, to be Health Officer for Charlottetown, in terms of the Act of 14 Victoria, Cap. 5, in the place of William Hamilton Hobkirk, Esquire, absent from the Island.

James Anderson, Esquire, to be one of the Visiting Magistrates for the Jail of Queen's County, in terms of the Act of 12 Victoria, Cap. 12, in the place of the Hon. William Swabey, who has left the Island.

PORT OF GEORGETOWN.

ENTERED.

Dec. 11—Jessie, M'Donald, St. Pierre, bal.
12—Mary, Delany, Mulgrave, N. S., coal.
14—Pallas, Reynolds, Pictou, mails and passengers.
Dec. 18—Idaho, M'Donald, Halifax, goods. Caledonia, Miller, Liverpool, N. S., bal.
21—Ariel, M'Donald, Boston, goods.
23—Charles, M'Donald, do., do. Alma, Foley, Pictou, mails.
24—Lady Dundas, Gordon, Boston, goods.

CLEARED.

Dec. 11—Rising Dawn, Mills, Halifax; produce.
12—Angella, Lee, Boston, do Pioneer, Macdonald, do., do.
13—Dove, Bedford, Crow Harbor, do.
16—Express, Stewart, Halifax, do
Dec. 18—Gold Coiner, Gardner, Newfd., pro.
24—Pallas, Reynolds, Pictou, mails.

Charlottetown Debating Club and Reading Room Soiree.

A PUBLIC SOIREE IN AID OF THE Funds of this Institution will be held at the Temperance Hall, on Tuesday the 31st inst., at half past 6 o'clock p.m.

Tickets 2s. 6d. each—to be had at the Stores of Messrs. W. R. Watson, T. DesBrisay, C. C. Venz and G. T. Haszard; and also of the undersigned Committee, viz: W. Murphy, W. M'Gill, Alex. M'Kinnon, A. H. Yeton, H. J. Caldwell, and at the door. Good addresses will be given on the occasion.

D. CURRIE, Sec'y.

Dec. 28, 1861. 1i

Wesleyan Bazaar at Margate.

THE LADIES OF THE MARGATE Circuit purpose holding a Bazaar during the early part of the ensuing Summer, (of which due notice will be given) to aid in the completion of the Wesleyan Chapel at that place. Contributions from any part of the Island will be most gratefully received by the following ladies:—

Mrs W. B. Taplin,	Mrs T. Bently,
" R. Taplin,	" J. Taplin,
Miss M'Gregor,	" J. Crozier,
Mrs Wm. Taplin,	Miss M. Taplin,
" Dinnis,	" J. Humphry,
" H. Thompson,	" Webster.

Also—Miss E. Holmes, Charlottetown.

A Sewing Circle has been formed in connexion with the Bazaar, and any materials suitable, either ornamental or useful, will be most thankfully accepted.

Dec. 28, 1861. 2i

NEUROPATHIC DROPS.

THE ABOVE IS THE NAME OF AN article used as a Pain Killer, the best article of the kind ever introduced into this place. Dealers who have been selling B. D & G. C. WILSON'S MEDICINE, are informed that the Cash Drug Store of M. W. Skinner is the Depositfor WILSON'S MEDICINE, NEUROPHATIC DROPS, &c., and they can be supplied at Proprietors' prices by

M. W. SKINNER.

Dec. 28, 1861.

MAILS!

MAILS FOR ENGLAND AND THE neighboring Provinces will be made up and forwarded from the General Post Office, Charlottetown, on Tuesday, Dec. 31st, inst., and on Friday, January 3, 1862, at 7 p.m.

Mails for Bermuda and Newfoundland on Friday, 31 January, 1862, at 7 p.m.

L. C. OWEN, Postmaster General.

General Post Office Dec. 23, 1862.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS, DEC 24, 1861.

EXCHANGE, 60 PER CENT. ON STERLING.

