

# The Protestant

AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

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

Vol. 2.

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## The Protestant,

AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS,

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Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. (To prevent disappointment, all advertisements should be sent to the Office before 5 o'clock on Friday.)

### UNDER CLOUDS

Here behold me, as I cast me

At thy throne, O glorious King!

Tears fast thronging, childlike longing,

Son of Man, to thee I bring.

Let me find thee—let me find thee!

Me, a poor and worthless thing.

Look upon me, Lord, I pray thee:

Let thy Spirit dwell in mine:

Thou hast sought me, thou hast sought me:

Only thou to know I pine:

Let me find thee—let me find thee!

Take my heart, and grant me thine.

Nought I ask for, nought I strive for,

But thy grace so rich and free.

That thou givest whom thou lovest,

And who truly cleave to thee:

Let me find thee—let me find thee!

He hath all things who hath thee.

Earthly treasure, mirth and pleasure,

Glorious name, and richest board,

Are but weary, void and dreary:

To the heart that longs for God

Let me find thee—let me find thee!

I am ready, mighty Lord.

—Joachim Neander. 1679.

### LEINES

Suggested on reading the *Chronicles of Misses Flora and Jane Sargerson, of Cambridge, Let. 6.*—They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death were not long divided.

Ye have laid them to sleep,

In their last narrow bed.

And tears of grief we shed

'Mid the scenes where so often

In health they have strayed.

With their light bounding footsteps—

Their graves ye have made

Where blue sunny waves

Their native shores lave,

And sweet flowers bloom

'O'er your dear ones' lone graves.

'Nesth these fair skies that smile'd

'O'er their birth, do they sleep.

While the bright guardian angels

Their charge o'er them keep.

But oh! for their parents,

Now so stricken and lone,

Who yearn, 'mid the gloom

Of their late happy home,

For their voice, and their presence,

Now no more to return

To cheer up their drooping hearts—

For them we must mourn.

But you, ye bless'd spirits,

That from earth are now freed,

To death is gain.

Though hearts were built of lead,

And whilst we were and weary,

The desert still roam,

You have pass'd all its dangers,

And safely reached home.

—A. L. G.

Huntley, P. E. I., July, 1860.

### Highly Important from Syria.

A Terrible Civil War—Sixty Villages Burnt—Wholesale Butchery of Men, Women and Children—The American Missionaries Safe—Turkish Cruelty.

BEIRUT, Syria, June 6, 1860.

Syria is now the scene of one of the most sanguinary conflicts ever enacted in this land, which has ever been the battle-field of the old world, and Mount Lebanon is now one vast funeral-pile.

Druses and Christians, numbering hundreds of thousands, are now engaged in wholesale murder, arson and pillage, in which fanatical work they are aided by Turks, Moslems, Arabs, and the people known as the *Metawalis*.

From my window, last week, I counted from twenty to thirty burning villages upon the mountain a few miles from Beirut, from whence the flash of musketry may easily be seen, and the volleys heard, one after another in rapid succession, as they echo through the valleys. The dying and the dead are brought daily into the town in large numbers, and the widows and the orphans may be seen in great crowds weeping and wailing about the streets.

The barbarity of this war is truly shocking. Men, women, and children are overtaken while fleeing for refuge, and without arms, and ruthlessly slaughtered while praying for quarter.

The Christians have, thus far, suffered most terribly. Their villages have been burned, their crops destroyed, and great numbers have been brutally murdered, while the Druses, who are better warriors and far more courageous, are assisted by the Turks, Moslems, and *Metawalis*—and up to this time have proved successful.

The bloody war, which is waged on both sides as a war of extermination, has its origin in religious and political causes. The Christians and Druses hate each other with a deadly hatred, on account of the difference in their religious faith; and the Christians hate the

Druses with a special hatred, because the Druses are, in a great many of the mountain Christian districts, fabled chiefs and rulers over the Christian or Maronite and Greek Catholic villages. The more immediate causes of the war may be traced to the bloody feud existing between Druses and Christian tribes. Last summer, at Beit Marri, a quarrel arose, which threatened to precipitate a war, in which the Maronite Christians were victorious, having repulsed the Druses, killing forty or more, while their own loss was less than one-third of that number. Although peace was then declared, the Druses have since continued every Christian who came in their way, with an evident determination to make the number of the Maronite less equal to that of the Druses. This aroused the Christians, and so exasperated them that they made an attack upon several Druse villages.

