The Protestant

AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

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

Vol. 1. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, March 31, 1860. No. 39.

The Protestant,

AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS,

Is issued every Saturday Morning, from Haszard's Printing Office, South Side Queen Square,

BY

DAVID LAIRD, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS:

Twelve Shillings if paid within the First quarter after being taken, or from the date of the last payment; Thirteen Shillings, if paid within the Second quarter; Fourteen Shillings, if paid within the Third quarter; after which, Fifteen Shillings will be charged.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. [To prevent disappointment, all advertisements should be sent to the Office before 3 o'clock on Friday.]

THE END OF THE DAY.

Come, for thy day, thy wasted day is closing,
With all its joy and sun;
Bright loving hours have passed thee by unheeded,
Thy work on earth undone,
And all thy race unrun.

Folly and pleasure hast thou still been chasing
With the world's giddy throng;
Beauty and love have been thy golden idols,
And thou hast rushed along,
Still list'ning to their song!

Sorrow and weeping thou hast cast behind thee,
For what were tears to thee?
Life was not life without the smile and sunshine;
Only in revelry
Did wisdom seem to be.

Unclasp, O man, the syren hand of pleasure,
Let the gay folly go!
A few quick years will bring the unwelcome ending,
Then whither dost thou go?—
To endless joy or woe!

Clasp a far truer hand, a kinder, stronger—
Of Him the crucified;
Let in a deeper love into thy spirit,
The love of him who died,
And now is glorified!

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The States of the Church.

As a great deal is said in those days respecting "the States of the Church," the title by which the temporal kingdom of the Pope is called, and as a great deal more is likely to be said before many months pass away, it may not be amiss to lay a very brief and descriptive notice of that part of Italy before our readers.

The States of the Church, as they are at present, or as they were less than a year ago, consist of two unequal portions, the larger lying east of the Apennine Mountains and stretching along between those mountains and the Adriatic, from the Northern boundary of the Kingdom of Naples to the River Po, which forms the line between the Kingdom of the Pope and the Austrian Vice-Royalty of Venetia. This Eastern portion of the States of the Church embraces nine provinces, or legations, and about two millions of inhabitants. On or near the Adriatic stand Fermon, Loretto, Ancona, Sinigaglia, Pesaro, Rimini, and Ravenna; whilst in the interior, and not far from the mountains, are the cities of Camerino, Urbino, Forli, and Bologna. The smaller part comprises the eight provinces or legations which lie West of the Apennines, between those mountains and the Mediterranean, and has about one million of inhabitants, of whom 175,000 dwell in the city of Rome. The entire kingdom of his Holiness may therefore be said to have three millions of souls, and its geographical extent is not far from 16,000 square miles. By nature it is one of the finest countries in the world; but under an inefficient and oppressive government its agriculture is greatly neglected, and its mineral resources are not developed, whilst manufactures and commercial interests deplorably suffer from want of proper encouragement. The consequence is, that there is a vast amount of poverty and wretchedness in all parts of the country,—more in the Western than in the Eastern provinces—but most of all in the city of Rome, and under the eye of the Pope. Such, in few words, is all the description and geographical notice of the Church which our present purpose demands. We now turn to the historical sketch.

Without entering into anything like a minute inquiry into the Origin of the Papacy, we may well believe that in the first three centuries of the Christian Era, when bloody persecutions freely broke out against the followers of Christ, the collective body of believers in the great capital of the Empire would soon feel the necessity of having some presiding officer, a man of wisdom and energy, to stand up for their vindication before the Government, as well as to be a centre of unity and action to the faithful. This presiding officer in process of time was called the Bishop of Rome and gradually attained immense influence and power. At the head of the aggregate Church of that great city—a church which was the metropolitan church of the Empire,—the Bishop of Rome for a long period had no competition for universal authority among the entire body of Christians in the world, excepting the Bishops of Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria, and their influence was never very extensive.

We need not hesitate, therefore, to believe the statements of Romish and other writers who inform us that even during the three hundred years of the "Church of the Catacombs," a vast amount of wealth, in the shape of money, landed possessions, and other property, accumulated in the hands of the Bishops of Rome. This wealth was vastly augmented by Constantine, who lavished immense sums of money upon the great Sees, and endowed metropolitan churches with landed estates of almost incredible value.

And when that monarch in the year A. D. 312 transferred the Seat of Empire from Rome to Byzantium, the power and influence of the Bishop of Rome rapidly increased, for he that had "let" or hindered the expansion of that power, was "taken out of the way." The irruptions of the Goths, Huns, and Vandals of the Fifth century, did much to increase the importance of the Bishops of Rome, for these men exerted themselves with great vigor, and in some cases with signal success to shield the conquered people of Northern and Middle Italy. Thus their influence went on augmenting until they were able, by the national forces which they would command, to make some stand against the invaders of Italy. Stephen II., for rendering service of this sort, in a war against the Lombards and the French of Ravenna (the Legate of the Greek Emperor), was put in possession of a portion of the conquered country, by Pepin, King of France, in the year 754. These possessions were in the Northern part of what is now the States of the Church. Charlemagne, the son of Pepin, confirmed in the year 774 the grant made by his father. From that period, the Popes began to play a very considerable part in the affairs of Italy, and continued to do so for hundreds of years. Nor was their kingdom always so insignificant as it is now. It was so extensive in the North at one period, as to include what is now called Tuscany, Modena, and Parma, as well as Romagna. This was greatly owing to the fact that the famous Matilda, the Marchioness of Tuscan, the friend and ally of Gregory VII. (Hildebrand), gave to the Papal See all her possessions, and aided the Pope against Henry IV., the Emperor of Germany. To resist the ambitious projects of the Popes, the Emperors of Germany carried on many a long war in Italy.

But it was not only Northward that the Popes directed their arms. In what is now the Kingdom of Naples their influence was long paramount. They sustained the Normans in the 11th century. But the House of Hohenstaufen was their great enemy; and therefore the Popes took part with Charles of Anjou and the French in the 13th century in their efforts to expel the Germans from Southern Italy. At a later day, the Spaniards obtained possession of Southern Italy, and in the early part of the 18th century the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies arose—a kingdom which has ever been greatly under the influences of the Popes, although they have in these times no territorial possessions, save the Duchy of Benevento and the small principality of Ponte Corvo, within the limits of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

In the North, the Popes have lost much. Tuscany, Modena and Parma, have for a long time been free from the temporal dominion of the Bishops of Rome. Julius II., on the other hand, added Bologna to the Papal dominion in 1513, and Ancona in 1582. The Venetians gave up Ravenna, and the Modenese Ferrera, before the 16th century ended. It was in this way the Popes regained the North Eastern portion of the States of the Church, Romagna, etc., which they had held long before, but which had been wrested from them.

Some of our readers may have the idea that the Popes cannot live anywhere out of Rome. This is a mistake. In the year 1305, the people of Rome, disgusted by the tyranny, the wickedness of these "Vicars of Christ," at they impiously called themselves, and aided by the countenance of the Emperors of Germany, drove them out of the Eternal City. They emigrated—Pope and Cardinals—to Avignon, now a part of France, but which they bought from Joanna, Queen of Naples and Countess of Provence. It was whilst the Papal Court dwelt at Avignon, that Petrarch visited that place as an ambassador from one of the Italian princes, and wrote the tremendous thing respecting "Rome on the Rhone" which we quoted a few days ago. From 1306 till 1376, the Popes resided at Avignon. Twenty-three years ago we explored the old Papal palace there, a part of it in ruins, and a part occupied as barracks for the French soldiers, and saw the halls of the Iniquisitors, the prisons, and the room in which heretics and other criminals were burned.

After their "return from their Babylonish captivity," as they called their residence at Avignon, they remained at Rome, and their kingdom had its present dimensions, until the latter part of the last century, when the French conquered the Northern part of Italy and the Pope (Pius VI.) was compelled to cede Romagna, Bologna, and Ferrera to what was called the Cisalpine Republic, and Avignon to France. On the 15th February, 1798, the French took possession of the States of the Church, and virtually annexed them to the Republic of France. Pius VI. was compelled to go to France, and died at Valance in August, 1798. Pius VII. succeeded, and recovered in some measure the temporal dominions; but after having suffered many humiliations at the hands of Napoleon I., he was obliged to witness the occupation of Rome by French troops in Febuary, 1808. The next year, having lost the shadow even of temporal dominion, he was arrested in his chamber by the French troops, conducted to Florence and thence to Savona, and ultimately (in 1812) to Fontainebleau in France, where he remained till the downfall of Napoleon I., (1814,) when the old state of things in Italy was re-established, and his Holiness returned to Rome. Since that time, with the exception of some troubles in 1826—31, and the Revolution in Rome in 1848, and the involuntary sojourn of Pio Nono at Gaeta and Portici in the Kingdom of Naples, there has been little to note in the history of the States of the Church, until within the last few months.

Our readers will infer, from this brief historical notice that the States of the Church have no Heaven defined limits, and that the Pope *may live* out of Rome, and even out of Italy. It is, therefore, scarcely worth while for the Pope, and the Bishops of France, and the Bishops of Ireland, and the Bishops of America, to make such an ado about the loss of Romagna and some other legations in the Trans-Appenine part of the States of the Church. It will not be the first time that this calamity has happened. And even if his Holiness should have to be content with the "City of Rome and a garden," he ought to remember that this is not so bad as what those worthy Popes, Pius VI. and Pius VII., were called to endure, to say nothing of those five Popes who, in the Fourteenth Century, were compelled to pass their time in the disagreeable little old town of Avignon—far from the glorious "City on the Seven Hills."

Revival Intelligence.

BANFFSHIRE.

The Rev. T. H. Baxter, U. P. minister, Banff, was in Buckie and Pordgordon the end of last week, and, in a discourse in his own church on Sabbath evening, thus gave his opinion of the movement:—

He did not deny that there were improprieties, but if they waited for a revival of religion without improprieties, they never would have one at all. The means, instruments, manifestations, and results connected with the revival, so far as he could discern, were similar to those connected with every genuine revival since the day of Pentecost. Prayer had preceded and accompanied it. The Word of God had been resorted to in public and private. The cardinal doctrines which run through it—depravity of human nature, sin, redemption alone through the sacrifice of the Lord Jesus Christ, necessity of repentance, faith, and the work of the Spirit—had been insisted on. Everywhere there had been conviction and bitter repentance, secret and even more public confession of sin that is general in conversion. He had heard, indeed, of one man who became so absorbed, that he made confession of matters which it was believed were only visionary. Between conviction and peace there was a severe and sometimes long struggle, out of which arose mental and physical prostration. A fair proportion of all classes had been the subjects of it, from the most educated to the illiterate, the child of tender years and the hoary-headed. Repentance had in many instances been succeeded by peace in God, the most transporting joy, and blessed hope. Self-denial had been willingly undergone when called for; business for a period had been sacrificed; and the home of the publican, but a few days ago the constant scene of dissipation and uproar, had been converted into a place of prayer. Old friends had been forgotten, wrongs confessed and pardoned, and malice gave place to love. In Portgordon, parties long at enmity were seen walking arm in arm, and showing their neighbours that they had been changed. No terms could be found strong enough by which to express gratitude to God, and love and admiration of the Lord Jesus Christ. Humility had taken the place of pride and pretension. Singular decision and heroism had been in some instances shown where persecution had exposed young converts to trial. Genuine concern for the good of relations and neighbors had been crowned with success. The spirit of hospitality was ungrudgingly shown. Brotherly love was strong; and there was a zeal which the indifferent may brand as enthusiasm. The cases of physical prostration are chiefly confined to those who have never been accustomed to the usages of society, nor educated to restrain their feelings. But why condemn in the concerns of religion what is every day seen and often commended in the operation of the natural feelings? We say it is natural for the mother to feel, and strongly manifest her feelings, when she hears that her child has been destroyed; and why condemn that mother for showing equal manifestations of grief for the loss of her immortal spirit, and dread of coming short of eternal life? Were any mind, however strong, to fully realise the nature of sin, it could not fail to be overpowered; and it is a proof of Divine grace that men are not so overwhelmed. But while the better educated may be exempted from prostration, their struggle is as deep, and often longer continued. People by no means the most regular in their habits have objected to the hours to which the meetings are continued. Were these meetings to be repeated for many weeks, and conducted so on principle, the objection would be very well founded. But such irregularities are only for a short time at the beginning, and arose out of the necessities of the case. We are not ready to complain, when the interests of the body are at stake, if the nurse and physician are called at unwarrantable hours. But Paul might have been condemned for preaching beyond midnight, when he dispensed the Lord's Supper to the converts of Troas. Mr. Baxter thought the movement, as a whole, ought to draw forth gratitude in every christian, and praise to God, whose work he believed it to be.

UNITED STATES.

In many letters recently received from colporteurs in various parts of the land, we have the gratifying intelligence that God is pouring out his Spirit, and blessing the labors of the ministers of the gospel.

A number of the colporteurs in Pennsylvania allude to revivals that have been in progress in their field. One referring to a series of union meetings that had been held, where between forty and fifty souls were hopefully converted to God, speaks of the happy effect of Christians belonging to five denominations laboring together to bring sinners to Christ. Another who speaks of several revivals, says that a great part of those who embraced the Saviour had bought books of him, and that after the meeting he sold still more. Another is encouraged by finding many hopefully converted through colportage, and many who thank the Lord for the establishment of the Tract Society. Another speaks of an interesting work of grace, in which sinners, by the grace of God, came to rejoice in hope; seventy-five trust that they have obtained pardon. Another states that in seven congregations there have been about one hundred conversions, and the churches are beginning to be revived. Still others refer to similar works of grace.

Many colporteurs in Virginia and North Carolina have been permitted to labor where the presence of the Spirit was felt in power. One in North Carolina made a tour of ten days with a minister, who has since held a series of meetings, in which there have been over one hundred hopeful conversions. The minister attributes the great good that was done to the circulation of the Society's books among the people. Other colporteurs in the southern and southwestern states report revivals among the churches on their fields. There is great encouragement for continued and earnest prayer that the blessing of God may follow his truth, whether preached or printed, to the salvation of dying souls.—*Am. Messenger.*

Italian Christian Church in Florence.

The readers of our leading journals have had their attention, from time to time, directed to the rapid increase of the congregation of Italian evangelical Christians in Florence since the dawn of political freedom. More recently, tidings have come that the Assembly had been almost prohibited as in the dark days of Grand Ducal tyranny; while other accounts stated that it was only subjected to some prudent restrictions. The latter appears to have been the true state of the case. The Christian patriot, Alessendro Gavazzi, writing from Italy to some of his friends in England, expresses a hope that they will not form an unfavourable impression of the temporary government of Tuscany, from its late proceedings with regard to the Christians of Florence. He says it is not from hostile feelings to those Christians, or from disinclination to carry out the principles of religious liberty, that the government requires the meetings of worship to be held quietly and privately. It is the desire of the authorities that the blessings of constitutional freedom should be enjoyed by all the people; but until the new government is firmly established, any thing likely to produce excitement and violent demonstration on the side of the priestly party must necessarily be avoided. It is a strong conviction that more harm than good would attend public preaching at this moment that keeps back the ardent Italian reformer himself from openly proclaiming the pure gospel of Christ to his fellow-countrymen, which has been the wish of his heart during his many years of weary exile. He writes that it is a mournful thing to see many parts of Italy ripe, white to the harvest, and yet be obliged, by Christian prudence and moderation, to remain inactive, and delay the Lord's work. "But," he adds, with hope, "the day of Italian evangelization will come, and it is not far distant."—*Leeds Mercury.*

Riot at Rome.

