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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BEARING THE CROSS.

The heavier cross, the nearer heaven;
No cross without, no God within.
Death, judgment from the heart are driven
Amidst the world's false glare and din.
Oh happy he, with all his loss,
Whom God hath set beneath the cross.

The heavier cross, the better Christian,—
This is the touchstone God applies;
How many a garden would lie wasting,
Unwet by showers weeping eyes;
The gold by fire is purified;
The Christian is by trouble tried.

The heavier cross, the stronger faith;
The loaded palm strikes deeper root:
The vine juice sweetly issueth
When men have pressed the clustered fruit.
And courage grows where dangers come,
Like pearls beneath the salt sea foam.

The heavier cross the heartier prayer;
The bruised herbs most fragrant are.
If wind and sky were always fair,
The sailor would not watch the star;
And David's Psalms had ne'er been sung,
If grief his heart had never wrung.

The heavier cross, the more aspiring;
From vales we climb to mountain crest;
The pilgrim, of the desert tiring,
Longs for the Canaan of his rest.
The dove has here no rest in sight,
And to the ark she wings her flight.

The heavier cross, the easier dying,—
Death is a friendlier face to see;
To life's decay one bids defying,—
From life's distress, one then is free;
The cross sublimely lifts her faith
To him who triumphed over death.

Thou Crucified! the cross I carry—
The longer may it dearer be;
And, lest I faint while here I tarry,
Implant thou such a heart in me,
That faith, hope, love may flourish there
Till for my cross the crown I wear!

Men that oppose the Pastor.

BY REV. NICHOLAS MURRAY, D. D.

Churches should well guard the character and reputation of the ministry. As a faithful minister sets himself in opposition to all error and sin, and is the open advocate of all truth and virtue, he is liable to assault from the wicked, the erring, and even from those professing a formal belief in the truth; and, as a man's worst foes are often those of his own household, so the worst enemies of ministers are often professing Christians and the persons they have most sought to benefit. Christ came to his own, and his own received him not. He was crucified by the people he came to save; and if not one of his disciples died a natural death, how can their faithful successors expect exemption from all opposition? The ministry is a "good fight;" and to fight it well exposes to persecution, and reproach, and to all the fiery darts which fill the quivers of the wicked; and often, the more faithful, the more assailed; and the more faithless and timeserving, the more they are saluted with hosannas. There are instances evermore recurring when the populace crucify Jesus, and set Barabbas at liberty. But the duty of a people is plain to guard well the reputation of their minister when unjustly assailed.

And the ways in which the peace of congregations is broken and pastors are maligned are very various.

One man, notorious for passion, and truthlessness, and kindred vices, objected to his pastor because he was not pious enough for him. This is often the bush from which graceless and prayerless church members shoot their arrows. This is, as a rule, only a pious cloak to cover a malignant heart and tongue.

Another man, self-willed to a proverb, and as Scythian-faced as the "pretenders" rebuked by the Saviour (Matt. vi., 16), would disturb a congregation and turn away a minister because they would use a wicked melodeon in the praise of the sanctuary! Such devotees to prejudices are too numerous; they reject all who will not burn incense to "their drag;" and when rejected in turn, they are envious of the reputation of martyrs to principle.

Another man, because he was not elected an elder, blamed the minister for his defeat, turned against him, and sought in all ways to impede his usefulness. He finally made a party against him, which, by dint of effort, he rolled up to an importance which induced the pastor, revered for his piety and fidelity, to remove. There are too many that, like Diotrephes, love the pre-eminence, and who seek it at whatever expence, whose motto is "Rule or ruin." These are in the Church and in the State, and are a nuisance everywhere. And it is in the Church as in the State: those who earnestly seek place are those unfitted for it, and who, when they obtain it, make the worst use of it.

Another man, a hot politician, heard his pastor preach a sermon which he supposed bore hard on his favorite candidate for the chief magistracy. The offence was unpardonable, as, although a high professor, he never forgave. Forgiveness was not in his creed. And, alas! how many there are like him, who yet pray, "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors." That is, they pray God never to forgive them! He persecuted and prosecuted his minister before the courts ecclesiastic, and finally succeeded in driving him away.

Another man, an elder, was a man of many projects. He was a follower of every "Lo here," and "Lo there." Now it was one thing, now another. The novelty of yesterday was laid aside for the novelty of to-day. He could turn round as fast and as facile as the vane on the steeple. Now it was anti-slavery—now it was ultra temperance—now it was new measures—now it was the second coming of Christ. He needed excitement as the drunkard needs rum, and his pastor could or would not supply it, nor could many turn round as rapidly as he. He set himself against a minister known and loved for his sense and consistency, and succeeded in removing him. A weak, unstable, talking elder, with more zeal than sense, given more to fuss and show than to quiet working in his place, is a great injury to a church, and is no comfort to a minister, save to one tuned like himself. Very many of the difficulties we have known in congregations have arisen from such men, and their censoriousness is always in the proportion of their flaming zeal.

"Our minister is no benefit to my children; not satisfied with his preaching, they are going to other churches," said an elder of a church one day to a neighboring pastor. On inquiry, it was found that this elder had been a subject of discipline for alleged dishonesty in some business transactions, and that, because his minister could not fully sustain him, he turned against him. He neglected his duties, stayed away from the communion, and so poisoned the minds of his children that, with his free consent, and perhaps advice, they went to other churches in order to make a strong case against the pastor. And then the state of things which he himself produced he used as an argument against the continuance of the minister! He was frankly told that he himself, and not his faithful and excellent pastor, was the guilty cause of the evils of which he complained. And how many parents effectually erase the impressions made by the truth from the minds of their children by their censorious manner of talking about the preacher, by their flippant manner of talking about his sermons and performances! Many children, from under the ministry of the most faithful men, are evermore going to ruin and to death, whose blood will be found on the skirts of parents, and for the above cause. Are you members of the Church? Then shut your ears against all disparaging remarks on the character and performance of your minister, especially when made by the habitually censorious, of whom there are too many in every community and in connection with every church. Are you parents? Let every word you utter about your pastor be such as to increase the respect and love of your children for him. What father and mother say comes to them with the force of law and authority, and one unguarded remark may injure them forever. They are, by nature, sufficiently adverse to pastoral instruction without being stimulated by parental influences.

A physician—a quack, and miserable even at that—was attached to a church. His piety and prescriptions were about on a par, the difference being rather in favor of the latter. He drove away one minister because he would not employ him, and he was foremost in the getting of another on whose support he calculated. The new minister employed another doctor on his first need of one; at once the affections of the quack fell from summer heat to zero. Now he was understood, and his opposition to the minister was his ruin. His flagrant selfishness caused every body to canvass his skill and character, and there was no more call for his calomel.

Mr. John Stillwell was a distiller and brewer. By the making of whisky and beer he became the wealthiest man in the parish. He was tall and portly, and as was apparent from his face, a free liver. He was, in addition, liberal in the use of his money. He was popular with the masses, and rose in civil and military life to the rank of alderman and colonel. He was the largest supporter of the congregation, and the warmest friend of the minister, up to the time of the preaching of a sermon on the manufacture, the sale, and the use of strong drink. That sermon cooled the affection of Mr. Stillwell, and caused him to withdraw his support. He never could hear that minister again—he could not conscientiously. Even Mr. Stillwell made pretence to a conscience on the subject. The congregation could not do without the suprort of Mr. Stillwell, and the faithful pastor had to quit.

And all these are but specimens of the ways in which ministers are annoyed and impeded in their work from within the Church and from without it. Why should a pastor be held to account more than any other virtuous citizen as to the physician he should employ; as to the private opinions on politics he may adopt; as to the mechanic he may employ; as to the store in which he keeps his accounts; as to the wife he may marry; as to the school he may select for his children; as to the persons he may choose to be his bosom friends. And why should he not be most generously and promptly protected from those never-satisfied, jealous, envious, tattling persons, who track a minister, as did the Scribes and Pharisees the Saviour, in order to find fault in him, and who, if they find no cause for blame, can readily manufacture them?

A minister is prevented by his profession, save in the most flagrant cases, from instituting process for slander; he must not return evil for evil; he must seek to instruct those that oppose themselves. He is in the condition of the Christian man who is insulted by a heartless duelist, knowing that he can do a thing so cowardly with impunity, and that no challenge will be sent him. We have known too many such instances of persons circulating the most baseless falsehoods against their own pastors, and, when proved to be utterly baseless, yet repeating them. We know of no sinners more base than these—none more worthy to be cast aside as Paul did the viper. By tarnishing the the fair name of God's ministers and obstructing their usefulness, they serve the devil far more effectually than do the infidels, drunkards, the profane, the abominable; and the church, in all such cases, should interpose its shield to catch all the fiery darts aimed at his character. And not only so; they should make all such persons feel that the command, "Touch not mine anointed, and do my prophets no harm," has some force and meaning, and that its gross violation is worthy of severe discipline. We wish not to be misunderstood. We have no cloaks for the sins of false prophets, apostles, or ministers—no excuses for indolence, worldliness, intemperance, or neglect of duty in the ministry; but we would have a true ministry guarded on every hand from assaults on its character, whether made by the ungodly or by those professing godliness; and to do this is a duty which the Church owes to itself. We would send a Judas to his own place, and we would send the malignant persecutors of God's ministers after him. They are alike graceless and guilty.

We would not be understood as asserting that the want of care for the character of the ministry is the rule of the Church. Far otherwise. The instances in which churches have nobly defended their pastors from the most wicked persecutions are numerous, and there is a natural tendency, even when they do wrong to excuse them. The cases are many in which churches have clung to their pastors when deposed from the ministry for serious moral delinquencies and errors, and have gone out with them into other denominations or dependency; but yet the exceptions to the rule are also many, in which churches, as such, fail in guarding the character of their ministry, and in which they look on and see a few disaffected persons disturbing his peace, fretting away his character as a moth doth a garment, and limiting his usefulness. Indeed, instances often occur in which a people do all they decently can for the removal of a pastor, and then pass the most eulogistic resolutions in his favor when they send him afloat in the decline of his life to secure a living where he can.

A Prisoner for the Gospel in Spain.

At the interesting Evangelical Alliance Meeting at the Mansion House, reported in our last paper, mention was made of the case of Escalante, a British subject, who is in prison at Cadiz for the "crime" of giving away a copy of the Bible. The following particulars are given in the correspondence of the *London News of the Churches*:

"Escalante, who was arrested in the beginning of May for the crime of distributing the Bible or New Testament, still languishes in his prison at Cadiz. He is said to be well treated, but those who have felt the sun of Andalusia may imagine what he has suffered during the past summer. He has been afflicted with fever, and still complains of weakness and trembling in his limbs. His father lately died at Gibraltar of palsy, and his poor wife gave birth to a little girl, and is in delicate health. Such a load of sorrows has failed to move the Government or its directors, the priests, whose policy is now, as ever, when they have the power to wear out the saints of the Most High. Escalante is a native of Gibraltar, born under the protection of the British power, and, as yet, he has invoked that protection to little purpose. It is true consuls and ambassadors have not overlooked the case. They offered bail, but it was refused, and yet there is no word of Escalante being brought to trial. The manly Cromwell spirit is gone in high quarters, and instead, we have a poor, uncertain, vacillating policy, truckling to the loudest and strongest party. Statesmen fear the Popish party at home, and they hesitate to carry out their own convictions, unless backed by the voice of the people. If justice is not very soon openly done to our fellow-subject now in prison for the gospel's sake, and for obeying his Lord's commandment, the Churches and Christian bodies of Britain must bestir themselves, and as in the case of the Madiai, force Rome to give up her suffering victim. Lord John Russell has, it is said, instructed our Ambassador to request the release of Escalante from the Queen of Spain, and his request has been communicated to the Foreign Minister, but, according to the last accounts, Escalante is still in prison."

Father Chiniquy.