At first they were successful; but, relying upon their numbers, they neglected to appoint leaders, or to form any plan for the campaign; consequently, the Druses rallied under their warrior chiefs, and burned every Maronite and Greek Catholic village within their reach. The provincial authorities pronounced the trading party (the Christians) to be rebels, and the Governor-General proceeded with all his available force to the mountains, and brought his cannon to bear upon the Christians, checking them at every turn, while the Druses, aided by the soldiery, carried on their work of pillage and murder in a manner shameful even to a North American Indian.

Denounced as traitors and rebels, their homes having been burned, their crops destroyed, and, in some cases, their families butchered, the Christians are rallying for the forlorn hope; for they feel that the Druses, thus aided, will endeavor to exterminate them. This, however, will not be an easy matter, as the Maronite Greeks and Greek Catholics number about two hundred and fifty thousand; and if, as they hope and daily expect, the European Powers will come to their aid, they may not only be saved, but greatly improve their condition, by being placed under the rule of a European prince, who may be placed over the government of Syria.

The American missionaries in Mount Lebanon have been greatly exposed, but as yet have suffered only for want of provisions.

Upon the breaking out of the war, Mr. Consul Johnson sent guards for their protection, and in some cases provisions. Some of the families of the mission have come down to Beirut, under an escort furnished by the Consul, and others are daily expected. No personal danger to the Americans in Mount Lebanon is apprehended, as they are well known and well protected; but their work is stopped by the war, their houses have become asylums for the wounded and the fearful; in fact they are crowded out by the people who seek their protection; for, wherever the American flag is seen waving on the homestead, the people flock in great numbers for admission.

The humanity shown by the Americans in Beirut to the wounded, the homeless, and the starving refugees from the mountains, will long be remembered by the natives of the country.

The American Mission premises are crowded, day and night, by women and children crying for bread, which they receive with comfort and consolation from the American missionaries.

It has been estimated at the British Consulate that about sixty villages have been burned. It is believed that the European Powers will now interfere in behalf of the Christians of Syria, and relieve them from the Turkish yoke.

Great apprehension has been entertained by the Christian population of Beirut, and all other Syrian cities, of a general Moslem insurrection, and all are now watching with constant vigilance every European and native Christian having slept upon his arms for nearly two weeks.

While in this state of mind, you may imagine the effect produced upon the public mind by the announcement, a few days ago, that the Moslems of Sidon had risen and were killing the Christians. The utmost excitement prevailed for a time, and every eye was cast seaward, with the hope that vessels might arrive for the protection of the town. One small British surveying steamer, carrying two cannon, was lying in the harbor, and the stars and stripes were floating from the American barge *Speedwell*. This gave us some comfort.

Upon receiving this startling news from the American residents and the American Vice Consul in Sidon, the United States Consul (Mr. Johnson) hastened to lay the matter before his colleagues, and requested a general remonstrance upon the part of the Consular corps. This was immediately done, and orders were sent of the same day from Beirut, holding the Governor and the military commander of Sidon responsible for further outrages.

A Russian frigate arriving very opportunely the next morning, the British Consul was induced to send Her Britannic Majesty's steamer "Firefly" to Sidon for the protection of the Christian population. The arrival of this vessel produced a temporary effect in stilling the tumult. Several hundred Christians had been killed outside the walls of the town, in the orange-gardens and the cemetery. Inside the town proper the number was much smaller, and the Turkish soldiery were seen to join in the massacre, beyond the Christians wherever they could be found unprotected.

The Franks had not been molested, but were greatly alarmed, and exposed to every conceivable danger; and their joy was great when they saw the British vessel steaming into the port. The outcry of the Moslems ceased, every Moslem woman disappeared from the terraces, and quiet was restored.

The Americans of Sidon experienced the greatest kindness from the British captain, and requested their Consul to address him a letter of thanks.