The spirit of discontent is rife even under the shadow of the Vatican. Whilst Pius IX. is engaged in his desperate and hopeless conflict with his imperial antagonist of the Tuilleries, he has also to contend with a sharp fire in the rear. A correspondent of the London *Times* gives a graphic account of an outbreak among the students of the Roman University, in which about one hundred of them were at first engaged, but which soon enlisted them very generally. One of the government functionaries, who was seated in the library to receive signatures to an address in behalf of the Pope, was assailed by them. Violent epithets were poured out without stint, and from words they proceeded to blows. The functionary was assailed with kicks by some, whilst others more remote hurled books, rulers, and ink-stands at his head. They were threatened with a descent of the soldiers, but they declared that if one of them showed his face, they would pitch him over the balustrade into the paved court beneath. One of the Cardinals attempted to quiet the excitement by conciliatory words, but his voice was drowned by a storm of shouts and hisses. They ultimately compelled some of the government party to go after the offensive address, meanwhile retaining hostages to secure the return of the messengers. The paper being brought was torn to pieces, and the fragments were afterwards burnt, the *auto da fe* being consummated amid such an uproar as the venerable walls of the Sapienza had never before shaken with. This is another of the portentous signs of the times.

Treasury.

A Morning Meditation.

Think not any business or haste, though ever so great, a sufficient excuse to omit prayer in the morning; but consider—

1. That the greater thy business is, by so much the more need thou hast to pray for God's good speed and blessing upon it, seeing it is certain that nothing can prosper without His blessing.

2. That as many a man, when he thought himself surest, has been soonest crossed; so mayest thou.

3. That as many a man has gone out of his door, and never come in again—many a man who rose well and lively in the morning, has been seen a dead man ere night; so may it befall thee. And if thou be so careful, before thou goest abroad, to eat and drink, to fence thy body from ill airs, how much more careful shouldst thou be, to pray that thy soul may be preserved from evil temptations.

4. That the time spent in prayer, never hinders, but furthers and prospers a man's journey and business.

5. That in going abroad into the world, thou goest into a forest full of unknown dangers, where thou shalt meet many briers to tear, many snares to entrap, and many enemies to destroy. It is a field of pleasant grass, but full of poisonous serpents. Adventure not, therefore, to go naked amongst these briers, till thou hast prayed Christ to keep thee in all thy ways, nor to pass through these snares and ambushments, till thou hast prayed for God's providence to be thy guide; that so, if thou comest not home holier, thou mayest be sure not to return worse than when thou wentest out of thy door.

But if, as thou readest this, thy conscience tells thee thou hast never prayed in right earnest—hast never found forgiveness of thy sins through faith in Jesus, how canst thou look up for the daily guidance and keeping of God. If thou hast not come to Jesus for pardon, thou art still in thy sins, and at enmity against God, and therefore art in hourly danger of His just judgment. If this be thy state, oh! think of thine iniquity—thy danger; and hear the voice of Divine mercy saying unto thee, "Be ye reconciled unto God."

Arise and Knock.

Perhaps days are in the wane, and you look back on a long tract of years. Bless God, that yet forbearing pity spares the worn-out thread. But the review is sad. What opportunities of seeking Christ have perished profitless! But is "too late" your doom? Is the door barred? Arise and knock. It has oft opened to an aged hand. May it be so to you! Oh, what a change! if like the aged Simeon you depart in peace, clasping the Saviour in rejoicing arms!

It may be so, that youth is in its bud. Who can regard you without anxious thought? The world is watching to ensnare. Satan prepares his most beguiling baits. But grace can win you to the cross. Would you be wise? True wisdom is in Christ. Would you be great? He raises to a Godlike path. Would you be happy? He fills the cup with never-failing joys. Would you win others to a blessed life? He who lives to Christ, strews blessings all around. But linger not. Youth must soon fly. It often sinks into an early grave.

Are children yours? How much may turn upon the early bias which you give. Tell them of Christ. They who have intellect to grasp one thought may learn the truth of a redeeming cross, and of pure joys beyond the grave. When hearts can feel, they may love Christ. Remember, apart from Christ, all here, and ever, is a dark curse. Christ, and Christ only, is eternal life. Blessed are they, and only they, who know, and love, and serve him. "Seek ye the Lord while he may be found."—*Archdeacon Law*

The First Step Towards Revival.

The initial step towards revival is confession of sin. This is a truth taught by God when he says, "O Israel, return unto the Lord thy God, for thou hast fallen by thine iniquity." Take with you words and turn to the Lord; say unto Him, "*thoroughly take away iniquity*, and give good." He had said by the same prophet, "I will go and return to my place *till they acknowledge their offence*, and seek my face." Seeing that "your iniquities have separated between you and your God, and your sins have hid His face from you that He will not hear," you can get the separating cloud removed only by heart-felt confession. There is no use praying for the revival of religion, and the prosperity of Christ's cause, so long as we "keep silence" before God in reference to our sins. It is easier to ask for a multitude of mercies than to confess and forsake our besetting sins; but God will not hear our prayer if we are regarding iniquity in our hearts. Confession of sin, and a sincere desire to be delivered from it lie at the foundation of all spiritual awakening and genuine revival; and we cannot expect the sin-hating God to answer our prayers for revival unless they are introduced by a penitent acknowledgment of our sins. We have all much need to confess our transgressions, corruptions, and besetting sins. How careless, slothful, unholy, disobedient, and unspiritual have we been! How cold in prayer, how wanting in love to God, how deficient in devotedness, how lacking in zeal for the conversion of souls, how laggard in service! We have not walked worthy of our high calling; we have neglected our Bibles; we have restrained prayer; we have been unwilling to be sanctified wholly in soul, and body, and spirit; we have not lived in close communion with the Father, and with His Son Jesus Christ; we have not fully renounced the world and gloried only in the Cross; we have not sought to embrace every opportunity to glorify Jesus, and tell the perishing around us of his fulness and all-sufficiency; and we are verily guilty before God. Let us not, then, "say that we have no sin, and deceive ourselves;" but let us rather examine ourselves and acknowledge our transgressions unto the Lord, believing that "if we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness.

The Beauty of the Lord.

There is no beauty like Christ's beauty. We might expect that such divine glory, if ever it tabernacled on earth—the world's resplendent Shekinah—would be enshrined in a temple in all respects worthy of its dignity.

We therefore find language like this: "*When he cometh into the world, he saith, Sacrifice and offering thou wouldest not, but a body hast thou prepared me.*"

It was a body prepared by the Holy Ghost, of real, yet sinless flesh, in which the Son of God was to dwell. Hence we find the inspired artist, in portraying Christ's beauty as man, represents him as "*fairer than the children of men—grace is poured into thy lips.*"

Himself the source and author of all beauty, his own beauty eclipses all. We love to trace the creations of his beauty, in the varied and endless forms of loveliness which still linger, adorning and enriching this fallen world.

Those bright constellations—Christ created them; those burning suns—Christ kindled them; those snow-wreathed alps, those cloud-capped hills—Christ reared them; those verdant vales—Christ spread them; that blushing rose, that graceful lily, that exquisite fern, that curious sea-flower tossed upon the shore, that wayside violet that screens the dew-drop from the sun, that winding stream, that leafy grove—Christ formed and pencilled it all.

Christ clad that magnificent landscape with its robe of living green, scented the air with its fragrance, and hollowed out the depth of that expanding ocean dimpled with beauty by the gentle breeze, or awful in its grandeur when trod by the giant storm. Truly, "*he hath made everything beautiful in his time.*"

O, I delight to see the incarnate God who died to save scattering from the opulence of his own boundless resources all this jewellery, making man's sinful home so rich, so lovely, so attractive.

But his own beauty, who can describe it? His person so lovely, his nature so holy, his heart so fond, his spirit so gentle, his look so winning, his voice so soothing, his whole character, life, and demeanour so inlaid and resplendent with every human, spiritual, and divine perfection—truly, it was no imaginative picture, and it was no mere oriental imagery with which the Church, in her just and lofty conception, described him as the "*chief among ten thousand, and the altogether lovely.*"

Sin and Grace.

"Whosoever believeth shall not perish." Pardon depends, for its extent, not on the measure or magnitude of your guilt, but on that of God's mercy. "Where sin abounded, grace did much more abound."

You ought to be, not discouraged by the vastness of your sins, but encouraged by the vastness of God's love. "Be merciful unto me, O God, according to thy loving-kindness." The mercies of God outnumber your iniquities: "According to the multitude of thy tender mercies, blot out my transgressions."

Grace is absolute—not depending on anything out of itself for its forth-going, its extent, and its operation. It acts, not according to the nature of sin as more or less heinous and aggravated, but only according to its own nature as free sovereign grace.

If, then, you measure out to yourselves the hope of forgiveness in proportion to the measure of your guilt, you do not yet know what grace is, nor do you seek salvation exclusively by grace.—*Hewitson.*

O that he were a Christian.

How often do we hear those words! Here a sister utters them concerning a brother beloved. There a wife for a kind and tender husband. Ministers often breathe the desire for young members of their flocks, and friends for those whose generous and manly hearts have won their own. It is the utterance of a sincere, honest, tender interest in the salvation of souls.

We wish to propound a few questions to those who are wont to feel or express this desire. The answers may assist them to measure the depth and fervency of their wish.

What have you done to prove that you are in earnest in your aspiration in behalf of your friend?

1. *Have you prayed for him?* Your wish is a prayer indeed, and may not be unheard by him who knows our unbreathed desires. But have you gone purposely to the mercy-seat in his behalf? Have you uttered his name before a great advocate? Have you sought his salvation with that intensity of longing which could only be uttered with strong "crying and tears?" Perhaps God wills that you should be importunate, while you have been satisfied with a vague wish.

2. *Have you spoken to him of Christ?* "The Redemption of his soul is precious;" have you ever

told him of that Redeemer, by whom his soul may be saved? Have you ever affectionately warned or entreated him! He may need a word from you to turn his life to Jesus. Perhaps he may be longing to know how you found your way to the cross, and came to the blessedness of Christian hope. Do you act wisely or faithfully, not to say a word to show the solicitude which you feel for him?

3. *Have you sought to persuade him to go with you to the house of God?* A few gentle words might win him away from some place of pleasure or vanity, to the prayer-meeting. A kind invitation might induce him to enter with you into the place where the gospel is proclaimed. There the Spirit of God may meet him, and renew him. There, at least, Jesus will be held up before him, and the cross meet his vision. Do you do right to separate from him without an attempt to lead him with you?

4. *Have you shown him in your life what it is to be a Christian?* How many sermons might be preached every day, and with irresistible point and force, by simple consistency! How many souls might be won by the attractive power of a holy life. Have you tried its virtue with the one whom you wish to win? Have you been a "living epistle," to be constantly "known and read of him." Can he see the grace of God working in you, and daily restraining, guiding, and purifying you? What self-denial do you daily show, proving to him your love for Christ?

Reader! what do you do to make your friend, brother, husband, a Christian? Do something—do every thing that God commands you, and patiently, calmly, confidently, await the blessing. "It is good that a man should both hope and quietly wait for the salvation of the Lord."

THE

Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1860.

State of Religion in Europe.

Last week we made a few remarks on the state of religion in some countries of Europe. We shall now endeavor to consider the religious condition of some European countries not then noticed. Beginning with Spain, we do not find any evidence of prosperity. Its religious advancement has been similar to its national movement,—and that is retrogression. The almost forty millions of inhabitants which it contained, when the Spanish Armada was preparing to overthrow Protestantism, are now dwindled down to fifteen millions. That which blasted Spain's temporal prosperity, has also blighted its spiritual progress. Her treatment of *Escalante* is a strong proof that religion is now in a low state in that unhappy country. A good man, and engaged in a noble work,—circulating the sacred Scriptures, and seeking the spiritual and eternal welfare of the people, he has been arrested, imprisoned, and condemned, and is now enduring severe and protracted penal servitude. But how does this prove that religion is in a low state? If he has been arrested in his efforts to circulate the Bible, then we may certainly infer that the Spaniards do not wish to come to the light, that they are even now in spiritual darkness, and loving that darkness. They possess not the only true rule of christian faith and practice; and therefore neither of these can be in conformity with the will of Heaven. They have not the Law of God in their hands, and how can it be written on their hearts? How can it correct their principles, purify their motives, and influence their lives, if they know it not? If they do not possess the only true standard of human actions, then surely they cannot test their conduct by that infallible rule. From the single fact, therefore, that the Spaniards are opposed to Bible circulation, we have sufficient ground to conclude that Bible christianity is in a wretchedly low state among them. But some perhaps will reply, the priests may impart religious instruction to the people. Possibly they may; but judging from what they accomplish in countries better known to us, we are fully warranted in drawing the inference that the christian instruction which they impart, is of the most meagre description, and scarcely contains the elements of saving knowledge.

As regards France, the prospects are somewhat more encouraging. If true religion cannot be said to be in a prosperous state, the means of spiritual enlightenment and improvement are at least much more within the reach of the people than in Spain. The French, though not generally much under the influence of divine truth, are still not the willing and unquestioning subjects of the Pope of Rome. They appear disposed to exercise their own judgment in religious as well as political matters; and the result has been productive of some christian progress. The Emperor is resisting Popish authority, and a breach has been made which threatens to widening, with weakening influence to Popery, but affording increased advantages to Protestantism. It is said that Protestantism now enjoys unusual privileges in France. The Holy Scriptures are freely circulated in almost every part of the extensive empire; and increased facilities are afforded for conducting Protestant worship. Deputations from Protestant communities or societies have been kindly received by the Emperor; and their religious liberties have been fully and frankly acknowledged. These are gratifying facts, and well adapted to stimulate the friends of Bible truth in their disinterested efforts to advance the interests of Christ's kingdom. They also furnish indications that a better day is dawning on that country, too well deserving the appellation "infidel France." When the laborers are going forth to the harvest, which is plenteous, with such encouraging prospects, and to such auspicious openings, we may fondly hope that they will soon see the fruit of their labors, in a revived state of pure and undefiled religion and a great increase of vital godliness. The Protestant Churches of France appear to be mostly in a prosperous state, active in the service of their Great Head, and successful in lifting up a standard for the truth; and that too amidst abounding iniquity, ungodliness, and error.

