The Protestant

AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

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

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The Protestant,

AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS,

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BY

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Viewing the Cross.

Sweet the moments, rich in blessing,
Which before the cross we spend,
Life, and health, and peace possessing
From the sinner's dying Friend!
Here we rest, in wonder viewing
All our sin on Jesus laid;
Here we see redemption flowing
From the sacrifice He made.

Truly blessed is the station,
Low before the cross to lie;
And behold the great salvation
To rebellious man brought nigh.
Here we find the dawn of heaven,
While upon the cross we gaze;
See our trespasses forgiven,
And our song of triumph raise.

Oh! that near the cross abiding,
We may to the Saviour cleave!
Nought with Him our hearts dividing,
All for Him content to leave.
May we still, the cross discerning,
There alone for comfort go;
And now wonders daily learning,
More of Jesus' fulness know.

A Visit to the Chinese Rebel Head-Quarters.

The English *Missionary Chronicle* contains a very interesting account of the Rev. William Muirhead's visit to the insurgents' head quarters in the city of Nankin. Of his passage through Su-chow he writes: "At many different points I preached, and was pleased to see the knowledge and appreciation of the truth that prevailed among my hearers. The great things I declared to them appeared to be familiar themes, and required only to be impressed upon their hearts by the Holy Spirit, in order to produce their appropriate results. Besides this there was every respect and attention manifested by the audience, so as to afford me much satisfaction. There was one novelty every where met with. Over and at the side of all the doors there were papers bearing remarkable inscriptions; some were in honour of the King on his birthday, but most of them, either singly or in connection therewith, were descriptive of 'the exceeding grace of God.' The same was the case with the numerous proclamations on the walls, all bringing before the readers the name, attributes, and providential goodness of the Heavenly Father, together with the work of Christ. In this way it was evident that the main truths of our holy religion could not fail to be communicated to the people at large, while on stated occasions there were also special solemnities observed, and special instructions imparted in every household or public office."

Of what he saw further up the country he says:—"I entered a number of temples and ancestral halls on the roadside, and the work of destruction was complete, especially in the case of the former. The idols had been torn down from the thrones, and were lying around in the utmost confusion. It appeared as if they had been treated with indignation and contempt, while what had once been large and magnificent temples were now unroofed, and their contents, after enduring all that man could inflict in the way of fire and sword, were left to decay under the withering influences of wind and weather."

The Kang-wang welcomed Mr Muirhead to Nankin with his accustomed urbanity, but again urged delay in preaching. "He stated that the desire of his Royal master was to evangelize the country, and when I asked if that was their mutual intention, he at once replied most certainly it was; the thing had been contemplated from the first, and would be strenuously followed out. But it was necessary to observe, he added, that the King intended to prosecute this object in his own way. 'In what way?' I asked. 'By native means,' he said. Examinations would be held annually, at which all the public officers were to be present. The text-book on such occasions would be Holy the Bible, and according to the attainments of the writers in scriptural knowledge, would their respective positions in the empire be determined. The successful essayists would be appointed to certain offices, and in each, large and small, would regular instruction be communicated to all around. I observed that something more than that was required in view of maintaining the religious character of the candidates, and for promoting the ends and objects of a spiritual kingdom. He replied that such was the scheme contemplated by the 'Heavenly King,' and that it was supposed by him to be a complete one. 'Well, then,' I was asked, 'what position would foreign teachers have in the case?' He stated that at first they would be useful in diffusing among the scholars and people in general the knowledge of Christianity; but the fact was that the King did not like the idea of depending on foreign aid in the matter. He thought that the work could be done by the Chinese themselves, who were naturally proud, and not disposed to accept the gospel at the hands of foreigners."

The people, however, were found to be well disposed towards the missionaries, and numerous and attentive audiences were gathered without difficulty. "A proclamation," Mr Muirhead writes, "has been issued, to the effect that eighteen chapels or churches are to be established in the capital, and a number of others in every district, suited to the number of inhabitants. On inquiring from Kang-Wang as to the nature of these places, he said that they were all called by the same general name, though their object was very different. They were simply public offices, hospitals, asylums, and such like, which should be presided over by appropriate officers, whose work it would be both to fulfil the duties specially connected with them and to attend to the religious instruction of those around them. They were not to be considered as separate buildings, designed for the purpose to which their name would correspond to our view." Mr Muirhead advises caution in commencing operations at Nankin. He thinks that the piety of the leaders of the revolution, whatever they may have been, is deteriorated.

Presbyterian Union.

The friends of Presbyterian Union, will, we feel assured, read with interest and pleasure the following correspondence between the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces, and the Synod of Nova Scotia and P. E. Island in connection with the Church of Scotland. We think from the tone of these letters that the day is not very far distant when these two Churches shall be one:—

LETTER FROM THE CONVENER OF COMMITTEE ON UNION OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF L. P.

Windsor, N. S., June 6, 1861.

Revd. Sir,—The unity of the Body of Christ is a doctrine clearly and unequivocally taught in the word of God, and professedly and assuredly believed by all his followers. But the unhappy difference which have existed among them afford sufficient evidence that their practice is not in exact accordance with the prayer of Christ, "that they all may be one." Of late years there has been a disposition manifested, especially among the different branches of the Presbyterian family to draw more closely together than formerly, and where their conscientious differences will admit of it to unite as one Body.

Of this the Union which has been effected between the Secession and Relief Bodies in Scotland, the Union of the branches of the Established Church, in Australia, the Union of the Free, and United Presbyterian Churches in Canada, reported as about to be consummated this day, and lastly the Union of the Free and Presbyterian Churches of Nova Scotia, under the name of "the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of British North America," is sufficient evidence. This name was adopted not only as a suitable designation for the present but with the hope of ultimately uniting under it as one Body, all the different branches of the Presbyterian family in the Lower Provinces. The undersigned are a committee appointed by the Synod of said United Body to open a correspondence with the different Presbyterian Bodies in the Lower Provinces of British North America on this subject. We need not with you enter into any discussion, as to the duty and advantages of such a Union, where it can without any sacrifice of principle be effected. On this matter we feel assured that you are already fully convinced. But we send you a copy of the Minutes of the United Body which contains the basis of the Union, and respectfully request you to submit it to your Reverend Court at their next annual meeting in the hope that they will give the subject their most favourable consideration.

It is a basis which has been favourably spoken of by prominent persons of different Presbyterian Bodies in Scotland; and we should feel happy if under it, the different branches of the Presbyterian family in the Lower Provinces, could unite as one Body. Our Synod meets in Halifax this year on the 4th Wednesday of June, at 11 o'clock, and any communication from you on this subject will be cordially received. And that the Great Head of the Church may direct your deliberations and lead you to such a decision as may be most for His own glory, is the prayer of the undersigned.

J. L. Murdoch, Con.

REPLY OF THE SYNOD OF NOVA SCOTIA, &c., IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Matthew's Church, Halifax, June 29, 1861.

Dear Brother,—In reply to your kind and fraternal letter of 6th of June last, which has been listened to by this Court with the utmost attention, it affords us very great pleasure to reciprocate the friendly feelings to which you have given expression. We do assure you that we entertain sentiments of sincere affection towards the members of the large and influential Synod which you represent. We cheerfully accord this honor, to which at least a portion of the united body is clearly entitled, of being the first in this important field and the first to plant the principles and practices of Presbyterianism among the scattered and scanty population that at an early period inhabited this province. We honour and love you for the wondrous and self-denying efforts which you have put forth to render yourselves a Missionary Church—efforts which while they have opened the hearts of your people to devise liberal things in connection with your Home Mission field and particularly your Seminaries of learning, have received so many marks of the Divine favour and converted the wilderness of Heathenism into a fruitful field. We gladly stretch out the hand of affection, to those of your brethren, who have not been separated from us long enough to forget that we have in former times subscribed the same standards, long revered and uttered familiarly the same honoured names, cherished the same hallowed and thrilling associations and laboured in the same portion of the Lord's vineyard.

These are sincere feelings on our part, and we desire to give them practical expression, lamenting that much has occurred on both sides in past times, as well as recently, to disturb the harmony that ought to prevail among bodies which possess so much in common. With the above view, we are of opinion that we ought to co-operate in general measures and cultivate brotherly feeling by more frequent exchange of pulpits. It is quite evident to us, that if in God's providence a Union take place such as we would desiderate, it must follow as the result of such a course of preparation.

Reminding you, that in our reply of last year we stated that a matter of so important a character would require serious deliberation, and that we had then enjoyed no opportunity of ascertaining the feelings and opinions of our people, we have now to inform your Synod that, after a sufficient interval of time and careful consideration of the whole matter, we have arrived at the conclusion, that any amalgamation of the two bodies is, however desirable, at present impracticable. Let us express the hope that in the course of time, many of the obstacles to Union that now exist may be removed. Meantime we trust that, in this as in other countries, the existence of two or more Presbyterian bodies engaged in the work of spreading their principles and promoting the cause of Christ, may not retard but on the whole advance, the great work in which we are engaged, afford an opportunity for the exercise of Christian charity and forbearance, and exhibit a rivalry, alone in zeal and good works.

Signed in name and by appointment of the Synod of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island in connection with the Church of Scotland, by

James Christie, Synod Clerk.

To the "Committee on Union" of the "Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of British North America."

Irish Population Returns.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The abstracts of the Census of Ireland for 1861 were issued to the press of Dublin on July 16th. The constabulary and the metropolitan police were the sole enumerators on the present occasion; 5096 of the former and 173 of the latter were employed—a force which the peaceable state of the country enabled the Lord-Lieutenant to place at the service of the Census Commissioners. No difficulties were experienced in taking the Census on the night of the 7th of April, and in no instance had the commissioners occasion to call into action the power granted them by the 7th section of the act; nor are they aware of any disturbing influence being in operation at the time. Yet they wish these abstracts to be regarded as the enumerators' abstracts, and as being only an approximation to the truth, but they have reason to think that it will prove a very close approximation.

The total population of Ireland on the 7th of April was 5,764,543, less by 787,842 than it was in 1851, which is a decrease of 12.02 per cent. on the last decennial period. On the previous decade there was a decrease of 19.85 per cent. The diminution has been greatest in Munster, where it is 18 per cent., and least in Ulster, where it is only 5 per cent. The Commissioners ascribe the decrease to emigration, as there has been no other powerful cause in operation, such as famine, pestilence, or war. From the Report of the Emigration Commissioners it appears that 1,230,921 emigrants left Ireland during the last ten years; and, from the returns obtained by the Registrar General of Ireland, it is found that of these 1,174,179 were set down as "permanent emigrants." We have unfortunately, no registration, of births and deaths, and we cannot tell what efforts nature has made to fill the void created by the famine.

The portion of the returns expected with most anxiety is that which relates to the religious denominations, of which we have had no return since 1834. In obtaining these returns the enumerators met every facility from the clergy and people, and as the commissioners have had only fifteen complaints about them, they infer that they are nearly correct. The following are the results:—

Roman Catholics, 4,490,588.
Members of the Established Church, 678,661.
Presbyterians, 596,992.
All other persuasions, 8414.
Jews, 322.

The total number of Protestants in Ireland is 1,273,969, giving the Roman Catholics a majority of 3,216,923; or about 3½ Roman Catholics to one Protestant. In Ulster the proportions are—Established Church, 390,130; Presbyterians, 511,371; Roman Catholics, 964,687.

When the special census was taken in 1834, with the object of ascertaining the religious persuasion of the people, it was found that out of a population of 7,954,700 there were—Roman Catholics, 6,436,060; members of the Established Church, including Methodists, 853,160; Presbyterians, 643,658; other Dissenters, 21,882.

The present return gives the Methodists separately, as numbering 44,532. If we add this number to the members of the Established Church in the Census of 1861, we shall have 723,193. Comparing these figures with the returns of 1834 we obtain the following results:—During the generation that has passed since that census, the population of Ireland has diminished by 2,190,217; the Roman Catholic population by 1,945,477; the Church of England population (including Methodists) by 129,967, the Presbyterians by 114,666. The other Protestant denominations have been diminished about one-half.

The Spirit Trade.

An extensive distiller in the north of Ireland has given us some interesting information with respect to the effect of the revival movement on the spirit trade. He mentions that, some time ago, there were no less than 22 public-houses in Bushmills—that that number has been reduced to 8—and that these 8 shops put together have not now as large a trade as any one of the 22 during former years. Referring to the effect of the revival movement on his own trade, he mentioned it was so serious that, if he had not made extensive sales in England, on the Continent, and in America, the business of his establishment must have been brought to a close. A wholesale merchant in Coleraine had stated to him that it was customary, in former years, for farmers to send into town for two, three, or five gallons of whisky, in order to celebrate at this season the harvest-home; but this year he had not received a single order from this class of his former customers; and that for every ten gallons he sold before the commencement of the revival movement in 1859, he did not dispose of one gallon at present. Referring to a particular street, he remarked that, as an evidence of the influence of the work, one publican had closed his shop, believing that the traffic was demoralising; and yet that person at one period sold more spirits than any ten of the trade in the locality. These statements convey their own moral.—*Banner of Ulster.*

Church Stinginess.