The immediate cause of this Moslem irruption may be found in the war raging around that place, between the Druses and Christians. Whenever the Druses were successful in the mountains back of Sidon, the Christian villages would hastily gather their women and children, and flee to the sea-coast for safety, leaving their homes to be burned and robbed by the enemy. On the first of June, it appears that several hundred Christians, with their families and cattle, fled to Sidon for refuge, whither they were pursued by the Druses. Their approach to the city caused the Moslems to raise the cry—"The Christians dogs are coming to attack us! To arms! To arms! Moslems, defend your homes!" This cry, raised by a few designing ones, caused the Moslems to gather and close the gates of the town. Seeing this, the Christians over-drew their arms near the city, and surrendered to the Druses, who commenced the work of butchery. Some of the Christians had gained admission, and upon making this discovery the Moslem women raised the alarm, and the poor unfortunates were soon slaughtered.

The Moslems then went out and joined with the Druses in killing these defenceless people, among whom were many women and children. About twenty priests and several nuns were counted among the slain, and from that time all Christian fugitives flying to Sidon for safety were not only shut out from the town, but ruthlessly killed by the Moslems from within. The Christians now hide in the caves and among the tombs, but they are soon found and slain.

The Consul-General of Beirut protested against the shutting out of these fugitives, and orders were sent at once to Sidon, preventing the admission of all fugitives who should desire to enter the city unarméd.

Information is daily received, however, of fresh cases of the most horrible butchery of native Christians, and it would seem as if the Druses and Moslems were languid to exterminate them, root and branch.

At first they were successful; but, relying upon their numbers, they neglected to appoint leaders, or to form any plan for the campaign; consequently, the Druses rallied under their warrior chiefs, and burned every Maronite and Greek Catholic village within their reach. The provincial authorities pronounced the trading party (the Christians) to be rebels, and the Governor-General proceeded with all his available force to the mountains, and brought his cannon to bear upon the Christians, checking them at every turn, while the Druses, aided by the soldiery, carried on their work of pillage and murder in a manner shameful even to a North American Indian.

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left to salute a friend. They walked softly before the Lord of hosts." When all had left the sanctuary, I retired to the pastor's study, to spend the customary "intermission of half an hour" alone.

As I entered the study, there stood before me the gentleman above referred to, presenting an aspect beyond the powers of description. Tears rolled down his cheeks, despair was depicted on his countenance, and his emotion prevented the trembling lips from saluting me, which they attempted more than once. At length he said, "Excuse me, sir; I am Mr. P—."

I passed through your place yesterday. While riding slowly along, I was saying to myself, "Here I see, in a church; this shows that there are Christians here. Whenever I go I find churches and Christians; but I am not a Christian, and fear I shall never become one. I'll have to attend to this matter soon, or I must lose my soul." No doubt there is a gospel minister in this place, and I had better stop and see him. No one will suspect my business, since I am a stranger here; I can enjoin secrecy upon him, and he may do me good."

Something seemed to urge me thus to stop, and I now believe it was the Holy Spirit; but I did not stop, I resisted him, as I have done many times, and passed right on.

"When you came into church to-day, I inquired who you were, and found that you were the very minister whom the Holy Spirit prompted me to stop and see yesterday. It seemed as if God had sent you after me, to stand before me as my reprover, and to show me to be one of the wickedest of men. I could not stop my eyes off you. The first word you spoke went to my heart. The chapter, the prayer, the text, and the sermon, were like a continual shower of arrows upon my soul. I am a great sinner. I have passed through revivals. I lost one beloved Christian wife, who bestowed me on her dying bed to attend to my salvation. I have had many warnings, but resisted all, and I fear I have committed the unpardonable sin. I have called upon you to ask whether you think I can yet be mercy for my soul. Oh, sir, tell me! Can you do any thing for me?"

His grief became overwhelming, and he could say no more. My heart bled for this man, yet I dared not then whisper prayer to a soul that had resisted God so long. He told me the hour at which he had passed through my place of residence, and remarkable enough, I had not a little before I started, so that God did literally "send me after him. I begged him to look at the blessed Redeemer whom his sins 'had pierced,' and warned him that he was probably receiving his last call. After a brief exhortation and prayer, he unwillingly departed, apparently a subject of the least of sinners, but a poor sinner, and he had had the pit of woe, and his case was a burden on my heart.

The above interview was truly affecting and unexpected, but was only a prelude to other similar ones that day. Returning to the house of God, scenes were witnessed which will never lose their interest while memory retains her powers. Groups of people were here and there, talking of their souls' concerns, while individuals were isolated in corners, and under the sheds, lamenting their sins, and mourning over their last estate. The strokes of the bell sounded like the knell of death to some, and all seemed to resume their seats under the impression that *eternal life* was the prize to be either lost, or won.