Respecting Great Britain and Ireland, we do not require to say much. Our readers are all aware that a glorious revival of religion has lately been vouchsafed to that part of Europe. By the last accounts, the good work appears to be progressing in some parts, while in others the fruits are manifesting themselves in the diminution of crime,—almost the entire absence of it in some districts,—the decrease of intemperance, and a most gratifying attendance on the means of grace. Morality has improved, godliness has increased, a missionary spirit abounds. When the fruit is thus unto holiness, we may scripturally hope that the end will be everlasting life. Casting our eyes, then, over the wide extent of Europe, we think that sufficient and satisfactory evidence is afforded for drawing the conclusion, that religion is on the whole in a prosperous condition

LITERARY NOTICE.

A Few Remains of the Rev. James MacGregor, D. D.; Edited by his Grandson, the Rev. George Patterson. Philadelphia: Joseph M. Wilson. Charlottetown: George. T. Hazzard.

This work, sent us to review by the Editor, has now been some weeks before the public. In the case of many of our readers, an opinion, doubtless, has already been formed of its merits; but though late, we shall endeavor briefly to indicate the author's treatment of some of the subjects discussed. The first and principal production is "A Defence of the religious imprecations and denunciations of God's wrath, contained in the Book of Psalms, against the enemies of the Gospel." The author discusses this important and difficult subject in a logical and able manner. After an appropriate introduction, containing a general statement of his views, he proceeds to the vindication of these Psalms as David's. Here he considers first, what sort of men the imprecations were directed against, and, secondly, from what spirit and disposition they flowed. The individuals in view were the enemies of God's peculiar people,—that is, incarnate devils; and the imprecations were uttered, not out of revenge, but in faith,—divinely inspired, and typical of Christ's. This part of the discussion appears satisfactory. But we confess we are not so well satisfied with the author's arguments in the second part, which contains a vindication of the use of the imprecatory Psalms by Christians." He attempts to accomplish this by showing from several considerations, that imprecations are a permanent christian duty. He then considers the objects of imprecations:—they must be directed *against no enemy of man*. Some valuable thoughts are evolved on this topic, as also afterwards, when he indicates the spirit with which we should imprecate. The author concludes the whole by answering some objections which might be raised to the views advanced. We have merely noticed the line of argument, hoping that those who wish to investigate the subject thoroughly, will procure the work for themselves.

The second production is an Essay on the duration and character of the Millennial age of the Church. Unlike many writers on the Millennium, the author does not attempt to fix dates relating to the commencement of this happy period. He first considers its duration, endeavoring to prove from Scripture and the analogy of nature, that it shall last three hundred thousand years at least. On the character of the Millennium, he expatiates freely and beautifully on the improved climate, the fruitfulness of the earth, its increased and christian population, the wise and equitable administration of civil government, the reign of universal peace, the high perfection of the state of learning and religion—all during the Millennial age. The Essay is, on the whole, well written, and is pervaded by a fine christian spirit.

The next Essay is entitled "A Guide to Baptism," being an attempt to guide the plain christian unto the scripture doctrine and practice of baptism. In executing his office as a guide to Baptism, the author endeavors to show, first, That Baptism belonged to the Old Testament as well as to the New; Secondly, that God directed it to be administered by sprinkling both adults and infants with water; thirdly, that this Baptism is continued under the New Testament, with some circumstantial alterations; and fourthly he reviews the principal passages of Scripture supposed to favor the opposite side. He discusses each of these topics briefly, yet systematically and in the light of Scripture, arriving at conclusions which he considers fully establish the propositions which he enunciates. The author's views on this subject deserve consideration from the fact that he once hesitated respecting baptism; and then searched anew the New Testament as impartially as he could, and with a fear lest his early prejudice might mislead him.

The other Remains are of minor importance, consisting of an able Letter on Slavery, a Synod Sermon, and other pieces, all written in the author's usual clear and logical style. The work contains 274 pages, and is well got up. These Remains fully justify the opinion expressed by the editor in the Memoirs, respecting the intellectual abilities of Doctor Macgregor. We have good reason for stating that almost all who read the Memoirs were pleased with them; and we trust they will not be disappointed if they procure the Remains, thus possessing a momento of a minister of the Gospel who was highly esteemed, and eminently useful in his generation.

From Correspondent of the News of the Churches.

FRANCE.

Paris, February 18, 1860.

"For some time past there have been not a few political and religious earthquakes. In one of the latter, a crack, at first almost imperceptible, but daily widening, has been produced between the temporal and the spiritual power of the Pope. Now, into this crack, like a woodman with his wedge, England introduces a solitary Bible, then two, then three, and she will have thus placed a million of Bibles between the spiritual and the temporal power, before Garibaldi has put a million of muskets into the hands of Italians."

Your readers will forgive the light authority from which I quote these words, for it proves the spirit of the times when Alexandre Dumas cannot travel to Rome without, on his way, meeting the frigate *Terrible* with its cargo of Bibles—a cargo, says our dramatist, much more efficacious than guns and ammunition!

Who knows whether the Lord is not rending the rocky ground of Southern Europe, until the priests of Rome themselves are looking into prophecy, and predicting the terrible days of the end,* in order to give His servants opportunity to scatter the divine seed, and reap as abundant a harvest in the south as in the north.

The contest between the Pope and Napoleon III. is still the one absorbing topic. I need but to allude to the moves of each party in this wonderful game, for they fall so fully into the political domain, that your readers have become acquainted with them long ere this. In the midst of the hail-storm of pamphlets mentioned in my last, and still falling thick around us, came the spent thunderbolt of the Pope's encyclical letter, in which he makes common cause with the petty princes who fled from their unsteady thrones, refuses all change of policy, clutches Peter's patrimony (rather a shadowy thing) with obstinate grasp, and calls upon all who bow to his spiritual sway to burn with zeal for his temporalities, against all liberty, and against the Emperor, whom he reminds of the judgment to come. This was published in all the papers, sold at all booksellers', and read in all churches at mass, except where priests had courage enough to abstain from bringing politics into their sanctuary. All honor to Abbe Martin de Noirlieu for abstaining, and to all others who followed his example! The Emperor's move was to suppress the *Univers*, the Ultramontane organ, whose gross and indecent diatribes put all France to the blush; it has fallen under the lawe on the press which it gloried in. A bridle was also put on the 900 committees of the Vincent de Paul Association, which, under plea of distributing alms, have long tyrannized over the consciences of the poor, and have been organizing a sort of crusade in favor of Peter's patrimony. * * * *

That there is opposition in France against the Emperor's policy is certain, and every one knows how dangerous it is to play with treacherous edge-tools. I believe it is the Pope's knowledge of those which surround him, that prevents him giving way to his earlier and better inspirations. Napoleon needs to be careful what to eat, drink, and avoid just now; he goes about, however, as usual, in his buttoned great-coat, caring little for the *chevapen* (rascal) delicately thrown upon his name and race by the Faubourg St. Germain, whose aristocrats join with the Orleanists against his Italian policy. There is probably no other explanation of the nomination to the empty chair of the French Academy of Father Lacordaire, the famous liberal Dominican preacher, who has for so long been excluded from the pulpits of the capital. It will be a curious thing to see him received by M. Guizot, to whom it falls to pronounce the discourse of reception. There has been a schism in the staff of writers of the *Débats*, M. de Sacy siding with MM. Guizot, Cousin, Villemain, and others, in favor of the political power of the Papacy. It has occasioned the report that the paper is sold, and that De Sacy, Prevost Paradol, and Saint Marc Girardin withdraw. If this be the case, the journal, like so many others, renounces its independent character. * * *

The appeal to general prayer, which reached us from Ledlanc, was responded to, perhaps more in private than in public. We hear of some signs of awakening here and there. At Calais four young men found peace in believing: in the Drome, and in the valley of La Vennage, a large number, especially of young women and children, have been awakened, and prayer has become an indispensable luxury among them. In some of the evangelical churches the prayer-meetings are persevered in; during one of these, a husband and wife were made subjects of divine grace. I have heard of a Roman Catholic village stimulated by the example of its Protestant neighbors, having its prayer-meetings, beginning with beads and books, and finding that it would not do, at length calling in a pastor to show them how to seek the Lord in spirit and in truth.

The Protestantant Arles have at length secured a place of worship. The little church, meeting in that very dissolute place, was originated twenty years ago by the Wesleyans, who, when their pioneering work was done, placed it in the hands of the consistory of Marseilles, whence pastors were sent periodically. Strenuous opposition was made, and the landlord of the little room in which the Protestants met forfeited the courtesyness of his fellow-citizens. Soul after soul, however, forsook Romanism; descendants of old Huguenots came out of their lukewarmness and concealment, and lately the members of the church have been increased by an influx of Alsacian and Languedocian workmen, attracted by the permanent work of the Arles railway station. Schools opened, then closed by the authorities, then again opened by personal appeal to the minister of public instruction, contain sixty children, but, for want of room, are constantly obliged to refuse applicants. Now, just at this juncture, when school-rooms and place of worship were totally inadequate to accommodate a population of 400 Protestants, the *Retonde*, a large stone building, was for sale at one third of its original price. It had been erected for a reading and lecture room by 100 citizens of Arles fifty years ago, each contributing 1500 francs. It was on sale for 33,000 francs. Such an opportunity was not to be lost; two Christian friends advanced the money, one to the amount of £1000, and the purchase is made. The building is admirably situated in the most public part of the town, and, besides a circular chapel seating 350, will contain the pastor's, and school-master's and mistress's dwelling, besides spacious school-rooms. I see with pleasure that the Evangelical Alliance in England has resolved to receive contributions towards covering the loan, the Bishop of London heading the list of subscribers.

Let me, before I proceed to the great religious event of the month in Paris—the visit of your Shakspearian preacher, Charles Spurgeon—give you an idea of the aspect of religion among the English speaking population. Stagnation might for years past have been written over it. True, the gospel, with a very short interruption, had been preached for upwards of thirty years in Marbœuf Episcopal Chapel; but, with exception of the efforts of the ministers and members of the Wesleyan chapel, little or no activity until lately was shown among clergy or laity to seek out the thousands who lie in darkness, gliding into Romanism, or sinking into heathenish indifference. The Church of the Rue D'Agueseau, re-opened last year by the Colonial Society, works now vigorously hand in hand with Marbœuf Chapel. Not only is the gospel faithfully preached in both, but the young are attended to, and the poor are sought out; the people are pastorally visited, a Scripture reader is employed, and life is beginning to circulate. For instance, Father Chiniquy's case called together about fifty British and American residents in December last, and, after a few words from some of the clergy, and united prayer, a sum of £40 was spontaneously contributed for the relief of the distressed brother and his people. On new year's eve, about 100 working men and their families responded to an invitation to a special service. The Lodiana call to prayer was responded to, though very feebly, during the first week in January, and we may hope that this commencement of a new state of things will progress. To the three churches above mentioned, must be added the American church, where Episcopalians and Presbyterians worship alternately, and the small Congregational chapel. In all these the gospel of the grace of God is clearly preached.† Before the arrival of the youthful preacher, there were some searchings of heart and hesitations; a few, however, met in prayerful hope that his message would be blessed, and their prayers have been heard. All who went to hear him in hope, all who had the slightest religious experience, all who looked to the Master for a blessing, received far more than they had expected. Many have felt that every chord within them vibrated; that every note of their spiritual instrument was brought into tune. Some, for the first time, have wept and prayed; some, for the first time, have rejoiced in God their Saviour. Very many, including the clergy of the various churches, have been aroused to exertion, encouraged, cheered, strengthened in the Lord. Laying the full, grand basis of the gospel, and carefully clearing the highway of stumbling-blocks, he commenced by the glorious message, "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." He then took the trembling believer into the various schools wherein he learns the length, and breadth, and depth, and height of the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge. Next came the blessed privilege and secret of success, drawing nigh unto God; then the "nightingale psalm," and the security of those to whom the Lord is Shepherd; and, at length, the grand climax the song of the 144,000 before the Lamb. Never did the vaulted roof of the Oratoire echo such thundering eloquence, such words of fire!

* Bishop of Poitiers in a sermon at Nantes.

† Three other congregations meet; one is a small body of American Episcopalians, another of a few Scotch Presbyterians, whose pastors are sent in succession, each spending but a short time in Paris, and the third, a few High Church people, under the guidance of a zealous Puseyite. It was this gentleman whose "Vespers" in French were stopped by the police under the much-to-be-deprecated law, which forbids a foreigner, without special permission, to officiate in any church in the French tongue. After his midnight service on Christmas eve, his English week-day ritual was discontinued for a fortnight, but his Sabbath services experienced no interruption. He is sanguine as to the re-opening of his French services, but appearances are unfavorable hitherto. His avowed aim is to bring out all the affinities between what he calls the Anglican Church and the Gallican, and to make the transition as easy as possible. He seems to expect the Romanists actually to roll up his inclined plane! I have heard of several Protestants who have rolled down it into the gulf of Popery.

[For the Protestant.]

St. Catharine's, Canada West, March 6, 1860.

Mr. Editor;

By an excellent letter, dated Georgetown, in Prince Edward Island, which appears in a recent number of the Montreal *Temperance Advocate*, it is stated that the Cause of Temperance is at a very great discount in your pretty sea-girt Isle; and if the letter-writer in question is correct, the Sons of Temperance and Teetotallers have good reason to be ashamed of themselves for allowing the good Cause of all mankind to go to the wall, when every where else in British North America, as well as in Great Britain, the work is steadily advancing and the principles of Total Abstinence and Prohibition becoming more and more popular.

It is impossible for any one to read the reports of the state and progress of the work in Great Britain, given in such excellent papers as the London Temperance *Star*, the Bristol Temperance *Herald*, and the Manchester *Alliance Weekly News*, without feelings of joy and gratitude. Joy to think of the amount of happiness that will result to the human family in consequence of this great Reform, and gratitude to that great and gracious Being who is blessing the efforts of this people for the promotion of the only real cure for the evils of Intemperance, namely, *Total Abstinence and Prohibition*. As long as intoxicating liquors are manufactured and sold in the common way as beverages, the evils of intemperance will continue to scourge and scathe society, and all who are in any way instrumental in keeping up in the world the drinking usages and the liquor traffic will do well to make the matter a subject of reflection and prayer. If they do so, taking the never failing Bible for their guide, there is no fear but that *their duty will be made very plain*. Indeed it is always a matter of grief and astonishment to me, when I find those who profess faith in the Bible and the Christian religion, who follow the examples and usages of the graceless, and sensual, and devilish, instead of taking heed to what the Law and Testimony declares—see Isaiah 5th chapter, Proverbs 20th and 23d chapters; Romans 14th chapter, the Book of Habakkuk 2d chapter, and St. Matthew 5th chapter. How any one can carefully and prayerfully read over these portions of Holy Writ, and yet continue in the manufacture, sale, or sanction of intoxicating poisons, is a mystery that I assure you, Sir, I cannot fathom. Does Paul in his second Epistle to Timothy, 3d and 4th chapters, not speak of such characters? I think we have many such in our day.