It is beyond question that the crying sin of Israel to-day is covetousness; stinginess in the church is a prevailing epidemic. We can hardly think of another evil so huge and monstrous as this, which exists in well nigh every congregation. It paralyzes faith, impairs charity, and nullifies hope. It is the real, hard, obstinate heresy with which God's ministry is obliged to contend. It hinders all evangelical efforts at home and abroad. It cripples the exertions of pastors in every attempt to do good. It renders the growth of personal piety impossible in its victim. A stingy church member will let his heart go after its covetousness while listening to the most animating discourse, and his tight fist will choke his conscience, even while it is gasping for a breath of vital air. He may admire his ministers, and feel an attachment for the church in which he is wont to worship; and yet the moment he is required to show his love for Christ by proper works of benevolence or charity, he straightway takes counsel of his stinginess, and is seized with a spasm of economy, which shuts up his heart as closely as a vault, from which the light of day is excluded.

Many professors are perhaps unconscious of their meanness in religious matters. If they were, no doubt they would repent, and do work meet for repentance. But until they can be shown, and made by the grace of the Holy Spirit to feel how great their sin in this regard truly is, there can be little hope of reformation. Let us, therefore, propose a few questions which professors may ponder, with a view of covetousness, and chargeable with inexcusable stinginess.

1. Do you believe that you and all you possess belong to Christ? Were you saved by the precious blood of redemption, only that you might the more indulge your own selfishness, or that you might no longer live for yourself, but for him who died in your stead? A careful and honest answer to this inquiry will go far toward determining your duty with respect to religious efforts for the salvation of others.

2. Are your gifts for church purposes a single tithe of the amount of your expenditures for luxuries in your own home? If you have sufficient means to comply with the demands of fashion, or with the claims of an increasing business, can you give these as reasons for diminishing or withholding your contributions for religious purposes? It is an indisputable fact that many professors expend so much upon dress, and furniture, and other luxuries, that they have little to bestow in charity. But are they blameless? Is this course consistent with the claim of an enlightened Christian conscience?

3. Do you place yourself in debt in order to grow richer than you now are, and then plead that because you are in debt you have nothing to give? This is a subterfuge very commonly resorted to among farmers. They add farm to farm, and while the gains are all the while increasing, still they grow more and more reluctant to aid religious efforts. If there is a little debt on the church, they are unable to help in removing it; if the parsonage needs repairing, it must remain untouched until individual greed has done its perfect work; if missions want assistance, or charitable interests plead for aid, they must be sent empty away from him, who offers in excuse the existence of debt, which is, in fact, but a real advance toward increasing wealth. Every pastor knows very well how the subtle devil of covetousness entrenches himself in the human heart under the above named pretexts.

4. Have you made it a principle to live for others, as well as for yourself? If you have, then you will find little difficulty in so managing your affairs as to save a portion of your weekly gains for the service of God. If you have not, then beware lest you fall into the error and condemnation of Balaam, the son of Beor, who loved the wages of unrighteousness.—*Chris. Intel.*

Obedience of a Roman Soldier.

I once made a visit to an old city which had been buried by an earthquake nearly two thousand years ago. It is called Pompeii, and is about fifteen miles from the city of Naples, in Italy. During the earthquake which destroyed Pompeii, an immense quantity of ashes and burning cinders were thrown out from the crater of mount Vesuvius, a volcano about two miles off. The wind blew these ashes and cinders directly over the doomed city, burning and destroying all the roofs of the houses, and covering up the walls about forty feet deep, so that for more than fifteen hundred years nobody knew where the city had stood. The place was all covered over with trees and bushes; but it was accidentally discovered about a hundred years ago, and people have been busily at work since that time digging it out. There they find the streets, the pavements, and brick walls of the stores and houses, besides an immense variety of curious things, such as statues, paintings, mirrors, spoons, knives, combs, etc. These curious things have been taken away and placed for safe keeping in the museum at Naples.

It is thought that when the ashes began to fall on the city, the people fled from their homes, so that very few lives were lost.

When I visited or walked about its old streets, among other things I saw in the court-yard of one of the excavated public buildings, was a dark-colored place on the wall about as high as my head. The guide, who went about to explain things, told me that this dark spot was caused by a human skeleton, which in digging out this building, they found leaning against the wall at this place. It was the skeleton of a soldier; for on his head was still found his brazen helmet, and at his feet the point of his spear, his sword, and other pieces of his armor. It had fallen to this soldier's lot to stand on guard before that public building on the day of the great eruption which covered up the city. As it was forbidden a Roman soldier, under pain of death, to desert his post without orders, this faithful sentinel, with his sword by his side, and his spear at his shoulder, had paced up and down before that house all that terrible day. He saw the terrified inhabitants hurrying away from their pleasant homes, but he alone stood, firm as a rock, with the falling ashes heaping up around him, and the fiery cinders beating like hail on his helmet. He had received no orders to leave; and up and down he continued his firm and undaunted step. At last, overcome by the fiery tempest, he grasped firmly in his hand his faithful weapon, leaned himself against the wall, and died like a brave man at his post. The next day I went into the museum at Naples, and saw the skull of the soldier, still sticking in his brazen helmet, and on a shelf near by lay pieces of his bones, and fragments of his broken armor.

What a beautiful exhibition of heroic obedience was the conduct of that Roman soldier! As I gazed on the spot where he died, and listened to the simple story of his faithfulness, and especially as I afterwards took the sad relics of his fate in my hands in the museum, I was more deeply impressed by these memorials of a true hero than by all the rest of the curious and wonderful things which I saw in Pompeii.

Obedience in a soldier is a cardinal virtue. It is of all other qualities the first and most important. But it is a beautiful trait of character among other people besides soldiers, and especially in children. I have often seen children openly disobey their parents. This is a sad sight; for if a child will not obey his parents, it is very likely that he will never learn to obey God. But let children be early taught promptly to obey their parents, and they are in the true path of learning to submit to the will of the great Parent above. The obedience which God requires is implicit; that is, his children are to obey him in all things, whether they can understand the reason for it or not. The Roman soldier dying at his post rather than disobey his orders, is a truthful illustration of that obedience which all God's creatures should render to him.—*Am. Mess.*

Treasury.

The Left Hand.

Forward they must move to the left hand of Christ, to be judged and sentenced. What a hideous throng! There are the sinners of the old world, and of Sodom and Gomorrah, liars, thieves, tyrants, murderers, the unclean, the profane; while the more reputable and outwardly respectable of the enemies of Christ will be mixed up promiscuously with them. A man, hitherto respectable and respected, on committing some offence against society for which secret wickedness had prepared him, is sent to prison, and while they are putting on him the twain-coloured dress, he says, "This is worse than all. Must I march with locked step and folded arms in a file with convicts!" Perhaps he was a graduate of a college, perhaps he preached, perhaps he held a high place in the Christian church. Justice makes no account of our standing, or our associations, nor considers our refinement; down we go to the common herd of the vile, if we turn aside to crooked ways, and are led forth with the workers of iniquity. The sight of the righteous passing away will be the aggravation of their misery. Their personal separations and grief will be the most dreadful. "O my father! my mother! my husband! my wife! my child! my brother! my sister! Once I sat by your side, and heard the same gospel; hundreds of times I left your side, and went from the Lord's table where so affectionately and with tears I was urged to come, and where I should have been as welcome as you. But month after month for years, I went away from Christ: now, Christ and heaven are going away from me. One more opportunity to accept Christ! to profess him before men! to join the company of those who showed his death until he come! He is come! All is lost! Once the many who, with me, left the communion table behind, countenanced me; now, this great multitude of them affrights me!"—But cries and regrets are vain. All this is the beginning of sorrows.

"To him that is joined to all the living there is hope." "And yet there is room." "The spirit and the bride say, Come." "As the Holy Ghost saith, To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts."—*Nehemiah Adams, Boston, U.S.*

True Gain.

"Religion is a gainful thing;" and this is a compelling motive that becomes effectual upon all. Gain is the God whom the world worships. What will not men do, what will they not suffer for gain? What journeys do men take by land, what voyages by sea, through hot and cold, through fair and foul, through storm and shine, through day and night, and all for gain! Now, there is no calling so gainful as this of religion: it is the most profitable employment we can take up. "Godliness is profitable unto all things." It is a great revenue. If it be closely followed, it brings in the greatest income. Indeed, some men are religious for the world's sake; such shall be sure not to gain; but they who are religious for religion's sake, shall be sure not to lose, if heaven and earth can recompense them; for "godliness hath the promise both of the life that now is, and of that which is to come."—*Mead.*

A Word Blessed.

It is most wonderful to observe the Lord's doings in these things; how He makes the least things to confound the greatest. Permit me to give you one instance; it will serve as a specimen of that general rule, how wondrously God does His work by seemingly very little things. It is taken from a brother minister's experience. He told me that a young person, a servant-maid, came to him with that peculiar brightness in the countenance you can see in those who have just passed through great spiritual trouble and been brought into the liberty of the children of God. She came to tell him her experience. He asked what her experience was—"Was there any sermon, or any meeting, or what was made the means of your conversion?" She said, "It was a thing you said the last time I saw you." "What did I say?" The girl answered, "When I was giving you my name as a member of the church, and you were writing it down"—(the name was Christian)—"you said, 'Christ is in your name, my girl, is He in your heart?" The minister knew nothing more of this until, a few weeks afterwards, she came back to him, a rejoicing disciple of the Lord Jesus, telling him that that word of his was the arrow of God that won her. There are thousands of such instances, every one tending to show how the Lord is working, and how we should all be ready, every one in his place, and according to his opportunity, praying in that precious name of Christ. You do not know when and to whom it will give power.—*Rev. Wm. Arnot, in Address at Wesleyan Mission Meeting.*

"Come Ye Blessed."

There is one word in this invitation which gives new sweetness to all the rest. It is the word that begins it, "Come." Were our blessed Master when He calls us to heaven, about to take his own departure to some other world who would not say "O let me follow! I will joyfully give up that splendid inheritance, and all my brethren and companions there, so that I may go and be with Him." Happy to some of us are the moments we spend now in His presence. The wondering Jacob could talk at Bethel of "the house of God and the gate of heaven;" and cannot we do the same, brethren, wherever we are, when we feel that Christ is near us? If we really love Him, our heart's first desire is to see Him and be with Him. And this He knows. The first word we shall hear from Him on His throne, will tell us that He knows it. He will say to us, "Come." And it will be from the fulness of His own heart that He will say it. No one in that multitude will so long to draw near to Christ, as Christ will long to have him near. He will lead His redeemed to their glory with greater joy than they will follow Him there. He go to one world, and send them to another? No; He would mar His own happiness as well as theirs, if He did. He will go with them to the kingdom prepared for them, and there, as He sits down on His throne, He will say, "I will never leave you again. I told you that I would come again and receive you unto myself; and now farewell for ever to all distance and separation between us. Where I am, there ye shall be also. We suffered together in that world which is perished; we will be glorified together in this. You know how that world treated me. I still bear in my body the marks of its treatment, and I rejoice to bear them, for they will serve to remind you for ever how I have loved you. And I know how it treated you. It was not worthy of you, but it cast you aside as the offscouring of all things. Here at last, we are where we are known. Here we shall shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of our Father."—*Rev. Charles Bradley.*

Come Now.

"Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord;" "Come now;" you have sinned long enough; why should you harden your hearts by longer delay?

Come now, no season can be better. If ye tarry till you're better ye will never come at all.

Come now; you may never have another warning; the heart may never be so tender as it is to-day.

Come now; no other eyes may ever weep over you; no other heart may ever agonize for your salvation.

Come now, now, now, for to-morrow you may never know in this world. Death may have sealed your fate, and the once filthy may be filthy still.

Come now; for to-morrow thy heart may become harder than stone, and God may give thee up.

Come *now*; it is God's time; to-morrow is the devil's time. "To day if ye will hear his voice harden not your hearts, as in the provocation, when your fathers tempted Me and proved Me in the wilderness and saw my works."

Come now. Why delay the happy? Would you put off your wedding to-day? Will you postpone the hour when you are pardoned and delivered.

Come now; the bowels of Jesus yearn for you. The eye of your Father sees you afar off, and He runs to meet you.

Come now; the church is praying for you; these are revival times.

Come *now*. Is heaven a trifle that thou must needs lose it? What! is the wrath of God which abideth on thee a reason why thou should'st labour to escape? What! is not a present pardon worth the having? Is the precious blood of Christ worthless? Is it nothing to you that the Saviour should die? Man, art thou a fool? Art thou mad? If thou must needs play the fool, go and sport with thy gold and silver, but not with thy soul. Dress thyself like a madman, wear a mask, paint thy cheeks, walk through the street in shame, and make a mockery of thyself, if thou must needs play the fool, but why cast thy soul into hell for a joke? Why lose thy eternal interests for a little case.—*C. H Spurgeon.*

THE

Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861.

Symmetrical Christianity.