Then was the cross lifted up before them—the *boom-thud*, to which lost mariners might steer—the *focus*, in which all the rays of redeeming love for ruined souls were centered—the *Sea*, from which diverged the beams of inspiring mercy upon those then sitting in darkness, and in the region and shadow of death. Repentance seemed to bow down the spirits of hitherto unyielding sinners, and the harp-strings of angels began to leap! A ladder reached from earth to heaven!

"Do tell the doctor," said the wife of the venerable pastor, as soon as returned, "that God had heard his cry." While a brief account of P— and others was given, the devoted patriarch was sensibly affected, and said, "This is not the work of man, but of God. 'Not unto us, my brother, 'not unto us, but unto God give glory.' So P— is caught at last."

In the meeting of inquiry that evening, P— sat, amid fifty tears hunched and oppressed. When they met, neither pastor nor parishioner could do more than weep. But as God had waited long for him, it was ordained that he should wait several anxious days for God, to experience the bitterness of a life-long resistance. At last the providential moment came when he could say, "God is all-glorious, Christ is unspeakably precious, and my peace is like a river."

For while he thus in anguish lay, The gracious Saviour passed that way, And felt his pity move.

The sinner, by his justice slain, Now by his grace is born again, And sings redeeming love.

—An. Messenger.

### Treasury.

The work of the Spirit a Grand of Hope.

The mission and work of the Holy Spirit prove that there is yet hope for the hopeless, and room for sinners at the feast of grace. Jesus has now ascended to the right hand of the majesty in the heavens, and has received the promise of the Father—the Holy Spirit. He is now sent into the world to be the great minister of the sanctuary. He shows men their lost and ruined condition, and restores them to the love of God. He is sent to convince, convert, illuminate, and save; and when the gospel that proclaims pardon to the guilty is faithfully preached He draws near, and so applies it that it proves effectual for their salvation. When the gospel is preached with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven, it becomes the power of God unto salvation. Christ's word was with power when He spoke on earth, because He had the Holy Spirit without measure. And by his spirit his word is still with power now that He is speaking from heaven. The Lord the Spirit is working with power in these days of judgment and revival. He is throwing an awe upon the minds of men by his providential manifestations, and awakening thousands of souls by his grace. He works externally by bringing near the righteousness of Emmanuel to lost sinners, and He works internally when He quickens, alarms, instructs, and saves their souls through that glorious righteousness. How great is the encouragement which this supplies! From this life-giving manifestation of the Holy Spirit you are not excluded.

You who have the spirit of bondage, and fear lest you should be forever lost, may, in the midst of your fears, take courage, and entertain gleams of blessed hope; if God had determined to give you no opportunity of

entering the ark of safety, would He have dealt with you as He has done hitherto?

Oh, but you may say, many have come under deep conviction of sin, and have never been born again. You may stick fast, or hang clusters of grapes upon a thorn bush, but they cannot grow upon it.

Faith in Jesus is inconsistent with every evil way. Faith can do more than remove mountains; it can still a clamorous conscience, make a bad conscience good, soften a hard heart, break a stubborn will, and bring God and man together.

"Lord, remember me," said a dying malefactor. "God, I thank thee," condemned a proud Pharisee. "Dung and prune a bad tree to all eternity, it can bring forth no other than fruit of its own kind. The devil's clock is ever too fast or too slow; to the young he saith, 'Rejoice in your lusts and passions; gulp down the pleasures of this life; it is time enough.' The older he endeavors to drive to despair, saying, 'The door of mercy is shut; it is too late; there is now no hope.'"

All boasted wisdom out of Christ is folly; all imaginary righteousness out of Christ is sin; all assumed sanctification out of Christ is sin; all fancied redemption out of Christ is slavery.

Christians should ever remember that they are the apostles of Christ, known and read of all men, and that no word or action of theirs is too insignificant to bring either honour or reproach on his precious name.

It is the proper office of faith to believe what thou seest not, and the reward of faith to see what thou hast believed.

If I have faith in Christ, I shall love him; and if I love him, I shall keep his commandments. I do not love him; and if I do not love him, I do not believe in him.