By Temperance and Religious papers kindly sent me by the United Kingdom Alliance, and other friends that it was my good fortune to become acquainted with when lecturing in England, I rejoice to see that the cause of Total Abstinence and Prohibition is making grand progress in Great Britain. The *Alliance Weekly News*, which the Alliance sends me regularly, free of all charge, informs me that upwards of *twenty six* of the landowners of Britain have prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors on their estates! The great Lord Brougham recently made favorable mention of the labors of the *Alliance* for the total suppression of the liquor traffic; and *three hundred and fifty* Clergymen of the Established Church in Ireland, *and upwards of two hundred Clergymen of same Church in England* have recently given their adhesion to the Ministerial Declaration on behalf of the suppression of the Liquor Traffic! upwards of two hundred Clergymen of the Baptist Church have followed the excellent example of the Church of England ministers, and Presbyterians and Methodists are doing likewise; and surely those are most cheering and encouraging signs of genuine progress, that should cheer the Prince Edward Islanders to buckle on the Teetotal armor afresh, and go forth to the warfare for Truth and Temperance, in the name of the God of Love and Purity and Truth. The Cause does not go by fits and spasms in Britain, as it does too frequently in America. They give a steady pull, and keep pulling, in England, and Scotland and Ireland. In America, we find the Temperance people sometimes all life, zeal, and energy; again we find them all dead, lifeless and listless;—this is owing to want of *genuine principle*; and genuine principle is the gift of God, and must be sought for as the Bible directs. If all my Brethren of the Sons of Temperance were truly converted to God, we would not find them so spasmodic in their zeal for the Cause. If they were all converted, we would not find them so easily offended, so easily discouraged, so ready to halt in the work and warfare; and we would not find so many of them glad of an opportunity to desert the Cause, and go back to their cups, and the company of the unclean and loathsome slaves of sin and hell in the Saloons and Bar Rooms. But because there are many Sons of Temperance who are unconverted, graceless men, is no reason why the Christian should neglect his or her duty to the Cause. If I see my unconverted Brethren of the Order ready to return to Egypt, I should redouble my diligence to set them a correct example, praying God all the time to convert and save my Brethren who are without the Comforter spoken of in St. John 14th chapter.

Without the grace of God, no man or woman will ever make those sacrifices that must be made in order to the ultimate success of our cause. Without grace the Brewer, Distiller and Dealer will not give up a money-making, *soul-damning* Traffic. Without the grace of God, the proud moderate drinker will never be led to give up his occasional glass with a friend. Without grace, the inebriate who would be free, and who desires to escape from the woes and shames and sorrows inflicted upon himself and family and friends by his sin and folly and madness, will never be able to *persevere* in the path of *reformation*. The reason why so many who have taken the pledge, break that pledge in the time of trial and temptation, is because they took the pledge without prayer being offered to God for grace to keep it; and, in conclusion, the reason why so many who are in membership with Churches continue to set the stumbling block of the Bottle before their fellow creatures, is because they love the Bottle more than God, and would rather pamper their depraved lusts and appetites than be instrumental as Sons of Temperance in snatching their fellow men as brands from the burning.

Truly yours,

JAMES A. DAVIDSON.

[For the Protestant.]

Mr. Editor;

It has often been a matter of surprise to me that we have never heard of any meeting being held in this Island for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the "Holy Father." But, though the sympathy manifested in other places has not been permitted to take the same course here, yet we learn from a late issue of the *Examiner* that it has assumed a more tangible form.

It appears from that authority that there is an association in our midst for the "Propagation of the Faith." What Faith? Is it the Faith which works by love? Is it a sincere belief in the doctrine of salvation by faith in the Lord Jesus Christ? If it were such a Faith as this, it would, indeed, be a happy day for the Romanist. It is unnecessary to ask such questions, for it is an incontrovertible fact, that while *some* in our midst have been contributing liberally for such a Faith, others there are who have been contributing (unwittingly, I hope) for the spread of a Faith which knows not God, and Jesus Christ, whom He hath sent; yet while the Protestant portion of the Colony have only contributed something like £180 for the support of Protestantism in the case of Father Chiniquy, we have the handsome sum of £338 4s 11d. granted as supplies to the Holy Father, for the purpose of subduing his refractory subjects by powder and ball. Methinks did the French people of Rustico know the sufferings of their French brethren in the State of Illinois, instead of supplying such a sum as appears to their credit for the above mentioned purpose, they, in their warm-hearted simplicity, would freely contribute to assist in relieving their sufferings instead of helping to fasten the yoke upon the necks of the already down trodden Italians. Could those warm-hearted French people but be made aware of the fact that their brethren in France are awakening up from their slumbers, in which they have been held by Rome, they would, I feel assured, hesitate before taking another such step, however much it might be to their credit. Now, Sir, with the hope that these few remarks will be attended with some beneficial result, I take my leave of this subject for the present.

Yours, as ever,

CONTRIBUTOR.

Charlottetown, March 19, 1860.

St. David's Church, Georgetown.

The Bazaar and Tea Party came off here with great *eclat* on Wednesday the 14th inst, in the High Sheriff's commodious house, which he so kindly threw open for the purpose. We take this opportunity of expressing our best thanks to him for his liberality on the occasion. We are sorry to say the weather was singularly unpropitious, and the roads and ice almost impassable, by which many of our best friends were unable to attend; yet notwithstanding, we are happy to announce that the sum of about thirty-five pounds was realized, which far surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine under the circumstances. In regard to the arrangements of the Tea Party, they were got up with the finest taste and altogether of a splendid description; the refreshments also were exceedingly rich and abundant. Too much credit cannot be given to the ladies for their kind and unwearied exertions to furnish the Bazaar and supply the tables; the Trustees therefore beg to express to them their warmest thanks and hope that they may always have the co-operation of such disinterested and amiable supporters. They also beg to acknowledge the many excellent donations sent in by their fair friends, both near and at a distance; among others who contributed were the Lawyers, and the Trustees feel it their duty to express their utmost satisfaction for the very kind and handsome way in which they patronized the occasion; but indeed all seemed to vie with each other in doing what they could for the benefit of the object contemplated. The chairman the Hon. Joseph Wightman, did his very best to keep up the interest and the spirit of the meeting; this was the more easily done, as he was most ably supported by the present talented Attorney General, and several others of the most gifted and eminent practitioners at the bar. In short, the occasion was rare in its kind, for elegance, talent, and success. In taking notice of the various individuals who contributed to the hilarity of the evening and the profit of the Trustees, it would be unpardonable to forget William Sanderson, Esq., who so kindly and effectively officiated as Auctioneer, for the articles that remained unsold at the Bazaar. In conclusion, we have only to say that after spending a happy evening, the party separated altogether pleased with themselves and the entertainment.—*Com.*

MARRIED,

On the 20th instant, by the Rev. Alexander McLean, A. M., Mr. Donald McDonald, Point Prim, to Miss Jane MacWilliams, Portage.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Henry Collins, Three Rivers, to Miss Flora McDonald, Newtown.

On the 16th instant, at Summerside, by H. C. Green, Esq., Mr. Archibald Johnson, to Miss Olivera Hockin, both of Kildare, Lot 3.

At St. Eleanor's, on the 22d inst., by the same, Mr. Isaac Baker, of Cascumpec, to Miss Sarah McDougald, of Lot 16.

On the 20th inst., by Rev. Isaac Murray, Mr Archibald McQueen, to Miss Isabella McLeod, both of Malpeque Road, Lot 22.

On Thursday, the 22d inst., at the residence of Mr. Torquil McNeill, North River, by the Rev. Donald McDonald, Mr. Neil Campbell, of Argyle Shore, to Catherine, youngest daughter of Mr. John McLean, of De Sable.

DIED,

On March 17th, after a lingering illness, Dugald, second son of Mr. John M'Lachlan, of Greenvale, Malpeque Road.

At Bedeque, on 21st instant, John Entony, only child of Archibald Montgomery, aged 2 months and 9 days.

At Green Marsh, Murray Harbor Road, on the 18th inst., Catherine Campbell, relict of the late John Campbell, of Isle of Skye, Scotland, aged 81 years, leaving 30 grandchildren and 20 great grandchildren, and a large circle of friends.

On Tuesday last, at Anderson's Road, Lot 30, after a very severe illness of three weeks, Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. Angus McLellan, aged 30 years, leaving a family of four small children, and a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn their sad bereavement. Her end was peace.

At Charlottetown, on the 26th instant, after a severe illness of four months, Isabella Douglas Burns, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Burbe, aged 22 years. She has left a large circle of relations and friends to lament their loss.

At Cherry Valley, on the 6th instant, Mrs Margaret Burns, at the advanced age of 84 years, widow of the late Major Joseph Beers, and eldest daughter of the late James L. Hayden, Esq.

At Rollo Bay, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., of Whooping Cough, and Inflammatory Fever, James Albert, infant son of Mr. William Henderson, aged 2 years and 1 month. "Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings, thou hast perfected praise."

Holloway's Pills.—The sufferings to which delicate females are subjected by ignorant practitioner's, and the no less serious evils they endure in consequence of self neglect, are terrible to contemplate. Let us not then be thought officious or presumptuous if we recommend to them with friendly earnestness this mild but reliable remedy for all functional derangements. For all the debilitating disorders peculiar to the sex, and in every crisis and contingency perilous to the life and health of woman, youthful or aged, married or single, this great regulator and renovator of the secretive organs and the nervous system is an immediate cure.

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 skillful 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, 8th 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.

Blood Horse "Noble."

THE ABOVE HORSE, FROM *Saladin*, will travel as follows during the coming season, viz:—Leaving the subscriber's Stables on Tuesday, 24th April, will pass through Nine Mile Creek, and stand at Mr. Donald M'Rae's, South Shore; will remain there until Wednesday, 25th; thence through Argyle Shore, to Mr. Hector M'Kay's, De Sable; leaving there on Thursday, 26th, will go through De Sable Back Settlement, to Mr. William Todd's Scotch Settlement; will leave there on Friday, 27th, going through the Scotch Settlement to Johnson's, Malpeque Road; thence, on Saturday, 28th, along the Malpeque Road, to Mr. James Laird's, New Glasgow; thence, on Monday, 29th, round Cavendish and Grand Rustico, back to James Laird's, on Tuesday, 1st May; from there to John Buntain's, Rustico; leaving here on Wednesday, 2d, will proceed to Donald M'Millan's, Covehead Road; thence on Thursday, 3d, by Covehead, to the Saw Mill Bridge; and from there to the Union Road, and thence northward to Chas. M'Millan's; leaving here on Friday, 4th, by way of Brackley Point Road, to John M'Millan's; thence to Charlottetown, on Saturday, 5th; and thence to John M'Leod's, West River; and from there, on Monday, 7th, along the South Side of West River, to the subscriber's Farm.

ROBERT M'MILLAN.

Warren Farm, March 30th, 1860.

!! BOOT AND SHOE BUYERS !!

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS AND

EXTRA LOW PRICES FOR CASH TRADE.

GEORGE C. WALES,

29, Pearl Street,

EXPECTING TO MAKE SOME CHANGE in his business, will offer a large and good assortment of all kinds, including—

Copper Soles, and Copper and Leather Tips, at very low prices

As we buy and sell for Cash only, can give buyers the very lowest rates, of any sizes, styles or quality wanted. Call before purchasing, at - - - 29, Pearl Street.

Boston, March 1, 1860. 4m mar10

50 BARRELS CHOICE FLOUR (FOR family use), 15 barrels BUTTER CRACKERS, do.

For sale by PARKER MERRILL & BRO, Water-street, next door to Bank.

Feb. 17, 1860.

A CARD.

H. H. D. MARTIN, M. D.,

LATE OF LOUISIANA, U. S., HAVING paid special attention to Surgery, and the Diseases of Women, can be consulted during the remaining winter months at—Mr. McKay's, Dorchester-street, Charlottetown.

Consulting Hours—from 10 to 4.

Feb. 3, 1860.

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 10, 1859. tf

Private Training Academy.

MR MONK BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT the next quarter in this Institution will commence on Monday, April 2d.

As very few vacancies are open, early application will be necessary to secure the admission of pupils.

Fees—£2 10s. per quarter.

March 10, 1860. E&I—4w

NOTICE.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF AN ALTERATION which will be made in the Subscriber's Business after the First of May next, all persons indebted to him by Note of Hand, Book Account, or otherwise, are requested to settle the same on or before the above date. All accounts due on the 30th December, 1859, not settled on the FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, will be sued for without distinction.

CHARLES BELL.

March 10, 1860. till May.

NEW

PHOTOGRAPH & AMBROTYPE SALOON.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the public that he has opened a Photograph and Ambrotype Saloon in the Rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Munroe, corner of Great George and King Streets, and nearly opposite the Roman Catholic Church.

The greatest possible care will be taken to ensure a good Portrait, and from the retired situation of the Rooms, visitors can have no interruption, and may choose their own position, &c.

A good selection of Cases, Frames, &c., &c., always on hand.

In connection with the above Rooms, the Subscriber will also continue the Saloon at the "Bazaar."

Cases, Frames, Chemicals, &c., &c., will be supplied to the trade on the lowest terms.

WM. McCOMB.

Charlottetown, March 17, 1860. 4i

TO MILLERS.

CAMEL HAIR BOLTING CLOTH, ANCHOR Brand, Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, just received and for Sale low for cash at Haszard's, South-side Queen Square.

March 10, 1860.

Secular Department.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Latest by Telegraph to European Times.

EVACUATION OF LOMBARDY BY THE FRENCH.

Since M. Cavour's last note, orders have been sent to the French army to hold itself in readiness to march at the first notice, and the reply to officers demanding a short furlough is, that the whole army would immediately evacuate Lombardy and return to France.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is thought likely that as soon as universal suffrage declares for the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont the Savoyards will have a French army on the spot. Referring to the evacuation, the French writer asks will Austria consider herself free to take Lombardy, which she only surrendered conditionally, and avail herself of the departure of the French?

FRANCE.

On Thursday alarming reports were current in Paris of an insurrection at Naples, and collision between Austria and Piedmontese troops on the banks of the Mincio.

It is said that the French Council of States will complete, during the present week, its examination of the proposed law on the new tariff for wool, and that the question will be brought before the legislative body immediately afterwards.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent says that the debates in the House of Commons are doing much mischief in the commercial world and probably in the political world also.

SAVOY AND ITALY.

The Tuscan correspondent of the *Times* says that, under certain conditions, and with the free consent of the popular will, the Italians would consider themselves well rid of the Savoyards. They were strangers in the Sardinian Parliament; they would do nothing for the national Italian movement, and would not pull together with their fellow subjects when they found the pretensions of the Papacy incompatible with their new liberal institutions.

SAVOY AND NICE.

The *Opinione* publishes Count Cavour's note of the 2d March, relative to the question of Savoy and Nice. In this note Count Cavour recalls the declarations contained in the despatches of M. Thouvenel, and declares himself far from believing that the aggrandisement of Sardinia could ever constitute a danger to France, to whom the late events attach by bonds of gratitude and friendship. "Nevertheless," Count Cavour says "we are too sensible of what Italy owes to the Emperor not to give our serious attention to a demand which rests upon the respect due to the population. The Government of the King would never consent, even with a prospect of great advantages, to cede or exchange any part of the territory which for many centuries, has formed a glorious appendage to the House of Savoy; but the Government of the King cannot refuse to take into consideration the change which the events in Italy have produced in the situation of the population of Savoy and Nice."