Father Chiniquy and his colony are doomed to pay the penalty of their breaking from the bonds of Popery, by being reviled and worried in every possible way. One of his opponents has sent a letter to a Philadelphia penny paper, stating that the representations made by the New York and Philadelphia religious journals as to the poverty and suffering of the colonists are untrue, and that the contributions made to the colony were consequently given to a very unworthy object. This is but one among many methods adopted by the enemies of these poor colonists to vex and punish them for their renunciation of Rome. No means has been left untried to accomplish this object on the spot, and now, fearing they may receive aid and comfort from a distance, there is an effort to cut off such supplies. The letter to which we have alluded is, no doubt, designed for that purpose. The writer of it was, of course, under the impression that all that was known at the East, as to the colony, was from Mr. Chiniquy's own representations. He is evidently not aware that both ministers and laymen of the most reliable character have visited Kankakee and St. Anne, for the express purpose of ascertaining the true state of the case, and that it is their testimony which has given such favour to the appeals of the sufferers. The Rev. Mr. Staples, through whose hands the contributions we have collected have passed, has been in constant intercourse with the colony, knows it perfectly, and is amply qualified to speak in the premises. We may say, therefore, very confidently to the friends who have so liberally helped these poor people, that their charity has not been abused. The manner in which the Christian public has come to the aid of this colony is worthy of all praise. As to the matter of clothing, thy are likely to have a superfluity. In addition to many other boxes, we learn from a correspondent at Warsaw, New York, that the Presbyterian church at that place, of which the Rev. Mr. Nassau is pastor, have just sent two boxes, and that the American Express Company have very generously forwarded them free of expense. The Rev. Dr. Blackwood's church, Philadelphia, has also sent a handsome contribution in the same line, including a good stock of leather. For the present, it would be well to send no more clothing. Boxes already preparing may with great advantage be turned over to the Board of Domestic Missions, for their very needy missionaries, some of whom with their families, are but badly prepared for the severities of the winter.

The Soldier and the Bible.

At the meeting of the Brighton Auxiliary Bible Society, the following gratifying statement was quoted from the Chaplain-General's address at the last meeting of the parent Society in London:—He could bear testimony to the truth of what was said in the Report with regard to the gratitude with which the soldiers received the word of God. The meeting might rest assured that the Spirit of God was working in the army, though quietly and imperceptibly, as God's Spirit always did when it worked most effectually; that a high and holy tone was spreading among the troops; that officers and men were being drawn more and more together! that there were societies in every regiment for the reading of God's Scriptures, and officers and men met together to read them; and that whenever a clergyman—he could speak for himself especially—went among them, these noble fellows hailed his appearance with gratitude and delight.—*Unit Ser. Gaz.*

Treasury.

Prayer for Ministers.

The ministers of Christ *need* the prayers of their people, for their work is arduous, their weakness is great, their foes are furious, and their hindrances are many. They *desire* the prayers of their people, for they know that prayer has power with God, and brings down great and invaluable blessings. The prayers of the people influence the preaching of the minister, and no people should ever expect their minister to preach successfully, or to their souls' profit, except they are much in prayer for him. As the prayers of the people influence the preaching of the minister, so the preaching of the minister influences the prayers of the people. The people, therefore, ought so to pray, as to bring down gifts and grace on the minister; and the minister ought so to preach as to stir up the minds of the people, to seek these great blessings from the Lord. We are mutually dependent, the one on the other. Ministers cannot get on well, except prayer be made without ceasing of the Church to God for them; neither can the Church prosper, except the minister preach the Gospel with savour, unction, and the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven. These thoughts lead me to put the question, in all affection, to every member of a Christian Church, How MUCH HAVE YOU PRAYED FOR MINISTERS? Do you pray for them daily? Have they a place in your private prayers and family devotions? Do you ever set apart special times to pray for them? Do you pray for them in proportion to the importance of their work? Think of the importance of a faithful and successful ministry to a world lying in darkness and in the shadow of death. How much the enlightening, reforming, and saving of sinners depends on the preaching of the Gospel. How can sinners call on him in whom they have not believed? and how can they believe on him of whom they have not heard? and how can they hear without a preacher? and how shall they preach except they be sent? Now it is God's will to qualify, commission, and send ministers to preach the Gospel to the world, and he does so in answer to prayer; therefore our Lord says, "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few; pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth laborers into his harvest." If therefore you have pity for this poor perishing world, if you sympathize with the Lord Jesus, who came not to condemn the world, but that the world through him might be saved; you will intensely feel the importance of ministers, right-hearted ministers, being sent out to preach the glorious Gospel among all nations; and will therefore pray, fervently pray, frequently pray, that God would raise up and send forth the right men for the work. Now, is there any proportion between the frequency and fervency of your prayers on this subject, and its importance?

And then, when the men are raised up and sent, their success depends wholly on God's blessing, and that blessing is promised to the prayers of God's people. It is not enough, therefore, that you pray for the men, but that you follow them with your sympathies and prayers wherever they go. Prayer should be made without ceasing by the Church to God, for his blessing to attend every preacher of Christ's Gospel, and to accompany every Gospel sermon with power and unction. Without this, we have no right to expect success. God, in his holy and gracious sovereignty may bestow it, but we have no right to expect it. Whenever, therefore, you look over this poor world, and think of its miseries and woes—whenever you turn your thoughts to Christ's ministers preaching his word, whether at home or in heathen lands, you should make up your minds to pray more earnestly, that the Spirit may be poured upon them from on high, that the wilderness may become a fruitful field, and the fruitful field be counted for a forest. Brethren, believing as you do, that the success of the Gospel depends on the blessing of God, and that the blessing of God is promised to the prayers of the saints, do you pray as much as you ought for the ministers *of Christ*?

Again, think of the importance of the ministry to the Church; it is by that that the Lord's people are to be fed, instructed, and edified. It is by that that the weak are to be strengthened, the unruly warned, and the sorrowful comforted. It is by that that the backsliders are to be restored, and wanderers be brought back to the fold. It is by that that error is to be refuted, and the truth of God preserved in its purity amongst us. It is by that that the Lord works in conversion, consolation, and restoration. If, therefore, the Church is to be increased, if believers are to be built up in their most holy faith, if the sheep of Christ are to be folded and fed, it is of the greatest importance that our ministers be holy, energetic, and successful; but we have no right to expect to have the right men, or that they be preserved in the right spirit, or that they should be blessed and honored in the work, but in answer to the fervent effectual prayers of the Lord's people. Once more, then, I ask, considering the importance of the ministry to the Church, do you pray *as* you ought, or as *often* as you should, for the stewards of the mysteries of God?—*Rev. James Smith.*

Novel Reading—Is it Right?

"The grand object of the Christian's life is to 'work out his own salvation,' to 'grow in grace,' to make progress in holiness and piety, to strive after likeness to Jesus. Hence it follows, that the earnest Christian will avoid everything that will impede his progress in the divine life. Now, among the many hindrances to progress in holiness, not the least important is objectionable literature. In objectionable literature I include all works of fiction whose tendency is to draw off the mind from the pure religion of the Bible. Maintaining, as such works often do, an outward, superficial respect for religion, novels are often greater in their influence to prejudice the unwary mind against the pure religion of Jesus, than many are aware. Such works misrepresent it. How often is religion, if not entirely left out, yet thrown into the background, as though it were of the least importance! According to the views of novelists in general, religion is all very well to do duty at the marriage or christening, but it must not presume to influence the daily life of their heroes or heroines. Or, again, one would think that religion was a gloomy, miserable, tormenting, hypocritical principle, by the descriptions of novels.

The principles of novels are very often opposed to the Bible. The human heart is represented as pure and perfect; like a fountain, pure and clear, no trace of evil there; the evil that is seen in the stream does not come from the heart; or rather, no flaw is to be found in the characters of the personages who figure on the stage of fiction. Now the Bible tells me, that 'the heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked;' that 'out of the heart proceed evil thoughts,' &c. Which is right?

"Again, in novels, sin is often made to appear excusable, if not commendable. Nay more, we are even betrayed into admiration of sin.

"I cannot ask God's blessing on the reading of such books.

"I should be ashamed for some of my friends whom I respect, and whose good opinion I value, to know that I am in the habit of reading such literature: and if I dread the disapproval of a fellow sinner, how much more should I dread that of God!

"Novel-reading, at least in excess, tends to weaken the intellect. Many persons are not aware that nervous diseases often owe their development to novel-reading. An eminent American physician, in writing on the subject of the treatment of disease states, that where there is the least tendency to them, mental and nervous diseases are easily developed, 'if an ungoverned and unsatisfied imagination is fed daily, by reading novels, plays, and trashy romances.'

"Lastly, novel reading will injure my spiritual mindedness, cause the Bible to seem dry and stale to me, and rob me of the sweetness of "walking with God.'"—*Ardens.*

The Watchman.

In time of war it is common to set a watchman upon the high towers, and upon the tops of the mountains, to look out for an enemy; and when he sees the first appearance of the white sail over the bosom of the deep, it is his part to blow the trumpet and warn the people. But Christ is better than all watchmen—his eye never shuts. "He that keepeth Israel neither slumbers nor sleeps." His watch-tower is the throne of heaven, where he sits at the right hand of the Father. He sees all the dangers of your path—he sees every enemy, every temptation, every snare; and his word is, "I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not." "He is able to save to the uttermost all that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them."

Oh! but some will say, I fear he does not pray for me, for my heart is so wicked—I am so much tempted—I am so much tried by divers lusts and passions. But observe, "I have prayed for thee, he says to Peter. Peter was the very one that was most tempted; he was the very one who was going to deny Christ with oaths and curses; yet it was for him peculiarly that Jesus prayed.

Oh yes, if you are only joined to the Lord Jesus; though you may have a dreadful thorn in the flesh—though you may have some strong master-passions—some besetting sin that often drives you to despair—still, "Fear not, thou worm Jacob; and ye men of Israel, be not afraid, I will help thee." Jesus prays peculiarly for thee, more than for all besides. When a tender mother bends her knees at the footstool of God's throne—when she goes over all her children—beginning with the little one in the cradle, till she comes to her grown up lads—when she carries them on her heart to God, and pleads like Jacob, "I will not let thee go until thou bless me,"—which of all her children occupies most of her prayers? Is it not the one that is in greatest danger—is it not the son who has gone to sea, who is borne by rough winds over many waters, and whose soul, perhaps has not yet found the haven of peace? Does she not linger over his name? It is no vain repetition, when she says, again and again, "O that Ishmael might live before thee!"

Oh! dear friends, the heart of Christ is more tender than a mother's; the child that he prays for is the one most in danger; so that if you are tempest-tossed, afflicted and not comforted, still stay upon your God, for Jesus says, "I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not."—*Rev R. M. M'Cheyne.*

Prayer.

Pray without ceasing.—1 Thessalonians v. 17. In everything by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God—Philippians iv. 6. Watch unto Prayer.—1 Peter iv. 7. But let him ask in faith, nothing wavering.—James i. 6. I would therefore that men pray every where.—1 Timothy ii. 8. Men ought always to pray and not to faint.—Luke xviii. 1. Evening and morning, and at noon, will I pray and cry aloud, and he shall hear my voice.—Psalms iv. 17.

We are desired to pray everywhere, for everything, at all times, without ceasing. The life of a Christian should be a life of prayer, a continual coming with his wants, of soul and body, to the treasury of God's fullness.

Prayer has been well called the breath of the soul; the test by which we may certainly know if we have been born again; and also the *pulse* of the soul, by the state of which we may know the health and vigour of its spiritual life. Any one, old or young, whose conscience tells that he lives without prayer, needs go no farther to be sure that he is not yet converted; and any one who perseveres in humble prayer may rest assured that he is in the way to safety and peace, if he has not yet found them.

The whole duty of a Christian is nothing but love varied through the several kinds, acts and degrees of it. And works of mercy are the most natural and genuine offspring of love; so that from these a good man is denominated. The Scriptures, therefore, frequently sum up our duty in charity; and, for that reason, style it the fulfilling of the law, and the bond of perfectness. Indeed, where charity is (that is where the blessed fruits of charity, springing from a true principle of divine love are,) there no other Christian grace or perfection can be totally wanting; and where charity is not, there may be the imperfect resemblances of other Christian graces and virtues, but not those graces and virtues themselves: for they cannot be, unless fed and invigorated and animated by a principle of universal charity. So that our Saviour, by professing to examine us on this head, brings the matter to a short issue, a single point, by which our cases may be decided as effectually as by larger inquiries.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Humility Manly.

"Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart." Observe the argument here. Men are unwilling to come to Jesus, because it involves self-humbling. They think they sacrifice their manhood by becoming meek and lowly; that is, by laying aside pride

and self-sufficiency, and by becoming submissive to God in all things. Such Jesus addresses with an argument unanswerable. He, the man Christ Jesus, was meek and lowly. Did he lack any element of true manhood? Nay, he was the only true man that ever trod the earth. Every essential of noblest manhood is found in him. Even infidels have acknowledged this, and admired this sole perfect specimen of humanity. To you, oh proud man, Jesus speaks, and says, "Come unto me and humble yourself. By doing so, you, shall not lose, but gain true manhood, for I am meek and lowly." Surely it is no mark of manhood to swear, to drink, to give way to passion, to live a selfish life. Any fool can do those things with as great facility as you. It is no sign of manhood to swell with pride. Satan can beat you at that business. When you thus swell with pride, you are not more of a man, but of a devil. To submit to God, to be meek and lowly, like Jesus—These are the elements of true manhood. If a man puts his will under God's will, the everlasting arms are placed beneath and around him, and he is lifted up, face to face, with the Saviour, and becomes a true man.—*Rev. H. M. Scudder.*

THE

Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1859.