Faith overcomes the world. Many have withstood the frowns of the world, but its smiles and caresses have lugged them to death.

As the sun cannot be seen by its own light, so neither can God be rightly known by his own revealing. Let us not delude ourselves; this is a fundamental truth; they who are not made saints in this day of grace shall not be saints in the day of glory.

The proof that we believe in the reality of religion is that we walk in the power of it. It is well said, that though faith justifies us, yet works must justify our faith.

—P. LXXXV. 5.

### The Open Door.

The daughter of a poor widow had left her mother's cottage; led astray by others, she had for some time been in the hands of her youth, and forgotten the covenant of her God. She had entered upon that path of sin which leads down quickly to the chambers of death.

For ever, believing prayer, was the mother's only resource; and it was in vain. He who heareth the cry of the afflicted, heard the cry of that poor, wandering girl. "I have sinned, and I have sinned against thee, O Lord; though you would come back some day, and I was unwilling to keep you waiting for a single moment."

How does this simple story set before us the tender compassion and love of our Father in heaven, and his readiness to receive back his wandering ones? "The Lord is all-gracious, Lord, art good, and ready to forgive; and plenteous in mercy unto all them that call upon thee" (Ps. LXXV. 5).

Readest thou my dear friend? Has your own heart told you that you have sinned against him? Are you afraid to think of his presence? Do you fear that your iniquity will shut you up under the everlasting condemnation?

Oh! remember now, at this moment, God sets before you an open door! It is wide open both by night and by day. He will not keep you waiting a single moment, and his voice is heard calling to you, "Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord; though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool" (Isa. i. 18). Oh, despise not the goodness and forbearance and long-suffering of God! Come back to him, trusting only in the name and in the blood of Jesus! Delay not till the day of grace is past, and the door of mercy is closed for ever! It will be too late then,—"When once the Master of the house is risen up, and hath shut to the door, and ye begin to stand without, and to knock at the door, saying, Lord, Lord, open unto us, and he shall answer and say unto you, I know you not whence ye are; depart from me, all ye workers of iniquity."—Matt.

—Matt.

### Signs of Love to Christ.

They that love Christ love to think of him; they love to hear of him; they love to read of him; they love to speak of, for, and to him; they love the presence of Christ; they love the yoke of Christ; they love the ministers of Christ; they love the name of Christ; they hate sin; they are pleased when Christ is pleased; they are grieved when Christ is grieved; they long to be with Christ; Christ's will is their will; Christ's dishonour is their affliction; Christ's cause is their cause; Christ's ministers are their stars; Christ's saints are their companions; Christ's day is their delight; Christ's word is their oracle; Christ's glory is their end.

A real Christian, while on earth, has his affections much in heaven; but, were it possible for an unconverted man to be in heaven, his affections would still be set on earth.





THE PROTESTANT AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

WEEKLY CALENDAR—JULY.

- Full Moon, 3d day, 9h. 51m., morning.
Last Quarter, 11th day, 1h. 46m., morning.
New Moon, 18th day, 10h. 7m., morning.
First Quarter, 25th day, 1h. 37m., morning.

Table with columns: DAY, DAY WEEK, SUN, High water, Moon, Day length. Rows for Sunday through Saturday.

MAILS—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The mails for the neighboring Provinces, &c., will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded as follows:
For Nova Scotia, via Pictou, every Thursday and alternate Monday, at 17 o'clock, noon.
For New Brunswick, Canada, and the United States, via Shelburne, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 8 o'clock.
For Newfoundland, every Monday.

Farm and Garden.

Errors in Shoeing Horses.

Crippled and hoof-bound horses are becoming more and more common where they are used on hard roads, and the methods of shoeing adopted by many blacksmiths to prevent lameness, in the opinion of the writer, only increase the evil. Usually shoes are made with the nail holes near the toe. This leaves the hoof unsupported and through the strain in traveling and pulling, about midway between the heel and toe, which is the weakest part of the hoof. Often, when the shoes are removed, the sole of the foot is found torn loose from the hoof at the heels, leaving a wide groove called corns. This is more common with heavy-wide-footed horses, though the same style of shoeing will produce it in all.