A due proportion of parts is beautiful. It also proves the wisdom in practice, and ministers to the [illegible] Orderly arrangement, symmetrical proportions, adaptation of means to ends, characterize the works of the all-wise Creator. Nor is christianity wanting in these elements of beauty and qualities of excellence. But the more symmetrical it is, the more clearly does it approach the perfection of heavenly pattern. The more entirely it is freed from human men, and the contaminations [illegible] adapted to promote the spiritual interests of the human race, and to fulfil the designs of its divine author. When its various parts are disposed in their due proportion, its excellence is more clearly perceived, and its advantages more fully enjoyed. But it does not at all times and in all places exhibit this symmetry. Consequently, its attractions are not so powerful, nor its usefulness so great, as they would be were it adorned with all the graces of the Spirit, and invested with all its native energy of character. We let us inquire, are some of its members such in reality? and what are some of the elements which weaken its strength, and retard its usefulness?

It will readily be admitted that knowledge, piety, and benevolence, constitute essential parts of true christian character. The Word of God is the source of information on such subjects, as constituent qualities. The harmonious proportion, distinguishes the character. But some christians appear to attach more importance to knowledge. They have carefully studied the christian system, and possess an extensive acquaintance with its various doctrines. Yet infrequently do they elevate a few dogmas to an improper and unscriptural position, and imagine that such constitutes instrumental effective, which does not practically influence the mind of [illegible] [illegible] the truth than in a careless discharge of duty. The truth exists in the head, while [illegible] the heart; while [illegible] the [illegible] power. [illegible] of the feeling [illegible] enthusiasm, or as spurious [illegible] knowledge of christianity, the Gospel is practically excluded from the affections. [illegible] in the high and holy attributes of devotion. This is certainly defective [illegible] Such [illegible] forget the words of an inspired [illegible] man have not the Spirit of Christ, they are none of his."

[illegible] existing christianity, is exhibited [illegible] consider nearly all religion as consisting in exercises of devotion. They depreciate the knowledge which the other class so highly value, and many of the precious truths of God's Word as of little consequence. With them, feeling is everything. Unless it is sustained almost or altogether at a degree of excitement, religion is regarded as very deficient, if not entirely wanting. Knowledge may be defective, duty may be much neglected, selfishness rule in the heart; but if the emotions are [illegible] excited, all is thought to be right, and the [illegible] glorious. No doubt religion requires the affections to be engaged; but no less does it demand the exercise according to knowledge, and the practice consistent with the profession. Right practice is founded on correct knowledge. Seriousness is not conversion; nor is devotional feelings sufficient evidence of an heart-saving change. This is a work which [illegible] upon the truth known and believed, and which [illegible] and weightily influences all the active powers of [illegible] Those who elevate the exercises of devotion to a [illegible] of consistency of conduct would do well to meditate frequently on the words of the Great Teacher,—"Why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say?"

Others, again, who have some right views of the truths of the Gospel, and form a somewhat correct estimate of the value of heart worship, [illegible] regard religion as only a personal matter, without [illegible] right perceptions of its diffusive nature. It is viewed as especially for themselves; while they care little for others. They must seek their own salvation, and very properly; but they leave others to do the same. They do not put on bowels of compassion as Scripture enjoins. Their religion stirs not the fountain of benevolence; it moves them not to works of beneficence and love. Scrupulously attentive, it may be, that every passing thought be pure, and every personal action be holy, their hearts are yet closed against the expansive power of benevolence, their efforts are not put forth in behalf of the perishing, nor are their means consecrated to the assistance of the needy or the enlightenment of the ignorant. This is certainly not the religion of the Bible; this is not formed after the example of Christ, who went about continually doing good. Consistency in many parts of conduct, may be there; but the symmetry of a whole christianity is wanting.

Another phase of the want of symmetry, is presented by those who run to the opposite extreme. They imagine that if they "do justice and love mercy," they are performing acceptable service, though they do not "walk humbly with their God." They have but little correct christian knowledge, probably less devotional feeling, and lead ungodly lives, yet are ever ready to alleviate the sorrows of suffering humanity, and liberal in their contributions to objects of christian benevolence. The wretched condition of the heathen is ever then a theme of frequent conversation, and the success of christian effort to extend the blessings of salvation, [illegible] them a source of satisfaction and real joy. Yet all this time they are utterly destitute of the power of godliness, and are probably by their conduct the enemies of the cross of Christ. This class may not be so numerous as some of the former. Yet the defect whenever existing, is a radical one. It sadly mars the beauty of a symmetrical christianity, and largely detracts from the usefulness of a christian life. When other works are valued above the work of Christ, and perhaps relied on for acceptance with God; and when a life is led which does not resemble Christ's, the views entertained of his religion must be most distorted, and the dupes of such errors must be in a state of danger as well as sin. What need of a scrutiny, and of a close comparison of heart and life with the Word of God, and the life of Christ!

But let there be a just proportion of these different parts of christianity, and of others not specified, properly combined together, and operating in harmonious action, then symmetry is the result, and the grand design of the Author of christianity is largely promoted. Such religion will abundantly reward its possessors, and show forth the praises of the Lord. It has been taught by Christ, and beautifully illustrated by his whole life. All should look to him as a perfect pattern; all should follow him as an unerring guide. All should use diligence to attain to this standard, instead of satisfying themselves with a partial development of the christian life. Deformity must be the result of such an imperfect imitation of Christ, and feebleness must ever attend the efforts of such disciples, if indeed it does not wholly exclude them from the fold of the blessed Jesus.

Erromanga Mission.—In looking over the extracts from Rev. G. N. Gordon's letters, referred to in a letter in connection with the New Hebrides Mission, we find that there contain but little important, which we have not already published. Writing to his parents he says "the measles is connecting with fine weather had the effect of a general tonic. The people are now [illegible] cheerfully assume at us, and at length rise up to meet us. Rom. xv. 121. I had to keep within door for some time, but now while the sickness is subsiding, I can venture to speak to them, and daily obtain more influence over them. I never fear any of them when I have a good opportunity to speak before they can strike. I believe God will do great work here among the remnant. May He hasten it in his time."

In the letter to his brother, Mr Gordon remarks, "Everything is shaken out but to that the things which cannot be shaken may remain. The idiots have died here en masse. Only the eye the loud bitter cry of those who are no house. The pillars of Satan's empire are fallen in the island, and the structure which he erected with a terrible crash. The sound thereof has gone up to heaven. O! come spirit of the Lord and raise up a new temple on the ruins of the old. I expected to meet with persecution, as it would come upon the unbelievers of this island for their great and increasing crimes, and I told them so about four days previous to the measles breaking out among them. The most wicked and hardened now exclaim, 'The word of God is true, we now feel that you have been teaching the truth.'"

A Novel Picnic.

On Friday afternoon, August 16th, about 200 persons assembled in the Orchard of Mr. Kerr, Malpeque, the spot selected where to hold one of those annual parties of modern times called picnics. One striking peculiarity about the one was, that there were present grey old men of three score years and ten, long women on whose cheeks care had written deep furrows long and deep, as well as young children in their early bloom. On a fine harvest day, almost that number assembled for the purpose of giving an unfeigned welcome to members of the family of our beloved missionary—Mr Geddie. The personal qualities of those for whom the entertainment was provided, would have been quite sufficient to have called forth these expressions of regard on their behalf, but these were enhanced by associations of no ordinary kind. After a sumptuous repast, brief and appropriate addresses were delivered by the Revs. Messrs Laird and Fraser to the company sitting around on a kind of sylvan [illegible]. While two missionary hymns and the 121 Psalm were being sung, the pleasant grove was filled with melody.

To the good people of Malpeque, I may say that I feel inclined to give expression of my admiration of the unostentatious way and unconstrained manner in which with them expectancy became almost unconsciously merged into realization, while exhibiting their attachment for their guests on that occasion—guests for whom so many in P. E. Island feel it both a privilege and a pleasure to have an opportunity of manifesting their regard. The recent and painful tidings of the death of Mr Johnston, however, had a subduing effect upon the pleasures of all, and such is always meet when—

"Sorrow stirs up the embers
Of love within (the) breast."

Many were congregated there on that day who on earth will probably never all meet again; but we know that when scenes of earth have fled, the Lord will gather all his own together unto himself in his kingdom of love.—*Com*

[For the Protestant.]

Mr Editor;

I observe in the last *Examiner* a lengthy article which has evidently been written for the especial benefit of my friend the Rev George Sutherland and myself. Mr Sutherland is accused of preaching "*heresy*" from his pulpit—I of having [illegible] [illegible] I confess I do not understand the [illegible] *Examiner* mentioned in Tuesday's issue the 13th of August [illegible] Romish Catholic Church [illegible] [illegible] the author he refers to [illegible] of the extract, or may not be the original "*crowd-life*." I presume he intends to [illegible] such as [illegible] and that we condemn me as having "[illegible] [illegible] I regret it as from *Sodery*. The appearance of such an announcement in a newspaper published in a British Colony, in the year 1861, is a sad, yet not unworthy of being commented upon in your paper.

Your obedt. servant,
W. H Pope.

Charlottetown, Aug. 23d. 1861.

EXTRACT.

"St. Agatha, C. W., a Place of Pilgrimage.—In the year 1859, the Rev. Father Funcken laid the foundation of a new cemetery in St. Agatha, with a stone wall around it, in which are erected the fourteen stations of the Cross. At the extremity of the cemetery is built a Chapel in honour of the Mother of Sorrows. In this chapel we find united in a certain manner the most celebrated pilgrimages of the old world; for whatever is the object of veneration in Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Rome, Loretto, &c., we find in a small proportion united in this chapel. Besides the picture of the Mother of Sorrows, a real master-piece, which was received last year from Rome, there are the following holy relics:—A particle of the holy cross, and another of the manger; a stone of the grotto of Gethsemane (*ex crypta agonia;*) dust of the holy house in Loretto; sand of the sepulchre of the Holy Innocents, and of the place where St. Peter was crucified; relics of the garment and grave of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of the mantle and workshop of St Joseph, of the grotto and house of St. Elizabeth, the sepulchre of St. Anne, of Mounts Sion and Calvary, of SS. Peter and Paul, SS. Ambrose and Augustine, SS. Francis of Assisium, Francis of Sales, and Francis Xavier, St. Anthony of Podua, St. Dominic, St. Vincent of Paul, St. Roch, St. Stanislaus, &c., a copy of the handkerchief of St. Veronica, &c., &c.

"On account of all this, and because the Catholics of St. Agatha, and surrounding missions, were accustomed to visit the said chapel with particular devotion, the Rev. Father Funcken applied to the Holy See, with the request that he would open the treasury of our Holy Church, and favour the pious pilgrims to the chapel with some particular indulgences.

"This desire has been completely satisfied, for by a brief, dated June 25, the Holy See has been pleased to grant a plenary indulgence to all the faithful who shall visit the chapel receive the sacraments of confession and communion and prayer for concord among Christian Princes, THE EXTIRPATION OF HERESY AND EXALTATION OF THE CHURCH, at any hour from sunrise to sunset on the following days:—1st, On Friday in Passion Week; 2nd, On the Feasts of the Invention and Exaltation of the Holy Cross, 3d, On the Feast of St. Agatha; 4th, On the third Sunday in September, and on every day in the octaves of the above mentioned feasts. Moreover, an indulgence of 300 days is granted to all who, on any day in the year shall visit the chapel, and, with a truly contrite heart, recite some prayers with the same intention as above. ALL THESE INDULGENCES MAY BE APPLIED TO THE SOULS IN PURGATORY

"To the greater honour of God and of His Holy Church."

The Orange Institute and Orange Association in England, together number 15,000 members, every man of whom is respectable in his particular sphere, and collectively ranking in respectability with any society in Great Britain.

Secular Department.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The Steamship *Canada* arrived at Halifax from Liverpool and Queenstown on Wednesday morning. Dates to the 10th instant.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was prorogued on the 6th by commission.

In the House of Commons previous to the prorogation, Dr Brady inquired whether the Government were prepared to restore the contract of the Galway Company, provided they should satisfy the Government that they were in a condition efficiently to perform the postal service.

Lord Palmerston, believing that the establishment of an efficient postal communication with America would be advantageous to the empire at large, was quite prepared to take into consideration the recommendations of the Select Committee, and give a favorable consideration to the claims of the Galway Company whenever that company should be in a position to show that they possessed sufficient capital and proper vessels to enable them to perform any engagement into which they might propose to enter. He was not at the present moment prepared to enter into a renewal of the contract, but would take into consideration any proposition that might be made, with the view of submitting to Parliament any plan which the Government thought it desirable to adopt.

A death has occurred which will tend to awaken melancholy associations—the death of the Duke of Buckingham, who assumed his elevation of a great title and great estate, but died in obscurity and need.

Another death is that of Lord Derby, which took place on the 21st, at his seat, Knowsley.

The siege of Durham Castle at Newcastle on the 9th, was attended with a great concourse of Lord Clarendon and the successor to whom Lord John Russell, ten or twelve years back, addressed his celebrated letter.

Alas! he not long enjoyed his station—one of the richest in the kingdom.

Sir G. Grey is formally gazetted in the usual way to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand.

Colonel Smith, late Assistant Adjutant-General at the Cape of Good Hope, has been appointed to succeed Major General Charles Hastings Doyle, in Dublin, as Inspector General of the Disembodied Militia in Ireland, who relieve Major General Fraser, C. B., late 62d Foot, in command of the troops at Nova Scotia.