PRAYER MEETINGS.

The increased attention to meetings for prayer has afforded us sincere gratification. To observe christians meeting together frequently and numerously for a purpose so primitive and apostolic, must be a cause of heartfelt satisfaction and real delight to every earnest follower of Christ. Such meetings are indicative of true christian progress, and further conformity to the practice of the early disciples. Hence the pleasure experienced in seeing them largely attended, and hearing at them the fervent utterance of earnest desire. During the few past weeks, this satisfaction has been repeatedly enjoyed in this city. We trust that the interest in these meetings will be deepened, and that the united prayers offered up from time to time, will soon be more abundantly answered in the conversion of sinners, and the growth in grace of God's peculiar people.

But such meetings should not be confined to the city. Christians in the country ought certainly to make common cause with their brethren in Charlottetown, in beseeching Almighty God to grant the people of this Island times of refreshing from his presence. We hope that all the lovers of Zion are making this a subject of fervent, believing prayer in private. We cannot believe that those who have the Spirit of Christ, are refraining prayer before God at such a season as this, when showers of blessings are descending on other portions of the Lord's vineyard. But they ought also to *agree together* to ask similar favors on our barren, yet we trust thirsty land. We know that prayer meetings are held in many parts of the country; but fear they are neither so numerously nor regularly attended as is desirable,—we might almost say necessary. Some signs of improvement, however, can be descried in the ecclesiastial horizon. Let us be instant in prayer that the small cloud, like a man's hand, may soon overspread the heavens, and that there may be an abundance of rain, even "water upon him that is thirsty, and floods upon the dry ground."

While, however, these indications of improvement are cheering, and auspicious commencements are encouraging; yet many who would be very unwilling to be classed among the indifferent, are either opposed to week-day meetings for prayer, or at least regard them with apathy. They neither attend them, nor manifest any interest in their proceedings. They appear to be satisfied with merely listening to the preaching of the Gospel on the Lord's day, without ever during the week, meeting to pray that the seed sown may bring forth fruit to life eternal. Such a state of matters is far from satisfactory. It is injurious to their own spiritual interests, and tends to retard the advancement of the kingdom of Christ. We can scarcely conceive how the professed followers of Jesus can act in a manner so directly opposed to the example of christians in apostolic times. Strange that those who acknowledge their obligations to redeeming love, do not feel more deeply their duty, at least to pray, if not to labor, for the conversion of those whose hearts have never been renewed by the Holy Spirit! Can they think of their former state of danger, while dead in trespasses and in sins, and not be moved to compassionate the wretched condition of those who are perishing in guilt, nor be induced to abound in prayer that He with whom is the residue of the Spirit, would revive His work throughout our Island?

Here the question arises, what is the cause of all this apathy and indifference? One reason doubtless is that the spirit of prayer is not largely possessed. If christians have little of this heavenly prompting, we cannot expect them to be regular and earnest in observing the duty of social prayer. Excuses are sometimes made for the neglect of this duty; but they are mostly of a frivolous nature. Some do not, or will not, find time to attend prayer meetings; yet perhaps the very same individuals can afford to spend hours together in trifling conversation, listless inactivity, or possibly in frequenting taverns. Others imagine that the cause of God will prosper, and true religion prevail, without their being solicitous and prayerful on the subject; but they all the time forget or overlook the fact, that God will be enquired of by the house of Israel to do these things for them. Were such excuse-makers seriously to consider the reasons which induce them to neglect the meetings referred to, in the light of Scripture, with humble prayer for the teaching and guidance of the Holy Spirit, we are persuaded they would soon abandon them as utterly unfounded and vain. Without this consideration, no one should assume an attitude hostile to a cause espoused by the vast majority of the wisest and best christians in the present day. Christian consciousness, religious experience, the Word of God, all testify to the advantages resulting from the united prayers of Christians for the bestowal of the richest heavenly blessings on Christ's church and people.

We are pleased to learn that the invitation from India to united prayer during the second week of the coming year, is about to be responded to by the christian people of Charlottetown. Those in the country, we hope, will not entirely neglect the invitation, which is also addressed to them. Let them likewise meet together, and make some portion of that week a season for special prayer unto God that he will revive his work by pouring out his Spirit upon all flesh; so that all the ends of the earth might see his salvation.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

We glean the following from papers received by the last English Mail:—

FRANCE.

The Rev. F. Monod having received an interesting letter from a pasteur in France, has inserted it in the last *Archeves du Christianisme.* We give an extract from this communication, suppressing the name both of persons and places:—

"The Lord is at present working a revival amongst my flock. On our communion Sunday last September, some members who had heard me read the American book which describes the power of prayer, asked me to open a prayer-meeting at my house every evening. I consented, with all my heart, and we began that very evening. We met, to the number of six men. The first week our number did not increase, nothing remarkable occurred, but our own souls were much refreshed and strengthened. The second week a schoolmistress and three young women asked to join us. We prayed for them, and in one of our meetings their hearts were melted by the power of the Holy Spirit. They shed many tears, confessed their sinfulness, and after a few days they found peace. It was a solemn time, such as I never experienced before. But from that moment the impulse was given; our faith in the power of prayer was strengthened, and we lived as it were a new life. Backsliding souls came to us, and were restored to their first love and first joy; all the persons for whom we prayed found relief and obtained a blessing. The Lord has granted us all we asked Him. Last Wednesday was an evening particularly blessed. Three persons asked to be prayed for; amongst them a woman whose conduct was the curse of her family, the ringleader of every worldliness and wickedness in our little town. This woman asked our prayers. We must confess that the first moment our faith wavered. I particularly was thunderstruck; however, knowing the power of the Lord, I took courage. I observed to a score of persons who were there for prayer, that the future fate of the revival now commencing amongst us depended upon the issue of the struggle we were about to encounter; that if we were unsuccessful it would be all over with us, and we should sink into unbelief. I reminded them of the Lord Jesus Christ's promise—'Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, I will do it.' We cried unto the Lord in great anguish for two hours, and the Lord heard us; the poor sinner opened her mouth and implored the Lord's forgiveness. The next day she ran to tell her husband the great things the Lord had done for her. She said yesterday to another friend, 'Oh! I am the Lord's; I am entirely His, and for ever.' You see, dear friend, that it is not necessary to go to America or Ireland in order to see the wonderful effects of the grace of God; the prayer of faith in the name of Jesus is sufficient."

THANKSGIVING FOR THE IRISH REVIVAL.

On Tuesday last, special services were held in the Presbyterian churches at Belfast, at which large numbers of our people attended, with reverent and humble hearts, to thank the Great King and Head of His Church for the gracious outpouring of His Spirit upon all our congregations. Several of the Churches had made arrangements for services at different hours of the day, so as to accommodate those whose business engagements would not allow them to attend at a uniform hour; and we have good reason to say that the attendance at all the services in the different churches far exceeded that on any former occasion of a similar kind. The deepest solemnity and earnestness characterized the interesting and profitable exercises of the day; and in not a few instances venerable Christians wept over the recent recollection of scenes of spiritual revival which they had never expected to have witnessed.—*Banner.*

THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND.

Our readers may hear by and by of a great outburst of revival feeling in the north of Scotland, similar to that of which they have heard for some time in the north of Ireland. In a letter just received from a friend in Aberdeen, the following sentence occurs:—"There is a great awakening in nearly all the parishes between this and Inverness." Just think of what is implied in that pregnant sentence. Along either side of a railway extending for about one hundred miles, sinners are to be found fleeing to Jesus from the wrath to come! Take one place—Old Meldrum—as a specimen. A friend writes:—"On Friday last the cloud of divine mercy burst upon us in such a manner, that I can only wonder and adore. I am as one that has dreamed; and often I ask myself, 'Can it all be real that has passed before us these last few days?'

"It is one thing (and a blessed thing) to hear of a revival, but it is quite another thing to actually witness it. Professor Martin and Mr. D. Mathewson, preached here lately, and some impression seemed to be made; but the great awakening took place on Friday evening, when Mr. Radcliffe, and some godly young men were with us. He delivered a most telling discourse on Nicodemus coming to Jesus; after which, he and others went among the awakened, and directed them to Christ. The greater number were under deep conviction, and shedding floods of tears, to be followed, I trust, with endless joy. An equally solemn meeting was held on Saturday, presided over by the Rev. Mr. Garioch who spoke from: 'The Spirit and the bride say Come,' &c. The Sabbath services were very appropriate and solemnising, and we are to have meetings every night of the week.

In Huntly, Narin, Elgin, Inverness, Tain, and Wick, we have heard that the good work of conversion is going forward. In some of the villages and country parishes, also, there is a decided movement towards revival. May the Lord add to the Church daily multitudes of believers, "both men and women!"—*British Mess., Dec.* 1.

BANBRIDGE.

The Rev. Mr. Eccles, Baptist minister in Banbridge, writes as follows:—"In this town and neighbourhood, drunkenness has almost disappeared. The change is such that in a small place of only 3,000 inhabitants nine spirit-dealers have abandoned this demoralizing traffic. This, however, is to be attributed, not so much to the conscientious conviction of its sinfulness, as to the fact that it had ceased to pay. Their best customers had become converted; their sales had virtually ceased, and they prudently abandoned an unprofitable business. The sale of Bibles and Testaments, and other religious books, has increased tenfold over that of the most favoured seasons in former years."

Further Decree of the Pope against Bible Reading.

The following extract from the *Montreal Missionary Record* will be read with interest:—

When at Montreal, I was met by Mr S.——as I was leaving by railroad, and urged to stay another day to visit some of his men who had just come down with a raft, and whom I had visited in the woods when getting out lumber. I consented, and went to their lodgings. They were rejoiced to see me again; and, to my surprise, I learned four of them had since left the Church of Rome. A circumstance took place which led to a visit to the Roman Catholic Bishop. One of the raftsmen had affirmed that a Bible which had been bought that morning was bad, and not approved of by the Church. When appealed to, I said that being a Roman Catholic version (that of Genoude) and having the approval of the clergy, it ought to be considered good by the Roman Catholics, and that the Bishop himself could not say otherwise. It was then proposed to call on him, and I readily consented to go with three of the men. When we got to the palace the Bishop was engaged, and after waiting some time, it was agreed to refer the matter to the Secretary. He came at once, and during the interview was very polite. When the question was asked, he said the Bible was a good one, but added, it was forbidden to read any version in French without notes; and that instructions to this effect had been received since March last, by the Bishop, from their Holy Father the Pope. To confirm the truth of this, he said, that even the copies of the Bible in the Bishop's own library had been banished to a room they called "hell," where all heretical books were kept. He was reminded that Roman Catholics speaking English, were allowed the Douay Bible.—His answer was, they needed it to defend themselves from the Protestants by whom they were surrounded; and when asked why the French Canadians also should not have the Bible in their tongue to defend themselves, replied, it was so forbidden by the Church, and that he could not enter into any discussion.

[For the Protestant.]

EDUCATION IN P. E. ISLAND.

No. 1.

Mr Editor;

It is my wish, through your valuable paper, to direct the attention of Parents and Teachers, Trustees of Schools and the Government, to certain material defects both in the machinery and operations of our educational system, which, if not effectually met, without much delay, must greatly retard our intellectual advancement, produce general dissatisfaction, and result in the destruction of our Free Schools. Having visited the whole Island, and personally inspected not a few of its schools, in widely separated districts, and possessing some acquaintance with the practice, as well as the theory of teaching, I may with more confidence speak on these matters. Ever willing, as a British American, to exert any influence I may have, for the intellectual and moral improvement of these rising Provinces. I am naturally more anxious,—apart from the responsibility which I share in common with others in being entrusted with the supervision of our educational affairs,—that our Island Home, occupying the front rank in point of salubrity and fertility, should hold no inferior place in point of intelligence and mental refinement. The march of civilization, in its marked and prominent stages,—whether political reformation, or social elevation, or evangelistic enterprise,—has been largely indebted to the powerful working of some important idea in an energetic and active intellect, until the fires of enthusiasm began to burn, when the zeal of others was enkindled, difficulties were surmounted, and the grand result was achieved. Education—the expansion and direction of the youthful intellect—is an object of so great moment, that any who possess clear and practical ideas on the subject, confer a favor on their country by making them public. This is a matter in which all are unavoidably interested,—the peasant and the man of rank, the laborer and the merchant, the ruler as well as the subject, the man of mature years as well as the youth. With the attainment of this object, no political strife nor religious animosity should interfere. Do we not all breathe the same atmosphere, drink of the same streams, fish in the same waters, or plow in the same fertile valleys?—and though an intermixture of races and of creeds, are we not all the children of the same common Parent and the subjects of the one beloved Queen?—Should there not then exist among us on so vital a question, involving the welfare of all a hearty unanimity; our only interchange of thought on such a subject centring on the devising of the best means and the most efficient working of these means for the accomplishment of the common object?

