The Protestant

AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

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

Vol. 2. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, April 20, 1861. No. 42.

The Protestant,

AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS,

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BY

DAVID LAIRD, Editor and Proprietor.

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[Original.]

Precious Promises.

"The oath which He sware to our Father Abraham, that He would grant unto us, that we being delivered out of the hand of our enemies might serve Him without fear, in Holiness and Righteousness."

Fight the good fight of faith,
Lay hold on endless life,
Faint not; trust thine almighty Lord,
And arm thee for the strife.
Courage!—thy Saviour speaks—
Work one be strong in me,
And then, o'er then, shalt all things do,
Through Christ, who strengthens thee.

Boldly, and bravely strive,
'Gainst self, hell, earth and sin:—
By faith take hold on my strong arm,
And every battle win.
I keep in perfect peace,
Who trust alone in me,
I am thy strength, poor trembling one,
I'll give thee victory.

Canst thou not trust my word?
Take, then, thy Maker's oath·
Dost want a firmer ground for faith?
Immutable are both.
Hast thought how daring 'tis,
To doubt the word of God?
Then how much more to doubt the oath,
The oath *I* sealed with blood?

Let covenant blood no more
Dishonored, trampled, lie,
That blasting doubt, thy cherished sin,
Slain on my altar die.
Come, prove me,—try thy God;
To my safe keeping dare
Commit thy all of self, and sin,
And all my fulness share.

'Just now,' just as thou art,
I wait thy soul to fill,
With ever-consuming flame of love,
Thy power to do my will.
I wait to seal thee 'now,'
From spot and wrinkle free,
My Temple—now believe—and God
Is manifest in thee.

—*J. M. D.*

Religious Intelligence.

LONDON.

There is good reason to believe that the ministration of the Word of Life, from the pulpit, and the desk, in the Bible class, and the Sabbath school, by special services in unwonted places by evangelists, city missionaries, and Bible women, has recently been made the power of God unto the salvation of many souls. The fruits also of the continuous preaching of a *full* gospel are now being reckoned up in some quarters, and abundant ground for thanksgiving. Thus at a recent district meeting, one of many held in different parts of London to raise the funds necessary to open his Metropolitan Tabernacle free of debt, the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon stated that the membership of his church numbers 1900 persons, and that of these at least 500 were men and women who had been profligate and ungodly, but who, in connection with the preaching of the truth, had been converted and turned to the Lord. Many of these are now foremost in seeking the salvation of the perishing, active and zealous as open-air preachers, as Sabbath-school teachers, as promoters of the Midnight Meeting Movement, and so forth, with other evangelistic agencies.

The Midnight Meeting Movement has now extended over a period of twelve months. In addition to 300 taken away at once and rescued, at least 200 more have applied, and have been received at the different "Homes." It is customary to give to each, on leaving the place of meeting, and who decline to go to the Home, a printed appeal and invitation to consider the subject seriously, and pointing out the localities of the different homes. Of this number who have been rescued, more than one-half are in service, restored to their families, or married.

"A large number are in a state of religious awakening, and many have been converted." The details would make a deeply interesting book. The movement has awakened Christians in many towns in the provinces to go and do likewise. Homes have been opened in Hull, Lincoln, Nottingham, Exeter, Plymouth, Dublin, and other places. In addition to the sum of £2500 received by the Committee, at least, £10,000 has been paid into various homes, and for efforts in the same direction. Five new homes have been opened in London.

The Bible women movement, in its various aspects, has recently come under the writer's notice in the parish of Islington, and in connection with the labours of "Mary Anne," one of four labourers in North London. The daughter of the vicar in Mary Anne's lady superintendent, and the vicar himself has borne testimony to the blessing resting on her work. Perhaps there is no parish in England more thoroughly Romish than this parish. Of agencies other than that of Islington, district visitors, and Bible colporteurs, there is a staff of 300 persons. And yet, writes the vicar, "the experience of the last year has convinced me that there is abundant scope for the peculiar labours of the Bible women, even in parishes where all other agencies exist, and are in active operation." The writer paid his first visit to "Mary Anne" at eleven o'clock on a bitterly cold night in January, and on arriving at the door he saw a man carrying up stairs a large bale which contained a supply of warm blankets for the poor. Going up stairs, we found the city missionary in one room at his Bible class, and in a second we examined the depot of Bible and Testaments (330 having been sold in eleven months,) and in a third articles of male and female clothing made up, together with the well-stocked basket, provided for a woman who had recently given up Sunday trading. Afterwards we had the privilege of addressing a mothers' meeting—the room crowded to the doors. The women every Monday afternoon spend two hours in working for themselves. The materials are supplied at cost price. They make their payments in weekly deposits. Two ladies attend regularly. The meetings are commenced with the reading of the Bible, and closed with prayer.

SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

We have received various communications during the month regarding a work of awakening at Dumfries, Lockerly, Annan, and other places in the south of Scotland; also regarding the continuance and deepening of the work of grace in Ireland. The news from the foreign field is so interesting, and so much less likely to come under the notice of the great majority of our readers, that we have thought it right to give it the precedence.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

From FRANCE, notwithstanding the opposition, almost at every point, of the local magistrates, who, when not bigoted Romanists, are generally mere creatures of political despotism (always the enemy of spiritual earnestness,) we have from time to time cheering intelligence. A correspondent of the *Record* tells of a recent awakening at Meloy, a village with a population of 1500 souls. A Protestant pastor, having heard of a solitary Christian shepherd and his family, residing at a distance of four leagues, far removed from gospel privileges, determined to search them out in their solitude, and bless them in the name of the Lord. His visit was blessed to many besides. He was taken by the good shepherd to see a member of the municipal council, a Romanist, but an inquirer.

Four Protestant churches lately closed in France by local prefects have been *authorized*, as the phrase is (*i.e.* permitted to be reopened,) but *only for a year*. Several churches still remain closed. It is pleasant to find that in such cases the poor people meet in small numbers for prayer in each other's houses, warming themselves (in more senses than one) at each other's fires.

In SPAIN, the wide dissemination within the last year or two of Bibles and Tracts, and the knowledge that many have been thus led to abandon the Church of Rome, and are meeting in secret for prayer and fellowship, have stirred up the wrath of the priests, by whom the police have been set on the track of the converts. One of these, Manual Matamoros, formerly a Spanish soldier, was arrested in Barcelona during October last, and placed in solitary confinement. His house was rigorously searched, and in his possession were found papers containing a correspondence with his fellow-converts in Seville, Granada, Malaga, Gibraltar, and other towns in Spain, as well as in foreign countries. The Spanish government were thus furnished with the names and addresses of the native Protestants. At Granada, about eighteen of these have in consequence been arrested, all of whom have subsequently been discharged or liberated on bail, with the exception of Albano, by trade a hatter, who was the president of the Protestant community in that town, and who is a sincerely Christian man. Matamoros has just been removed to Granada, where, by the last accounts, he will await his trial. His letters from his dungeon breathe the spirit of a prisoner of Jesus Christ.

From SWITZERLAND we have pleasant accounts of a visit paid by a Swiss theological student to the *High Alps*—the scene of the labours of Felix Neff. The climate is so severe, and the means of communication so difficult, that the poor mountaineers have no stated gospel ordinances. Indeed, as is well known, the fatigues of Neff's evangelistic tours among them were the cause of his early death. The student referred to—sent by the Society of Geneva "for scattered Protestants"—spent two months in his work. Many, especially of the young men, accompanied him from village to village, singing hymns as they went, or engaging in spiritual discourse; and he has brought back a cheering account of the welcome he everywhere received. The largest meeting he attended assembled on a mountain top, 8000 feet above the level of the sea; Many hearts were touched, and consciences awakened; and when the young missionary left he was accompanied by weeping brethren young and old, some of whom on horseback did not leave him for hours.

The state of matters in ITALY is full of promise. The immediate spiritual fruit may not be so great as some have been anticipating; but the plough is being sent over the whole peninsula, the seed cast into the furrows, and the result may be left to the God of the harvest. What a change is indicated by the following simple paragraph regarding the Union Meetings for Prayer held at Florence:—

"On each day, beginning Monday and concluding this (Saturday) forenoon, meetings have been held. The Scotch Chapel, kindly opened for the purpose, has been filled to overflowing. The meeting have been presided over by representatives of the English, Scotch, Vaudois, and Italian Churches; prayers have been offered up in English and Italian (in the latter language principally,) and words of exhortation have been spoken in the spirit of truth and love. Many of the Italians present were working men, who made a sacrifice of their time in thus accepting the invitation widely circulated, the more remarkable as they were again found in their places at the nightly reunions for instruction or evangelization. Not the least interesting feature in a deeply interesting succession of meetings was this, that on one occasion, prayers were offered in succession by *four servants of the Lord, who in other times had suffered imprisonment for the gospel's sake.*"