The potatoe disease has appeared in England and Ireland. The reports of the other crops are favorable.

The mail clad steam frigate *Warrior* has made a very satisfactory trial trip from Blackwall to Greenhithe.

Commercial.—The British Funds, aided by great ease in the Money market, and fine weather, have begun to show symptoms of improvement. The general trade of the country is, however, far from active. Since the reduction in the rate of discount by the Bank the Money market has become very easy, and purchases of Gold by the Bank large. The railway interest has been most affected by the defeat of the Federalists at Manassas Junction, as it is thought the protracted war which must follow will prevent any revival of trade with America. Consols 93 to 90½ for money, and 90½ to 90½ for account. With favorable weather during the past week, we have to report a partial commencement of harvest, and reaping will be general next week. A continued active demand for France has led to considerable transactions in Wheat here the last few days, but the inquiry for local consumption is limited, and we do not note any alteration in prices.

Colonial Military Expenditure.—The report of the select committee on colonial military expenditure has been published, and to describe the recommendations of the committee in a sentence, it may be said that they enforce the necessity of the colonies looking after themselves. The committee recommend that the terms on which Lord Grey, in 1851, allowed the Australian colonies the service of the imperial troops should be gradually extended to all the colonies, and they give their opinion that as it is the tendency of modern warfare to strike at the heart, it is, therefore desirable to concentrate our troops in the United Kingdom, and leave the colonial dependencies to the defensive power of the navy.

The American Blockade.—The London *Post*, in a leader on America, says: We are afraid, knowing the jealous susceptibilities of the Americans; that the question of blockade may involve this country in some difficult complications. At present we, in common with other nations of Europe, have wisely kept out of the quarrel. *If*, unfortunately, we should be compelled to drift into it, the blame will not rest with England, but with a government which has endeavored, to the ruin of innocent commerce, to enforce the validity of a blockade which it is manifestly incompetent to maintain. If the statement attributed to Admiral Milne, that the blockade is totally inefficient, be correct, the cotton ports in the South are practically more free than those of the North, in which, still under the modified tariff, the manufactures of this country will be subject to a high protective, if not altogether prohibitive, duty. The *Times* regards it as a little cloud, which, although only as large at present as a man's hand, may come to overshadow the whole sky. What Lord Palmerston evidently meant, and what his words convey is, that if a blockading force should allow any one ship to enter the blockaded ports, by reason of payment of duties, the blockade is from that moment raised, and all the rest of the world have from that time forth a right to go into the blockaded ports without hindrance.—Federal warships have no more right to the waters of the Southern ports than any other ships. They are there, and have no power of excluding a ship by virtue of letting it go in unmolested. Subject as they are to losing the ports, they are in no more rights than before. At present, they begin to levy duties upon the ships in ports they expect to retain. The *Shipping Gazette* complains that the blockading squadron off the coast of America appears determined to interrupt maritime commerce in every part of the world, in defiance of the best and most [illegible] principles of international law, and at whatever risk of [illegible] with the forces of [illegible]

FRANCE.

Some of the French journals state the new Sultan has determined on paying a visit to France.

Paris, Aug 9.—The *Patrie* of this evening says reports are current that the Prince of Montenegro had demanded that the Porte should recognise his independence and the right of inheritance in his family. He also demanded the concession of a port in the Adriatic Sea and a fresh settlement of the frontiers. According to the same reports the Porte had refused to accede to these demands, and had declared that it would re-commence hostilities. The review in the Champ de Mars to-day was a brilliant affair. The weather was very fine.

The French journals are pretty unanimous in the expression of a desire that the troops of that country should abandon Rome, and they refer with some warmth to the insult which the Papal Minister at Rome recently put upon the French General in the Eternal City and upon his master the Emperor; but it is very doubtful whether this misunderstanding will have any effect. A letter in a London morning journal from Paris states that the Pope himself is very anxious for the withdrawal of the French garrison, and that, when that event occurs, their places will be supplied by Austrian and French troops.

ITALY.

Turin, Aug. 9.—General Fanti will proceed to Chalons in order to be present at the military movements. Signor Bastogi, Minister of Finance, has been raised by the King to the rank of count, and appointed Grand Officer of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus, on account of the services rendered by him in the conclusion of the national loan.

Berne, Aug. 9.—The Italian Government has informed the Federal Council that the decision in reference to the expulsion from Naples of the Swiss soldiers formerly belonging to the Swiss regiments in the service of Francis II. has been cancelled. The note of the Italian Government regrets, however, that the Swiss Government had caused the publication of the despatches of M. Towite, Swiss Minister at Turin, on this subject.

HUNGARY.

Vienna, Aug. 9.—An ordinance from the Minister of Finance orders that at present, and during harvest time, those Hungarian taxpayers who are really indigent are to be treated with indulgence, but that the most energetic measures of severity are to be employed against those solvent persons who refuse to pay the taxes.

Pesth, Aug. 9.—The draft address, as proposed by M. Deak, mentions the rights of the Bohemian and Gallician crowns; decidedly declines that deputies from the Hungarian Diet should be sent to the Council of the Empire, and declares that the Hungarian Diet must cease transacting any parliamentary business. The Upper House will not hold a sitting until Monday next. Many deputies expecting a dissolution of the Diet are already preparing for a departure.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Aug. 8.—The number of officers in the Turkish army has been reduced. Henceforth the new officers will be chosen from among those who have been dismissed on account of this reduction. A commission has been appointed for the redemption of the new claims.

AUSTRALIA.

By the arrival of the screw steam-ship Great Britain, Captain John Gray, from Melbourne, on the 4th, after a rapid passage of sixty-five days, we are placed in possession of advices from Australia to the 30th of May. The Great Britain brought 447 passengers, a large cargo of Colonial produce, and 32,195 ounces of gold, of the value of £128,780. There is little news of interest by this arrival.

The *Bendigo Advertiser*, of the 28th of May, says:—"The escorts have been decreasing to an alarming extent during the last few weeks, but it is reported that a considerable quantity of gold is coming to town by private hands.—This may be the true cause of the falling off—apparent falling off—but here (Bendigo) we are inclined to think that, though some small quantities of gold may be sent to Melbourne in this way, the bulk of produce goes down by escort, and that we are now passing through one of those temporary lulls which are incidental to gold mining."

British and For. American News.

United States.

Boston, Aug 17.—3 o'clock, p. m.—The New York *Herald's* special says: "The Rebels are on the eve of attacking our lines, having, last night, advanced heavy forces in all directions towards the Potomac, and a large body of Troops marching towards Point of Rocks. Their scouting parties are in our immediate vicinity. Gen. M'Clellan is amply prepared.

Ben M'Culloch reports the late battle with Federalists in Missouri as a glorious victory though at considerable loss. Siegel's forces are reported by secessionists as all captured by Gen. Hardee. (which is not believed here.) Same authority states that Springfield, Missouri, is in possession of the secessionists, half the inhabitants having fled.

A number of disaffected soldiers of the Highland and Maine Regiments are to be sent to Tortugas to work on the fortifications.

Notwithstanding reverses the greatest confidence is felt here in the stability of the Government.

Our Banks to-day voted to take fifteen millions of Government sevens at par.

The Battle of Missouri.—*Rolla, Mo., Aug. 12.*—Our army marched out from Springfield on Friday evening, with only 5500 men, the Home Guards remaining in Springfield. Our forces slept on the prairie a portion of the night, and about sunrise Sunday morning drove in the outposts of the enemy, and soon after the attack became general.

The attack was made by two columns by Gens. Lyon and Sturges, Gen. Sigel leading a flanking force of about 1000 men and four guns on the south of the enemy's camp. The fight raged from sunrise till 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The rebels in an overwhelming force charged on Captain Totten's battery three distinct times, but were repulsed with great slaughter.

General Lyon fell early in the day. He had been previously wounded in the leg, and had a horse shot from under him. The Col. of one of the Kansas regiments having become disabled, the boys cried out, "General, you come and lead us on." He did so at once, and, putting himself in front, while cheering the men on to the charge, received a bullet in his left breast, and fell from his horse. He was asked if he was hurt, and replied "No, not much," but in five minutes he expired without a struggle.

General Sigel had a very severe struggle, and lost three of his four guns. His artillery horses were shot in their harness, and the pieces disabled. About one o'clock the enemy seemed to be in great disorder and retreating, setting fire to their train of baggage wagons. Our forces were too much fatigued and cut up to pursue, so the battle may be considered a drawn one.

Gen. Price was not killed. There were rumors on the field that Ben M'Culloch was killed, but the rebels denied it.

Our loss is variously estimated, from 150 to 300 killed, and several hundred wounded.

The enemy's loss is placed at 2000 killed and wounded.

Our boys captured about one hundred horses of the enemy.

The enemy carried two flags, the Confederate and the stars and stripes.

General Siegel marched back to Springfield in good order, after perfecting his arrangements, gathering baggage, blowing up what powder he could not carry and destroying other property which he did not wish to fall into the hands of the enemy. He left Springfield, and on Sunday night encamped thirty miles this side of that place. The enemy did not pursue. The hostility observed during the day was firing muskets at the rear guard.

General Siegel is confident he could have held Springfield against the force they had engaged, but he was fearful of reinforcements to the enemy from the southwest, and that his line of communication to Rolla would be cut off.

Gen. Lyon began the attack on the receipt of intelligence that the enemy expected reinforcements from Hardee's column, which was approaching from the Southeast.

A portion of the artillery of the enemy was admirably served. The infantry and artillery fire were also very severe.

The Springfield Home Guards were not in the fight. They with a large number of citizens are in Siegel's camp. It is thought that he fell back no further than Lebanon where reinforcements will watch him.

Canada.

The Montreal *Gazette* says that "Yankee Doodle" was hissed down at a concert at Quebec. "Straws tell how the wind blows." It also says that the Commissariat Officers in Canada have received orders from the Home authorities to prepare for the reception of 10,000 troops in the fall.

There is a very decided change of opinion in the Canadian press in relation to the contest now being waged in the neighbouring States. The Toronto *Globe* which, perhaps, of all the Canadian press, sympathized most strongly with the North, gives the following reason for the change of tone:

The insolent bravado of the Northern press towards Great Britain, and the insulting tone assumed towards these Provinces, have questionably produced a marked change in the feelings of our people. When the war commenced, there was only one feeling of hearty sympathy with the North, but now it is very different. People have lost sight of the character of the struggle in the exasperation excited by the injustice and abuse showered upon them by the party with which they sympathised. It is not in human nature, long to maintain cordial sympathy towards those who are pouring insult continually upon you.

Nova Scotia.

The Army Worm.—We have witnessed, this week, the depradations of this insect that threaten to prove one of the most dreadful scourges that ever visited the province. The grub itself varies in size from half an inch to an inch and a quater, and is thicker and stronger looking than the ordinary caterpillar. It is brown in colour, and is a very voracious eater. Whole fields of oats, barley and wheat have been destroyed in Dartmouth, Cole Harbor, Musquodoboit, and indeed all along the coasts. They devour every thing before them, just like the ancient locusts. Some families will be left in a state of utter destitution by this fearful scourge. The grain has to be cut down green in order to save the straw,—and but little even of the straw can be saved.—Walking through a field where the worm is throughly at work, you cannot lay your foot on the ground without crushing two or three and the ruins of the grain look as if the field had been visited by a fearful hailstorm. We have not yet heard of this worm doing much mischief far inland and we trust that the cool weather now approaching will check its ravages. It is likely this worm has been wafted to our shores in its butterfly or moth shape on a strong current of warm air from the United States coast. It is greatly to be feared that they may prove still more destructive next year, if indeed the winter may not prove too severe for them.—*Hx Witness.*

The Gold Diggings.—There is nothing new from Tangier. The quartz mill recently erected there has failed to answer the purpose for which it was intended. The richness of the quartz cannot therefore be tested at present. Those at work on the ground however, are hopeful of the results, and operations are prosecuted with vigor. The newly discovered diggings at Lunenburgh have recently caused great excitement throughout the Province. Owing to the exaggerated accounts of the press in Halifax, hundreds of gold seekers have found their way there during the past ten days, to meet in the majority of cases, with nothing but disappointment. The gold was discovered at a place called the Ovens, near the entrance of Lunenburgh Harbor. We have been informed by a gentleman who recently returned, after spending some considerable time there, that the extent of the gold field discovered, is very inconsiderable, consisting of a cove, the length of which does not exceed 200 feet. The claims on the beach of this cove have all been taken up; and consequently, of the great number who congregated there, (over 1000), many must be doomed to disappointment. We learn that large numbers have left the grounds. We would strongly discourage any person from proceeding there in the hope of making anything at present, for until further discoveries are made it would be the height of folly for individuals to forsake their regular employment with the expectation of bettering their circumstances at the Lunenburgh gold fields.—*Standard.*

LOCAL.

The Land Commissioners' Award.