Burning the hoof with the hot shoe, to fit it to its place, is an old practice. A number of years' experience has taught me that this should not be done. When a horse's hoof is properly trimmed, the sole is less than a quarter of an inch thick; burning will crisp and destroy the life of the sole, causing the sole and hoof to separate. This is followed by sprouting and retentiveness of the hoof, leaving the horse to be shoeed in less than a quarter of an inch thick; burning will crisp and destroy the life of the sole, causing the sole and hoof to separate.

To Young Women.

Trust not to uncertain riches, but prepare yourselves for every emergency in life. Learn to work, and not be dependent on servants to make your bread, sweep your floors and darn your own stockings. Above all, do not neglect your health. It is the foundation of all your other good things, and it is the only one that you cannot buy.

A Shipless Farmer.

Just take a glimpse at him. He throws his manure out under the eaves of his barn, and lets it lie in sun and air, leaching away half of its strength into the neighboring stream. He neglects to make use of many other useful matters which might go to increase the soil's fertility, such as bones, ashes, chip-dirt, contents of privy, fence-lime, droppings of hen-roosts, manure, &c. Yet, at the same time, he says valuable manure at the neighboring town, and carts it home at considerable expense.

Miscellaneous.

The late Sir Brenton Halliburton, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia.

The following brief memoir of this esteemed and deeply venerated gentleman, who departed this life on the 16th inst., is given in a late No. of the Halifax Courier:
Sir Brenton Halliburton was the second son of the Hon. John Halliburton, who held for many years the office of Chief Justice of the Nova Scotia Bench, and who was also a member of Council. This gentleman married a Miss Brenton of Rhode Island, then a British Colony, where he resided until the breaking out of the Revolution compelled him to leave, as he warmly espoused the cause of the mother country. His son Brenton was at that time a child of 7 years of age; and he used to relate, that when on one occasion the principles of loyalty which he imbibed from his father led him to give expression to his feelings aloud in the street, the indignation of the popular party was so strong that, child as he was, he was actually led off to prison; the father's wife, however, influenced by a kindly feeling toward the family, treated his offences as if deserved, giving him a piece of bread and butter, and sent him home in safety.

STATIONERY.

RECEIVED, PER ISABELL, FROM R. LIVERPOOL, and sent at HAZARD'S Book-store.

Pink and colored Tissue Paper, Blank Day Books and Memoranda, Cream Colored Paper, and various kinds of Stationery, &c.

Arnold's Book Writing Ink.

The Largest and Best Assorted Stock of FANCY GOODS.

EVERY IMPORTED INTO THE EASTERN PROVINCES, is now offered for disposal, at Cash prices, previous to its exportation.
This Stock offers unusual inducements to Dealers in Fancy Goods, as it includes everything sold in the Fancy Goods, Jewellery, China and Glassware, Photographic Chemicals, Cameras and Stands, Cases, Mats, Preservers, and every article used in Photography.
The balance of stock remaining on the 1st of October will be shipped off the Island, and intending purchasers will consult their own interests by making an early call.
JAMES McCOMB,
Charlottetown, May 12, 1860. 6w

FARM TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, FOR A TERM OF SEVEN YEARS from November next, that valuable Property known as "WILLOW FARM," situated about a mile from the City, on the Princess Road, containing 700 acres of LAND, in a high state of cultivation, and at present in the occupation of Mr. RALPH BARKER, Jun. The Farm is subdivided into 12 fields, with substantial fences, with a good "VOTTAGE," and an extensive range of Barren and Fat Cattle.
For particulars, enquire at the Office of the late JAMES PEARCE, June 25, 1860. 4w

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS BY PRIORITY, that well known and beautiful property known as "WILLOW FARM," situated about a mile from the City, on the Princess Road, containing 700 acres of LAND, in a high state of cultivation, and at present in the occupation of Mr. RALPH BARKER, Jun. The Farm is subdivided into 12 fields, with substantial fences, with a good "VOTTAGE," and an extensive range of Barren and Fat Cattle.
For particulars, enquire at the Office of the late JAMES PEARCE, June 25, 1860. 4w

An Exciting Scene with Mr. Rary.