"At the moment when we demand for the inhabitants of Central Italy the right to dispose of their destiny, we expose ourselves to a charge of inconsistency and injustice if we refuse to the King dwelling on the other side of the Alps the right to freely manifest their wishes. However deep the regrets we should feel if the cradle of the Piedmontese monarchy decided upon demanding a separation, we should not refuse to recognise the weight of a manifestation, however slight, if made in conformity with the prescription of Parliament."

Count Cavour says further that the declarations of M. Thouvenel relative to the Great Powers and Switzerland foresee a false interpretation of the motives which guide the conduct of the Government, the removal of which could only be effected with great difficulty. These declarations, being inspired by high sentiments of equity and justice, leave no cause to doubt that, in any hypothesis, anxiety to leave proper frontiers to France and Sardinia would direct any negociations on the question.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times.

Lord J. Russell introduced his Reform Bill, as it affects England to the House of Commons on Thursday, and on the same night Mr. Cardwell introduced the Irish Bill, and the Lord Advocate the Scotch Bill. There is to be no actual disfranchisement. As regards England, 25 boroughs, which now return two members each, having each a population under 7000, are to be eased of one member each, and, of the 25 members thus gained, 15 are to be distributed amongst some of the counties; four new boroughs returning five members are to be created, an additional member is to be given to the four great towns of Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds, and a member is to be given to the University of London. This appropriation of the 25 seats is very simple. Two of the seats which have been suspended in England on account of corrupt practices are to be given to Ireland—one is to the city of Dublin, one to the county of Cork; so that those places will hereafter return three members each, instead of two members, as at present. The two other suspended seats are to be given to the Scottish Universities. The borough franchise is to be a £6 rental, the county franchise a £10 rental. The number of electors now on the register in the cities and boroughs of England is 440,000; this number, Lord John Russell calculates, will be raised by the lowering of the franchise to 634,000.

These, in a few words, are the prominent features of the new Reform Bill, and the measure, as Mr Duncombe remarked, is not calculated to *frighten* any one. In proposing a scheme so innocent, Lord John Russell was obliged to make an *ad misericordiam* appeal to the more earnest Reformers, and he even volunteered a defence of small boroughs, much in the spirit, but with less force than Mr. Gladstone extolled the utility of those quiet legislative preserves in the last session of Parliament. The Foreign Secretary, during the whole of his speech, was as tame and spiritless as his project; he displayed no enthusiasm, and he excited none, and the debate which followed was of the same unimpassionate character. That this Bill is an improvement on the existing state of things cannot be doubted, and that it will pass is equally certain; but whether it will settle the question of Parliamentary Reform for another twenty or thirty years may be reasonably doubted. Events follow each other now-a-days with rapidity very dissimilar to that which prevailed in 1831, and a wise statesmanship must keep up with them

The Canadians have often expressed a wish that the Queen and Prince Albert, or at all events some member of the Royal Family, should pay a visit to their splendid and progressive colony, and receive those expressions of loyalty and attachment to the mother country with which the Canadians are so generally animated. More than one deputation from North America has arrived at the Court of St. James's charged with urging this request. It was at one time believed that the Queen herself might be induced to make the trip, as she has an adventurous spirit, loves strange scenes, and does not dread, like so many of her sex, a conflict with wind and waves. She has also a keen relish for the beauties and grandeur of nature, and nowhere could the taste be indulged in to a greater extent or on a larger scale than in the British Provinces of North America. Once on the western shores of the Atlantic, the British Sovereign could hardly refrain from stepping over the border, and making the acquaintance of the citizens in the Great Federal Republic. Such an event would possess a grand historic interest, and be quite in keeping with those amenities for which modern society, in the great family of nations, is distinguished, as compared with the past. The granddaughter of George the Third would receive no slight or feeble welcome from the descendants of those who fought so vigorously to disconnect themselves from her ancestor's rule, and the sympathies of a common language would find ardent expression towards the personal virtues of a female Sovereign, under whose sway every British Colony has been made independent, and connected with the Parent State by the slightest and most fragile of silken cords. It would afford a fine opportunity to the old bachelor President at Washington to exhibit his gallantry towards a lady and a Queen; for at her Court Mr. Buchanan's republican feelings were no bar to the warmth of his reception whenever he presented himself. It would seem, however, that if the Queen ever really entertained the idea of crossing the Atlantic, she has abandoned it at least for the present. But she sends the next best substitute—her son and heir. The young Prince of Wales is to leave England for Canada in the Renown, a 91-gun vessel, towards the end of May or beginning of June next, accompanied by a suite every way worthy of his rank, and such an event will cause no inconsiderable stir on the American continent. What the subsequent movements of his Royal Highness may be, are probably not yet formed, but they will doubtless be made known in good time.

The preparations now making for the Great International Exhibition of 1862 have a considerable affinity to this Royal progress Westward, for the tendency of such undertakings is to encourage a cosmopolitan spirit, and draw closer the relations between different countries, irrespective of geographical limits. Such decennial challenges to progress in all the branches of human skill and industry must strike every one as graceful pendants of free trade. They awaken an honourable rivalry amongst the great brotherhood of nations; they show at a glance to what perfection may be attained in the production or manufacture of any given article under adverse or favorable circumstances, and they open to the fullest extent alike the eyes of the merchant, the philanthropist, and the statesman.

Wednesday was a great day for the Volunteers. Their officers were invited to Court, made their obeisances to the monarch, dined under the presidency of the Commander-in-Chief, and wound up the day's festivities by a ball in the Floral-hall adjoining the new Covent Garden Opera-house. Drilling is hard work, campaigning is a still greater strain on the physical powers; but this course of enjoyment, from noon to an early hour in the morning,—bowing, kneeling, feasting, and gallopading, with little intermission, during sixteen or eighteen continuous hours,—was enough to "knock up" the most sinewy frames. It says much for our insular stamina that the officers of this loyal and patriotic body survived such a course of hilarity. The Queen's part in the drudgery was by no means a slight tax on her womanly nature, for the lists of the presentations extend over nearly seven columns of the morning papers of Thursday. But her Majesty seems to have endured her share of the work bravely, for she was well enough to visit one of the theatres by way of relaxation the same evening.

Sardinia will not accept the proposals of Louis Napoleon for the settlement of the Italian question, and fears are entertained that more blood will flow in the spring ere a compromise has been effected. Count Cavour is willing to draw the sword to secure for his master a great kingdom in Northern and Central Italy,—to annex Parma, Modena, the Romagna, and Tuscany, if the people of those States express the desire through the medium of universal suffrage and secret voting. Victor Emmanuel embodies the idea of Italian nationality, and his Minister is the man to carry it out. We learn, without surprise, that an impression is general in Paris that Sardinia and Austria will come to blows in the course of the spring it would not greatly tax the imagination to suppose another conflict on the plains of Lombardy before the month of May has run its course. Sardinian agents are busy buying horses in France and wherever else they can be found; and Austria, notwithstanding her pecuniary decrepitude, would only be too happy to gird up her loins for another struggle, if she had not a wholesome dread of again encountering the heroes of Solferino on another battle field.

For once the ecclesiastical has triumphed over the secular arm. This is a result which can take no one by surprise, who is acquainted with the extent of the prevalence of the priestly element in France. The truth is, that the "legion" of bishops, priests, monks, nuns, sisters and brothers of charity, possess a moral power in France, greater than Napoleon III. and his 600,000 soldiers. Whether or no, the Legations are saved to the Pope. The "great Cæsar" has determined on a change of policy. Some two months back he warned the Pope of the necessity of an absolute surrender. Now he has changed his key. All he goes for is the substitution of a secular Vicariat (or lieutenantcy) instead of the sacerdotal government by bishops and priests. To have Victor Emmanuel, or any member of the House of Savoy, for his Vicar or Lord-lieutenant, would be a sufficiently bitter pill for the Pope. Still, as the principle of his temporal sovereignty would be preserved intact, and as in all probability the annual tribute paid by the Sardinian viceroy would be quite equal to that which is now netted by the Pope's treasury, this new proposal is one which we feel persuaded will be received by Pio Nono and his friends with secret satisfaction, if not with open gratitude. The Napoleonic idea of limiting the Pope "to the city of Rome and a garden" is for the present postponed *sine die*.—*Liverpool Mail.*

Rumors of War revive with approaching Spring. Sardinia girds up her strength for a renewed struggle, Central Italy is profoundly stirred, Austria maintains an attitude of armed expectation, even Naples is arming, and France merely disarms after a fashion peculiarly her own and capable of reproducing fresh armaments with marvellous celerity. Venetia and Hungary are both ripe for revolt. Russia and Prussia are neither unconcerned nor unprepared spectators, for the Prussian Regent in opening the Chambers memorably announced that henceforth the defences of Prussia would be—"The Prussian people in arms." Thus, before the next Summer is ended, Southern Europe may again become one wide battlefield. Our Palmerstonian intermeddling or our wiser non-intervention may equally become the pretext for picking a quarrel against us. Once more, therefore, we ask, what is Great Britain accomplishing, or even steadily attempting, in the way of national preparations and permanent defences?—*Ibid.*

British and For. American News.

United States.

The papers are loaded with names of persons for the presidency, and descriptions of their *pre-eminent* qualifications for the duties and responsibilities of the position. This is specially true of the Republican department. Seward, Chase, Cameron, Dayton, Lincoln and Bates, seem the most prominent just now. The Pennsylvania Convention, for the nomination of delegates to the Chicago Convention, went strongly for Cameron. The Republican press of Illinois, support Lincoln with much zeal. So far as our exchanges show, Bates has more friends away from home than any man in the nation, and no one is more ardently sustained in his own State.

With the Democrats less is said. Strong opposition is said to the nomination of Douglas. The *Constitution* contains an article from Benham, successor to Brooks, of South Carolina, seeking to array the South against the Illinois senator. Some moves have been made lately, indicating Dickenson, of New York. All is conjecture with each party. A few weeks time will settle the candidacy, and then comes "the tug of war."—*Central Christian Advocate.*

Canada.

THE CANADA POST OFFICES.—*Toronto, C. W.*,—March 17. An order has been issued by the Postmaster General to all Postmasters in Canada West, relieving them from any further obligations to open their offices on Sundays.

Nova Scotia.

The House of Assembly has, on motion of Hon. William Young seconded by Hon. J. W. Johnston, appointed a committee to draw up an address to Her Majesty the Queen, requesting that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, on his contemplated visit to Canada, will extend it to Nova Scotia also. Of course this will be complied with; for there can scarcely be a doubt that the Royal Squadron will come direct to Halifax, where the ships will be enabled to procure the best pilots in the world for the Gulf of St. Lawrence. There will probably be not less than a score of ships to convoy the heir apparent to the British Throne in his visit to the Western World.—*Hx. Journal.*

RAILWAY DISCUSSION.—The Chairman of the Railway Board stated in reply to a question from the Hon R. B. Dickey, that there was every prospect of an early extension of the Railway to Pictou. The work would be undertaken as soon as the revenues of the country could warrant the step. He stated that the Government did not feel warranted in proposing any policy with regard to the Trunk Line, until they could learn the result of the efforts now being made for its promotion in the Mother Country. He has made every possible reduction in salaries and other expenses connected with the Railway, his impression and sanguine hope is that next year a considerable margin will be to the credit of the Province.

The same subject was brought before the Assembly yesterday afternoon by the members from Pictou, who urged strongly the necessity of Railway extension. The reply of the Government was to the same effect as that made in the Council by Mr McCully.—*Hx. Wit.*

The Protestant.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1860.

Young Men's Christian Association and Literary Institute.

On Thursday evening, Mr. Cephas Barker lectured. His subject, "Temperance." The attendance was such as to show that all interest on this subject has not died out among us. The lecture was full of facts, carefully selected, and ably exhibited, illustrative of the evils of intemperance. It was closed with a solemn and telling appeal on behalf of the principle of total abstinence, as the cure for those evils. Yet with what results? The mischiefs of intemperance are palpable. Not less palpable is the remedy for those mischiefs. Argumentatively the total abstinence battle is over among us. Practicably, however, it is but just begun. Appetite, fashion, interest, are so deeply involved in it, that it seems hopeless to look for its speedy and satisfactory settlement. One thing, indeed, would do much in this way, as recently in Ireland; namely, a revival of religion, deep, wide, and overwhelming. But those among us who seem most concerned to witness such a revival, and meet daily to pray for it, are they as much awake to this as is desirable? When shall our religion and our temperance come to be welded and wedded as they ought to be?—as they *must* be ere the best results can be looked for from either?

J. Lawson, Esq., City Recorder, will lecture next Thursday night. "LABOUR" will be his subject.

The Prince of Wales.

In the House of Assembly yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Longworth, a member of the Government, in his place informed the House that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor had, by the last Mail, received intimation from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, that HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES would probably honor this Island, as well as the other North American Colonies, with a visit early in the ensuing summer; and in a very loyal speech moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to join a Committee of the Legislative Council to prepare an Address to Her Majesty the Queen, praying that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will be graciously pleased to visit this Her Majesty's loyal Colony of Prince Edward Island in the course of His Royal Highness's contemplated visit in the ensuing summer to these North American Provinces.

The resolution having been seconded by Hon. Mr. Coles, the Leader of the Opposition, in an equally loyal speech, and supported by other hon members in a similar, strain was carried by acclamation.

On motion of Hon Mr. Coles, seconded by Hon. Mr. Haviland, the House then unanimously joined in three hearty cheers to Her Majesty the Queen.

Afterwards in Committee, of Supply, the subjoined resolution was passed *nem. con.*—

Resolved, That a sum sufficient be granted and placed at the disposal of the Government to defray the expense of giving to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales a loyal and suitable reception upon His Royal Highness's visiting this Island during the ensuing summer.

The Courier, with an English Mail, arrived in town on the night of Monday last. Liverpool dates are to the 10th instant. The leading items of news will be found in another column.

Some twenty vessels have arrived at this Port during the present week from Arichat, Pictou, &c., The Harbor this morning appears to be entirely clear of ice.

Yesterday a Bill passed its second reading in the House of Assembly, to grant 32,000 square feet of the west side of Queen Square to the City Corporation, as a site for the new Market House.

On Thursday the House, when in Committee on the Election Bill, passed a resolution changing the Town representation of Prince County from Princetown and Royalty and Lot 18, to Lot 17, which includes SUMMERSIDE and St. ELEANOR'S, on a division of 18 to 10.

The *North British Review* for February, L. Scott and Co's edition, has been received through the agent, G. T. Haszard. Its contents are—1. Salon Life—Madame Recamier, 2. Coast Defences and Rifle Corps, 3. Erasmus as a Satirist, 4. The Science of Scripture, 5. Austria, 6. Form and Colour, 7. Wesleyan Methodism, 8. Ceylon and the Singhalese, 9. Professor George Wilson, 10. Fossil Footprints, 11. Recent Publications. This Periodical we would strongly recommend to our readers; its articles are always of an evangelical tone.