Beef, (small) per lb	2½ a 3d	Peas,	none
Do. by quarter	2½ a 3d	Oats	1s 2s a 2s 2d
Mutton	3½ a 4½d	Turkeys, each	3s 6d a 4s
Lamb per lb.	2½d a 4d	Geese, each	1s 6d a 2s 6d
Pork, per lb.	3½d a 4½d	Fowls, each	7d 1s 2d
Do (small)	3d a 4½d	Ducks, each	1s 2d a 1s 6d
Veal per lb.	2½d a 4½d	Codfish, per qtl.	12s a 20s
Butter (fresh)	1s 2d a 1s 4d	Salmon, per lb.	
Do tub	11d a 1s 1d	Herrings, per bbl.	22s a 25s
Cheese	3d a 5d	Mackerel, do.	2s a 3s
Tallow	3d a 11d	Boards, (hemlock)	3s 6d a 4s
Lard	10d	Do. (spruce)	4s a 5s
Ham	none	Do. (Pine)	7s a 9s
Pearl Barley	1½ a 2d	Shingles, per M	
Flour, per barrel	42s a 45s	Clover seed, per lb.	
Flour per lb.	2d a 2½d	Wool, per lb.	1s 2d a 1s 6d
Oatmeal	1½d a 2d	Hay, per ton	75s a 85s
Eggs per dozen	11d a 1s 1d	Straw, per cwt.	1s 6d a 2s
Potatoes per bush	1s 2d a 1s 6d	Homespun, per yard	2s 6d a 3s
Carrots, per bushel	2s 3d a 2s 6d	Sheep-skins, each	5s a 6s
		Hides	4d

STEAMERS WANTED.

REQUIRED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF Prince Edward Island, a FIRST CLASS BOAT, of at least Two Hundred Tons Register, new, and Coppered or yellow metalled, capable of maintaining a speed of 12½ miles per hour, at a pressure of thirty pounds of steam, with accommodations for Passengers similar in style to the accommodations usually found in the best class of American Passenger Boats. To be built of JUNIPER, under inspection of Lloyd's Surveyor; the butts to be fastened with screw bolts. To draw not over seven feet water, when with coals for 12 hours on board.

A second BOAT, of same class, in size not less than ONE HUNDRED TONS REGISTER, of Wood or Iron, with Engines below decks; to maintain a speed of not less than ten miles per hour. If of wood, to be coppered or metalled, and to be fitted commodiously for passengers.

These Boats are required for the conveyance of Mails and Passengers. The larger one to run from CHARLOTTETOWN to SHEDIAC, calling at SUMMERSIDE, three times a week, and from SAEDIAC to CHARLOTTETOWN, calling at SUMMERSIDE, three times a week, under the direction of the Post Office authorities.

The smaller one to run from CHARLOTTETOWN to HARBOR BRULE and PICTOU, four times a week, namely, three trips to BRULE and one to Pictou, and from BRULE and PICTOU to CHARLOTTETOWN the like number of trips.

The Boats to be at all times under Government inspection, and subject to regulations similar to those required by the Laws of New Brunswick relating to Steamboats.

The above Boats required to ply on those respective routes from the opening of the navigation to the 10th December, or the close of the navigation in each year. The larger Boat to be placed on the route assigned her in the month of MAY next coming, and the smaller Boat during the year 1862, or not later than the first of May, 1863.

TENDERS for the performance of the above mentioned services, by Boats as above described, will be received at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Prince Edward Island, until FRIDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of JANUARY next coming, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon.

Tenders to state the amount per season for which each services will be performed, for a term of ten years. Payment to be accepted in Warrants on the Treasury of Prince Edward Island; and to be accompanied by the written undertaking of at least two responsible persons, expressive of their willingness to become securities in the sum of £2000 for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Government of Prince Edward Island to be at liberty to require the larger Boat to run twice a week to and from Shediac and Brule, calling at Summerside and Charlottetown on each trip going and returning, until the smaller Boat shall be at their disposal.

Tenders to state amount of remuneration required for the last mentioned service of the larger Boat, until the smaller one shall be so placed at the disposal of the Government; and to be marked on the envelopes "Tender for Steamboats."

The Government reserve to themselves the right to accept each tender as they may deem most advantageous to the public interest.

W. H. POPE, Col. Sec'y.

Dec. 29, 1861. 2i

Spalding's Celebrated Prepared Glue.

THIS IS THE MOST USEFUL ARTICLE that has found its way into this place yet, every family should have a Bottle, it is so useful to mend all kinds of Furniture, China, Glassware, Crockeryware, &c., making all fractures as strong as new.

A Horse and Carriage running swift away,
Much mischief once created,
Poor Pompey's wooden leg in ruins lay,
His Dog was decapitated,
But Spalding's Glue, O more than happy thought,
Makes all such fractures stronger;
It cured the leg, to make a long tale short,
And made the short tail longer.

For sale at the Cash Drug Store of

M. W. SKINNER.

December, 1861.

To Saddle and Harness Makers.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY THREE GOOD workmen in the above line of business.

JOHN STUMBLES.

North Side, Queen Square, Dec. 7, 1861.