The Bible Society's agent reports a sale 3500 copies of Scriptures at Naples, within five weeks. The book was as new to many of the priests as to the people. "De Sanctis' letter to Pius IX," had been affixed to the corners of some of the streets, and was read by many. M'Crie's *History of the Reformation of Italy* is popular, and is effecting great good. With a view to reaching the more educated classes, circulating libraries are about to be established in several of the principal cities, to be supplied with Protestant works in various languages. Garibaldi's soldiers seemed to consider the cause of the Bible their own, and watched its sale with curiosity:—

"It is an interesting sight to see in the crowded thoroughfares of the Toledo, a lad sitting at a large tray containing only Bibles and New Testaments, and with his hoarse Neapolitan accent arresting the attention of passers by with the simple cry of 'Il Libro! Il Libro!' (The Book! The Book!)

"At the Jesuits' College, now used as an hospital for wounded soldiers, Dr —— met with a priest, a mild-looking man, to whom he presented a small Bible, and a New Testament in large type, references. The latter he took with peculiar pleasure, saying, 'This is just the book for me.' The poor man had spent the last twelve years of his life in prison, as a political offender. The first five months he had been confined in the fortress of St. Elmo, in a damp dungeon, dimly lighted with a small lamp, and without even a handful of straw to lie upon. After having received the last rites of the church as a dying man, he was removed, by order of the medical attendant, to a less cheerless abode, where he existed till it was no longer in the power of his persecutors to detain him captive."

An officer in one of the British war-vessels in the Bay of Naples, writes as follows:—

"The sale of the Bibles in the Italian language here and in Sicily, since the arrival of Garibaldi, baffles all description. There are several stalls in the principal street, called 'Strado Toledo,' for the sale of Bibles and Testaments exclusively; others, at which controversial tracts are sold, such as, 'Why am I a Protestant,' 'Is the Church of Rome unscriptural?' 'Is it lawful to read the Bible?' and many such, of which the sale is great. Sometimes I have taken up my position at a little distance from a Bible Stall, to see what class the purchasers belonged to. I always observed that they were respectable persons, such as professional men, or shopkeepers, and occasionally a priest. I saw one buy a Bible (Diodati's translation,) and hide it forthwith under his frock."

In the *Voice from Italy*, various incidents are related showing the hold which the truth is taking on the minds of many. The account of the death-bed of Sig. Orselli, a distinguished manin Tuscany is especially interesting. He died a Protestant. "I am a sinner lost," he said, "meriting only death. But I believe in Jesus Christ as my only Saviour; he gives me this peace." The young son of Orselli having been seized with the same malady that had carried off his father, the priests demanded access to him, alleging that he was a Romanist. The youth witnessed a good confession, and is recovering. His widowed mother desires to dedicate him to the service of God in the ministry.—*British Messenger, March.*

To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.

Serving Notice upon a Priest—Liberty and Law in Lower Canada.

WEST FARNHAM, March 16, 1861.

Sir,—Will you allow me a little space in your paper for the publication of the following facts:—

It appears that in the west part of this Township there are a considerable number of respectable families, perhaps over twenty, members of the Church of Rome, but still questioning in their own minds the truthfulness and purity of the doctrines of that church. On Monday last, the 11th day of March, two of these men, both of them heads of families, decided upon serving a notice upon the Roman Catholic priest, the Rev. Mr Springer, informing him of their rejection of the Roman faith, and requiring their dismissal from that church. One of the men's wives appears to be opposed to her husband taking this step, and she hastened to the priest to acquaint him with the fact, that he might be prepared. It seems the priest was laboring under considerable excitement in reference to this subject, because an Irishman some short time previously had served him with a similar notice. He straightway hurried to the church, and when these two men came, accompanied by two others for witnesses, he professed to be confessing a female penitent; the men sat down and waited until the priest left his confessional, and then one of the witnesses, a Mr Patenaude, advanced and said:—"I wish to speak to you;" the priest in reply made some sort of signs, and Patenaude said, "We are in a hurry and have business with you." He (the priest) then advanced and pushed Patenaude, and said, "Go to that part of the church, and I will be there in two minutes." Patenaude then left and in a short time after the priest followed. For this interference, Mr Editor, by this Patenaude on behalf of these men, complaint was made by the priest against him, a warrant issued for his apprehension, and a Bailiff sent to Durham to arrest him. But even this is not all; when the prisoner was brought back to West Farnham, he was not allowed any time to prepare for his defence, or to procure witnesses; and although we have an office where all Court business is regularly transacted, and the municipal sessions are held, that place would not do for the present purpose. Justice could not be sufficiently perverted; secrecy must be secured for the exercise of priestly despotism and oppression, and therefore the prisoner must be hurried across the river to the Roman Catholic school-house, the windows of which were darkened, and there this mockery of all justice was commenced at 8 o'clock in the evening, amongst some sixty of the most excitable characters in our village, professing the Roman Catholic faith, who were permitted to use all kinds of abusive language to the prisoner, some of it unfit for publication, and too foul for "ears polite." No Protestant would think of attending a Court over the river beyond the boundary of the village, and therefore the prisoner had little hope of succour or sympathy from friends during the investigation. With regard to the evidence upon which the judgment was rendered, I furnish you with a translated copy, which I hope you will be kind enough to publish, for the satisfaction of those who may read this simple statement, that they may judge of the discrepancies which exist between the affidavit of the priest and the examination and evidence of the witnesses, two of whom are in the employment of the priest as servants, and were not seen at all in the church by parties who were present; it follows, therefore that if they were real witnesses they were secreted for that purpose.