Affairs in Mexico seem to be approaching a crisis, and the armed interference of the United States to protect its citizens and their interests is probable at any moment.

A solar spot, of rare interest from its changes, passed over the sun's disc between the 23d February and the 7th of March. On the 29th of February it was nearly round, with a penumbra like the brush of a comet's tail. On the 1st and 2d of March it was a spiral penumbra of more than a whirl and a half, with the black spot at the head. Afterwards a penumbral oval returning into itself, with one or two dark spots.—*National Intelligencer.*

The New Brunswick Legislature has voted the sum of £500 for the services of a practical Geologist, to report on the mineral resources of the Province.

AID VOTED TO THE CANADIAN LINE OF STEAMERS.—*Quebec*, March 10.—The Canadian Parliament last night voted $8000 per voyage to the Canadian line of steamers, and $10,000 per annum for a line of telegraph to Belle Isle.

Mayflowers are reported to have been plucked near St. John, N. B., on the 4th inst., which is said to be upwards of five weeks in advance of the usual season. This beautiful emblem of Nova Scotia has again budded and blown in this vicinity also.—*Journal.*

The New Brunswick Legislature have agreed to an address to the Queen, inviting H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to visit that Province.

The Halifax *Journal* says that the Nova Scotia Railways during 1859 did not pay working expenses by about £2,500.

The London *Times* furnishes a list of the passengers and crew who sailed from Liverpool and Queenstown in the ill-fated steamship *Hungarian*. The crew consisted of 80; cabin passengers from Liverpool, 30; steerage do. 40; cabin do. from Queenstown, 15; steerage do. 40. Total 205 souls.

The Jews of the United States, numbering about 25,000, are in a controversy about a proposition for the government of their Church; a portion of them desiring the establishment of a board of delegates for the decision of all questions, and the rest resisting it as tending to consolidation and despotism. One of the duties of the proposed board will be to settle difficulties between Jews without resort to the courts of the country.

The Southern Baptists have commenced a mission in Brazil, and Rev. Mr. Bowen, so well known as a missionary to Africa, has gone out to organize it. The people of Brazil, though nominally Catholic, are at heart infidel.

PRAYER MEETING.—It is cheering to notice that the Daily Prayer Meeting continues to be as well attended as at any previous period of its history. A few ministers attend very regularly; but the chair is occupied by lay brethren. A few young men take part in the exercises—too few, alas!—*Hx. Witness.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Several communications have been received, which we shall endeavor to attend to next week. We can hardly accede to the request of J. G. M., in the present crowded state of our columns with legislative matter. At his next examination, we may be able to gratify his ambitious pupils.

☞ Mails for England and Nova Scotia will be made up at the Post Office, Charlottetown, on Monday evening at 5 o'clock.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, March. 23.

On motion of Mr. Beer, a Committee was appointed to bring in a Bill in accordance with the resolution passed yesterday in reference to the site of a new Market House.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Haviland, it was resolved that the House to-morrow do go into a Committee of Supply.

Mr. Beer moved that the House resolve itself into Committee on the Bill to amend the Act relating to the City of Charlottetown. It contemplated to extend the power of the Mayor's Court to try for debts contracted in the City by persons residing in the country; and also to try cases of slander. After some discussion in regard to the Bill, the principle of which was objected to by country members generally, Hon. Mr. Perry moved in amendment that it be committed this day three months. Amendment agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Haviland laid on the table the Estimates for 1860.

The Bill to amend the Land Purchase Act was read a third time and passed, Mr. Cooper only voting against it; also the Bill to amend the Act relating to Township Boundary Lines.

Hon. Mr. Longworth having moved that the time for receiving petitions be extended, presented one from Robert Mooney, praying for the sum of £10, taken from his salary as Registrar of Deeds on account of unfinished work in that office at the time of his resignation—read and laid on the table.

The Bill to protect the rights of married women was read a third time and passed.

SATURDAY, March 24.

Mr. Sinclair presented a petition from inhabitants of Lot 18, praying for the enactment of a Bankrupt Law.

Hon. Mr. Haviland laid on the table the vouchers for the past year—referred to the Committee on Public Accounts.

Hon. Col. Gray presented to the House a document which had been laid before the Executive Council by the Postmaster General, recommending an increase of salary to the second Assistant in the Post Office at Charlottetown, and to the Postmaster at Cascumpec, Tignish, and Souris.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. McNeill in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Haviland moved that £5,000 be granted for the Road service, including special grants: £500 for contingencies, and £100 for new roads. The discussion on this motion occupied the remainder of the forenoon.

MONDAY, March 26.

Call of the House—absent, Hon. Mr. Kelly and Mr. Knight. Mr. Kelly afterwards coming in, his apology was accepted.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Thornton, the order of the day for the consideration of petitions was taken up.

The petition of inhabitants of Lots 34 and 35 praying a grant for an additional block to wharf at Apple Tree Farm, was referred to the members of the District.

The petition from Cascumpec praying a grant for the extension of the Electric Telegraph to that part of the Island, was then taken up. After considerable discussion it was referred to a Special Committee to report next session, generally, on telegraphic communication throughout the Island.

An amendment of the Legislative Council to the Salmon Fishery Bill was then agreed to, viz: that the penalty for violating the law, instead of being £5, be not greater than £5 nor less than £1.

Hon. Col. Gray, by command, presented a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reference to Australia.

D. LAIRD, Reporter.

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.

AMERICAN FISHING VESSELS' BILL

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 29.

The Committee on the Bill to license fishing vessels built on the Island by Americans, was then resumed.

Mr. McNEILL.—I am opposed to the Bill, for I consider that the Americans have, at present, more privileges than ourselves, and the Bill proposes to make further concessions to them, without stipulating that we are to receive anything in return. I have no idea of yielding the rights of our own people to foreigners, without something which might be considered as an equivalent. The Americans always contrive to get the best of the bargain in any international arrangement. The amendment of the Hon. Mr. Coles will, at any rate, obtain something for us.

Hon. Mr. WIGHTMAN.—Having already expressed my disapproval of the Bill, it is unnecessary that I should reiterate the objections I previously expressed. The Americans have already the right to trade in our harbors, they can carry on their business from one of our ports to another. They refuse to allow us the same privilege. Last year we gave them the right to hold 200 acres of land in the Island, on the same terms as British subjects. If this Bill passes, the Americans will come here for three or four years, when, having cut away the small remnant of our forests, they will bid us good bye. I would be among the readiest to support the Bill, if they would reciprocate the privileges we have conferred upon them, by allowing Colonial built ships to obtain an American Registry, and admitting us to a participation in their coasting trade, from which we are at present debarred. The Bill asks nothing from them, but freely proffers a boon—which we should not tender before seeking an equivalent.

Mr. BEER.—As to the objection that the Bill will have an effect injurious to our ship-building interests, I cannot see much force in it, for it is well known that, for years past, it has been a losing, and, in several instances, a ruinous business to those engaged in it, so that the sooner it is abandoned the better. I can see no reason why the Americans should not be allowed to come with their dollars, and buy our timber and employ our labor; and if they lose by doing so, it will be their business, and not ours, for they will be the sufferers, and our people the gainers.

Hon. Col. GRAY.—I agree with the hon. member who has just sat down, that the Bill will be beneficial to the Island; but I think that he has taken a very limited view of the benefits which would accrue to us from its enactment. I highly approve of the Alien Land Bill, as being one step in the right direction. The present measure I regard as another. It will not interfere with the business of ship-building, as the class of vessels, the building of which it contemplates, would not require for their construction wood of the quality or dimensions which are employed in the building of large ships. The large number of American fishermen who frequent our shores would, under the Bill, be enabled to take double the number of fares that they now do—for, by the completion of the Railroad from Shediac to St. John, which will be finished next summer, the dangers and length of time of the long passage through the Gut of Canso, or North about by St Paul's, will be obviated. I observed that, at a meeting recently held at Princetown, the opinion was expressed that Prince County would soon rival, if it did not surpass Queen's, in prosperity. The time, I trust, is not far remote when the increasing fisheries may induce the construction of a railway from Princetown to Summerside, which would carry the fish to the latter place, already within a few hours sail of the Shediac terminus of the railway to St. John. The freight by railway and steamer would be far less than at present, besides the saving of loss of life and time attendant upon the present mode. [The hon. member here read the rates of freights on several of the American lines of railway in the United States—in proof of his assertions as to the difference of cost of transit.] The Bill would have a very beneficial effect in this respect. The Americans would come here, spend their money in purchasing our timber, and employing our young men in building the vessels, and in fishing during the summer season. In the winter they would be profitably employed in providing for the ensuing summer's employment, by making the necessary barrels. This latter business would afford steady and remunerative labor to a large class of our population during a period of, at present, almost total and compulsory inactivity. We require, not annexation to the States, but the most enlarged intercourse with them. I will meet the complaint of the hon. member, Mr. Wightman, as to the non-concession of American registers, and the American coasting trade to our vessels, by asking, why the Government, of which he was a member, did not demand those privileges, when they passed the Reciprocity Bill? They should not have let the favorable moment pass unimproved. I feel convinced that the opponents of the measure will, on consideration, change their views on the Bill, which, I repeat, will, in my opinion, be productive of great benefit to the Island.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—I was opposed to the Bill when it was before the House, and since it has been in Committee, I have heard nothing to induce me to change my opinion. We have been told that the ship-builders on the Island have all been ruined, and, I suppose, it is deemed beneficial to allow the Americans to follow suit in the profitable business. If it don't pay, hon. members are desirous that Americans may spend their money here to their own disadvantage. The opinion has been insinuated that the opponents of the Bill are actuated by interested motives. I can tell them, however, that the Island ship builders have no cause, on their own account, to fear the operation of the Bill, for ship-building can, of course, be most advantageously prosecuted, in yards already established and equipped; and our merchants engaged in that business, would find an increased demand for the various articles of ship chandlery, which they have on hand, from the Americans, who might be disposed to build fishing vessels here. We can build more cheaply than strangers. The Americans at present build and own vessels here, not in their own names, it is true, but the registers are taken out in the names of their partners and friends, who are British subjects; and they not only employ these vessels in fishing, but, after the season is over, they take cargoes of produce to the States and the neighboring Colonies, which they could not do with the vessels built under the Bill. If we, by employing our vessels six months in the year, can hardly make them pay, how can the Americans do so, by using theirs only three? There was an inconsistency in the reasoning of the hon. member, Mr. Beer. He said that we would be benefitted in the employment of our people by the Americans, in fishing, and building vessels; but, in the same breath, he stated that it would be better if they were farmers. True it is, that the Bill will not interfere with our carrying trade with England, but the Americans already have a participation in that. When we are told that our farmers now get four or five shillings a bushel for their barley, because it is admitted to the American market free of duty, I answer, that if the British Government had given up all our privileges to the Americans, they would have continued the duty on our produce. I am in favor of reciprocity, as much as any member, and if the Americans would open to us their coasting trade, and allow our vessels an American registry, I would cheerfully give them all they want; but I will not consent to make them a present of our remaining privileges without receiving something which may be considered as an equivalent.

Mr. COOPER.—I would have no objection to the Bill if I thought it would be acted upon in the manner, and to the extent, its advocates allege that it would. It would, in each case, prove beneficial to the people of the Island; but it is in violation of the Navigation Laws, without an alteration in which it cannot be sanctioned by the Imperial Government. At present the fishermen who frequent our coasts are glad to land their salt and stores, and take freights. The vessels to be constructed and employed under the provisions of the Bill could not do so. They would have to be laid up during the winter season, when the frost would so affect the hulls by forcing the oakum from the seams, that they would be in a far worse state than if they had been steadily employed; and if their sails and rigging were stowed on board, they would be liable to great injury from rats and mice.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—The present debate is the most irregular that I have ever witnessed since I have been in the House. The principle of the Bill was discussed and affirmed before it went into Committee. The hon. member Mr. Wightman, was the first to violate the rule of parliamentary debate. He replied to a speech made last week, instead of confining himself to the details of the measure. The hon. Mr. Pope, also, was present when the principle of the Bill was under consideration. He says that the Bill will cause no loss; but, on the contrary, be productive of advantage to shipbuilders. How is it, then, that we find the shipbuilders the only opponents of it? The Hon. Mr. Wightman also says that the Bill will do no harm—that the timber of the Island is of so inferior a quality, that the Americans will not use it—that the Bill will be a mere dead letter on our Statute Book. Whence, then, his opposition? Did my voice permit, I could easily show that the Bill will be a general benefit to the Island—that land with timber on it will be enhanced in value, for the greater competition will increase the price. Hon. members who oppose the Bill profess great admiration for the theory of Free Trade; but when they think it is about to press upon their own corns, they evince a very uneasy sensitiveness.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH.—When the principle of the Bill was before the House, I stated the reasons which induced me to support it. I shall not, therefore, recapitulate them; but I think that the arguments of the hon. Messrs. Wightman and Pope against it are fallacious, and based upon a misconception of facts. The hon. member who has just sat down, has shown the inconsistency of their opposing a measure which, they say, will not inflict an injury upon the people. And I maintain if any idea that Island shipbuilding will suffer from the Bill, is operating on the minds of those hon. members, they are laboring under an erroneous impression. The Bill will not affect the interests of our shipbuilders—it but allows Americans to build vessels of a particular class, into the construction of which but little, if any, of the wood used in constructing large vessels would be used. As to the success which would attend American builders under this Bill, we know that whether or not they could build their small vessels to advantage, they are very successful fishermen; and I believe that the Bill would be beneficial to the Island in so far as it would institute our mechanics to an improved style of model and construction of our small craft, which at present, it will not be denied, are inferior to those of the United States in these respects. The Bill, also, will afford our fishermen the means of obtaining valuable information on the subject of making the fisheries more lucrative to them than they are at present. If Americans can prosecute a successful business, 500 or 600 miles from home, our own people, living in the immediate vicinity of the fishing grounds, once acquainted with the mode pursued by the strangers, would find the fishing more lucrative to them than their rivals. It has been said that the Americans would not avail themselves of the Bill; that may be so, but if they should, they must bring money or goods with them, for without them they cannot build vessels. I agree with the Hon. Mr. Pope that no disadvantage will accrue to the local merchant or shipbuilder, for their markets for shipchandlery and materials of various kinds will be enlarged. So far are the supporters of the Bill from bartering away the rights of the people, that by the Bill we shall gain every thing and lose nothing; for, as has been repeatedly stated, the Americans cannot come and build on the Island without employing labor and circulating money.

Hon. Mr. YEO.—I am decidedly opposed to the Bill, and I cannot understand how any one who has the interests of the country at heart, can support it. The Americans would bring their own supplies, as they do at present. They may be seen every season lying off and on about East Point and North Cape, trading with the people, and supplying them with articles on which no duty has been paid. In Great Britain it has been found, that foreigners are taking the greater portion of the carrying trade, to the serious injury of Imperial shipping interests.