All have some faint ideas of the value of a little learning; but few, very few conceive *the vast powers of mind*, its hidden treasures, its undeveloped resources. In the man of uncultivated intellect, the idea of power is almost inseparably associated with matter. He can understand the physical power of one man, and form his conception of the performances of one hundred or one thousand banded together; just as he knows the strength of his horse, and can calculate the draught of fifty of the same power. But let him gaze on the moving machinery of a mill or a steamer, and his ideas run on animal mechanism and his thoughts are turned to the power of water or steam, seldom rising to clear conceptions of the intellect who first coerced these mighty elements to do its bidding. Why confine our thoughts to the instrument and overlook the agent? What moves that ponderous machinery that keeps up day and night that dunning, shuffling, dinning clatter in the thousand manufactories of Britain?—What whirls on in storm and calm those mighty wheels and screws which dash and churn off ocean's waves as if spurning all impediment in carrying their freight from shore to shore—or rolls over mountain and stream, plain and valley the burdened train with resistless and undiminished speed?—Mind. What opens up the wonders of a drop of water, draws down the orbs of heaven to subject them to the scrutinizing gaze of man—guides the mariner deprived of sun and star in unerring certainty through the trackless deep, and makes the lightning convey the mandates of man from land to land and from sea to sea?—Mind. What gathers all the beauties of heaven, earth and sea, and strings them together in melodious verse—what levels the barbed arrow on the strong bow of logic, and sends it to the heart through every breastplate of sophistry—what melts us into tears, or lights up our faces with joy, fires us into indignation, or rouses us to instant and determined action, by the glowing words of eloquence in the pulpit, at the bar, or on the floors of legislation?—Mind.

Is this the powerless weapon that may lie neglected, buried in ignorance, or turned off with the scouring of a paltry superficial schooling? Is it not the potent agent, the all penetrating, all subjecting subtle spirit—the lord of creation—whose development, direction, control and adornment is the great task of an intelligent people and an enlightened government?

Mines of untold mental wealth lie neglected on the face of our country. Our men cross the seas to seek for gold on Columbian or Australian fields, while they leave behind around their hearths treasures which all the wealth of either cannot buy. Develop these fireside resources; and you train an agent to extract from seas and streams and fields the precious metal in rich abundance, or send abroad those educated spirits which wield an influence over men at no mean charges.

Why should not Prince Edward Island give birth to the Historian or the Poet, the Naturalist or the Philosopher, as well as any neighbouring Provinces? Why may not one of her sons be heard in the Commons of Britain, or giving orders on the field of battle, as is the case with Nova Scotia? Are we ever to lag behind? In the minds of many that surround us, the idea of a Prince Edward Islander, is associated with something uncouth, ignorant, and uncultivated. Account for it as you may, such is the fact. The idea is an illusion; but it has no doubt originated, from the mass of our settlers having no special claim to intellectual cultivation or refinement. Let the reproach be wiped away; and let the Islander be the synonymne for the man of superior intelligence, energy and enterprise. We are not inferior in natural capacity—then let the raw material be thoroughly worked, and we need not fear the competition of the world. To all this we hear the response—have we not the most approved machinery for educating our youth, and is it not in successful operation? We have, indeed, the Free Education Act, a noble Act in the right direction, and a lasting honor to him who originated and those who passed it. But what avails the laying of a long and costly telegraph, if there is an inefficient battery connected with it, and unskilful operators entrusted with its management? You may construct a steamship as large as the *Great Eastern*, and adjust all her machinery in admirable order, but without the directing mind and the efficient workmen the expenditure is comparatively useless.

Let any one traversing our main highways, or passing through our byroads cast his eye on the buildings called schoolhouses, and if time permits let him look within, and the external and internal appearance, the arrangement, furniture, attendance and operations of nine-tenths of our schools, will assure him that these illustrations are not without meaning. Should a stranger inquire into the facilities for acquiring the higher branches of education in all parts of the Island, a candid reply could not be very complimentary to us. Still more discreditable must our response be if further interrogations should elicit the fact that within our Island there is no public Seminary where Logic and Elocution, Natural Science and Philosophy, Law and Medicine are taught. The time has come when this condition of our educational affairs must receive full consideration. The object of these letters is to call public attention to the subject. I am by no means disposed to attribute blame to the government; they have acted nobly, wisely and liberally; they have done more than has been rightly appreciated by the people. Parents and trustees in many instances are notoriously at fault. The hearty co-operation of all interested in this great matter is indispensable. Let this be cheerfully given, and our intellectual elevation is certain—and Prince Edward Island will make her mind respected in British America.

My next shall refer to certain striking defects in the machinery and management of our common schools, which greatly impair their efficiency. As anonymous communications have become so disreputable, I take the liberty of subscribing myself,

Yours, &c.,
G. SUTHERLAND.

Dec. 23, 1859.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

The interest in the noon-day prayer meetings is still well kept up. It is indeed good to be there. How refreshing to hear so many pour out their hearts before God! How profitable to unite in their fervent prayers! What a hallowing influence does that hour's services diffuse through the afternoon! Let those who desire the blessing improve the privilege.

The prayer meeting for adults on Sunday next (to morrow) will be held in the upper room of the Temperance Hall at 4 o'clock, p.m. The one for children, held in the lower room, will be discontinued for the present.

The Jews in New York are likely to adopt the first instead of the seventh day as their Sabbath. There reasons for so doing are commercial rather than moral, and do not promise much for any good result. Nevertheless the movement is somewhat remarkable. It may prepare the Jewish mind for other changes.

The United Presbyterian Church of North America holds forth the following declaration: "That slaveholding—that is the holding of unoffending human beings in involuntary bondage, and considering and treating them as property and subject to be bought and sold—is a violation of the Law of God, and contrary both to the letter and spirit of Christianity. This church numbers in this country some 500 ministers, 900 congregations, and 60,000 communicants.

CONVERT FROM UNITARIANISM.—The Rev Frederick D. Huntingdon, D. D., Professor at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and ex-officio Preacher to the University, holding a sort of pastoral relation to the officers and students, has written a letter avowing distinctly his belief in the Trinity.

CHRISTIAN SQUABBLES AT JERUSALEM.—Another Christian quarrel has occurred at Jerusalem.—A little piece of the marble pavement of the Church of the Nativity had been broken off and taken away. The question was, whether the Latin or the Greek worshippers should repair the loss, and both got their bit of marble ready and begin to quarrel about the mending. The Latins, with the aid and assistance of the French consul and the Mussulman authority, managed to mend the pavement first; then came the Greeks, who undid their work and wanted to mend it for themselves. Violence would have succeeded on both sides, but the advice was at last resorted to of getting the Turks to make the necessary repairs. So this was done, and the believers were restored to peace by the happy intervention of the infidels.

AYER'S PILLS.

The following statement from James R. Chilton, M. D., of New York city, after a thorough examination of the subject, leaves no doubt in any reasonable mind of the intrinsic virtues of my preparation, or its value as a reliable medicine. Dr. Chilton is known throughout the whole country as one of the oldest and best analytical chemists it contains; and his high character, both as a chemist and a man, is certified by distinguished persons, who are known to the people every where.

J. C. AYER, M. D., LOWELL, MASS. DEAR SIR; I have examined your CATHARTIC PILLS, and become thoroughly acquainted with their composition. It is a new and judicious combination of materials possessing points of excellence which, I believe, have not been obtained before.

As a Cathartic for general use, they are far superior to any which have hitherto fallen under my notice. They do not contain any mineral substance whatever; and, consequently, all objections urged against such ingredients are obviated.

The skilful method of separating the active principles of which these PILLS are composed from the inert vegetable matter is meritorious, and should command special attention, and win for the PILLS the liberal patronage of the public

JAMES R. CHILTON, Chemist.

We have known Dr. J. R. Chilton for many years as a gentleman of the highest respectability, and a chemist in whom we have utmost confidence.

We fully concur in the above statements.

COLEMAN & STETSON, Proprietors of the Astor House, N. Y. city.
H. J. RAYMOND, Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York.
HORACE GREELY, Senior Editor of the New York Tribune.
WM. H. SEWARD, Senator of the United States.
WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of State of the United States.
WM. B. ASTOR, New York city, the richest man in America.
G. W. WESTON & Co., Proprietors of Saratoga Springs.
POWERS & WEIGHTMAN, the largest Manuf. Chemists in America.
E. L. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of New York.
Bank of England, London, 5th June, 1856.

DR. J. C AYER, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A. Sir; In compliance with the request of your agent, I have the pleasure to state that having used your CATHARTIC PILLS in my family, I have found them superior in their remedial effects to any other purgative we have ever employed. It is within my knowledge that your PILLS and PECTORAL are recommended by some of the distinguished surgeons and physicians of this metropolis. (London.)

Your obedient servant,
RICHARD DEAN BOYLE, Ex-Ass't Cashier.

☞ For list of Agents, see long advertisement of Ayer's Sarsaprilla, Cherry Pectoral and Pills, in another column.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills do not belong to any special and exclusive class of remedies. They seem to comprehend the finest remedial properties of all the great specifies. Thus the Ointment, in cases of eruptive and ulcerous disease, appears not only to remove the external inflamation, but to sink deep into the recesses of the system, putting out to the last spark, the fires of fever, invigorating the circulation and purifying the fluids which course through the fleshy fibre, the glands, and the skin. In most cases the operation of the Ointment is, we are informed, materially assisted by an occasional dose of the Pills.

JUST PUBLISHED,

PRICE 7s. 6d.; Cloth Gilt, 10s. 6d.; Fine Morocco, 15s.

MEMOIR
OF THE
REV. JAMES MACGREGOR, D.D.

With notices of the Colonization of the Lower Provinces of British North America, and of the social and religious condition of the early settlers.

BY HIS GRANDSON,
THE REV GEORGE PATTERSON,
Green Hill, Pictou, N. S.

The work will be on sale in the course of next week at HASZARD's Bookstore, Charlottetown; and a Colporteur will commence visiting the rural districts, taking the route from Charlottetown, to Covehead, Cavendish, New London, Princetown, Beleque, &c. Friends in those quarters are requested to have their money ready when he comes.

Oct. 26, 1859. n5

Full Supplies of all
Messrs. CHAMBERS' PUBLICATIONS
JUST RECEIVED AT HASZARD'S Bookstore, 2 cases of Books, comprising nearly all the publications of the above celebrated authors and publishers. Orders above £1 executed at the publishers' selling prices in Edinburgh. Catalogues can be had on application.

Dec. 17, 1859.

Masonic Hall Company.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held in the Masonic Hall, Water Street, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock, p. m., (being St. John's Day,) for the Election of Office-bearers for the ensuing Year, and other purposes.

By order,
JNO. WM. MORRISON, Sec'y.

Dec., 12, 1859.

Temperance Hall Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the *ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING* of Shareholders of the *Temperance Hall Company*, for the election of Office Bearers, and other purposes, will take place in their Hall, on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 7 o'clock, p m. Shareholders will provide themselves with Scrip, which can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

By order,
JNO. WM. MORRISON, Sec'y, & Treasurer.

Dec. 12, 1859.

Harness and Saddlery Establishment.
North Side Queen Square.

JOHN W. PICKARD RESPECTFULLY informs the public of P. E. Island, and former patrons of the establishment in particular, that, having taken the OLD STAND for many years occupied by Mr JOHN STUMBLES, next door east of JOHN TRENAMAN, Esq.'s, he is prepared to execute, in good style and of the best material, all orders in his line, promptly and at moderate prices. He always keeps on hand a select assortment of HARNESS, SADDLES, WHIPS, &c., to which he invites attention

☞ CARRIAGES NEATLY TRIMMED.