The most exciting scene ever witnessed was what we may fairly call a mortal combat between man and the brute. A powerful and most beautiful thorough bred stallion was introduced into the arena. The horse looked upon the audience, stood on his hind legs, plowed up the ground, and presented the most vivid picture of a wild and unmanageable beast. He literally reared in fury, and kicked out of pure violence. He snapped at the groom and Mr. Rary, and actually bit his own flesh severely in passion. He tore to pieces every strap which was placed upon him, hurling the groom who had come to Mr. Rary's assistance, ignominiously to the whole length of the arena. He then reared up, and, with his mouth open, and stood for a moment as a victor in the midst of the excited audience.—Mr. Rary, and Mr. Farrell, then came to Mr. Rary's help, but they were utterly unable to hold the animal. Mr. Rary, however, or he sent the strong barriers flying in all directions, and for some time he stood the complete proprietor of the arena, roaring furiously, and tearing at the barriers with his teeth. Mr. Rary, having watched his hands and rested for a few minutes, again attempted to approach him. Then began a contest such as no one who witnessed can forget. It was a struggle of art and strength, and of man and brute. Mr. Rary, ever saw that combat could never be skeptical as to the wonderful power of Mr. Rary. For full an hour the combat continued, and Mr. Rary, having gained his first step to conquest, still the horse fought furiously, endeavoring to bite his assailant or trample him down. He gave some idea of the animating scenes of the Roman arena, and the excitement of the spectators. A long struggle ensued, but eventually the horse was fairly beaten out, and eventually and thoroughly subdued.—Irish Times.

A CURE FOR THE MILLION!

THIS PROPERTY CONSISTS OF A well-built and commodious Dwelling House, erected upon a large lot, together with Out-buildings, Office, and 100 acres of LAND.
It is situated on Township No. 11st-15th, immediately opposite to the town of St. John's, and is a most desirable residence. The Land is high, with a gradual descent to the water, and the view, which is unobscured, is decided one of the finest in the island. The Ornamentation, which is very beautiful, has been carefully preserved and laid off with much taste; and as the Proprietor is resident in England, the property is offered on the most favorable terms, at a rent very much below its real value. For particulars, apply to W. H. POPE, Charlottetown, May 12, 1860.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

IS HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT GOOD OR BAD? IF BAD, WOULD THE WHOLE COMMUNITY BE DECEIVED IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD about themselves to be grossly deceived or imposed upon for a quarter of a century? It is a fact that this Ointment has been used for many years, and it is a fact that it has cured many cases of skin diseases, and it is a fact that it has cured many cases of skin diseases, and it is a fact that it has cured many cases of skin diseases.

CONTRACTED OR STIFF JOINTS.

All the medicines in the London Dispensary would rarely benefit, much less cure, any chronic cases of contracted or stiff joints; whereas if the invaluable Ointment be externally applied, the joints will be restored to their natural state, and the patient will be enabled to move as usual.

SCORBUIC HUMORS—SCALD HEADS AND SKIN DISEASES.

Scorbutic humors arise from an impure state of the blood, and in most cases the liver and stomach are the organs at fault. The Ointment, if well rubbed in at least twice a day, will cure any case of the above classes of skin diseases, by totally eradicating the humors from the system. Scald heads, and other eruptions of the skin, will be cured by the Ointment, and the patient will be enabled to move as usual.

DROPSY.

Beware of this dangerous and stealthy complaint, which frequently creeps upon us at first by a simple swelling of the feet, and very little notice is taken of this, till the legs begin to swell, and the patient is obliged to wear boots or shoes. It is the liver and stomach; therefore set to work earnestly by taking these famous Pills according to the printed directions, and by rubbing the Ointment very effectually into the swollen parts. Live principally upon solids, avoiding the use of meats, and everything that will derange the stomach and liver. Most cases readily yield to the combined influence of the Pills and Ointment.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS, STONE AND GRAVEL.

In any of the above complaints more benefit may be derived in twenty-four hours by adopting the following simple means: In the progress of the disease, the patient should be kept in bed, and in bad cases, if a small part of the Ointment be rubbed into the small of the back, over the region of the kidneys, and the patient be kept in bed, and in bad cases, if a small part of the Ointment be rubbed into the small of the back, over the region of the kidneys, and the patient be kept in bed.

DIPHTHERIA, SORE THROAT, &c.

These cases are of an action and frequently of a dangerous nature, that the Ointment would not be recommended unless the patient be very young, and the disease be in its early stage, and the patient be very young, and the disease be in its early stage, and the patient be very young.