No copy of this Award which we informed our readers was agreed upon some weeks ago, has yet been received by the Government of this Island; but some information respecting the leading principles embodied in it, has been communicated to parties in Charlottetown, by the Hon. Mr Howe, the Commissioner for the tenantry, who arrived here on Saturday last, having been called to the Island on business connected with the steam communication of the Gulf. Mr Howe, in a letter published over his own signature in the *Examiner* of Monday last, after having contradicted some statements respecting the award which appeared in a former number of that paper, explains that a copy of the report was not forwarded directly to the Island when the labors of the Commissioners were completed, "because it was deemed more in accordance with official propriety, the Commission being an Imperial and not a Provincial one, that even the copy prepared for the Lieutenant Governor should reach His Excellency through the Secretary of State." "That the report can be withheld," says he, "or that there is any desire to withhold it, from the people whose interests are so deeply involved, I do not believe. The Commissioners having performed their duty, and having reported to their Sovereign, to whom alone they could report, are content to await the judgment of their fellow-subjects upon the results of their labors."

From statements which we heard made by Hon Mr Howe, and from other sources, we condense the following facts respecting the award. The Commissioners were deeply impressed with their responsibility in deciding upon the questions submitted to them, involving to some extent the disposal of about a million of acres of land, and the interests of nearly 80,000 people, and could have desired another year to consider the whole subject, but knowing the anxiety with which their report was looked for by the tenantry, they felt that no time should be lost in bringing their labors to a close. Their deliberations were characterized by the utmost harmony, every principle laid down in the award, being unanimously agreed to. The report contains some important papers prepared by Mr. Whitman, a gentleman of intelligence and experience, sent by the Commissioners to collect information on the Island last winter, and when the award is published, they feel confident that the employment of this agent will be considered to have been a judicious course.

The Commissioners consider that it was improvident on the part of the British Government to grant this Island away in large tracts as it did, and they hold that the proprietors forfeited their lands on account of non-fulfilment of the original grants, yet as the Crown who was the best judge of what did or did not belong to her, had not enforced her claims, but repeatedly referred to the lands as the property of the proprietors, the Commissioners deem it impolitic and unjust at the present day to interfere in the matter. They, however, are of opinion that the Government of the Colony have all along possessed the power to establish a Court of Escheat.

Of all the schemes proposed for the settlement of the difficulty between landlord and tenant, the Commissioners consider the principle of the Land Purchase Act or Loan Bill the best, the award therefore strongly recommends the Imperial Government to guarantee the Colony a loan of £100,000, our revenue being pledged for the payment of the principal and interest. They have considered the finances of the Colony, and believe it would be perfectly safe for her thus to pledge her revenue. With this sum it is thought the Government could purchase all the township lands of the Island, except perhaps one or two hundred thousand acres, at an average of 2s 6d sterling per acre; the land to be sold to settlers at a fair rate.

In case an arrangement cannot be made between the Imperial and Colonial Governments for the loan, as stated in the above paragraph, the award provides other means whereby leaseholders may become freeholders. Any tenant shall have the right to purchase his farm, by offering for it a price equal to 20 years' rent, at the rate stipulated in his lease. If the payment is cash down, he shall be allowed 10 per cent. discount; but if he should so desire it, he shall have 10 years to complete the purchase, by paying rent in proportion to the quantity of land that is unpaid for, and paying no less than £10 as an instalment. No landlord can demand a higher price than 20 years' purchase; but if the tenant should consider this too high, and should offer a less sum, and it should be refused, then he can demand an arbitration, and name his referee, and call upon the proprietor to do the same. If the two arbitrators cannot agree, they are empowered to appoint a third, and the decision of the majority shall be final and without appeal. Should the price fixed upon by the arbitrators be nearer that offered by the tenant than that asked by the proprietor, then the former shall pay the cost of the arbitration, but if the contrary, the landlord shall bear the expense. In this case ten years is also allowed to complete the payment, but if the whole amount be paid down, a deduction of 5 per cent shall be made.

Persons owning not more than 1500 acres of land not to be affected by the award, and any proprietor of a large estate who may wish to retain 1500 acres exempt from operation of the award, shall have that right.

All leases for a shorter term than forty years are not to be affected by the award.

All arrears of rent up to the first of May 1858 are to be remitted, thus leaving only three years' rent to be collected by the proprietors.

Arrears of Quit Rents cannot be recovered, the Commissioners being of opinion that the Crown has waived its right to them up to the passing of the Land Assessment Act.

The Fishery Reserves are to be abolished, the owners of the land of which they form the front to be entitled to them. Any person, however, wishing to carry on a fishery, may demand an acre of land for that purpose, immediately on the shore, providing it encroaches on no person's yard, garden or the like, by paying such price as he and the owner may agree upon, or may be fixed by arbitration.

The Heirs of the Loyalists who can make good their claims, will be entitled to receive from the Government, lands equal in value and extent to those withheld from their ancestors, providing the Government have public lands at their disposal.

The Indians are to be placed in possession of Lennox Island in Richmond Bay.

Any claims which the descendants of the original French consider they may possess, cannot be entertained, the Commission viewing the confiscation of the property of the Acadian French in these Lower Provinces, as but the fortune of war.

With respect to those proprietors who have not consented to be bound by the award, the Commissioners leave it for the Legislature of the Colony to compel them to accept its provisions; and they argue that there are precedents for such legislation, such as the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, and of the Seignories in Canada, and the interference in regard to the Encumbered Estates in Ireland.

In the above is only given an outline of the leading features of the award; if any other important facts in regard to its contents shall be made public before the report itself is published, we shall be happy to lay them before our readers.

Our readers will please observe that several alterations have been made in the advertisement respecting the Royal Agricultural Society's exhibition. A number of the prizes has been raised, which we understand, is the result of the Government deciding to aid the Society, and provide for the expenses of transmitting articles to the World's Exhibition in London next year.

The Board of Education will meet on Thursday the 29th inst. The Normal School will be re-opened on Monday, Sept 2d; pupil teachers must attend the examination of the Board on the previous Thursday. The classes of Prince of Wales College will also be re-opened on the 2d of September. The fees of this Institution in the meantime until another Professor be appointed have been reduced to the following scale, to take effect from the beginning of last term, viz: in the department of Dr. Inglis, for one of a family £8 per annum, for the second of the same family £6, and for the third £4; in Mr. Monk's department for one of a family £5, for the second £3, and for the third £2. No charge will be made for more than three in one family, and those from the country will be received at half this scale. This reduction we consider, under the present circumstances, a move in the right direction.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and Mrs Dundas, accompanied by the Hon. E. Palmer, and the Col. Secretary, visited Strathalbyn on the 16th inst, where they were received by the High Sheriff of the County, Rev. D. Morrison, several Magistrates, and a large number of the inhabitants of Lot 67, who presented His Excellency with a loyal address, to which he made an appropriate reply. We regret that we have not space to insert them. The visitors afterwards proceeded to Springfield, called on Thomas Haslam, Esq., the venerable pioneer of that neighborhood, and returned to Town the same evening, highly pleased with their short tour.

We find that we have no space for any remarks on the subject of the Fire Department referred to in our last.

To Correspondents.—"W." may expect to receive attention next week.

Gulf Fisheries.—Mr Finlay, late Editor of the *Scottish American Journal*, in No. 2 of his "Notes from the Provinces," referred to in one of our late issues, alludes to the fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the following terms. We could wish that his remarks would stir up some of our capitalists to embark in the fishing trade, and thereby give employment to a number of our young men, and create a home market for our surplus agricultural produce:—

The great American fisheries are in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, chiefly for mackerel, in pursuit of which hundreds of vessels from Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts pass through the Gut of Canseau every summer. All along Prince Edward Island, on the shores of Cape Breton, around the Magdalen isles, up the Bay of Chaleu, those smart schooners are to be seen. On one occasion, no fewer than four hundred of them were counted in a single harbor on the north side of Prince Edward Island. The mackerel fishing, it is well known, is a very money-making pursuit, and must necessarily have been so at the enormous prices which these fish had attained until they came to share the fate of everything else in the present depression. Every kind of fish is abundant in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and in every part of the Gulf, though in some places the pursuit is more remunerative than others. Taking into account all the adjoining seas, the Atlantic on the other side of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, and the coasts of Labrador, it may safely be maintained that there is no place in the world where the fishery business can be so advantageously carried on as in and around the Gulf of St. Lawrence. * * * * * Within the Gulf there is literally nothing done by British enterprise, unless we include under that designation the Jersey house of Robine & Co., Boutilier & Co., and one or two other. The former firm have establishments at Gaspe, and Paspebiac in Lower Canada and at Arichat, Cheticamp, and Inganish in Cape Breton; they have a capital of £150,000 in their business, employ about 2,000 fishermen, and have sixteen vessels of three or four hundred tons engaged in carrying their fish to foreign markets. The example of these Jersey houses, and those of Newfoundland, which have realized fortunes, does not seem to have had much effect in the way of stimulating their neighbors. So far as the British population is concerned, living on the shores of the Gulf, its waters might as well contain neither cod, mackerel, nor any other fish, either pleasant to the taste or profitable to the purse. The Provincial Governments are wakeing up to the necessity of doing something to turn to account the munificent bounty of Providence, which is thus placed in the midst of them. The Canadian Government, with a view to encourage the employment of capital in the fisheries, have constituted a free port in the district of Gaspe; have offered liberal bounties for fishing vessels, and have started a system of emigration to the fishing districts, consisting of Norwegians in the meantime, though Scotch Highlanders, it is suggested, would better answer the purpose. So suitable is Gaspe for the fishery business, that one of the leading merchants of Newfoundland remarked to the present writer, not long ago, that, if he had his business to begin over again, that was the place he would choose, and a more lovely spot than Gaspe basin it would be impossible to name. So also to Prince Edward Island, at one time fitly named the garden of North America, the Government have recently been stirring to locate on their shores some of those advantages of which they have hitherto only enjoyed a passing sight. Laws have been enacted facilitating the acquisition of land and the building of vessels on the shore by foreigners, which give promise of ere long having the desired effect of forming local establishments. But hitherto the people of this Island, as well as in the adjoining provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, seem to have been satisfied with the produce of the land. It is only where the soil is sterile, as in Newfoundland and on the Atlantic side of Nova Scotia, that they take naturally, and as a matter of necessity to the ploughing of the deep. If necessity alone governed men in the choice of occupations, this might be very well. If a man worked only that he might live on the produce of his work, he would doubtless prefer for a variety of reasons to raise wheat or potatoes rather than catch fish. But with free exchange all the world over, our best policy is to employ our labor in the way for which we have the most special facilities; and if there is one thing more plain than another, it would seem to be that the residents on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, whatever may be their advantages in the way of agriculture, lumber and minerals, all of which are great, possess very unusual facilities for the taking of those fish which are in most request as articles of commerce.

The Comet.—The following interesting remarks respecting the comet, we clip from the Montreal *Witness* of the 13th inst.:—

This remarkable and mysterious visitor has all but disappeared,—so far as the nakeo eye is conderned,—never more, it is said, to return towards the sun; and consequently, never to be seen again from this earth. Reckoning its first appearance when emerging from the sun, to have taken place on Sunday, June 30, it has just been six weeks in sight, and for about half of that time, constituted one of the most remarkable objects ever beheld in the sky. This comet has not swept athwart the horizon, like that of 58, but seems to have retired almost straight away from us, as it projected from the earth. The descriptions of European astronomers of its first appearance, correspond exactly with those of Mr M'Ginn and Mr Lyman, who saw it on Sunday night, the 30th June. Some of the first astronomers calculate that on that day the earth was going through the comet's tail; and described a certain extraordinary luminous appearance of our atmosphere on that night, which was also observed by the gentleman above named,—so far as the clouds would permit.

The fact of the tail being on a line between the comet and the earth at that time, also accounts for its not being perceived; and for the comet's appearing as merely a large and somewhat indistinct ball of light. Nor does the appearance of a tail of immense length, on Tuesday night throw any discredit on its tailless appearance on Sunday, for the comet's tail changes from following the comet to preceding it, as it goes round the sun; and in the course of this immense sweep,—which a tail sixty millions of miles long must make in a very few days,—there may be a brief period at which it points directly to our earth, though a day or two will suffice to make it assume a position in which its whole length would be visible. One can scarcely leave such a subject without inquiry: What is a comet's tail? A question to which we believe science gives, as yet, no definite answer.

Prince Town Fanning School.

Mr Editor;

Believing you take a lively interest in the advancement of Education in the District Schools of this, your native Colony, we respectfully solicit you will give the accompanying observations, from the hand of the General Superintendent of Seaools, a place in your highly valuable paper.

Similar encomiums had been accorded to Mr. Mac Dougal, by others of Mr. Arbuckle's predecessors in office. We have only to add that the present Teacher has been in charge of this school for nearly seven years; and that the compliment here paid him is not unmerited.

Yours Respectfully
Benjamin Beairsto
Archibald McGougan } Trustees
Neil Taylor

Princetown, August 19th, 1861.

August 24 1861.

"After a minute inspection of the classes, and examining each members of them respectively as were present at the Examination, I deem it my duty to record my unqualified approbation of the proficiency of the children in several branches—and bear my testimony to the energy and efficiency with which Mr. MacDougal discharges the duties of the profession which he has chosen for life. His devotion to the advancement of his pupils is evidently generous, and the result indicates skill, patience and perseverance. He seems conscious of his responsibility and devoid of the *clap trap* practices which some adopt to gain popular applause.