N. B.—Country Dealers would do well to call, before making purchases elsewhere.

Nov. 5, 1859. 3m

TRICHOSARON!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST OPENED 1 Case of the above newly invented HAIR-BRUSH, of six different degrees of quality, varying from soft to very hard, suitable either for thin or strong Hair.

1 Case Tooth and Nail Brushes, Toilet Perfumes, assorted Club Perfumes, Eau Bouquet, Frangipanni, Kiss-me-quick, Verbena, Mignionette, Wood Violet, Mousseline Bouquet; Her Majesty's Toilet Perfumes, the last and greatest addition to the Toilet Table; Portable Tablets, Glycerine, Honey, Almond, Rose, Peach Blossom, White and Brown Windsor Soaps, Milk of Roses, Macassar Oil, Pomatums, Rowland's Odonto, Cherry Tooth Paste, Lip Salve, Cold Cream, &c., &c., &c.

W. R. WATSON,
Charlottetown, Dec. 10, 1859. 4w City Drug Store.

T. CAMERON, Tailor, Water-street,

SOLICITS A SHARE OF PUBLIC patronage, and warrants all garments made by him to fit, or no sale.

December 3d, 1859. tf

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE SUBSCRIBERS REQUEST AN IMMEDIATE Settlement of all Accounts, Promissory Notes, &c., over due.

BEER & SON.

December 10, 1859

CHRISTMAS FRUIT, &c.

BLOOM RAISINS, VALENCIA Do., CURRANTS, Apples, Onions, Cheese, Digby Herring, Spices, &c., &c., all of the best quality and at low prices.

BEER & SON.

December 10, 1859. 1m

DENTISTRY.

CLEMENT F. HUBERT, DENTIST, (LATE OF NEW-YORK,) begs to inform the Inhabitants of Charlottetown and vicinity, that he is now fully prepared to construct and insert Artificial TEETH, on Gold and Silver plate, or with pivots.

Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

Filling, Extracting, and Cleansing attended to as usual. Charges moderate.

Residence—At MRS. DOUGLAS'S, Water street.
Charlottetown, November 18, 1859. tf

GREAT FALL IMPORTATIONS.

JUST RECEIVED, PER *ISABEL*, & other arrivals,—at THOMAS'S OLD STAND,—Cottons, Prints, Merinos, Coburgs, Dresses, Shawls, Mantles, Flowers, Ribbons, Furs, and all kinds of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

ALSO—IRON, STEEL, TIN, NAILS, BRADS, SCREWS Locks, and General Hardware.

OILS, PAINTS, Turpentine, Glass, Putty, Whiting, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Room Paper, Tarred Paper, Rope,

TEA, SUGAR, Coffee, Molasses, Treacle, Tobacco, Raisins, Currants, and general

FAMILY GROCERIES

of best description—all of which have been purchased in the best markets, and will be sold at the most reasonable prices by

J. H. TURNER & CO.,
British Dry Goods Store,
November 12, 1859. Great George Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED from ENGLAND, HALIFAX, and BOSTON, his—

FALL SUPPLY,

Consisting of in GROCERIES—

Tea, Coffee (green, roasted and ground),
Sugar, Rice, Soap, Raisins, Currants,
SPICES, &c, &c.

—IN—

HARDWARE.

BLACKSMITHS' ANVILS and BELLOWS, Tin, Sheet Iron, Zinc, Nails, Bed Screws; Rim, Mortice, Stock, Till, Chest and Cupboard Locks; Knives and Forks, Blackload, Blacking, Matches, Shoemakers' Hemp and Flax.

GLASS (from 8 x 10 to 24 x 36), Putty, Oils, &c., &c.

Which he offers wholesale and retail cheap for Cash.

W. E. DAWSON.
Great George-street, 3d Dec, 1859. 6w

GEORGE DOUGLAS,
Kent Street, Charlottetown,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICITS THE ATTENTION of Persons visiting the City, and the Public generally, to his very large and extensive Assortment of

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF

Tete-a-Tetes, Lollings, and Lounges;
Chamber Sets, highly finished;
Grained and Painted Do., very cheap;
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Nov. 30, 1859. 2m

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Secular Department.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT.

Lord Cowley, our Ambassador at Paris, has crossed the Channel, and made his way to Windsor, to have an interview with the Queen. There is something in the wind, for a Cabinet Council was held the next day. What can it be? According to a Belgian authority, the visit refers to a proposal made by the French Government for a simultaneous disarmament of France and England. According to an English correspondent in Paris, the object is to induce the British Cabinet to send a representative to the Congress. If the gossip of the French metropolis is to be believed, the Emperor persuaded Lord Cowley to proceed home, and impressed upon him—before leaving—that if the British Government would send a representative, he was willing to make any reasonable concession which would not stultify his own acts at Villafranca. Finally, he is said to have dismissed our Ambassador with the assurance that our presence at the Congress would be a deep gratification to him. From another source we are told that a new difficulty has sprung up respecting the proposed Congress, and that the obstructive Power is Austria, who is evidently dissatisfied with the appointment of Signor Buoncompagni as Regent of Central Italy We can readily conceive that all these circumstances are deeply annoying to Louis Napoleon, who must sigh for the settlement of a subject which still threatens to convulse Europe. Mazzini's letter to Baron Ricasoli, who is at the head of the Provisional Government of Tuscany, urges the extension of the revolution, without which, the writer adds, all that has been done will be useless He proposes that Garibaldi should be elected head of the Volunteers,—that Perugia should be retaken,—and then Rome would rise, forgetting, apparently, that there is no power in the Eternal City able to cope with the French soldiers there. An extract will exhibit the large views by which Mazzini is animated at the present moment:—"Eight or ten thousand men, with the name of Garibaldi, and the movement in Sicily, which has been prepared for a long time, *and ready for explosion at a moment's notice*, would become the insurrection of the whole State. The insurrection of the State would swell the movement in Italy to such proportions that its chiefs would be entitled to treat on terms of equality, as from Power to Power, for the move must bring the King of Sardinia once more on the field of action." There is only another element wanting to make the programme complete, and make the close of '59 a counterpart of 1848,—revolutionising the disaffected provinces of Austria. It is not to be wondered at, all things considered, that France, Austria, Victor Emmanuel, and the Pope should desire the extinction of the volcano, which may burst forth any hour with the political lava referred to in Mazzini's letter. The object most dear to these Powers is speed in settling the points at issue—that of Lord Palmerston's, as we have shown elsewhere, may possibly be delay; but, whatever the cause, we appear to be near the birth of great results

People were becoming weary of the very name of the Treaty of Zurich, when they learned yesterday, somewhat to their astonishment, that Sardinia had actually handed over to Austria a fifth part of the sum which she is to pay as the price of Lombardy. The total amount, as we understood some time ago, is ten millions—a sum very acceptable in the present financial position of Francis Joseph. The London *Times*, commenting on these facts, says:—"It is generally found that when a man has once discovered an easy mode of making money the desire of recurring to it rather grows than abates. These instalments of two millions will become an habitual expectation at Vienna by the time that potential M. Armand has signed his name to a fifth two million check. If we ask now what will an Austrian Minister do with such a lump of money coming to him all at once, we shall come to wonder at a later day how he will be able to do without it when the whole price has been paid. There is a means of continuing this most useful, and seasonable, and agreeable periodical accession to the Austrian Treasury. Something more is to be got out of Italy. Even Peschiera alone would fetch something. Mantua would ransom itself at a good round sum. The inhabitants are already making means to the Congress, and offering any conditions to be set free. There is Venice—unhappy Venice—who would sell her Doge's Palace, and all the plunder she ransacked in Greece, and all her picture-galleries; and some wicked sons of hers would throw in all the ornaments of her churches to boot, so that she might not be cut off from Italy. France has made a bargain for Lombardy; can no one make a bargain for Venetia? Shall we say another ten millions for this little outlying property? Depend upon it, it would be an excellent operation for both parties. These fortresses will always be only a temptation to do a foolish thing; that cluster of amphibious palaces will never be of any use to any one but to their own natural owners. Why not seize the present excellent opportunity to walk out with profit from an unprofitable property."—*European Times, Nov.* 26.

Parliament is to assemble on the 24th of January, and the European Congress for settling the affairs of Italy is to meet in Paris on the 5th of that month. All the Powers taking part in the settlement are to be represented by two plenipotentiaries. It is stated that Prince Gortschakoff will be present as one of the Russian representatives, and that Count Cavour will be sent by King Victor Emmanuel. A letter from Paris states that no other affairs but those of Italy will occupy attention, and that every topic likely to mar this object will be excluded. If the newspaper press could be admitted to these deliberations, the details would furnish food for history, but it is probable that nothing will be known of the ultimatum until it has been finally and irrevocably determined on. Crowned heads and their representatives have no great love in general for what is called public opinion, and although they are by no means beyond its influence, they delight to show their contempt of it when they can do so with safety. The only guarantee for the settlement of the question on a fair and equitable basis is the presence of England at the Congress, for the present Government would not have taken part in its deliberations if some guarantee had not been afforded, by the basis of a previous understanding, that the permanent interests of Italy would be considered in a fair and liberal spirit. It would appear that the acrimonious feeling that has existed so long between Austria and Sardinia has been dissipated by the treaty of Zurich, for diplomatic relations are re-established between the two countries, and first class diplomatists are henceforth to represent them respectively at Vienna and Turin. Some time back we threw out a suggestion in a familiar way, that the best policy which Austria could pursue in the present crippled state of her finances would be to *sell* Venetia, as its retention would involve her in future troubles. We looked at the matter in a purely commercial spirit, as one which would be of advantage to both parties, never supposing for an instant that the pride of the Emperor Francis Joseph would be influenced by any suggestion so sordid. But yet, absurd as the idea seemed to ourselves, there is a possibility of its being acted on, if the accounts which reach us simultaneously from Germany, Belgium, and Piedmont, are worthy of any credit. It is asserted that Louis Napoleon has actually *bought* Venice and her territory from Austria for four hundred millions of francs, and that the French Emperor is mainly induced to the act in order that he may realise his pledge of freeing Italy "from the Alps to the Adriatic." A short time will determine the truth or falsehood of this statement, but that it should come from so many quarters at the same time is at least a notable circumstance. If the statement be correct, the Frenchman will lose nothing by the transaction, for Italy will ultimately have to pay either in "meal or in malt" for her own redemption and union. Seeing how adroitly Louis Napoleon has fastened a portion of the cost of the Italian war on Victor Emmanuel, this financial arrangement between the two Emperors is less problematical than may at the first blush appear. If the sale be made the Emperor of Austria has shown more good sense in getting rid of a bad investment than his previous policy would indicate.

The London *Times* of yesterday, in an article on the forthcoming Congress, strongly insists that England should be represented by Lord Palmerston in that assembly. "The present Premier," it says, "may be considered the Nestor of living diplomatists, and his weight in Europe is far greater than is possessed by any other statesman. The successful antagonist of Talleyrand and the elder Metternich may well be trusted to take a proper position amongst men far inferior in ability, in European reputation, and in experience. The interest which Lord Palmerston has always taken in Italy would be a guarantee that the feelings of the British public would find in him an adequate representative, and, should he succeed in establishing a permanent and prosperous kingdom, it would be the fitting crown of a long and brilliant public career." The journal which announces this view has supported the present Premier with undeviating constancy for several years past—as consistently, indeed, as it was formerly in the habit of attacking him, in and out of season. There can be no doubt that the influence of Lord Palmerston, supposing him to go to the Congress as the British Plenipotentiary, would be considerably increased by his being at the head of the present government. Lord John Russell may be ambitious of the honor, but his visit to Vienna in 1855 was so unfortunate for his own reputation and for the government, that he is hardly likely to be selected on the forthcoming occasion. The man, as a casuist, fit to grapple with all the diplomatists in Europe, and beat them, too, is Mr. Gladstone, and he possesses the additional advantage of being an excellent linguist. As two representatives will be present from each of the Great Powers, he ought certainly to be one.

The war between Spain and Morocco has commenced in right earnest. Three fights have already taken place, all to the advantage of the Spaniards, and the last engagement is said to have been bloody and destructive; but the details, so far, are meagre. A rumor had reached Paris that Tetuan had been bombarded by a French ship of war, in consequence of the Moors having made an attack on a French vessel, which they had mistaken for a Spanish one. This statement was premature, as only the fort at the mouth of the Martil, four miles from the town, was attacked and destroyed. The sympathy of France is with the Court of Madrid in this conflict, and very little would induce the servants of the first named Power to inflict vengeance for even an unintentional offence; and the sympathy of Europe is with Spain, for the piratical doings of the Moors have been the bane of commerce in the southern parts of the Mediterranean.—*European Times, Dec.* 3.