DO U C THIS?

The greatest economy in the way of Clothing yet known.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS BEEN AT considerable expense in acquiring the art of RENOVATING OLD CLOTHING of any description so as to look as well as new. He begs leave to acquaint the inhabitants of Charlottetown and vicinity that he is prepared to clean, repair and restore to color all sorts of clothing.

Rooms opposite the City Marshall's Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

Persons will do well to call and see specimens. Moderate prices.

J. C. PRYOR.

Dec. 7, 1861. 3m

A Superior Lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

Gents' Hats, Caps, Sealskin Fur Coats

GLOVES, MITS, GAUNTLETS,

Boots, Shoes, Slippers!

Canes, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Mufflers, cotton and flannel Shirts, Under Shirts, Pants, Braces; Rubber Boots, Shoes and Coats.

TO BE HAD

At the British Warehouse.

Nov. 30, 1861. W. & A. BROWN.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

And now for Sale.

8 BOXES CAVENDISH TOBACCO,
5 Cases Boots and Shoes,
80 Boxes Digby Herrings,
4 do Mascarel,
100 Bbls. Labrador Herrings,
3 Iron Bedsteads,
15 Dozen Corn Brooms.

A lot of Cooking and Franklin Stoves, for wood and coal. Some small Cooking Stoves for Vessels,

all the above at low prices.

WILLIAM DODD, Queen Square.

Oct. 12, 1861.

W. E. DAWSON

HAS

REMOVED!

To Gibson's Brick Building,

Lately occupied by NEIL RANKIN, Esquire, and nearly opposite his former place of Business.

HE would tender his thanks to his friends and the community for their very liberal patronage up to the present, and having increased facilities for doing business, trusts the same liberal support will be continued, as he feels assured—his stock being purchased on the best terms, and his motto being "small profits and quick sales"—that he can offer as cheap, and in many goods cheaper than can be obtained in any other store.

His STOCK consists of, as heretofore,

GENERAL HARDWARE,

Paints, Oils, Glass, and Groceries,

a portion of which has just arrived by the ISABEL,—the remainder of his FALL SUPPLY to arrive by GAZELLE, from England, and other vessels from Boston and Halifax.

October 28, 1861.

C. F. HUBERT, DENTIST,

BEGS RESPECTFULLY TO ANNOUNCE his RETURN TO THE ISLAND, and will resume the practice of his profession, at Mrs DOUGLAS', Water Street.

Charlottetown, Dec. 7, 1861.

CHARLES BELL,

BEGS TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS IN Town and Country, and strangers visiting the City, that his Stock of SUPERIOR

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Sealskin Coats, Furs, Fur Caps, Gloves, Mufflers Gentlemen's

FURNISHING GOODS,

AND

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

IS NOW

Large & Complete

EMBRACING

Every Article in his line of Trade.

☞ Gentlemen calling at his Establishment will find every article to suit their wants, MANUFACTURED and SELECTED with GREAT CARE,

CHARLES BELL,
Market Square.

Charlottetown, Dec. 21st, 1861,

FRUIT! FRUIT!

NEW FRUIT!!!

6 BOXES VALENCIA RAISINS, 10d. per lb.
15 do. do., 12d per lb.
25 do. Muscatel do., 12d "
19 do. Layer do., 14d "
4 Barrels CURRANTS, 9d "
4 Mats DATES
12 dozen Lazenby's Mixed PICKLES
CANDIED PEELS, SPICES, &c.

☞ The Best Ground Coffee

in the City, being roasted and ground on the premises.

FOR SALE AT

W. E. DAWSON'S

Gibson's Brick Building, Dec. 14, 1861. tf

OIL! OIL!? OIL!!!

KEROSENE OIL!
SEAL OIL!
CODFISH OIL!
OLIVE OIL!
PAINT OIL!

At W. E. DAWSON'S.

Gibson's Brick Building, Nov. 30.

LONDON HOUSE.

Established 1820.

FALL 1861.

BY THE "PRINCE ALFRED" FROM London, "THERESA" from Liverpool, "SAGO" from Barbadoes, "EGLANTINE" from Boston, and recent arrivals from Halifax, the Subscribers have completed their

IMPORTATIONS

FOR THE AUTUMN & WINTER,

which, with a large STOCK of GOODS remaining on hand from previous importations, they can, with confidence, offer to their customers as GOODS of the best quality, at moderate prices. The GOODS from Great Britain have, as usual, been selected by a member of the Firm.

WHOLESALE Customers supplied at their usual low rates.