Among the specimens of writing exercises and copies, many exhibited superior execution in freedom of style and accurate manipulation. The junior classes formerly examined have made fair progress, and those now learning the Elements are being taught on similar principles. From what I have witnessed to day I fully expect the Trustees will confirm this report."

John Arbuckle, S. V.

Prize Shooting.—The following are the names of the successful competitors at the Prize Shooting in this City, which commenced on Monday, 12th, and was concluded on the Wednesday following:—

Daniel M'Kinnon, City Artillery, the Silver Cup.
Samuel M'Rae, Dundas Company (Southport), Mrs Dundas's Purse.
James Beairsto, Queen's Own (St. Eleanor's), First Ladies' Purse.
Philip Blatch, Scotia Company (Wheatley River), Second Ladies' Purse.
Patrick Hickey, City Irish Company, Admiral Bayfield's Purse.
William Kennedy, Dundas Company (Southport), Third Ladies' Purse.
Peter M'Donald, Orwell Company, a Purse containing £3 10s.

The following were ties, viz:—Daniel M'Kinnon and Samuel M'Rae, each 18 points. James Beairsto and Philip Blatch, each 17 points. P. Hickey, W. Kennedy, and P. M'Donald, each 16 points. And having fired again, the result was as above given.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

[Continued from fourth page.]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Monday, April 15.

On motion of Col. Gray the rule limiting the sitting of the House to 7 o'clock, was suspended for the remainder of the Session

The House then went into Committee of the whole on the Road Scale—Mr. Sinclair in the chair; and, after several hon. members had set forth the claims of their respective districts, the Speaker took the chair, the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The House then, on motion of Hon. Mr. Haviland, resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to consider farther of a Supply—Mr. McNeill in the Chair. The Committee came to several resolutions which it was agreed the House would receive to-morrow. Some of the resolutions elicited a good deal of discussion.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow.

Tuesday, April 16.

The Bill intituled "An Act to authorize the Trustees of the Georgetown School to sell the present School site therein, and to appropriate a portion of the public square as a School site in lieu thereof," was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Howat from a Committee on private bills, reported that the Committee had under their consideration an Act, intituled "An Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the Cascumpec Marine Railway Company," and recommended that it be exempt from fees, as fees on similar bills had not been heretofore exacted. The bill was then read a second time, committed to a Committee of the whole House,—Mr. Perry in the Chair; and, after a time the Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill without making any amendments. The Bill was again read at the Clerk's table and afterwards ordered to be engrossed.

The petition in reference to the Agricultural Society was referred to a special Committee to examine and report thereon next Session, with power to send for persons, papers and records.—Committee, Hons. Messrs. Laird and Hensley and Mr. Howat

LIQUOR LICENSE BILL.

On motion of Mr. Beer the House went into the order of the day—the second reading of the Bill to alter and amend the laws relating to the sale by license of Spirituous Liquors.

Mr HOWAT said he thought it would be advisable, as in the case of the Agricultural Society, to appoint a Committee to report next Session; and, by that time they would know the minds of their Constituents. He made a motion to that effect, that the order of the day be discharged, and a Committee appointed.

Mr BEER said he could not say much on the Bill, but were it to go into effect it would materially benefit the whole Island, for too great facilities were already offered for getting intoxicating liquors. The Town, he said, was beset with man traps in the shape of rum-shops, and men's families were, in most cases, the greatest sufferers, as that which in numerous cases should go for the necessaries of life was squandered on intoxicating drinks. He was not in favor of all the principles of the Bill. He questioned whether the number of taverns for the City could be reduced to six, when there were about 200 at present in existence. The second clause in the Bill proposed that these licenses be set up at public Auction and sold; and the third was respecting the sureties Tavern-keepers should get, viz: two to give bonds to the amount of £100 each.

Hon. Mr McAULAY inquired if the hon. member had constituted himself a Committee of the whole House when he was reading the Bill clause by clause. (Laughter.)

Mr BEER proceeded to read more of the clauses, making a few remarks on each as he passed along; he said the best clause would probably be the one about which there would be a difference of opinion. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr HENSLEY said that when the House received a petition so respectably signed the least it could do was to allow it to be read a second time. Something should be done to remove the existing evil complained of. As the Laws were about to be consolidated it would be desirable to have that one inserted. At least discretion and power should be given to the Mayor and City Corporation to regulate the number of licensed houses in the City. It was notorious that there were 50 or 60 unlicensed taverns in the City.

Hon. Mr LAIRD said he would support the amendment, that a Committee be appointed to report next year

Mr. McNEILL said the question was one which should not be passed over so lightly, and that the motion of the hon. member from Tryon would produce that effect. The things prayed for by the petitioners should be well considered, for, intemperance in the use of strong drinks was one of the greatest curses which P. E. Island, had to lament. Notwithstanding the efforts put forth for the last 20 years to suppress the vice, he was sorry to say the evil was on the increase, and the House would not be doing its duty faithfully to the people unless it put forth every legitimate effort within its power, to put down the traffic in strong drink; for seven-eighths of the crime of the country was attributable to that cause, and the preaching of the Gospel was in a great measure nullified by the use of intoxicating liquors If persons engaged in the traffic were to turn their attention to other pursuits they would find it would be better for themselves, and much more beneficial to the country. Last year the people of this Island paid for Brandy, Rum, Gin and Whiskey £18,000 sterling which appeared from the returns and public accounts. He hoped every member would look upon the bill in the right light, and not allow it to be nullified by the amendment proposed.

Hon. Col. GRAY said he could not allow a measure of so much importance to pass silently; he desired to see it go into Committee. He did not look at the question as a teetotaler, for he was not one, and never belonged to that Society. Though frequently requested to join a teetotal society he had never done so, for he viewed the invitation rather as an imputation upon his firmness and integrity. It was as much as to say he must bind himself by a pledge not to do wrong, which he never thought necessary. We should not abuse what was given for certain occasions; but teetotalers would abolish all spirituous or vinous liquors. Besides there were liquors, such as for example, table-beer made of hops, which was not an unwholesome beverage, but on the contrary helped to stimulate the system. He would lift up his voice against the trash imported here called "White eye," but which might more properly be called *Red-eye* The traffic in that abominable trash should be prohibited; and petitioners would gain a great point could they make contraband the vile trash called "White-eye." The Legislature should take into consideration the best remedy which could be devised to reform the present system of vending spirituous liquors for there were too many dens of iniquity open at present in which deleterious drugs were sold to the great detriment of those who purchased them. Tenants, when before the Commission, complained that they could not pay from £3 to £5 in rent, yet he was given to understand that many of those very men spent from £3 to £4 a year in liquors and tobacco.

Hon. Col. Gray then referred to the corporeal suffering which many persons endured on Market days, during cold weather, and to the absence of proper hotels in which they could procure a cup of tea or a basin of soup at any time, by paying a few pence. If two or three such houses were erected, he thought people would not frequent so often taverns in which bad liquors were retailed; and he thought that if two or three such houses were built they would do much towards reforming the existing evils which were deplored.

Mr. HOLM said he thought the House would be doing an injustice to the respectable body of petitioners were they to dismiss the petitions in the summary manner which was proposed by the amendment. Though the House might not approve of all the principles which the Bill contained, they might amend the Bill in some particulars; but, still their duty, in his opinion, was to recognize the principle. He was in favor of the Bill going to Committee.

Other hon. members could not see that anything would be accomplished by allowing the Bill to go to Committee, and, after several had spoken on the subject, Mr. Howat pressed his motion, the division on which was—

Yeas: Hons. Messrs. McAulay, Coles, Kelly, Thornton, Perry, Laird, Yeo, Pope; Messrs. Howat Ramsay, Sinclair, Sutherland, Doyle, Conroy, Cooper—15.

Nays—Hons. Messrs. Haviland, Hensley, Longworth, Gray; Messrs. Beer, McNeill, Montgomery, Holm—8.

Committee proposed to report next session—Messrs. Hensley, Howat, Davies (absent), McNeill, Longworth. Mr. Longworth desired another to be appointed in his place, and he proposed hon. Mr. Laird.

Hon. Mr. Haviland said the Committee should be chosen from those favorable to the Bill. Mr. McNeill said they might as well put it under the table at once. Mr. Coles said the Temperance petitions had gone a begging at last.

Finally it was agreed that Messrs. Beer, Howat, McNeill, Davies, and hon. Mr. Hensley do compose the said Committee.

The Bill intituled An Act in amendment of and addition to the Act relating to judgments entered of record in the Supreme Court of Judicature, was read a third time and passed.

The Bill relating to the Cascumpec Marine Railway Company, was read a third time and passed.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to consider the petitions praying for an amendment of the Act for the recovery of Small Debts—Mr. Kelly in the Chair.

The Speaker, hons. Messrs. Gray, Hensley, McAulay, Perry, Haviland, Longworth and Whelan made effective speeches against granting the prayer of the petitioners, arguing that the doing so would be making a retrograde movement, and returning to a semi-barbarous practice.

Mr. Beer and Mr. Doyle were partially in favor of granting the prayer of the petitioners.

Mr. Howat said he was bound to respect the opinions of his constituents, and was in favor of returning to the old system, at least in so far as the collecting of old debts was concerned.

Hon. Mr. Yeo was in favor of the measure last year, but had since discovered it had not worked well, and so was now in favor of having it repealed.

The following resolution, moved by hon Mr Longworth, was passed—

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to make any alteration in that part of the Small Debt Act, which provides for the abolition of imprisonment for debts under ten pounds.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow.

Wednesday, April 17.

House again in Committee on petition of inhabitants of North River, &c., complaining of the refusal of Tavern license to James Trenaor, Lot 32.—A resolution was agreed to that the petition be referred to the Special Committee on petition for amendment of the Liquor license law.

House again in Committee of Supply. Several resolutions, after a little desultory debate, were agreed to.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Hon. Col GRAY by command of His Excellency, presented to the House the following Message:

George Dundas Lieut. Governor:

The Lieut. Governor transmits for the information of the House of Assembly,—copies of the following Despatches:

Despatch transmitting suggestions to be borne in mind on re-enactment of Act for raising a Revenue.

Despatch requesting further information on subject of "An Act to enable the Controller of Navigation Laws to grant and issue Fishing Licenses to citizens of the United States for vessels built in Prince Edward Island, and owned by them."

The House went into Committee on the amendments of the Elective Legislative Council Bill, proposed by the Council—Mr Holm in the Chair.

The Committee agreed to the amendment transferring Lot 16 to the second Electoral District; and amended the amendment of the Council by making the qualification of a Councillor £600, instead of £1000.

The vote taken on a motion of amendment proposed by Hon. Mr Thornton to leave the qualification at £500, as first named, was taken and is as follows:

Yeas—Hons. Messrs. Thornton, Coles, Whelan, Perry, Kelly; Messrs Sinclair, Sutherland, Conroy, Doyle—9.

Nays—Hons. Messrs Speaker, Haviland, McAulay, Hensley, Laird, Longworth, Pope, Yeo, Gray; Messrs Howat, Davies, Ramsay, J. Yeo, Beer, Montgomery, McNeill—16.

The vote taken on a motion of hon. Mr Coles to disagree to the amendment that no person shall be eligible to the office of Councillor unless his property on which his qualification rests, be within the limits of the County in which the District for which he shall seek to be elected, is situate, was taken and is as follows:

For the amendment—Hons. Messrs. Speaker, Coles, McAulay, Hensley, Haviland, Longworth, Gray; Messrs. Davies, Conroy, McNeill, J Yeo—11.

Against it—Hons. Messrs. Thornton, Kelly, Whelan, Perry, Laird, Pope, Yeo; Messrs. Sinclair, Sutherland, Doyle, Howat, Beer, Ramsay, Montgomery—14.

The Speaker took the Chair and the Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the several amendments and come to several resolutions.

Hons. Messrs. Coles and Thornton, then, in turn, moved the amendments which they proposed in Committee, and the divisions on their motions were the same as in Committee, by interchanging the names of the Speaker and Chairman.

Hons Messrs. Haviland, Longworth, Perry, and Mr Howat were appointed a Committee to hold a conference with the Council in reference to the Elective Legislative Bill.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND moved that the House go into the order of the day, the second reading of the bill to repeal certain parts of the Act consolidating the Election laws, and to make other provisions in relation thereto.

Hon. Mr WHELAN moved in amendment that the House go into the order of the day, this day three months

For the amendment—Hons Messrs. Whelan, Coles, Kelly, Thornton, Hensley; Messrs. Sinclair, Sutherland, Doyle, Conroy—9.

Against it—Hons. Messrs. Haviland, McAulay, Perry, Longworth, Laird, Pope, Yeo; Messrs. Davies, Holm, Howat, Beer, J. Yeo, Ramsay, Montgomery, McNeill—15.

The House then went into Committee on the bill—Mr J. Yeo in the Chair.

This measure was discussed last Session, and the same arguments were used for and against it during the discussion which took place this Session. The Committee went through the bill without making any amendments. The Speaker then took the Chair and the Chairman reported accordingly.