Mr. CONROY.—As I suppose the allusion to the alleged illicit traffic at the North Cape was intended for me as Collector of Impost in that district, I may say that I am not aware that Americans are greater violators of the Revenue Laws than some others. I may have heard of a poor man exchanging a bushel of potatoes for half a pound of tea, which formed part of the supplies of the fishing vessels. I support the Bill for one reason among others, that it will provide for the farmer a better market for his timber than he has at present. Since I came to Charlottetown, I have ascertained that birch timber is here worth about forty-eight shillings per ton. The price is three times as high as in the District which I represent. I trust that if the Bill should induce Americans to come among us, the farmer who has lumber will get a good price for it.

Mr. SINCLAIR.—I expressed myself so fully on this subject on the second reading of the Bill, that I do not intend to occupy much of the time of the Committee. When I first spoke on the Bill, I was only afraid that the advantages anticipated from the Bill would not be realized—that Americans would not avail themselves of it; but now, when I perceive that the opponents of the Bill are nearly all merchants and shipbuilders, I think practical good will result from it. One reason for the opposition of merchants is the fear that Americans will undersell them. The arguments against the Bill are, in my opinion entitled to no weight. There is but one which I consider worth answering. It is said we should not give privileges to the Americans because they do not reciprocate; but, when we consider that practically we are about to receive great benefits ourselves, the refusal to avail ourselves of them for such reason, is on a par with the case of a man biting his nose off to spite his face. If we insisted on obtaining reciprocity from the American Government as the price of the trifling privileges conceded by the Bill, we would be laughed at. My idea is, that we should seek to benefit our own country, and to attain such object, we should pursue our own policy, irrespectively of that of others. If the Americans choose to adopt a system of protection, let them do so; I am an advocate for Free Trade.

The subsequent clauses were then agreed to, and the Bill reported agreed to with amendments.

W. H. HOWE, Reporter.

WEEKLY CALENDAR—APRIL.

○ Full Moon, 5th day, 5h. 47m., evening.
☾ Last Quarter, 13th day, 8h. 21m., evening.
● New Moon, 21st day, 1h. 32m., morning.
☽ First Quarter, 28th day, 10h. 23m., morning.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water morn.	Moon sets even.	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Sunday	5 41	6 24	6 14	3 22	12 43
2	Monday	5 40	6 25	7 22	3 48	45
3	Tuesday	5 38	6 26	8 25	4 14	48
4	Wednesday	5 36	6 27	9 22	4 37	51
5	Thursday	5 35	6 28	10 14	rises	53
6	Friday	5 34	6 29	11 2	8 7	55
7	Saturday	5 33	6 31	11 46	9 27	59

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 28.

DECIMAL CURRENCY BILL.

[Concluded from our last.]

member who introduced it, it only provides that the public accounts be kept in dollars and cents; and it is expected that the adoption of that plan will gradually induce private individuals to act upon the same system, which is a much more simple and easy method of computation than by pounds, shillings and pence. Although, as in the cases of all important deviations from established usages, the introduction of the proposed system of account would cause inconvenience at first, its superiority over our present method is so great that I have no doubt it will be generally recognized and acted on before many years. Had the bank adopted it, and made its notes to represent dollars and cents, that institution and the public at large would have experienced its advantages in the circulation of the notes in the other colonies.

Mr. SINCLAIR.—While I agree with the opinions of the last two speakers as to the comparative superiority of the decimal system, I must vote against the Bill, because I consider that the Island is not yet prepared for the great change it would effect. The time will, I believe, soon arrive when it will be necessary to adopt it, on account of its simplicity, and the facilities for calculation it affords. Any radical change in long continued usages has always encountered the prejudices naturally arising from a departure from the beaten track. It is better that we should wait till the experience of the other colonies shall have gradually prepared us for its adoption. The people are annually acquiring a practical knowledge of the system from the constantly increasing intercourse with the Americans who frequent our shores, and whose dealings are in dollars and cents. I do not see how the Bill would affect existing contracts by raising our currency to the level of that of Nova Scotia, as stated by the hon. member Mr. Longworth. The superiority of the decimal system has been already recognized by some of the Banking institutions of New Brunswick, whose notes represent dollars. The Island Bank Notes express their value in pounds and shillings respectively. One injurious consequence of this style is that a five shilling note is very liable to be mistaken for a five pound one, and *vice versa*. If their value was expressed in dollars, such mistakes would not occur. The decimal system offers such advantages, that its general adoption is but a question of time.

Mr. HOWAT.—The country is satisfied with the present system, and I do not believe that the people find any inconvenience in keeping their accounts. The principal inconvenience which they experience is in the difficulty of getting anything to count. The question whether the Bill would alter our currency, admits of no doubt. It would add one-fifth to present contracts, and would consequently raise the rents to that extent. That alone is sufficient to cause its rejection, for if we cannot benefit the tenantry, we ought at least to do them no injury. I agree with the opinions expressed, that we should wait and see how the proposed system shall work in other colonies. No doubt it may be convenient to merchants to have it established, but the great majority of the population of the Island are not of that class.

Hon. Col. GRAY.—I feel convinced that ere many years the decimal mode of computation will be adopted in England and the colonies, as being at once far more convenient than our present mode of pounds, shillings and pence. No doubt our currency is in a very extraordinary state, and has been subjected to different acts of legislation, which, from time to time, have been productive of confusion. Some 60 years ago, it was attempted to keep dollars in the Island by cutting out a piece from the centre, and styling the remaining portion by the old name of dollar. In more recent times the One-ninth Bill occasioned some temporary embarrassment and confusion, and encountered opposition which, I agree with the hon. member Mr. Sinclair, necessarily attend any innovation on long accustomed usages. I was myself a witness to the strong feelings of opposition to the use of railways which were entertained in England on their first introduction, but such objections are now no longer entertained, and a similar future awaits the system propounded in the Bill before the House. The hon. member will, I hope, see the propriety of withdrawing the measure at present, and biding his time until its advantages will be recognized and its adoption demanded by the people.

Mr. MACNEILL.—It appears to be the general impression of the House that the Bill would be beneficial, but it seems that the pressure from without is not yet sufficiently strong to induce hon members who admit that they approve of it, to give it their support. I have always considered it the duty of this House, as composed of gentlemen who are the chosen of the people, to lead the way in all matters of acknowledged improvement; and I am particularly surprised at the opposition of that reformer, *par excellence*, the hon. Mr. Coles, who admits the advantages of the system he opposes. So far from causing a higher rate of rents, as has been alleged, the Bill would have an effect directly the reverse, as the augmented circulation of dollars and cents will enable the farmers to sell their produce at more remunerating prices, and thus they will be in a position to pay their landlord with less trouble and inconvenience than at present. Although strongly in favor of the Bill, I am not so wedded to it as not to defer to the general opinion of the House, which has been so emphatically expressed, and therefore, I shall not divide on the amendment of the hon. member, Mr. Coles.

Hon. Mr. Coles' amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day three months, was then put and carried.

W. M. HOWE, Reporter.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 29.

Hon. Col. GRAY, by command, presented the following Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor:—

"While acquainting the House that their address was duly laid at the foot of the Throne, the Lieutenant Governor does not feel himself at liberty, at present, to make public the correspondence which ensued upon the subject, and he therefore trusts that the House of Assembly will be satisfied with the assurance that their Address has received the anxious consideration of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, who, while relying on the spirit of mutual forbearance to promote concord between the Upper and Lower House, has yet placed in the hands of the Lieut. Governor the power of making such an alteration in the Legislative Council as will ensure the harmonious working together of the two branches of the Legislature."

Hon. Mr. COLES considered that the Message was so extraordinary that he had never, in his public experience, seen any official communication like it. His Excellency stated that he had received powers necessary to ensure the harmonious working of the Council and the House; what, then, was the use of the Message if the Despatches were not transmitted with it? The instructions referred to should have been sent down, as they were caused by an address of the House, last session. He moved to refer the Message to a committee of the whole House.

Hon. Col. GRAY, was compelled, as a loyal subject, to recognize the prerogative of the Crown in submitting or withholding Despatches. If the Lieutenant Governor was bound to send down all such documents, there would be little need of such an office. Although responsible government had been conceded, he was not prepared to regard the Queen's representative as a mere automaton.

Hon. Mr. COLES, without yielding to the hon. member in respect of loyalty, was not disposed to submit passively to whatever course the Government might choose to adopt. The message should be referred to committee, and the subject matter of it there discussed.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND regretted that he was disqualified, by indisposition, from answering, at length, the hon. member. When any alteration in the constitution of the Council should take place, it would be time enough to discuss the subject; at present, it would be premature to enter into it.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH did not consider that the hon. Mr. Coles intended to press his motion. He had merely moved for the committee, in consequence of the Speaker having stated that there was no motion before the House. No necessity for the committee had been alleged. The message was plain and explicit. It stated that the Lieut. Governor had received certain powers.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON.—Suppose the message stated that instructions had been received to alter the constitution of the House, would they not have the right to know the nature of them? The Council were equally a branch of the Legislature, and the House was entitled to know what the instructions were.

Hon. Mr. COLES asked what were the object and intention of the message, if it was not to be taken into consideration? When it was recollected that the leader of the Government could make public reference, before his late Charlottetown constituents, to the nature of the instructions, the whole correspondence on the subject should be laid before the House. That correspondence had been elicited by an address of the House, and, although the Government might seek to hoodwink the country, and endeavour to shut the mouths of the minority, he would make his sentiments known. The despatches were on a subject of public importance, and the public should be in possession of them, and the members of the majority should assist in obtaining them.

Mr. HOLM was of opinion that the constitution of the Legislative Council was a matter of royal prerogative, and, if the Lieutenant Governor had received instructions of a character calculated to ensure harmony and co-operation between that body and the House, he did not think that there was any occasion to call for the despatches in which they were embodied.

Mr. DAVIES.—The non-production of despatches was not altogether unprecedented in the history of the Island. In the time of Sir Alexander Bannerman, despatches had been withheld. In the case before the House, the Lieutenant Governor had stated that it was not convenient to the public business to produce the correspondence. Such ground of objection was usually taken and received.

Mr. BEER thought hon. members need not manifest such anxiety on the subject of the constitution of the Legislative Council, the members of which were nominees of the Crown. It might be desirable, when any alteration in the Council should have been made, to ask for the despatches under which it had been effected, and then to go into committee on the subject.

Hon. Mr. MACAULAY would be second to none in vindicating the rights of the House, if he saw any attempts to infringe them. But in the message he could only recognise an act of condescension on the part of the Lieutenant Governor, who had given the House information on a subject which had been matter of discussion, and on which the House had passed an address to the Crown, last Session. He would recommend to the hon member Mr. Coles, the study of the relations between prerogative and popular rights.

Mr. SINCLAIR—A short time ago, the favorite topic with the majority was the privileges of the people, now all their interest was manifested in favor of the rights of the Crown. In the celebrated three day' parliament, the majority manifested no lack of discourtesy to the then representative of the Sovereign; now, the same party tells the House that they must be content to remain in ignorance of an important public despatch. The late administration had been taunted with keeping despatches secret, but we now had a greater degree of darkness than before; for not only were the despatches withheld, but the question of the Legislative Council has not even been alluded to in the speech. The House was told that the correspondence would be produced when the proper time should arrive. It appeared that it was to be kept back until such time as the Council might oppose the Government, when the latter body was to be annihilated by the sudden explosion of the "infernal machine" alluded to by the hon. member Mr. Howat. The action of the Government in this matter was based on the old tyrannical principles under which the Government of the Island had been formerly carried on.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—No objection to the late Government had been so incessantly harped upon, as the allegation that they had withheld despatches. Loud were the declamations against them at the Temperance Hall, before the elections, on that alleged misconduct, and the people were assured that, under the present Government, no official correspondence would be kept secret. But now, the Lieutenant Governor was made to ask the House to forbear—not to make him divulge the communications he may have received on a subject, the important nature of which is admitted by all. We had been told in the journal which is the organ of the Government, that his Excellency had received power to alter the constitution of the Council, so as to prevent its offering any opposition to the House. Now, so far from any change in that body having been effected, the Government was in this extraordinary and unamiable position, that they screened themselves behind the assertion of the prerogative, and made the Governor ask, as a favor, that the House be silent on the subject, and we were virtually told that the correspondence could not be safely entrusted to our consideration. By those remarks he intended no personal disrespect to his Excellency—he held his advisers responsible, as they were, and, constitutionally, should be. The message informed the House that the address of last year "had received the anxious consideration of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, who, while relying on the spirit of mutual forbearance to promote concord between the upper and lower House, has yet placed in the hands of the Lieutenant Governor the power of making such an alteration in the Legislative Council as will ensure the harmonious working together of the two branches of the Legislature." Why was not the House informed of these powers? Why not told whether the principles asserted in the address had been affirmed; or if denied, why should the House not be in possession of the reasons of the failure? Besides the present case, the Government had inserted in the Speech a paragraph to the effect, that the address on the subject of the Land Commission had been graciously received, and that the details were nearly completed. But what did the despatches, submitted to the House, disclose, in corroboration of that statement? Why, that so far from having been graciously received, the address had not even been presented to Her Majesty! Nay, more, that the details were such as prevented its presentation; therefore, it could not have been "graciously received." The only facts proved by the correspondence were, that, in October last, Sir Samuel Cunard had been applied to by a subordinate in the Colonial Office, and there was no evidence that Sir Samuel Cunard had ever replied to the communication. The assurance in the Speech that the Commission would be speedily arranged, was not justified by the correspondence before the House. How then was any reliance to be placed on the veracity of the Executive, when they were proved to have wilfully misstated facts?

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND and Col. GRAY rose to order. Such language should not be tolerated The Government had been charged with having made wilful misstatements.

The words having been taken down by the Clerk—

Mr. BEER moved that the hon. member have leave to withdraw them.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN did not, for a moment, intend to charge his Excellency with having misstated facts,—he repeated the imputation against his advisers. If he had used the epithet "wilful," he withdrew it.

Hon. Col. GRAY, as a Member of the Executive, was satisfied with the disclaimer.

Mr. COOPER.—The message was, indeed, a strange document of its kind. Last Session the Legislative Council had been stigmatised in terms actually disgraceful; and now the Government make use of the Lieut. Governor as a catspaw, with which to whitewash themselves.

Mr. HOWAT.—It had been stated that the Council was a branch of the Legislature, as independent as the House. That was true, but each body was so in its own order. The Council was constituted by the Crown—the House emanated from the people. Why, then, had not the Crown as much right to control, or reconstruct, the Council, as the people had to remodel the popular branch? The Lieut. Governor stated that he was invested with powers to ensure the harmonious working of the two bodies. While he (Mr. H.) would oppose any encroachments upon the rights of the people, or the privileges of the Council, the House had no right to interfere with the constitutional exercise of the prerogative of the Crown. It was no concern of theirs in what manner the Crown exercised its authority; enough to know that power to effect changes had been given.