PRESENT IMPORTATIONS Comprise:

110 Chests Fine Congou TEA,
20 Half Chests do,
115 Puncheons MOLASSES,
10 Hogsheads SUGAR,
2 Cases East India Coffee,
2 Cases Ready made CLOTHING,
2 do BOOTS & SHOES,
3 do Townends "London" made Hats & Caps,
1 do Fur Caps,
5 Bales Cotton Warps,
2 do Buffalo Skins,
4 do Cloths,
2 do Carpets & Woolens,
20 do Grey, White & Printed Calico's, Striped Shirtings, Denims, Drills, and Holland.
15 Packages Glasgow GOODS, in Shawls, Gala Plaids, Wincays, Muffers, Ginghams, Osnaburgs, Bags & Bagging.
100 Packages IRONMONGERY and HARDWARE,
22 Bundles Cast, Spring, and Blistered STEELS,
20 Tons assorted Bar IRON,
10 Boxes Tin Plates,
150 Sides SOLE LEATHER,
1 Case Ladies FURS,
1 do Cloth Mantles,
1 do Winter Gloves,
2 do Crinoline, Wincey and Skeleton Skirts,
3 do Glazed Linings,
3 do Millinery,
2 do Silks and Ribbons,
10 do HABERDASHERY,
1 do HOSIERY,
2 do Threads,
35 Coils Manilla Rope,
2 H Hds Paints, Oil,
106 Packages Paint,
Boxes Tobacco, Pipes, Raisins, Plums, Candles, Soap, Glass, Pepper, Extract Logwood, Castor Oil, Blacking, &c.,
Bags Rice, Corks, Coffee, Nails, Spikes, &c.
Barrels Currants, Whiting, Burning fluid, Vinegar.
Kegs Baking Soda, Gunpowder, Mustard, Horse Shoe Nails,
Doze Corn Brooms, Buckets, Tins Copal Varnish, Blacking and Mustard.

D. G. & S. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, Dec. 7, 1861.

1681. FALL SUPPLY 1861.

— OF —

BRITISH & FOREIGN

MANUFACTURES.

THE LATEST SELECTED ASSORTment of Goods to be found in the City, comprising

DRESSES,
MANTLES,
MILLINERY,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
FURS,
FANCY GOODS.
WINTER CLOTHS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
WINCEYS,
COTTONS,
&c., &c., &c.

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

JEWELRY,

LADIES' WORK BOXES, DRESSING CASES, BASKETS, &c., &c.

WM. HEARD.

Queen Square House, Nov. 23.

NEW BOOKS!

New Stationery! New Hardware!

JUST RECEIVED FROM GREAT BRITAIN and the United States, a very full and varied assortment of Goods in the above line, many of which are of entirely new invention, and of the latest improvements. All of which will be sold at the

Lowest Prices for Cash,

AT HASZARD'S BOOK STORE, QUEEN SQUARE.

Nov. 2, 1861.

1861 FALL IMPORTATIONS. 1861

BELL'S

Flour, Grocery & Provision Store

HAS RECEIVED EX BARQUE "THERISA," from England; Schrs., *Orion*, from New York; *Agility*, from Halifax, and *Annie M'Kie*, from Saint John, New Brunswick.

400 Barrels of	Family and Bakers' Extra Flour,
50 do	Kiln dryed Corn Meal,
10 do	Pilot Bread,
10 Boxes	Butter Crackers,
10 do	Water and Soda Crackers,
2 do	Yeast Powders,
2 do	Baking Soda,
3 Barrels	Washing Soda,
40 Puns.	Bright heavy Porto Rico Molasses,
10 Hhds.	Bright Porto Rico Sugar,
6 Bbls.	Crushed Sugar,
2 do	Currants,
40 Boxes	Raisins,
6 do	Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
Kegs Lowden's	do do
50 Chests	Best Souchong and Congou English Breakfast TEAS,
5 Boxes	Ground Coffee,
20 do	Adamantine Candles,
40 do	Tallow do
50 do	Best "St. John made" Washing Soap,
3 do	Washing Blue,
1 do	Indigo do
12 do	Glenfield and Corn Starch,
2 do	Ground Pepper,
2 do	" Ginger,
2 do	" Allspice,
2 Tins	Mustard,
2 Cases	Matches,
4 Boxes	Clothes Pins,
10 Coils	Manilla Rope,
6 Doz.	Brooms,
8 do	Buckets and Pails,
6 Nests	Tubs,
1000 Bushels	Liverpool Salt,
400 do	Turks Island do,
24 Bags	Table do

☞ The above Goods will be sold at

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

For Cash, or approved Credit,

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Nov. 23, 1861. 3m

KING SQUARE HOUSE.