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

- Bad Legs, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Scald Heads, Skin Diseases, Scorbutic Humors, Dropsy, Disordered Stomach and Liver, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 234, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices, viz.—1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. according to the quantity ordered.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disease are affixed to each box.

G. T. HAZARD, Agent for P. E. Island.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE!

Keep up with the Times! WHO WILL BUY OLD-FASHIONED Furniture, when they can purchase for less money the VERY LATEST STYLES AND BEST QUALITY at DOUGLASS'S FURNITURE ROOMS. WHERE HE HAS THE Largest Stock on the Island to select from, and at the very lowest prices. All persons about to furnish, will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Particular attention paid to FURNISHING WINDOWS and FRAMING PICTURES. All orders promptly attended to, and thankfully received. GEORGE DOUGLASS, Kent-street, June 1, 1860. 6w

BOOT AND SHOE BUYERS!

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS AND EXTRA LOW PRICES FOR CASH TRADE. GEORGE C. WALES, 20, Pearl Street, EXPECTING TO MAKE SOME CHANGE in his business, will offer a large and good assortment of all kinds, including—Copper Soles, and Copper and Leather Tips, at very low prices. As we buy and sell for Cash only, can give buyers the very lowest rates, of any size, style or quality wanted. Call on us at 20, PEARL STREET, Boston, March 1, 1860. 4m

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS. THESE MEDICINES HAVE NOW BEEN before the public for a period of THIRTY YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the globe for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable. IN MANY THOUSANDS of confirmed instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive power of resorting to perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

ROCKLIN PULLING MILLS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD TENDER their sincere thanks to the public for Prince Edward Island, for the very liberal and generous patronage afforded them for some years past. They are in a position at present to challenge British America as a facility for work; and as all Orders are executed under the Proprietors' personal inspection, perfect satisfaction as to workmanship is guaranteed. All favors will be promptly attended to, and enlarged assortments will be sent as ordered, and all orders will be sent as ordered, and all orders will be sent as ordered.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

New Stock—Hardware, Brushes, &c. JUST RECEIVED, PER ISABELL, A N Assortment of BRITISH HARDWARE, &c. Consisting of—Chisels, Gouges, Files and Raps, Planes and Plane Saws, Screw Drivers, Vices, Finners, Hammers, Hand & Trowel Saws, Hammer Saws, Squares and Levels, Braces and Bits, and other Builders' Tools. Also, a large assortment of Brushes, and other useful articles. For particulars, apply to HAZARD'S Book-store, 234, Strand, London.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

BRITISH REVIEWS. L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, CON- SULTERS TO PUBLISH the following leading British Periodicals:—1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative). 2. THE EDINBURGH QUARTERLY (Liberal). 3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church). 4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal). 5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory). These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical;—and politics forms only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, History, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, at the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man. While to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of any day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE.

Scientific and Practical Agriculture, by HENRY WOODS, F.R.S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 12mo. Royal Octavo. 1860 pages, and numerous Engravings. 5 00. This is, undoubtedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to—Five Dollars for the Two Volumes! When sent by Mail (post-paid) to California and Oregon, the price will be \$7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post-paid), \$5. 50. This work is now the "Bible of the Farmer." Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 24 Gold Street, New York. Dec. 26, 1860.

BOAT FOUND.

PICKED UP, ABOUT 5 MILES FROM shore, on the 25th ult., a Boat, about 14 feet long, but bottom. The owner can have her by proving property and paying expenses. NEIL NICHOLSON, Stanhope, July 14, 1860. 4f

FOR SALE.

THE SPLENDID ENTIRE horse "GLYND" being three years old, of a handsome Grey color, from King of the Valley Farm, by stock of Stange; stands about 15 hands. As a stud horse, exceptionally early; docile and gentle in manners; and for strength and action as a carriage horse equalled by few Colts of his age. To be seen by intending purchasers, at the subscriber's stable, Maple Beach, Beaulieu Point Road. JAMES BATHRAY, N. B.—Half the purchase money may remain for a time, as agreed for, on approved security. March 10, 1860.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Per "Isabel" and "Genelle." AND OFFERED AT VERY LOW PRICE for Cash, wholesale and retail. 14 Boxes TIN, 44 Bags HALLIB from one to 44 inches, 20 Bags PAINTS, 5 Casks LIME OIL, 20 Boxes GLASS, from 94 to 174—out to one and one-half.

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