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH presented to the House the Report of the Inspector of Schools for the past year, which was laid on the table.

Adjourned at a quarter past 8 o'clock.

J. D. Gordon, Reporter.

Thursday, April 18.

Twenty-eight resolutions of Supply were reported from Committee, all of which were agreed to by the House, except the 4th that the sum of £7 14s 8d be placed at the disposal of the Government, to defray the over expenditure in relieving Indians last year, by P. Stewart, Esq., Indian Commissioner; and the 23th, that the sum of £7 10s be granted to Port Augustus Literary Institute, for the purpose of purchasing a few standard works on history, &c.

House again in Committee of Supply.

Mr CONROY moved a resolution that £150 be granted to encourage steam communication to Cascumpec, &c

Hon. Mr McAULAY objected to the resolution as defective, because it did not specify how often the Steamer was to call, whether weekly or not.

Mr CONROY explained that he was satisfied to leave the matter in the hands of the Government. The reason that he did not specify weekly, was that he was uncertain whether she could call so often as that.

Hon. Mr PERRY said it was no party question, and he was also satisfied to leave the matter with the Government

Mr HOWAT could not agree to give the Government an unlimited power though he was a supporter of the party. He felt called upon to oppose the grant altogether, because there was no commerce at Cascumpec to keep a steamer running there, except by grants from the Legislature and because other ports had to pay for the ship out of their own produce.

Hon. Mr POPE supported the resolution. He thought it did not become the hon. member from Tryon to oppose it, as he had been liberally supported in regard to his Dredging machine, at Crapaud.

An amendment proposed that the sum be £200 was lost, and the resolution agreed to.

Hon. Mr PERRY moved that a special grant of £50 be given to aid in building a block to Summerside wharf The motion was supported by Hons. Messrs. Haviland, Pope, Longworth and Coles, and opposed Hons. Col. Gray, Speaker, Laird, and Mr Doyle.

On the question being put it was lost 11 to 13.

Adjourned.

Special Notices.

A Travelling Companion.

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

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

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.

Damp weather, diseases of the throat.—Whenever the atmosphere is surcharged with moisture, a vast number of throat affections arise, which, though simple at first, soon become complicated and serious. Holloway's Ointment, thoroughly rubbed over the top of the chest and glands of the neck, is admirably well adapted to cure all such complaints; it penetrates, reduces the inflamation, and cures, without the pain of swallowing medicine, which is a matter of moment and consideration in childhood, when irritation begets fever, and increases the severity of every symptom. In quinsey, diptheria, ulcerated sore throat and scarlatina, this Ointment rubbed on the skin, will dissipate all dangerous indications, and conduct the patient with celerity and safety to perfect health.

MRS. WINSLOW,

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

Health and Pure Blood are Inseparable.

Recollect that all sickness arises from impurity of the blood, and that Judson's Mountain Herb Pills will so surely find out and cleanse these impurities from the system, that disease cannot exist. So simple and innocent are the herbs and plants that compose them, that it is not necessary to have them sugar coated in order that the stomach can bear them. In most cases pills are sugar coated because the materials of which they are made are so griping and malignant, that otherwise a delicate stomach could not bear them.

These Pills deal with disease as it is, and will not only cure by removing the cause, but will build up and restore the broken constitution. There are many who have so trifled with their constitutions that they think medicine cannot help them; let not even these despair; incredulity and scepticism is overthrown by a mass of testimony which is truly irresistible. At first the virtues ascribed to these Mountain Herb Pills were deemed fabulous. The public had been so often deceived that they could not believe the simple truths advanced by their discoverer. Yet facts undeniable, attested by witnesses of the highest character and respectability, have proved, and are proving each day, the virtues of this "mighty healer." They mark by their miraculous efficacy and power a new era in medicine.

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

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

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

Ayer's Cathartic Pills—for *Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentry, Foul Stomach, Jaundice, Headache, Heartburn, Fits, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms*, and in short for all the purposes of a purgative medicine.

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

MARRIED.

On the 17th ult, by Rev. I. Murray, Mr. James Lamont, to Isabella McLeod, both of New London.

On the 13th inst., at Bay Fortune, by the Rev Henry Crawford, Mr James Davidson, merchant to Miss Isabella Conohan, daughter of Mr William Conohan.

At Bedeque, on Wednesday the 14th inst., by the Rev Robert S. Patterson, Mr Stephen Chisholm, of Lot 25, to Miss Rebecca McKay, of the same place.

At the residence of the bride's father on the 14th inst., by the Rev Robert Duncan, Mr Albert Boswall, to Miss Mary Ann M. Lane, youngest daughter of Mr Samuel Lane.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. Dr Jenkins, at the residence of the bride's father, James D Mason, Esq, Merchant, to Isabel, eldest daughter of the Hon Robert Hutchinson, M. L. C.

At the Wesleyan Parsonage, Pownal, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Robert Duncan, Mr Daniel M Leod, of Lot 48, to Miss Isabella Esman, of Lot 50

At Savage Harbor on the 21st August by the Rev. Henry Crawford, Mr Peter Stewart, of Three Rivers, to Miss Margaret Amelia Coffin, second daughter of Mr Benjamin A. Coffin, of Savage Harbor.

DIED.

On Monday last, after many years illness, Albert Lawson, aged 17 years, son of Mr James Caffrey of this City.

At Mayfield, in the Royalty of the City of Charlottetown, on the 12th inst., Mr William Cranston, in the 85th year of his age. Deceased arrived in Charlottetown in the year 1814. In command of a detachment of the Royal Artillery and continued in that capacity, and that of acting Commissary, for 12 or 14 years, when he received his discharge.

At Murray Harbour Road, on the 8th inst, Martin Martin, aged 90 years. A native of the Isle of Skye, Scotland. He emigrated to this Island in 1829. He was highly esteemed by all friends and acquaintances.

SHIPPING—PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED

Aug. 16—Mary Ann, Collett, Pugwash, limestone. Alpine Flower, Lowden, do, do. Woodbine, Robertson, Picton, coal.

19—Deux Auguste, LaBlanc, Wallace, boards, &c. Mars, Pollard, Buctouche, do. Curlew, Buckler, Tatmagouche, limestone. Argyle, Lutes, Shediac, deals. Bee, Ogden, Bay Verte, do Sophia, Blanchard, Tracadie, shingles.

20—Coral, Bell, Miramichi, bal.

21—Maria Elmida, Deroy, Montreal, flour.

22—Brane, Orchard, Pugwash; limestone. Venus, Beaton Tatmagouche; freestone.

CLEARED.

Aug 15.—Gazelle, Cameron, Liverpool; timber, deals, &c.

16—Breeze, Gallant, Bay Chaleur; ball. Primrose, Langille, Pictou; goods. Annie McCay, Anderson, Miramichi; do. Ploughboy, Robertson, Picton, bal.

17—Mary Ann, Collett, Pugwash; do. Eglantine, Eldridge, Boston; fish, cedar sleepers, &c Alpine Flower, Lowden, Hugwash, bal. Lelia Ada, Horaton, Tracadie; do Robinson, Robinson, Sydney; do.

19—Ellen, Peatz, Pugwash; do. Christiana, McNeill Picton; do.

20—Woobine, Robertson, Picton, bal. Argyle, Lutes, Shediac, do. Bee, Ogden, Bay Verte, salt. Mars Pollard, Shediac, goods.

21—Curlew, Buckler, Tatmagouche, bal.

22—Brane, Orchard, Pugwash, do.

Quebec, Aug. 12—Arrived Ship Elizabeth Yeo, Scott, from St. Helens.

PASSENGERS.

From Pictou on the 23d inst.—Mrs. Henniker, Miss Holroyd, Mrs. Robson, two Miss Robsons, Miss Chisholm, Miss Tolmie, Sir J. Ferguson, G. D. Atkinson, Esq., Hon. R. Bourke, Mr and Mrs. Graham, John Doane, Esq., wife and servant, Messrs. Grant, M'Wade, Mitchell, Sircum, Morrow, Hart, M'Kenzie, Dawson, Copeland, M'William, Webster, Lindsay, and Fraser.

Royal Agricultural Society's
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION!

An Exhibition of Domestic Manufactures and Agricultural Productions will be held on Wednesday, 29th Oct., 1861, when the following Premiums will be distributed, viz.:—

For the best 10 yards of Cloth, of Island wool, spun, wove, dyed and dressed on the Island,	£1	10	0
For the best 10 yards wool grey Homespun, milled and full dressed,	1	10	0
Best 10 yards do., milled, dyed and finished,	1	10	0
10 do. fancy mixture do.,	1	0	0
10 do Shepherd's plaid,	1	10	0
10 do. twilled Flannel,	0	10	0
10 do. womens' wear,	0	10	0
10 do. wool and cotton do.,	0	10	0
Best pair of Horse Rugs, milled, not less than 2 yards square,	1	0	0
Hearth Rug, made of woolen yarn,	0	10	0
do., made of rags,	0	10	0
Woolen fancy plaid Shawl,	0	10	0
do. Shepherd's plaid do.,	0	10	0
do. net Shawl,	0	10	0
Best Woolen long Shawl or Scarf,	0	10	0
10 yards of Carpeting,	1	0	0
10 yards of checked Flannel, for shirts,	1	10	0
6 shirts, ready made (all wool or half wool)	0	6	0
Pair of thick knit woolen Stockings, for overalls,	0	5	0
3 pairs woolen Socks,	0	5	0
3 do. woolen Gloves,	0	5	0
3 do. woolen Mittens,	0	5	0
Linen Table Cloth,	0	10	0
6 yards Linen Towelling,	0	10	0
3 linen Sacks, capable of holding 4 bush. each,	0	10	0
Bonnet, made of grass plait,	0	10	0
Hat, do. do.,	0	5	0
Best Wooden hand Rake,	0	5	0
Pitch Fork,	0	4	0
Dung Fork—4 prongs,	0	5	0
Willow Baskets,	0	5	0
Indian Baskets, ½ bushel,	0	2	6
Wooden Shovel,	0	3	0
Narrow Axe,	0	5	0
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.			
Best tub of Butter, not less than 35 lbs. weight,	£0	10	0
2d do do do	0	5	0
Best Cheese, not less than 20 lbs. weight,	0	10	0
2d do do do	0	5	0
Best Half-dozen Swede Turnips,	0	3	0
do Carrots for the table,	0	3	0
do Roots Blood Beet,	0	3	0
do Roots of Mangold Wurtzel,	0	3	0
do Roots of Parsnips,	0	3	0
do Ears of Indian Corn,	0	3	0
do Onions,	0	3	0
do Apples,	0	3	0
POULTRY.			
Best pair (male and female) Dorking Fowls, not more than one year old (alive),	£0	5	0
do Cochin China, do.,	0	5	0
do Turkeys, do.,	0	5	0
do Geese, do.,	0	5	0
do Ducks, do.,	0	5	0

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

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

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

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

Committee Room, Aug 21, 1861. 1&E

REAPING & MOWING MACHINE!
WALTER A. WOOD'S

Reaping and Mowing Machines are always on hand. Apply to
J. D. HASZARD, Agent.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.

A Deputation from the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Halifax, will (D.V.) exhibit at the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 8 o'clock in the evening. The Public are invited to attend.

J. SCOTT HUTTON, Principal.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

ANDREW MITCHELL, Atty. of Assignees.

Charlottetown, August 24, 1861. 6w.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

JAS. DESBRISAY & CO.
ARE
SELL

WEEKLY CALENDAR—AUGUST.

New Moon, 6th day, 6h., 25m., morn., S.E.
First Quarter, 13th day, 5h. 9m., morn., N.W.
Full Moon, 20th day, 7h. 29m., morn., W.N.W.
Last Quarter, 28th day, 9h. 11m. morn., S.W.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High water morn	High water even	Moon rises	Moon sets
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
22	Sunday	5 13	6 40	2 20	2 38	8 26	21 34
23	Monday	5 14	6 47	3 9	3 4	9 13	22 39
27	Tuesday	5 15	6 42	3 54	4 18	10	23
28	Wednesday	5 17	6 40	4 44	5 10	10 59	24
29	Thursday	5 18	6 41	5 47	11 16	11 59	20
30	Friday	5 19	6 39	6 49	morn	12	17
31	Saturday	5 11	6 37	7 53	0 29	12	12

Mails—Summer Arrangements.

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

For New-Brunswick, every Monday and Thursday, at 12 o'clock, noon.

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

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

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

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

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

[Continued from our last.]

House in Committee again on the

VOLUNTEER BILL.

Mr SINCLAIR continued.—I have been given to understand that bonds for the security of the rifles and accoutrements have not been taken from all the Volunteers—that there are certain favorite companies; and that is a charge which the Government has not answered. I am aware, however, that the Captain of a Company—Mr McNutt—was obliged to give security for his arms; but whether it was on account of his being a Shetcier or not I cannot say.

Hon. Col. GRAY.—I rise to order, Mr Chairman: The hon. member is making use of an ambiguous term, which shall be obliged to him if he will define—What does he I mean by the term Shetcier? (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr HAVILAND explained that it was the synonym of Liberal—and Col. Gray having expressed his satisfaction—he remarked that Captain McDan, of Wheatley River, had to give bonds and he was not a Shetcier, and he and other hon. members mentioned others who did likewise.