The Court being adjourned; the prisoner, accompanied by a Bailiff and recors, started for a Hotel, followed by more than sixty people, amongst whom were either three of the French merchants of the village or their head clerks, encouraging the mob to abuse the Swiss or Protestant, as they term him, with other abusive epithets too foul to name.

Now, Mr Editor, judging from such occurrences as these, we are compelled to assert that our Provincial Parliament has gone beyond its duty in compelling a man to serve such a notice upon the priest if he wishes to leave the Romish Church.

In England it is perfectly unnecessary for a Protestant when he joins the Roman Church, to signify his intention to the Protestant Clergyman, and equally unnecessary for a Roman Catholic when he joins the Protestant church to give notice to the Roman priest; and why, let me ask, should we not be permitted the same liberty of conscience in one of England's colonies? True, in school matters the minority have to give notice, whether Protestants or Roman, but there ought to be no fetters upon our personal liberty of conscience, especially in matters affecting man's highest interests in this life, and his future destiny in the life to come.

It appears to me that a law (if we must have one) compelling a man to serve this notice on the priest, should contain a provision to protect that man in obeying the law, especially in a village or settlement where the great majority are Romanists, and the Bench packed with Romanist Justices whose constitutes are in the keeping of the priests.

Common sense will say that a man ought not to be arrested at the bidding of a priest or his emissaries for obeying his conscience in matters affecting his soul's welfare, and then put upon his trial at night, secretly, in the midst of a mob of people infuriated against him, thereby involving the safety of the man's life. Ought we to allow such conduct to pass unnoticed? Shall such men, acting by authority of Her Majesty's Commission under a liberal Protestant Government, be permitted to transfer the business of our Courts after the fashion of a Roman Inquisition.

PIO BONO PUBLICO.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of West Farnham, held in the Dissentient School House, on Friday evening, March 15, 1861,—present: J. Thorncloe, Wesleyan Minister; Messrs M'Corkill, Oliver, Plowman, Cook, Grubb, Elder, senr., P. Elder, G. Elder, Carr, Curran, Pendleton, Mosher, Leslie, Wilson, Welch, M'Goverin, &c., &c., &c.,—it was resolved that the Rev. J. Thorncloe be Chairman, and Mr Plowman Secretary of the meeting.

The Chairman having briefly stated the object of the meeting, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

1st,—That this meeting expresses its surprise and indignation at the conduct of a portion of the magistracy of this place, that they should, after having issued a warrant for the apprehension of Mr Patenaude, at the instigation of the Rev. Mr Springer, Roman Catholic priest, presume to try the said Patenaude and condemn him to pay a fine and costs amounting to twenty dollars, without allowing him time and opportunity to procure witnesses or even to speak in his own defence.

2d,—That this meeting views with alarm and consternation the fact that any of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace should sacrifice the dignity of their office by becoming the tools of any party whatsoever, and much more that they should prostitute their power by causing a prisoner to be carried beyond the boundary of the village, at 8 o'clock at night, nearly half-a-mile from the usual Court House, and there, in the presence of an exasperated mob, with the windows blinded, proceed to hear the prosecutor's evidence, and adjudge and condemn the said prisoner, without permitting him, even on application, to bring evidence for his own defence.