CLOTHS, CLOTHS, CLOTHS!

BLACK AND MIXED BEAVER; BLACK, Brown and Mixed Seal Skin; Black and Colored Doeskins, Broad Cloths, Mantle Cloths, &c.

BEER & SON.

DRESS GOODS,

IN PLAIDS, PLAIN & FANCY REPS, Winceys, Cobargs, Orleans, Alpacas, Robe and Flowered Dresses, &c. &c.

BEER & SON.

MANTLES, MANTLES!

A NICE VARIETY.

BEER & SON.

SEAL SKIN COATS,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE—FUR LINED.

BEER & SON.

COAT COLLARS!

RUSSIA PUP AND SIBERIAN LAMB Skins.

BEER & SON.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR, CLOTH AND FELT CAPS, SILK and Felt Hats, &c. &c.

BEER & SON.

700 PAIRS

LADIES', GENTS', MISSES' AND Children's Rubber Boots and Shoes.

BEER & SON.

BOOTS & SHOES.

MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS', Ladies', Misses', and Children's.—A good assortment.

BEER & SON.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

IN GREAT VARIETY.

BEER & SON.

SAWS, SAWS, SAWS.

MILL, CIRCULAR, CROSSCUT, HAND & Tenon Saws.

BEER & SON.

TEA, TEA.

SEVENTY CHESTS, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

BEER & SON.

STOVES! STOVES!

ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE SUPERIOR Leviathan COOK STOVES; a few nice Parlor Wood STOVES; Box STOVES all Sizes.

BEER & SON.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS INvited to the above Stock, together with a large variety of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, WOODEN WARE, &c. &c. not enumerated,—all of which are offered at reasonable prices, by

BEER & SON.

Charlottetown, Nov. 9, 1861. 5w

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

GEORGE DOUGLAS

WOULD CALL THE particular attention of his numerous friends and patrons to his

LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Having now in Store the Largest and and Best Selected Stock of rich modern and low priced Furniture that has ever been presented to the people of this Island, consisting in part of—

French Tete-a-Tetes, Easy and Sewing Chairs, Sofas and Lounges, Marble-top Centre and Side Tables, Extension-leaf, Toilet, Teapoy and Dressing Tables; Marble-top Bureaus and Sideboards, Wardrobes, Secretaries, Book-shelves, Whatnots, Hat-stands, Umbrella-stands, in iron and wood; Bedsteads, iron and wood, large variety; Mattrasses, hair and excelsior; Chamber Sets, handsomely painted; Chairs, cane and wood seated, of every description; Office Chairs and Cushions, Desk Stools, Cribs, Cots and Cradles; Looking Glasses and Plates, Gilt Mouldings, Oval Picture Frames, Frames for the Prince of Wales' Picture; Window Cornices, Bands, Rings and Hooks; Window Rollers, Tassels and Cord; Venetian, Reed and Paper Blinds. Particular attention paid to fitting up Windows in the latest styles, and making Picture Frames at short notice.

G. D. returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and wishes a continuance of the same.

Furniture Warehouse, Next door to Hon. G. Coles' Kent-Street.

December 14, 1861. 4i

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE

Prince Edward Island Almanac

For 1862.

CONTAINING BESIDES THE USUAL lists and Information, Census of the World, United States, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island; continuation of Cronological events, Roads and distances throughout the Island, list of Licensed teachers, sizes of Paper, and other interesting Statistics.

Great pains have been taken to make the calculations correct, and to render the several lists complete, and being printed with new type and on good paper, it is hoped that the issue for 1862 will be found in every respect superior to its predecessors.

Dec. 14, 1861.

TEMPERANCE HALL COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the above Company will be held in their Hall in this City, on Monday the 6th day of January next at 7 o'clock p. m.

☞ A punctual attendance is particularly requested.

By Order,

JOHN WILLIAM MORRISON,
Secy. and Treasurer.

Dec. 21st, 1861. M.

CASH CUSTOMERS,

VISITING CHARLOTTETOWN FOR their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLIES, will do well to call and examine the

Large and Valuable Assortment of Goods, at Kings Square House.

BEER & SON,

Having completed their FALL IMPORTATIONS, from London, Glasgow, Manchester, Wolverhampton, Plymouth Liverpool, New York, Boston, Portland, Halifax, &c. they feel confident that their

LARGE STOCK,

(including almost everything required for the FARMER, the MECHANIC, or for FAMILY USE,) will bear comparison, either for variety, quality, or price, with that of any stock on the Island.