Smethurst, whose trial on the charge of poisoning Miss Bankes, some months ago, was followed with such interest by the public, and who received the royal pardon on the ground that the medical evidence did not warrant the verdict of the jury, has been tried for bigamy, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment with hard labor. With the pardon all interest in the man has passed away. The minor charge excited little or no attention, and, from the position of a celebrity, he has sunk down to that of an ordinary misdemeanant—so fickle is the popular fancy, and so stimulating the effect of great crimes on the minds of the million.

The determination to raise Volunteer Corps in every part of the kingdom has received an additional stimulus by an announcement to the effect that the regular army is to be largely increased. Government, it seems, has resolved upon the formation of a second battalion to each of the regiments up to, and including, the 35th regiment This intention, when carried out, will add *eleven* regiments to the line Such an act is regarded in certain quarters as indicative of coming troubles, and some of the speakers at public meetings are not slow in doing all in their power to complicate our embarrassments with France supposing them to exist. At Abingdon, the other day, Mr. Walter, in proposing the toast of the "Army and Navy," referred to the Volunteer movement in unexceptionable terms, and described it as the least expensive, the most effective, and the most purely defensive which could be carried out. There was nothing in it, he said, that ought to cause any feeling of annoyance or hostility on the part of any other country. So far Mr Walter: but he was followed by a Capt. Vernon, who, in responding to the toast, made a very foolish and irritating display—one of those exhibitions of vain bombast, which, in coming from a French colonel, would have excited a general feeling of indignation in this country According to this authority, the Austrians and the French both failed in the late Italian campaign. General Gyulai was ignorant of the first principles of war, and Hess was no better than Gyulai. The strategy of the French was weak and ineffective. The battles were fought by the men—of generalship there was none. But even these French soldiers were not equal to their predecessors who overran Italy under Napoleon the First Our army, on the contrary, need not fear comparison with any under the sun, as to officers, men, and the materials of war,—and this rhodomontade was cheered to the echo. It is no business of ours to defend the Austrian and French military displays during the summer of the present year in Italy, but we think it in the worst possible taste for a man attached to the profession of arms to hold such language about neighboring nations, who pride themselves quite as much as we do on their military character.

It is evident that the hopes of a good and sound Reform Bill, in which the country has been fondly indulging, are not likely to be realised in the coming session. There is always some good reason to be found for disappointing the popular feeling, and the plea to be put forth in the beginning of the year will be the state of our foreign relations. If a London morning contemporary is to be relied on, a committee of the Cabinet, consisting of Sir Cornewall Lewis, Sir Geo. Grey, and Mr Milner Gibson, appointed to consider and report upon the subject, have come to the conclusion that nothing can be done beyond a slight extension of the franchise. The authority we have mentioned adds—"It is believed by Ministers that they will be able to carry a measure merely extending the franchise to a moderate extent, but they are doubtful whether they would not be beaten were they to meddle with the question of disfranchisement, or propose any alteration in the existing mode of taking the votes of the constituencies. Ministers are of opinion that no measure ought to be brought into the House at the present crisis, which would necessitate, if rejected, the dissolution of Parliament,—an event which they conceive would be most injurious to the public interests in the existing state of our foreign relations." The policy indicated in this extract will be the triumph of Lord Derby and Mr Disraeli, and, if correct, will bring them back to power much sooner, in all probability, than they expected. As the Palmerston Cabinet is in a very small majority, such a course is extremely likely to render the majority smaller still, for the late change of Government took place expressly on the very question with which, as it is now alleged, the Cabinet is so disgracefully tampering. In fact, any mere extension of the suffrage, without the disfranchisement of any of the small boroughs or the protection of the ballot, will make our electoral system more corrupt and debasing than it is at present. How Lord John Russell, Mr. Milner Gibson, and some other gentlemen are to continue in the Cabinet, if such a determination as this has been come to, we cannot conceive. Can it be possible that the procrastination in the assembling of the Congress to settle the Italian question is connected in any way with Lord Palmerston's tactics to shelve the Reform Bill? Nothing keeps Europe at present unsettled but the uncertainty which hangs about the future of Italy, and if the statement we have quoted be correct, the Premier will be suspected of keeping the wound rankling for the furtherance of his own home policy.

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH SQUADRONS AT ALGESIRAS.

A Paris semi-official journal states that the communications between the French and English squadrons at Algesiras continue to be most friendly. A division of the English squadron was to leave, and it was expected that the greater part of the French vessels would soon return to Toulon.

FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 24.—The Marquis de Banneville has arrived from Zurich with the ratified treaties. On the day when the ratifications were exchanged, M. Armand delivered to the Austrian Plenipotentiary a draft at sight for 20,000,000f.; the remaining 80,000,000f. will be paid by four instalments at short intervals. It is believed that Count Rechberg, assisted by Prince Metternich, will represent Austria at the Congress. The report of the departure of Marquis Antonini for Naples is false.

The sailing frigate La Vengeance has just left Lorient with 400 marines on board. She is bound to China, and will only call at the Cape. The Vengeance will be followed in a short time by the Ardromaque, with a similar number of marines.

The French Government is forming large depots of coal, to provide against the inconveniences that might result, in any future war, from coal being declared contraband of war.

The number of deaths from cholera in the French army, during the 20 days' campaign against the frontier tribes of Morocco, was 2160.

Paris, Nov. 25.—The *Moniteur* of to-day announces the appointment of the Marquis d'Moustier to the post of Ambassador of France to the Emperor of Austria.

The members of the French and Austrian missions at Vienna and Paris have received decorations according to their rank from the respective Governments to which they are accredited, as also have the representatives at Zurich.

THE NEW SARDINIAN ELECTORAL LAW.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes the new Electoral Law of the Lombardo-Sardinian Kingdom. The number of Deputies is fixed at 260, being about one deputy for every thirty thousand inhabitants. An elector must be turned twenty five, but must have learned to read and write. The taxes they pay must not be less than forty francs per annum. The latter condition, however, is dispensed with in favor of lawyers, notaries, surveyors, chemists, brokers, and some others. Merchants, traders, sea captains, &c., are electors, provided they occupy premises paying from 200 to 600 francs rent per annum, or possess an annual income of 600 francs in Government Stock, or daily employ thirty hands at least in their factories.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Madrid, Thursday night.—On the 30th ult. a considerable Moorish force attacked the redoubt to the right of the Spanish encampment before Ceuta, but were repulsed by the division Grasset, directed by Marshal O'Donnell, the commander-in-chief. One hundred and twenty men of the Spanish army were put *hors de combat*, but the losses of the enemy were far more numerous. The embarkation of troops continues incessantly at Malaga, Algesiras, and Cadiz.

THE CONGRESS.

The *Times* Paris correspondent confirms the statement that the invitations for the Congress have been delayed, not from any difference between the English and French Cabinets, but rather owing to some difficulties started by Austria on the Regency question.

The *Times* Vienna correspondent states that it is said in diplomatic circles that there are still many and great difficulties to be removed before the Congress can meet.

Vienna, Nov. 25.—The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* of this evening says it is supposed that all the Powers who signed the treaty of 1815 will be represented at the approaching Congress. The place where the Congress is to be held will probably be Paris. Up to yesterday the invitations to the different Powers to take part in the Congress had not been sent out.

DISARMAMENT.

Brussels, Nov. 24.—It is stated from Paris, on reliable authority, that the object of Lord Cowley's visit to London is to lay before his Government a proposal from the French Government for a simultaneous disarmament by England and France.

Semi-official paragraphs have been dispatched to the provincial journals of France encouraging the impression that the Emperor has charged Lord Cowley to represent to her Britannic Majesty his willingness to promote a general disarmament in Europe.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 21st inst., says:—It is positively known that a great reduction of the army has been decreed by the Emperor, but this is a step which has often been taken during the last few years without material benefit to the finances, there being persons in the empire who are unable "to sleep o' nights" if the expenditure for the army is not equal to one-third of the revenue The present strength of those companies of the regiments of the line which are not in Italy or in the federal fortresses of Germany is 100 men, and his Majesty two days ago issued orders that they should, without delay, be reduced to 80 In the spring, however, the strength of the companies of the regiments of the line and of the rifle battalions will, by means of recruits, be raised to 92 men. The cavalry, which at present consists, of 56,000 horses, is likely to be reduced to about 30,000 or 33,000. The word "horses" was used, as my military informant gave me to understand, that more quadrupeds than bipeds would be discharged.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* remarks, that up to the declaration of war against Austria the watchword in Paris was, France will have no change to make in place of agreement for a disarmament. At that time the opinion in England was that our national defences were essentially unconnected with the armaments of the great military continental powers, and that their progress could not be checked on account of any fancied rule of proportion between them and the forces which those powers might choose to call a peace establishment.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND PRESS.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says:—"I have reason to believe that, with the view of obviating the effect produced in England by the violent language of a considerable portion of the French press, a confidential communication of an important nature has been addressed by the Minister of the Interior, M. Billault, to all the prefects in France. If I am correctly informed—and I have reason to believe that I am—the Minister expresses his regret that such exaggerated language should be used when speaking of the English people, as well by reason of the disquietude which it must excite among them, as that it tends to destroy the confidence and embitter the feelings of those whose opinions the English press is the channel. The prefects are reminded how much greater that unpleasant effect must be when this violent language is employed by journals supporting the policy of the Imperial Government, and which is made responsible abroad for these excesses. The prefects are, therefore, instructed to request the journals in question to be more circumspect; and, while they are at liberty to refute errors, to protest against injustice and calumny, and to defend energetically the rights of the country, they might easily avoid offending the susceptibilities of a great people, and rather promote friendly relations between the two countries.

British and For. American News.

United States.

The House.—No Speaker yet at Washington, and no manifestation of a willingness, on the part of the Slavery Propagandists, to let one be elected. On the contrary, they insist on debating indefinitely Helper's Crisis, John Brown's raid. Seward's irrepressible conflict, and their fixed resolve to break up the Union if a Republican President should be chosen in 1860, instead of allowing the House to be organized. Yesterday was wholly given up to this sort of moonshine, and not even a ballot for Speaker taken.

The Republicans can do without a Speaker as long as the other side; yet we think those who shall continue to scatter their votes after a fair opportunity to elect shall have been presented, will assume a grave responsibility. It is the plain duty of the House to organize and be ready for the transaction of business; is that duty performed by voting persistently and willfully in such manner as to prevent and defeat any choice? Did this State send Messrs. Briggs, Carter, &c., to Congress—did New Jersey send Messrs. Adrain and Riggs—to obstruct and preclude an organization? Is their duty fairly performed by voting so as to render an organization morally impossible? These questions inevitably force themselves upon every observer; those affected will answer them to their consciences, their constituents, and the country.—*N. Y. Tribune, Dec.* 9.

Abandoned Slaver.—*New York, Dec.* 1.—A letter from Key West states that the Government steamer Mohawk has towed into that port the slave brig Cygnet, which was picked up abandoned off Sagua on the 18th of November. She evidently had been abandoned but a few hours, as the fire was burning in her galley.

Canada.

Man Killed.—We have just heard of a circumstance which lately occurred in the Township of Williams. A man, accompanied by his two brothers, entered a tavern kept by Mr Prangley, near the Grand Trunk Railway, the tavern keeper himself being at St. Mary's at the time He called for liquor and having indulged rather freely, went out with his brothers, taking the Railway track home. Passing over a bridge, he lost his balance, and fell from the parapet—the effect of which was death. A coroner's jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter against the tavernkeeper, Prangley, for giving him "the heavy wet," while the poor man was thirty miles distant from his home at the time. Prangley is in jail till the next assizes.—*London (C.W.) Paper.*

Nova Scotia.

The Season and the Coal Trade.—Since the appearance of winter reported two weeks ago, the country has been favoured with some days of mild, open weather, the harbor being still open. The shipment of coal at South Pictou has continued without interruption, till the present time, a vessel having gone up to the Loading Ground on Friday last for a cargo. On Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, we are informed, 1900 tons were raised from the pits of the Albion Mines, and shipped, an occurrence without a parallel so late in the season in any previous year. The total amount of coal shipped during the season now closing is said to exceed by about 6000 tons the amount shipped during the summer of 1858. The frost of yesterday, and appearance of snow last evening, again seems to threaten a close of navigation.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

The Protestant.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1859.