The motion of Hon. Mr. Coles, that the Message be referred to Committee, was then put, and lost on the following division:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Coles, Conroy, Cooper, Doyle, Kelly, Perry, Sinclair, Sutherland, Thornton, Whelan, Wightman.—11.

NAYS.—Messrs. Beer, Davies, Douse, Gray, Haviland, Holm, Howat, Laird, Longworth, McAulay, McNeill, Montgomery, Owen, Pope, Ramsay, Hon. Mr. Yeo.—16.

WM. M. HOWE, Reporter.

November 24, 1859.

NEW BOOKS FROM BRITAIN!

JUST RECEIVED, AT HASZARD'S Bookstore, *per Gazelle*, and for sale at low prices, for Cash, an extensive assortment of BOOKS, in every department of literature—

Adventures of an Indian Army Surgeon 4s 6d., published at 10s 6d stg
An Englishman's life in India
Arago's Astronomy.
Beranger's Songs 4s 6d
British Manufactures, chemical and mechanical
Bree's every farmer his own Land Surveyor
" Glossary of terms of Architecture, &c
" New Zealand
Lord Brougham's Critical, Historical and Miscellaneous Works—new uniform edition, in 10 vols
Bunn's Old and New England, illus
British Naval History, and lives of the Admirals
Cassell's Illustrated History of Russian Empire
" " Exhibitor, only 7s 6d
" " Magazine of Art, 2 vols., 1000 cuts,—
7s 6d each
Conyngham's travels in the Great Western Republic
Corner's child's history of England
Curiosities of Biography, by Malcolm
" of Physical Geography
Cyclopædia of religious biography, by Dr Jamieson
" of religious denominations
Dante's lyrical poems, translated by Lyell
Be Saaley's expedition to the Red Sea, 17s 6d, published at 32s stg.
Egerton's journal of a winter's tour in India, illus.
Erskine's journal of a cruise in the Pacific
Eventful life of a soldier—recollections of the Peninsula
Fashion and famine, by Mrs Stevens
Germany as it is
Gesner's New Brunswick
Geole's residence in Italy
Great Wonders of the world, from the Pyramids to the Crystal Palace—numerous plates
Earl Grey's history of the colonial policy of Great Britain, 2 vols.
Hancock's hear the Church
History of the Protestants of France
" of revivals of the 18th century
Home Companion, a magazine of the amusing and useful
Illustrated History of Hungary
" Literature of all Nations
Barnard's Handbook of Foliage and Foreground Plants
Illustrated Geography
Wellingtonia, or anecdotes of Wellington
History of the Island of Jersey, map and engravings
Jesse's Wild Sports, legends, &c. of the South of France
Law of Nations and Diplomacy
Krasinsky's History of the Cossacks
Lieber's History of Civil Liberty and Self-government
Lynch's Expedition to the Dead Sea
M'Coan's Protestant Endurance under Popish Cruelty
M'Ilvaine's Evidences of the Christian religion
M'Lean's Twenty-five years in the Hudson's Bay Territory
Marriage Offering
Maxwell's run through United States 5s, published at 21s stg
Michon's Religious Journey in the East
Montague's Guide to the study of Heraldry
Naas's (Lord) St. Petersburg and Moscow
Nuns and Nunneries, sketches compiled entirely from Romish authorities
O'Byrne's Naval Biography, comprising the life and services of every living Officer, from Admiral to Lieutenant, 75s, published at 42s stg
Prescott's Historical works
Pictorial Gallery of the Useful arts
Queen's sympathy for her Soldiers
Rush's residence at the Court of St. James
Ryan's California, plates
Simpson, the Arctic voyager, life and adventures
Sleigh's Pine Forests and Hacmatac Clearings 6s 3d
Strickland's Twenty-seven years in Canada
Taylor's eight years of change and travel in United States and Cuba
Treaver's Popery calmly and closely considered
Taylor's Popery, its character and its crimes
Torontos, travelling impressions of Young Russia
Trench's walk around Mont Blanc
Willie's Summer Cruise in the Mediterranean
Yates's Journey to Switzerland
Young's Our camp and the way to it

Burnett's Cocoaine.

Burnett's Cocoaine. Burnett's Cocoaine.

The Human Hair.

HOW many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament, by burning it with alchoholic washes and plastering it with grease, which has no affinity for the skin and is not absorbed. BURNETT'S COCOAINE, a compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., is unrivalled as a dressing for the hair—is readily absorbed, and is peculiarly adapted to its various conditions preventing its falling off, and promoting its healthy growth.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its health and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs three shillings for a half pint bottle.

TESTIMONIAL.

BOSTON, July 19, 1857.

Messrs. J. BURNETT & Co.—I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a new growth of new hair. I trust that others, similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy.

Yours, very truly,
SUSAN R. POPE.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

☞ A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry,) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be the *best and cheapest hair-dressing in the world.*

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co. Boston.
For sale by dealers generally at 50 cents a bottle, and by
M. W. SKINNER, Agent for P. E. Island.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

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, Bedeque, &c. Friends in those quarters are requested to have their money ready when he comes.

Oct. 26, 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 TREMAMAN, 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

A CURE FOR THE AFFLICTED!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

POSSESSED OF THIS REMEDY EVERY is his own Family Physician. If his wife or children are troubled with eruptions of the skin, sores, tumors, white swellings, sore throats asthma, or any other external ailment, a persevering use of the Ointment is all that is necessary to produce a radical cure. It is invaluable to the population of this Climate.

BAD LEGS AND BAD BREASTS.

In no case has this Ointment been known to fail either in the cure of bad legs, or bad breasts; thousands of persons of all ages have been effectually cured by it when discharged from hospitals as incurable. If the dropsy settles in the legs, the Ointment will cure it if used with the Pills.

SKIN DISEASES, HOWEVER DESPERATE, MAY BE RADICALLY CURED.

Scald-heads, itch, blotches on the skin, scrofulous sores of king's evil, and such like afflictions, yield to the mighty power of this fine Ointment, provided it be well rubbed into the affected parts two or three times a day, and the Pills be taken to purify the blood. Its effects are magical in moschieto bites.

WOUNDS, BRUISES, BURNS AND SCALDS.

Accidents are lamentably frequent, and often even when trivial in themselves, are made to end fatally from want of due attention and proper remedies. The most powerful curative ever applied to wounds, bruises, burns, or sores of any sort, is Holloway's Ointment. Every tradesman,—every man to whom an accident may happen,—an who is there exempt?—should be provided with it against the physical danger which, though never foreseen, are of hourly occurrence.

PILES AND FISTULAS.

The cures which this Ointment effects, in healing Ulcers of long standing and which have resisted all other applications, as well as in curing Piles, Fistulas, have been so notorious throughout the world, that any effort to give an adequate detailed statement of their number or character would be vain. It is sufficient to say that the Ointment has never proved inefficacious; the population of this country are very subject to the above complaints.

GREAT HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

The diseases of the skin, to which children are most subject, such as encrusted sores on the head and face, rashes, ringworm, tetter, pimples, &c, are quickly relieved by this onguent, and unfortunately here many of the adult population are subject to skin diseases which are immediately cured by this wonderful Ointment.

DROPSIES.

This miraculous Ointment if well worked in to the complaining parts twice a day, "as salt is forced into meat," and the Pills taken according to the printed directions, the effect will be most wonderful.

This invaluable Ointment will cure any ulcer or sore, however desperate and long standing, even where amputation has been recommended as the only means of saving the limb

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

Bad Legs	Cancers	Sore-throats
Bad Breasts	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Skin diseases
Burns		Scurvy
Bunions	Elephantiasis	Sore-heads
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies	Fistulas	Sore-nipples
	Gout	Soft Corns
	Glandular swellings	Tumours
Coco-bay	Lumbago	Ulcers
Chigo-foot	Piles	Wounds
Chilblains	Rheumatism	Yaws.
Chapped hands	Scalds	Corns (Soft)
	Sore Nipples.	

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:—at 1s 3d; 3s 3d; and 5s each Pot.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

NEW BOOKS

LATELY RECEIVED AND FOR SALE at HASZARD'S Bookstore, Queen Square—

Abbott's Young Christian,
About's Roman Question,
Chambers's Information for the people—2 vols.
" Things as they are in America,
Charlesworth's Ministry of Life,
Dodd's British Manufactures—2 vols.
Duller's History of the Jesuits,
Elegant narratives,
Ellis's Visits to Madagascar, illustrated,
Erskine's Cruise in the Western Pacific,
Felice's History of the Protestants of France,
Ferguson's Microscope and its revelations,
Christian Treasury for 1859,
Fullom's Marvels of Science,
Gavazzi's Recollections of the last four Popes,
Guthrie's Christ and the inheritance of the saints,
Hamilton's Lessons from the Great Biography,
" Memoirs of James Wilson,
Hitchcock's Religious truth illustrated from science,
Hodson's Twelve years of a soldier's life in India,
Home Light, or Life of Mrs. Marsh,
Humboldt's Cosmos, or description of the Universe—5 vols.
" Life and travels,
" Views of Nature,
Humphrey's Revival History and sketches,
Isenberg's and Krapf's Missions to Abyssinia and Egypt,
Jarve's History of the Sandwich Islands,
Jonathan Edwards on Revivals,
Leisure Hour, 1858,
L. N. R's Missing Link, or Bible women in the homes of the London poor,
Macduff's Memories of Bethany,
" Story of Bethlehem,
" Hart and the water brooks,
Olmstead's Noah and his times,
Owen's Memorials of the Martyrs in the Indian Rebellion,
Success in business or Bible principles, illustrated,
Sunday at Home, 1858,
Taylor's Memorials of the English Martyrs,
Taylor's Indications of the Creator, and Crofton's Genesis and Geology,
Taylor's United States and Cuba,
The Banner of the Truth 1858,
The Emigrant Churchman in Canada,
The Female Jesuit,
Thompson's Photographic views of Egypt,
Timbs's Curiosities of Science,
Todd's Angel of the Iceberg,
Trench's Walk round Mount Blanc,
Tulloch's Leaders of the Reformation,
Tweedie's Peace of God in the words of Jesus,
Tyng's Child of Prayer,
Wortabet's Syria and the Syrians—2 vols.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

NEUROPATHIC DROPS,

A VALUABLE REMEDY IN CHOLERA, Cramps and Spasmodic Affections, Colic, Internal Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Scalds and Burns, Wounds, Corns, Chilblains, Numbness, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Spinal Affections, Hip Complaints, Agues, Coughs and Colds, Tic Douloureux, Toothache, White Swellings, &c., &c.—Price 1s 6d.—Just received and for sale at HASZARD'S Book-store, Queen-Square, Jan. 14 1860.

Books for Teachers and Schools.

RECENTLY RECEIVED AT HASZARD'S Bookstore—

The Universal Speaker, containing Speeches, Dialogues and Recitations for the use of Schools, Academies and Social Circles 6s 3d.
The Teacher's assistant by Charles Northend, being hints and methods in School discipline and Institution 6s. 3s.
Tower's Common School Grammar, Grammar of composition Gradual Readers, Gradual Primers, Intellectual Algebra.

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, Syphilitic 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 evade them Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, 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 remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body 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.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

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 cures, that 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 failed 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—

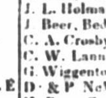
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.

Sold by WILLIAM R. WATSON, Charlottetown, General Agent for Prince Edward Island. Also, by—

J. Cornish, Wood Islands	J. Hayden, Vernon River
G. L. Anderson, H. St. Peter's B.	D. Gordon, Georgetown
A. Cousins, Park Corner	P. Stephens, Orwell
E. Tombs, Rustico	R. S Findlay, Head of Orwell
W. Ling, Wheatly River Bridge	Bourke & Moore, Mt. Stewart B.
W. Hubbard, Tignish	M Kilbride, Lot 11
J. Reid, Cascumpee	J. O'Conner, Lot 16
J. L. Holman, St. Andrews	J. Bearisto, Lot 18
J. Beer, Bedque	J. J. Frazer, St Eleanors
C. A. Crosby, French River	W. S. Hunt, do.
C. W. Lannan, Summerside	F. Arsenaux Tignish
G. Wiggenton, Crapaud	E. Robinson, Newtown
D. & P. McMatt, Malpec	D. Beaton, Souris
H. Beer, Southport	W. Shaw, New Glasgow B.
G. C. Garrett, Fife's Ferry	J. Pidgeon, French River
J. Muirhead, Richmond Village	R. Robinson, East River
G. McKay & Son, Grhm's Cross	D. Rimsey, Port Hill.
P. Lanegan, Irish Town	

Sept. 17, 1859.

FOR SALE.



THE SPLENDID ENTIRE horse "CLYDE" rising three years old, of a handsome Grey colour, from *King of the Valley* Dam, by stock of *Revenge*, stands about 15¼ hands. As a stud horse, unquestionably sure; docile and gentle in harness; and for strength and action as a carriage horse equalled by few Colts of his age. To be seen by intending purchasers, at the subscriber's stable, Maple Bank, Brackley Point Road.

JAMES RATTRAY.

N. B.—Half the purchase money may remain for a time, as agreed for, on approved notes.

March 10, 1860

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE A FREEHOLD FARM OF 105 acres situated in Lot 14, about 2 miles from Grand River Ferry, formerly in the possession of Hugh McArthur. The Farm is well watered—a Brook crossing towards the rear; and an excellent spring in front; a well at the door. The House, Barn and Stables are in good condition, nearly new. If the above Farm is not sold by private sale, it will be sold with the stock and implements by Auction some time in April, of which notice will be given. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM EDWARDS.

Lot 14, Jan. 26, 1860.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and INFLUENZA, IRRITATION, SORENESS, or any affection of the Throat CURED, the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED, by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES

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

"*Have proved extremely serviceable for* HOARSENESS."
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"*I recommend their use to* PUBLIC SPEAKERS."
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York.

"*Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with* SPEAKERS *and* SINGERS."
Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga.
Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

"Two or three times I have been attacked by BRONCHITIS so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But from a moderate use of the "*Troches*" I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience."

Rev. E. B. RYCKMAN, A.B., Montreal,
Wesleyan Minister.

Sold by all Druggists in Canada, at 25 cents per box. mar10

Works of the Rev. Donald MacDonald

MINISTER OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

I.

A TREATISE on the HOLY ORDER of BAPTISM, containing Scriptural views of the Baptism of John; a defense of the doctrine of Infant Baptism; a comparative view of the connection between infant circumcision and infant baptism; the pouring out of the Spirit upon all flesh, called the Baptism of the Holy Ghost, &c. &c. pp. 276, price 3s.

II.

THE SUBJECTS of the MILLENNIUM, traced in their downward progress from their ancestry through the three pre-millennial dispensations; together with a Scriptural view of the New Jerusalem; coming of the Messiah; sacred numbers and signs of the times; the end of the world, and the last judgment; and Scriptural views of the Millennial Church. pp. 425, price 4s 6d.

III.

HYMNS, in GAELIC and ENGLISH, pp. 200, price 3s 9d
The English only, pp. 42, price 1s 6d.
Published and for sale
At Haszard's Book-store, South side Queen's Square.