Mr SINCLAIR said—It was stated, however, that such was the case; but I am not going to bring that charge against the Government. I am willing to go as high as £300, for the purpose of paying Drill Sergeants, but no higher.

Hon. Mr COLES followed, and having referred at some length to different Companies of Volunteers, to the expense of Drill instructors, and to the puerile argument in favor of the corps in regard to their being employed to resist a foreign invasion, said—The hon. member from Charlottetown—Mr Bare—in a speech made on a former part of the day appeared to know what Companies were organized into societies for; viz., to maintain civil and religious rights; but it is now to me that the civil and religious rights of any man are in danger. I think that excuse is like the talk about invasion. By their oath they are sworn not to interamy with Catholics, nor to have communication with them in matters of education—they are to maintain all our civil rights without entering into such questions. He said too, there was not the religious freedom in Catholic as there was in Protestant countries—that people were not put into dungeons in Protestant countries. Perhaps his knowledge of history has been revived, but people have been put into dungeons, in Protestant as well as in Catholic countries. Another excuse for Orange lodges was lost if the Catholics got the Government, all the Protestants would be put into dungeons.

Mr BREE denied using this expression.

Hon. Mr COLES.—It was stated broadly that the late Government was under the influence of the Catholics; but if it will warm how the feelings of the Protestants were worked up by the present Majority in the House against the late Ministry. It was no crime to tell them the Priests would rule, if the Liberals got into power. One minister in London promised to search that Coles had turned Catholic; but it was found that that decoction would not suit. I have a little pamphlet here which was put in my hands this morning, called "the Bulwark," which contains an article which must have gone from this House, and have been written by a person unfriendly to the Liberals.

The extract was from the March No. of the "Bulwark," and was to the effect that the Roman Catholics formed a large proportion of the inhabitants—that the Papists by the instigations of the Priests became an active political body, and by dexterous management succeeded in control the Government—that those the Bible was banished from the public schools which led to a reaction that resulted in the overthrow of the pro-Papish politicians, and to the restoration of the Word of God to its proper place in the public education, and that the Romanists were far from giving up the struggle. Then followed an extract from Dr Hallock's lecture on "Rome, Past and Present."

Hon. Mr POPE.—What has the Government to do with that?

Hon. Mr COLES.—I would ask if the Bible is now read in the Schools any more than when the Liberals had the Government?—I say not; and contend that the Liberals were abused, misrepresented and villified. By such means the present Government got in, yet we are cried down for saying Orangeism aid the cause of the present Government. I don't wonder at the Irish Volunteers refusing to take the oath tendered to them, knowing as they did so much about it than enough of their people, and that it was drawn from the oath of allegiance.

Some interruption occurred about this time, Hon. Mr. Pope having made some bantering remark about a cocked hat.

Hon. Mr COLES said—If you are so courageous I will meet you any day with sword or pistol. A superior officer should not call out an inferior, but I will waive that consideration and meet you any day. I agree that any man who has taken the Orange oath, has sold his independence to the managers of the Lodge—his independence is gone, politically and religious.

Hon. Mr WHELAN.—Another "cock and bull" story Mr Chairman.—I am call it nothing else—told by the hon. member from Charlottetown—Mr Bare—was about the formation of a Ribbon Lodge in this City, but I have never heard of it before. By public laws of a country can be addressed, but we have innumerable Orange lodges, the existence of Orange lodges here. If there are such lodges, I would consider it the duty of the Government with the power which is vested in them, to have them suppressed—and I would give my support to it. Ribbon lodges suppressed just as and I would be to have Orange lodges put down. Both Ribbon and Orange societies have been attended by evil results in the Old Country; it is then clearly the duty of the Government to suppress the Orange lodges in existence here by any means which they may fancy legitimate. They are calculated to engen angry feelings and pastime in the minds of a large portion of the inhabitants of this Colony; for, wherever these lodges are, they are an abomination to Catholics. The terms in which the Catholics are referred to from time to time by Orangemen, and in which their religion is stigmatized as "the Scarlatic idolatry" is calculated to excite their pastime.

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH.—I rise to order, Mr Chairman; I do not wish to be considered a Shetcier, but I would ask if it is right for him to travel out of the record in the manner in which he is doing, by going back to discuss Orangeism and Ribbonism? Are we to have the hon. agreed to with a blank? I think it is quite unpalatable, and I ask the hon. members in order in debating the principle of the matter under it?

THE CHAIRMAN.—I think not.

Hon. Mr WHELAN.—Was this the hon. member from Bedeque in order when he discussed this question, I would ask?—And why did you not call the hon. member from Charlottetown—Mr Bare—to order when he brought his stuff? I am speaking to matter brought to my notice by him.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND.—I think the hon. member is now speaking without reflection.

Hon. Mr WHELAN.—If the hon. members from Bedeque and Charlottetown had a right to address the Committee, surely I should have the same privilege. One of these gentlemen talked about the friendly feeling existing between Orangeism and Catholicism in Canada; but it was not exemplified a few years ago when the Orangeism in Hamilton burnt down a Roman Catholic Chapel.

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH.—I never heard that attributed to them before. Such a statement, I believe, never appeared in the Journals of the Province, nor in Canada to my knowledge.

Hon. Mr WHELAN.—Due to Charlottetown—Bare—Bedeque—I am informed down by Protestants of the same fraternity—and if we are to come to this state of things let us know it.

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH.—I think, Mr Chairman, it is your duty to end this debate, such a charge against the hon. members. He has no right to make such a charge against the floor of this House, nor was such an insinuation thrown out in Britain or in any civilized country in the world.

THE CHAIRMAN.—I think the debate is very irregular.

Hon. Mr WHELAN.—If I said Protestants, I did not intend to; I meant Orangemen. I would be sorry to say that against the whole brotherhood of Protestants—though everybody knows that a chapel in Hamilton worth £10,000, was burned by Orangemen.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND.—I rise to order; I for I will not submit to listen to the insinuations and charges of the hon. member. He has no right to make them. We have quite enough to do to get out of our own difficulties without bringing such charges against the Orangemen of Canada; and unless he can prove them by the judicial records of that country he has no right to make them. Without he can do that, he should not bring charges against orangers in the United States unless he is prepared to prove they are true from the judicial records of the country. He should not bring such charges against Ribbonmen—

Hon. Mr WHELAN—So you did—

Hon. Mr HAVILAND—And I can refer for them to the Parliamentary debates of Britain.

Hon. Mr WHELAN.—I dare say I could too to the debates of the Legislature of Canada, but I time to search them up. The facts which I noticed are too notorious to be forgotten; yet I am to be hunted down because I make these observations because unpalatable to some hon. members. They, however, can get up and make the broadest charges against the Catholics, and insinuations about the existence of Ribbon societies here; and that this portion of the community are not to be trusted for their loyalty, nor the majority of the Catholics of Canada.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND.—I made no such charge.

Hon. Mr WHELAN.—The hon. member from Bedeque did. It may be well for hon. members to try to put me down, but they cannot stifle the words in my throat. It shows that my arguments are unpalatable.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND.—As far as I am concerned I never heard of the Catholic Church being burned, and the hon. member has no right to make such unfounded charge in this House against a respectable body of people; and as a Protestant I will not stand it. I have a sacred respect for my fellow Protestants.

Hon. Mr WHELAN.—I do not couple them with Orangemen. It is an exhibition of the ignorance of hon. members to endeavor to couple my observations on Orangeism, with Protestants generally.

Hon. Mr THORNTON.—I do not rise to support the Government, but I say, that if I had introduced this subject of debate, I would prove the division at once. We have had quite enough of it, and ought to come to a division.

Mr CONROY.—I must say a great portion of the language used is very disagreeable to myself.

"Question! Question!" from different voices.

Hon. Mr HENSLEY.—I quite took the 4th amendment just expressed. We have now sat four days listening to hon. members going over and over again the same ground in order to rule against charges and relling up all the things they could to create a bad feeling among different members of the community. I do not say that this remark applies to one side more than another.

"For goodness sake don't stir up the matter again."—from a member.

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH.—The hon. member should remember that the first stone was not thrown from our side.

Hon. Mr COLES.—The word Orangeism was thrown out by the hon. leader of the Government—

No! No!—from several voices. The hon. leader of the Opposition brought it up on the debate in answer to the Governor's speech, and again in the debate on the Volunteer Bill.

Hon. Mr HENSLEY.—I will only say that I never listened to more disagreeable language than that which I have heard this evening.

A few more remarks having been made by hon. members, the question was put on Mr Hensley's amendment, and lost. The Speaker then took the Chair, and the Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and made some amendments.

Hon. Mr HENSLEY moved to amend the said report by striking out of the Bill the words "four hundred pounds" and inserting "three hundred pounds" in lieu thereof—

Yeas—Hons. Messrs. Hensley, Coles, Whelan, Thornton, Perry, Wightman, Kelly; Messrs. Conroy, Sinclair, Cooper, Sutherland—11.

Nays—Hons. Haviland, Longworth, Laird, Gray, Pope, Tuck, McAulay; Messrs. Holmes, Howat, Beer, McNeill, Montgomery, Ramsay—13.

Hon Mr WHELAN then moved that the report be received this day three months, for which motion Hons. Messrs. Whelan, Coles, Kelly, Messrs. Conroy and Sutherland—5—voted, and all the others—19—against it.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to consider the report of the Special Committee on the opening of new roads—Mr Beer in the Chair. When a few amendments were made, the report was agreed to.

The Committee which prepared the report was appointed to prepare an address to His Excellency, praying him to give effect to the recommendations of the report.

Hon Mr HAVILAND introduced a bill—the 13th rule of the House having been suspended—to repeal certain parts of the Act consolidating the Election laws, &c. Ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Adjourned at 10 o'clock.

J. D. GORDON, Reporter.

MONDAY, April 15.

Two Committees appointed to prepare addresses to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, reported, viz., that in relation to the inland mail service, and that on new roads—reports agreed to.

The Bill authorizing the Trustees of the Georgetown School to sell the present school site therein, and to appropriate a portion of the Public Square as a school site in lieu thereof, was according to order, read a second time and passed without a division, on amendment.

The Bill in amendment of and addition to the Act relating to judgments entered of Record in the Supreme Court of Judicature, was read a second time, committed to Committee and agreed to.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND moved that the Volunteer Bill be now read a third time.

Hon. Mr COLES moved, in amendment, that it be read this day three months.

For the amendment—Hons Messrs. Coles, Kelly; Messrs. Conroy, Sutherland, Doyle—5.

Against it—Hons. Messrs. Haviland, Longworth, McAulay, Thornton, Laird, Pope, Tuck, Hensley, Gray, Wightman; Messrs. Sinclair, Cooper, Howat, Holmes, Montgomery, Beer, McNeill, Beer—13.

Hon. Mr COLES then moved that the whole of the clause appropriating £400 to be expended for the efficient Volunteer Force be struck out of the Bill—which was struck out of the said Bill—motion lost on the same division as above, with the addition of Hon. Mr Perry's vote against it.

A motion that the Bill do pass was carried on the same division as the last, reversing the order of yes and nays.

The Bill was then reported to the Committee as made and bridged, and passed.

Hon. Mr. Haviland moved to send a House a copy of a despatch from Lieut. Governor Dundas to the Duke of Newcastle, dated 20th April, 1860, on the subject of the Volunteer Bill.

Adjourned.

BOARDING HOUSE,

—BY—

SIMON D. FRASER,

Corner of Queen and Kent Streets,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

☞ Connection Yard room for the Farmers, and Good Stabling for Horses. Terms Moderate.

S. D. F. is also Agent for the Reaping Fulling Mills June 29. tf

LABRADOR HERRINGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS IN STORE 1,500 Bbls. Labrador HERRINGS. VERY GOOD

J. S. CARVELL.

May 20, 1861. tf.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

for Purifying the Blood,

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

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

OGDENSBURG, Jan. 8th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & CO. Gentlemen:—I have long knowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a humor, which for years I was afraid from it in various ways for me. Sometimes it broke out in Ulcers on my hands and secret operations it turned inward and discovered me at the stomach. Two years ago I broke out in a humor head and neck and my neck and ears which has gone, which was painful and troublesome beyond endurance. I tried many remedies and several physicians but without success. Of late I have tried your Sarsaparilla. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was advised to rest in the Gospel Measure (as the Quaker phrase it) and try an alterative (Sarsaparilla) for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sat to Clerk and got your Sarsaparilla and used it till it cured me. I took it as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. Now and healthy skin once began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the humor is gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I say, when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully,

Yours,

ALFRED S. TALLEY.

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

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

Branchcoele, Goitre, or Swelled Neck.

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

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

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

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

Syphilis and Mercurial Diseases.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th Aug., 1859.

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

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

Fraternally yours,

G. V. LARIMER, M.D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

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

Dr J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and made me as helpless as a child. Your Sarsaparilla, taken in small doses, has cured me. One bottle cured me entirely, and I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me entirely, and I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me entirely, and I tried your Sarsaparilla