Charlottetown, Nov. 23, 1861. 6w.

JOHN HIGGINS

HAS MUCH PLEASURE IN ANNOUNcing to his friends that he has received, per "Gazelle," from England, and "Portree," &c., from Boston, his

FALL & WINTER UPPLY,

COMPRISING

Ladies' Dresses, Mantles, Furs, Gloves, Silks, Coburghs, Winceys, and other Dress Material; Shawls. Also, Ladies' Boots and Shoes, Ladies', Gents, Misses and Children's India Rubbers.

IN HARDWARE,

Nails, Hammers, Planes, Saws, Chisels, Hinges and Screws, &c.

IN GROCERIES,

Tea (a superior article), Sugar, Molasses, Raisins, Currants, and Spices of all kinds.

ALSO,

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, and Putty; and many other articles, which are offered cheap for cash at his store, in Great George Street.

Nov. 30th, 1861. RWGi

REQUISITES FOR WINTER!!

— IN —

Scotch Shawls, Sacques and Mantles,

MANTLE MATERIALS,

FEATHERS AND FLOWERS, FELT HATS, WOOL BOAS, FUR DO., WOOL GAUNTLETS AND ARMLETS, GLOVES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, MUFFS IN MONKEY AND OTHER FURS,

Dresses in the most Fashionable Materials.

Flannnelles.

Felt Carpetings and Druggets,

LADIES BOOTS OF LATEST STYLE.

ALSO

☞ A nice lot of small Wares and Fancy Goods suitable for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

The above goods may be bought very cheap at the Subscriber's Store, North Side Queen Square.

JAMES DESBRISAY & CO.

Dec. 14, 1861.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A VERY SUPERIOR PIANO, MADE by COLLARD & COLLARD, of London, just arrived from England, by Brig "Margaret."—Apply to

WILLIAM HEARD.

Queen Square House, Nov. 30.

FRESH IMPORTATION

— OF —

NEW GOODS,

For Fall, 1861,

AT THE

"BRITISH WAREHOUSE."

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED per recent arrivals from the various BRITISH and FOREIGN MARKETS, an extensive and well selected Stock of

British and Foreign

MERCHANDIZE,

suited to the wants of the present season.

The above STOCK will be found to prove good value to intending purchasers, having been purchased on the best terms.

Choice Teas and other Groceries

For Family use.

W. & A. BROWN.

Nov. 23, 1861.

GREAT GEORGE STREET.

IRON, CUTLERY,
STEEL, PAINTS,
ZINC, OILS,
NAILS, GLASS,
PLOUGH METALS,
LOCKS, TRACES,
LATCHES, SPADES,
HINGES, SHOVELS,
SCREWS.

SADDLERS' GOODS,

PLANES,
WEIGHTS, SAWS,
BOLTS & NUTS, CHISELS,
BEDSCREWS, SPARABLES, PLANE
IRONS, PAINT BRUSHES, AND OTHER BRUSHES, TAILORS' IRONS, DUMB BELLS, SAUCEPANS, SHOEMAKERS' HEMP AND FLAX, CURRIERS' TOOLS,

And a large assortment of other

GENERAL HARDWARE GOODS,

FOR SALE CHEAP AT

W. E. DAWSON'S.

Gibson's Brick Building, Nov. 9, 1861.

PIANO FOR SALE.

ONE VERY HANDSOME ROSEWOOD COTTAGE PIANO (new,) 7 octave, will be sold very cheap, at the Furniture Warehouse

GEORGE DOUGLASS.

Dec. 21st, 1861.

TEA, CHEESE, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE 30 Chests and ½ Chests Congo Tea,
20 American Cheese,
30 Pieces Sattinette,
40 Cases Boots and Shoes, comprizing Mens, Womens, and Misses in variety,
40 Doz. Buckets,
40 Brooms.

ALEX. M'KINNON.

Dec. 21, 1861. tf

RUSSET APPLES!

JUST ARRIVED THIS DAY, ex. SCHR. "Chatham," and, now for sale

75 Barrels Russet APPLES,
4 Puncheons MOLASSES,
1 Hhd. SUGAR,
Boxes Starch, and Clothes Pins,
85 Barrels ONIONS,
50 Doz. Carpet Brooms, 1st Confectionary.

WILLIAM DODD,

Dec. 20, 1861, Brick Building, Queen Street.