LITERARY.

Elements of Geography, adapted for use in British America, containing the Geography of the leading countries in the world, with British America fully developed: second edition, 1858. By Hugo Reid, of Dalhousie College, Halifax, N.S. For sale at G. T. Haszard's Bookstore; price 1s. 10½d.

This little work of some 150 pages, supplies a desideratum in these North American Colonies. We have long thought that British and American Geographies are not the most suitable to be used in our Provincial schools; because in the former, America is but briefly and imperfectly noticed; and in the latter, the neighboring Republic is treated of as if it were almost the only country on the face of the earth. Educationists generally acknowledge that children should be more fully taught the geography of their own country, and of those adjacent, than that of countries more remote, or those with which they have no political connection. On this account, we hail the publication of a geography in the neighboring Province specially adapted for use in British America. The design of the work is good, and its size particularly fits it for a school book in our country districts, where pupils may not have time to master more voluminous Geographies, yet may find the information on this subject, contained in geographical primers, of too meagre a discription. But we regret that the inaccuracies in the geography before us, must, in a great measure, unfit it for use in any country. With respect to the Old World, and some parts of the New, we think it is tolerably correct; but in reference to some of the Provinces in which it is intended to be used, it is considerably at fault. Most of our readers will be able to judge of its correctness by reading the two following paragraphs, extracted from the description of this Island:—

Towns.—Charlottetown, the Cap., in Queen's County, on Hillsborough Bay; also on the S. side, Perth, Belfast Port Selkirk and Cherry Valley, in Queen's County; and Tryon and St. Eleanor in Prince's.—On the N. side; Princetown in Prince's, New London and New Glasgow in Queen's, Greenwich in King's—On the E. side; New Bristol, Georgetown and St Andrew's, in King's.

Prince Edward Island is about 135 miles in length, and in some parts 30 miles in breadth; ar., about 2,130 sq. m.; p. upwards of 47,000 The climate is salubrious, and more equable than in the adjoining Provinces; this, with the fertile soil, fits it for agriculture, which is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. The exports are wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, cattle and sheep, principally, to the neighboring Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. There are also valuable fisheries, and some lumber trade and ship-building at Georgetown.

We would advise the author, before he issues his third edition, to take a trip to P. E. Island, and visit some of the *towns* which he has enumerated. We think that on examination the most of them would dwindle down to mere agricultural settlements. It is difficult to conceive how Mr. Reid reconciled the idea of a colony containing thirteen or fourteen towns, with the statement that it had only a population of some 47,000. Though Prince Edward Island has, properly speaking, only two towns; yet it contains at least 25,000 more inhabitants than the number which he has specified. The people of Georgetown will, no doubt, appreciate the remark respecting their "valuable fisheries," and "lumber trade;" but we think the inhabitants of Summerside, the only other place in the colony, besides Charlottetown and Georgetown, that by any means deserves the name of a town, will feel somewhat chagrined to think that their thriving village seems to be altogether unknown to the *literati* of Halifax.

Reprints of the British Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine. L. Scott & Co., New York.

Our advertising columns contain to-day Messrs. L. Scott & Co.'s announcement of the terms on which they supply subscribers in America with their beautiful reprint of the four great British Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine. It is almost superfluous to speak of the merits of these valuable periodicals. Their worth is known by the reading public throughout the world. They are unquestionably the highest and most complete expression of the intellectual development of this progressive age. He, then, who would keep pace with the march of mind, must not neglect their perusal.

The beginning of the year is, of all others, the most suitable time to subscribe for these cheap, yet important works. The British public require to pay $31 per. year, as the subscription price of the fives but Messrs Scott & Co. furnish them, as finely printed in every respect, to American readers for the small sum of $10. In both town and country, would it not be a good move for Literary Institutes to obtain some or all of these superior reprints for their Libraries? or where such Societies do not exist, might not ten or twenty reading individuals club together, and procure them for their own use and benefit.

Our Militia.—We take the liberty of suggesting to those who have the charge of our Militia forces, that an advantage should be taken of the present temper of our country to make some preparations for our defence in case of need. It may be very charitable, but it is not very honorable to trust to the clemency of invaders. Where is the old British spirit that met the Romans in the waters of the English Channel? It is far from extinct. Why might not our Adjutant-General, in company with two or three active patriotic men, visit different sections of the Island, and incite the active and able-bodied to form themselves into volunteer Corps. We much mistake our country, if the response would not be prompt and cheerful in every quarter. Volunteer Artillery and Cavalry corps are just as necessary as Rifle Companies. Halifax is moving promptly in this matter, though well fortified. What is Charlottetown doing? We are persuaded that our volunteers in this City would be quadrupled, if our monied men would come forward to aid in procuring suitable clothing, thereby removing a great obstacle to the enrolment of many worthy young men, who are really not in a position to invest £4 or £5 in cash, besides much of their time, while many, with ample means, contribute nothing.

Young Men's Christian Association and Literary Institute.

Mr Silas Barnard lectured on Thursday evening before this Association, on the "Constituent Elements of Water." These, as every one knows, are oxygen and hydrogen. These substances, the lecturer separated, and performed with them a variety of striking experiments. He illustrated by experiment the difference between hydrogen and oxygen in regard to combustion. The former is combustible, but will not support combustion. The latter is combustible, and the great supporter of combustion. The lecturer further stated that the two may be separated, and then so combined as to produce one of the most brilliant lights known; and endeavored to illustrate this statement by experiment. In this he failed; but hopes not to fail when, hereafter, he may renew his experiment. He inflated little ballons with hydrogen gas, and set them afloat in the hall. He ignited and consumed phosphorus, sulphur, and even steel, in jars filled with oxygen. He made oxygen explode with a loud and startling report. His explanations were remarkably clear; and his experiments, except in the instance indicated, highly successful. The large and interested audience intimated their gratification by frequent and vigorous cheering. This was the first strictly scientific lecture of the season. But others may be expected before the season closes.

The next lecture on the 29th inst., will be delivered by the Rev J Davis, Secretary of the Association, "Cowper" will be his subject.

SUMMARY.

In consequence of Christmas day falling on Sunday, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to direct that Monday, the 26th instant, be observed as a holiday at the Public Offices. The principal Merchants of this City have also, we understand, agreed to close their stores on Monday the 26th instant, and Monday the 2nd January, 1860.

John B. Gough lately gave three lectures in the Round Room of the Rotunda in Dublin, which is capable of containing 2,500 persons, and was full to the utmost possible extent. He visited some of the provinces, and in Belfast alone (the metropolis of whiskey drinking north) succeeded in obtaining 2,000 signatures to the pledge.

A Golden eagle was killed on the Lower St. Lawrence and brought to Quebec which was shot while endeavouring to carry off a child 3 years old. This is the only bird in America that will attack the human species. They breed in the North, following at this season the birds and animals that seek a milder climate.

Lynch law Executions in Alabama.—Mr. Allan J. Page, an old and respected citizen of Comecuh county, Ala., was murdered recently while he was returning home from Claiberne, whither he had gone to dispose of his cotton.—Suspicion rested upon two brothers, Irvin and Stephen Ward, one of whom was present at the time Mr. Page received the money for his cotton. They were arrested, and upon being closely examined confessed the deed, each charging the other with having fired the fatal shot. Being committed to Jail, were forcibly taken thence and hanged by the people of Sepulga and adjoining neighborhoods. A paper war drawn up and signed by some eighty men pledging themselves to mutual protection, and assuming the fearful responsibility of the summary execution. Nearly three hundred persons were assembled, and great excitement prevailed.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Henry Daniel, Ma Henry Weeks of Charlottetown, P. E Island, to Marian Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Captain Burford, of this town. —*Newfd. paper, Dec.* 6.

At Lot 19, on the 28th Nov. last, by James Meirhead Esq., J. P., Mr Josiah Howes, of Cape Traverse, to Miss Eliza Ann Margaret Laird, of Tryon.

DIED,

At Cavendish, on the 19th instant, of Paralysis, after a few days of intense suffering, Daniel McNeill, seventh son of the late Mr John McNeill, aged 59 years And on the 21st, suddenly, supposed to be of disease of the heart, and while occupied in making arrangements for his brother's funeral, James McNeill, fourth son of the said John McNeill, aged 72. The former has left a disconsolate widow and six children; and the latter, three sons and three daughters, and both a large circle of relatives to mourn their loss.

On Sunday last, 18th instant, after a short illness, Walter Sutcliffe, youngest son of Mr Jabez Barnard, aged 16 months.

At Lot 31, on the 19th Nov., of Scarlet Fever and Putrid Sore Throat, Mary Alice Lemmon, eldest daughter of Mr James Cann, aged 6 years.

Suddenly, of the Croup, at Montague River, Lot 59, on Saturday last, the 17th instant, George Havelock, son of Mr Samuel Mutch, aged 2 years and 8 months.

SHIPPING—PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

INWARDS.

Dec. 17—Richmond, Milligan, Halifax, goods.
19th—Rapid, McDonald, do., ballast.
20th—Pallas, Reynolds, Pictou, goods. Brigt. J. W., Phillips, Boston, do. Schr. Arabecca, Brandage, Arichat, ballast.

OUTWARDS.

Dec. 21—Schr. Arabecca, Brandage, Canso, produce.

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Dec. 24, 1859.

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Prince Edward Island Calendar, For 1860.

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Farm and Garden.

December.

December has been here knocking at the door, and has obtained admittance. The month moves on; not as in Spring time with its hesitating verdure and swelling buds; not as in Summer with its garland of roses, its ruddy berries, and its perfumed breath; not as in Autumn with its purpling clusters, its golden harvest fields, and its bursting horn of plenty; but with sere fields, gathered harvests, and threatening skies. The work of the season is finished, the forest has shed its leaves, and spread a thick warm covering over the tender plants and flowerets beneath. Active labors in the field are ended, the potatoes are dug, and the corn is husked, and garnered. The stock are in comfortable quarters, and the fatlings, both in stall and sty, are waiting for the butcher. Chill winds, fierce storms, driving snows, have taken possession of the outer world.

But there is an admirable compensation in all the arrangements of "Providence," and what we lose in one direction, we gain in another at this cheerless season. The frost works almost as charmingly as the sun, and the snow wreaths along every fence, and the glittering crystal by every Winter stream, open to us such worlds of beauty, as make us forget the garlands and glories of Summer.

At this season, too, social life puts on new aspects, in city and country, and the flowers of the heart unfold in more than Summer beauty. It is a period of comparative leisure upon the farm, and the lads and lasses, rallying from many miles around, gather at apple parings, quiltings, bees, and social entertainments. Families, too busy to visit in Summer, form reunions at this season, and among the young folks unions of a more permanent character often date from these Winter evening parties.

This month brings also the Christmas holidays, a season of social, as well as religious enjoyment, to a large class of our population. Whether we have the true date of the birth of Christ at this festival or not, it is well that we celebrate it now. The artificial Spring time, that the Christmas greens make in the old church, is all the more appreciated that it comes amid Winter snows. There is a charm about the box and the myrtle, the fir and the cedar that we weave into stars and wreaths to adorn the pillars and arches of the sanctuary, that they would not have amid the verdure of Summer. And the social enjoyments of the days that follow, are all the more appreciated, that they come when there is a dearth of out door delights, and a season of rest between the toils of the old year, and the labors of the new.

There is an increasing attention paid to recreation in our country, that we regard with satisfaction. That we have been behind the European nations, in this respect, is easily accounted for. A century is but a short time in the life of a nation, and we are not yet out of this period of infancy. It was natural and right, that we should regard the necessities of life first. Our fathers were busied in laying the foundations of an empire, and in making their own pecuniary fortunes. They had the forests to clear, the marshes to drain, the school houses and churches, the highways and bridges to build, and all the necessaries and conveniencies of their social and religious life to create. There was no aristocracy among us, and very little hereditary wealth, even in the oldest part of the country; for the wealth of every generation mainly went to establish a second generation in a new region where the same difficulties were to be encountered. A people thus situated are almost inevitably overworked. The sharp features and care-worn expression, the imperfect physical development in man and woman, which are our national characteristics, are in part the result of our circumstances as pioneers.—But we begin to see our shortcoming in that respect, and to inquire for a remedy. Young America will not long be content to go through life with dyspepsia, and to anticipate decrepitude and old age at fifty. He will profit by the experience of the past, and husband his energies for the future. He will not live so fast in youth, that he may live a little less fast in old age. A change has already come over the popular mind in this respect, and has taken strong hold of our cities, villages, and seats of learning. A gymnasium, with all its appliances of physical development and training, is becoming an essential appendage of every well appointed college. There, the men who are to control public opinion a few years hence, are taught systematically to develop their muscles, and to take care of their bodies. The importance of this four year's discipline upon the future professional men of the country, can hardly be overestimated. The farmers' sons who go up to these institutions, (the great majority of collegiates hail from the farm) are enabled to retain that stamina and vigor which they have gained upon the soil, and to carry it with them into professional life. All the students, from city and country alike, find their health conserved by these exercises.

The gymnasium and riding schools are becoming city institutions; and lean mechanics, and cadaverous clerks are cultivating wicket and base ball in the suburbs. Out door sports and amusements are becoming fashionable, and the gentler sex are aspiring to thick soled shoes, long walks, horsemanship, boat rowing, and skating.

This increasing taste on the part of our women, for out door exercise in broad day light, is one of the most hopeful signs of the times. The distaff, the spinning wheel, and the loom are gone; and our daughters may no more strengthen their own muscles as they beat up the woof of homespun. It will be some compensation for the loss of that golden age, if amusement can be made to do for them what work did for their mothers. Out door recreations must be pursued in daylight, and this will have a tendency to draw them away from the midnight parties and dissipation which are the bane of our social life. Late hours, lassitude, and liquors, are a trinity hard to be separated. Any thing is welcome, that will draw the young to rational amusements, to the pure air and sunlight, to the associations of the day, and not of the night.

There is no cordial to sound lungs, like that of the atmosphere, no tonic like sunshine, and woman needs them quite as much as man. Skating was largely patronized the last season, and we trust it will have a still better run among the ladies the present Winter. There is no more charming sight in the whole circle of our social enjoyments, than a company of skaters gaily, but chastely, and appropriately attired on a bright Winter's day. The crystal pavement reflecting happy faces, the circling throng on wings of wind, the flashing steel throwing jets of powdered ice from the skater's heel, rival any picture of joy in the more genial season of Summer.—*American Agriculturist.*

Points in a Good Horse.

The signs of a good horse are a high arching neck neatly attached to the body, but at the junction full and muscular; a full chest, a small and fine head, ears rather long, but delicate and flexible, a short and straight back, wide spread nostrils, with a red tinge inside; the eyes sprightly, full and resolute; the shoulders elevated and extending backward, the fore legs spread and straight; the hips should be large and long, the loin broad, straight, and with a strong development of muscles; the hock should be large; the space between the knee and pastern should be short in proportion to the length of the leg, and flat and broad; the hoof should be hard and of a good size, but not white, as this color is supposed to indicate tenderness; the ribs should be full and rounded, and reach near to the hips. A Roman nose is commonly disliked. No appearance more impairs the beauty of a horse, or affords stronger evidences of a want of strength and capacity for endurance than a thin and contracted body placed upon long, light, and slender legs. Strong proof of the correct figure and exact proportions of a horse is furnished by the fact that measurement proves him to be larger than he is judged to be by the eye. A horse may be best estimated and more correctly appreciated in the morning, as any latent defect can at that time be most readily detected, and he will then most clearly exhibit his natural qualities.

A Remarkable Astronomical Fact.

Professor Mitchell, in his lectures on astronomy, related a very remarkable fact. He said that he had not long since met, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, a man of great scientific attainments, who for forty years had been engaged in Egypt in decyphering the hieroglyphics of the ancients. This gentleman had stated to him that he had lately unravelled the inscriptions upon the coffin of a mummy, now in the London Museum, and that by the aid of previous observations he had discovered the key to all the astronomical knowledge of the Egyptians. The zodiac, with the exact positions of the planets, was delineated on the coffin, and the date to which they pointed was the autumnal equinox in the year 1725, before Christ, or nearly thirty six hundred years ago. Professor Mitchell employed his assistants to ascertain the exact position of the heavenly bodies belonging to our solar system on the equinox of that year, (1722, B. C.) and sent him a correct diagram of them, without having communicated his object in doing so. In compliance with this the calculations were made, and to his astonishment, on comparing the result with the statements of his scientific friend already referred to, it was found that, on the 7th October, 1722 B. C. the moon and planets had occupied the exact position in the heavens marked upon the coffin in the London Museum.

Miscellaneous.

A Mean Man.

It takes a New York merchant to cipher out the actual cash value of an upright, downright, genuine nobleman. There are so many mean men nowadays that an extra crop of any other sort is not looked for during the present generation. Now and then a man of the right stamp is discovered, but they are like angels visits.—Reader, of course we don't mean you, but we wish to tell you about a certain neighbor of yours—even if he should happen to be a relation—and if you should see your face in the glass, don't be frightened. The one we *particularly* refer to is a merchant, and he regularly homes to the New York market.

He always expects the house he deals with to furnish him with all the new packing boxes he needs free of charge.

He always expects, as he is a "liberal buyer," that either a coat or a dress pattern, a pair of boots, a hat, or a pen-knife, will be presented to him at least once a year.

He always expects to be behind time in the payment of his bills at least twenty or thirty days, and then be "offended" if interest is charged.

He always expects to get his goods a "little cheaper" than any other man, as he has always been a "great friend to the house."

He always thinks that the goods *he* wants are very undesireable, are going out of fashion or are a little damaged, and therefore should be sold to him at "something off."

He always has faith in his own statements, but don't believe anything that is said to him by anybody else unless it is demonstrated.

He always finds his "goods short" on his arrival home, and makes claim on at least every bill purchased. Whether or not he "measures loose," counts carelessly, has a long yard stick, or a big thumb, we cannot say.

He always forgets the injunction "Mind your own business," and is forever meddling with the affairs of his neighbors.

He always is troubled at the prosperity of those around him, and unless he can be "a little ahead" of everybody, he pines and frets continually.

He always will take advantage of "peculiar circumstances" to promote his own interest, however damaging his course may be to others.

He always think he is the "best man in town," and therefore no other is entitled to "distinguished consideration."

He always finds so many *other* mean men in his vicinity, that he is forever discouraged in his noble efforts to "elevate the standard of mercantile character."

He always forgets to inclose a postage stamp when writing a letter to a friend, asking information on a matter of "great importance" to—himself.

He always "dodges" when you kindly *aim* at him a truth for his special welfare, *knowing* that said truth was intended specially for his neighbor.

He is the very man Mr —— (but we won't mention his name), for whom we have prepared this medicine, and he *won't* take a bit of it, not he.

Now what is to be done with this man? At present he is a troublesome fellow. We would like to reform him possible. What *shall* we do with him?—*Independent.*

Death of Washington Irving.

This eminent man departed this life at his residence, Sunny Side, on Monday evening last. The telegram announcing the event, says—"He retired to his room about ten o'clock, feeling more languid than usual, and complaining of pain in his side, but apparently not more unwell than he had been for several months past. Just as he reached his room, and while his niece was near him, he suddenly fell, and in a moment was gone. A physician was soon with him, but no mortal aid could avail to bring him back. I saw him within an hour from the time he was taken, and he seemed as if in peaceful sleep."

Mr Irving had reached the ripe age of seventy-six, having passed most of his long life in retired literary leisure. No writer in America has contributed more both in the variety and excellence of his writings, to give a literary reputation to his country, having been the first American author, indeed, who met with any special favour abroad. He commenced early his career as a writer. The first efforts of his pen, at the age nineteen, were critical notices of the drama and current town topics. The taste which was congenial to literature did not incline him to the study of law, which was chosen as his profession, and in a few years after he was engaged in the work of entertaining the town with his humorous papers, periodically published, as "Salmagundi; or the Whim-whams of of Launcelot Langstaff, Esq." These papers were the first public indications of the playful fancy, humour, sentiment, and grace of style, which are the distinguishing characteristics of Mr Irving's writings. His Knickerbocker's New York, produced at the age of twenty-seven, is probably the richest exhibition of ludicrous humour extant. It laid the foundation of his fame as a writer, and soon introduced him to the notice of the first literary men of the age in this country and in Europe, among whom was the celebrated Walter Scott. His "Sketch Book" and "Bracebridge Hall" followed, both of which were produced in Europe, where he resided for seventeen years. During his sojourn abroad, he enriched his fancy with the fascinating legends of Spanish history, and subsequently produced the "Chronicles of the Conquest of Grenada," "Tales of the Alhambra," "Life and voyages of Columbus and his Companions," all of which were received with favor, and added to his literary fame. His other works are a "Life of Goldsmith," "Captain Bonneville's Adventures," "Mahomet and his Followers," and the "Life of Washington," the last work which came from his prolific pen.

Though so much of his literary labor was devoted to historical subjects, it is humorous and sentimental writings which have most contributed to his reputation. Nothing could be more entertaining than his Diedrick Knickerbocker's history, and nothing more genial than the story of Rip Van Winkle. They reach the fancy and feeling of every reader, and open their hearts at once to the author. Mr Irving's writings are remarkable for gracefulness of style, felicity and purity of language, richness of humour, playfulness of fancy, with a large and happy power of invention. There are no bold and original ideas in his speculations, such as philosophic minds would delight to follow, but there is entertainment in every page of his books; something so spirited, airy, grotesque, and pleasant, that they will always commend themselves to the reader in his happier moments of leisure, as a source of rich enjoyment and of most pleasant fancies.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS GREAT HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE ranks among the leading necessaries of life, as it is well known to the world that it cures many complaints other remedies cannot reach, this fact is as well established as that the Sun lights the World, and are wonderfully adapted to this Climate.

DISORDER OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

Most persons will, at some period of their lives, suffer from indigestion, derangement of their liver, stomach, or bowels, which, if not quickly removed, frequently settles into a dangerous illness. It is well known in India, and other tropical climates, that Holloway's Pills is the only remedy that can be relied upon in such cases. Almost every soldier abroad carries a box of these Pills in his knapsack. In England most persons know that these Pills will cure them whenever the liver, stomach or bowels are out of order, and that they need no physician. Thousands in this part of the world can bear testimony to the truth of this statement.

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.

Such as may suffer from weakness or debility, or where there is a want of energy, should at once have recourse to these Pills, as they immediately purify the blood, and act upon the mainspring of life, giving strength and vigor to the system. Young persons entering into womanhood, with a derangement of the functions: and to mothers at the turn of life, these Pills will be the most efficacious in correcting the tide of life that may be on the turn. Young and elderly men suffer in a similar manner at the same periods, when there is always danger, they should therefore undergo a course of this purifying medicine, which ensures lasting health, particularly so in these latitudes.

DERANGEMENT OF THE KIDNEYS.

If these Pills be used according to the printed directions, and the Ointment rubbed over the region of the kidneys, at least once a day, as salt is forced into meat, the Ointment would penetrate into the kidneys, and correct any derangement of these organs; should he suffer from stone or gravel, then the Ointment ought to be rubbed into the seek of the bladder also, and a few days will convince the sufferer as to the astonishing effect of these two remedies.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Any derangement of these delicate organs affects disastrously both the body and the mind. To the nervous invalid Holloway's Pills are an article of vital necessity. As they impart tone and vigor to the internal organs, and consequently to the nervous system which pervades and connects them. Hence their marvellous cures of hysteria, low spirits, spasms, fits, headaches, nervous twitchings, and other kindred complaints are all radically removed by the use of these invaluable Pills.

COMPLAINTS OF FEMALES.

The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex, are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Holloway's Pills. They are the safest and surest medicine for all the diseases incidental to females of all ages, and more especially so in this quarter of the world.

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes this fluid, the Pills operate specifically, infallibly rectifying its irregularities, and effectually curing jaundice, bilious remittants, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of the organ, so often deranged in these latitudes.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known to the world for the following diseases:

Ague	Dropsy	Inflammation
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Blotches on the skin	Female Irregularities	Lumbago
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Gout	Head-ache	Scrofula or King's
Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.	Debility	Evil
	Indigestion,	

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

GEO. T. HASZARD, Agent for P. E. I.

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GEO. T. HASZARD, Agent.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL

IS A CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASE, A corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptive and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Spinal and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all complaints arising from vitiated or impure blood. The popular belief in impurity of the blood is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

for all the purposes of a Family Physic, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or even linger in them. Their mild but searching properties reach, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its disorders and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedial agent so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the everyday complaints of everybody but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac containing certificates of their cures, and directions for their use in the following complaints:—Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Apetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

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for the rapid cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cure in almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have sold and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten. Prepared by—

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO.,

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