3d,—That this meeting regrets the fact that the said Patenaude had the misfortune to go where the prosecutor could, under any pretence whatever, have him arrested; and desires at the same time, to express its conviction that he ought to suffer the penalty of the law if honestly proved to be guilty. Yet we cannot help thinking that the course pursued by the prosecutor and Justices was both unfair and void of justice, and that we ought to express our thorough detestation of the conduct of all concerned in the prosecution; and more particularly towards those persons who will lend their jurisdiction as Magistrates to oppress a stranger, without giving him a fair chance of a trial where former Courts have been held, and in proper hours of the day.

4th,—That the Secretary be directed to furnish a true copy of the proceedings in the Court, and the minutes of this meeting, to the Editors of the Montreal *Witness* and the Eastern Township *Gazette* for publication.

JAMES THORNCLOE, Chairman.

Return of the Hon. J. H. Cameron to Canada.

ORANGE DEMONSTRATION.

A very flattering compliment was paid last Wednesday to the Hon. J. H. Cameron, Grand Master of the Orange Institution, on his return from England, whither he had gone for the purpose of presenting an address to Her Majesty from the Orange body in Canada, and also to explain to the English people the position taken by the Society during the recent visit to this country of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The compliment consisted of two addresses, which were presented to him on behalf of the Orangemen of these United Counties, and a torchlight procession to escort him from the railway station to his residence. At half-past seven o'clock several thousand persons, among whom were not a few ladies, assembled at the Union Station to welcome Mr. Cameron on his return home. The train on which he left Hamilton arrived here shortly after eight o'clock, and as Mr. Cameron made his appearance on the platform of the car he was greeted with loud and hearty cheering by the assembled multitude. He was immediately conducted to the platform of the station, when Ald. Carr, Orange District Master, presented him with the following address:

To the Most Worshipful, the Grand Master and Sovereign of British America, Brother the Honorable John Hillyard Cameron.

We the Master and members of the Toronto District Loyal Orange Lodge, have great pleasure in welcoming you back among us, on your return from the important mission which, at considerable inconvenience to your private and professional interests, you undertook on behalf of the Orange Body, and which you have carried out with that success which your well known zeal as a Brother and ability as a man—but, above all, the goodness of the cause you advocated—was sure to command.

The gratification you must have experienced in presenting in person to our Most Gracious Queen the Address of a body of men, numbering over 150,000, amongst whom are many of the most most loyal and respectable of Her Majesty's subjects, as their grand Master, and so recognized by Her Majesty, can only have been equalled by the pleasure with which the announcement was received by the Brethren here.

The events which occurred in Canada as insulting and offensive to our Body, and which led to the transmission to Her Majesty of the indignant but respectful remonstrance of which you were the bearer—its reception—the warm sympathy for us elicited in the Old Country, and the revival, in consequence, of a strong Protestant feeling there, will form a memorable era, not only in Orangeism, but in British history, which will stand out in bold relief, when the puny instigators of the insult shall have been long forgotten.

The warm and enthusiastic reception of yourself, as our Grand Master, by the Brethren at home, and the numerous and flattering addresses presented to you in that capacity, or transmitted to this country, though calling forth our grateful thanks, were no more than were to be expected from the excellent principles of the Order which animate its members, alike, in all parts of the world; and which we in Canada should only be too glad to have any occasion to reciprocate with our Brethren on the other side the Atlantic.

We trust you have derived pleasure in every way from your visit to the "Mother Country," and after recovering from the fatigues, incidental to travelling at such a season, have no doubt we shall see you, as heretofore, devoting yourself to the best interests of the Order.

"Signed on behalf of the District Lodge.

"JOHN CARR, District Master.

Toronto, March 20th, 1861.

Mr. Cameron made the following reply to the address:—

Brother District Master and Brethren,—I thank you most sincerely for the address presented to me, and for the enthusiastic reception by which you have welcomed my return to my home.

It is very satisfactory to me that I have been enabled to perform the mission entrusted to me by the Grand Lodge, and that Her Most Gracious Majesty has not only recognized our Order in British America by receiving our address, but it was received publicly from my hands as your Grand Master.

I met with the most cordial welcome from the Brethren in Great Britain; but there are no words strong enough to tell the enthusiastic feeling displayed by our Irish Brethren from the moment I entered the North until I left Ireland—a feeling, I am happy to say, participated in by thousands of Protestants who do not belong to our Order.

I have endeavored, among those in the old land, to place the events which brought us into such notoriety during the visit of the Prince of Wales in their true light, and I believe that I have been successful in dissipating much of the prejudice and ill feeling that the printed statements published in the English papers had created against us, and I hope that I shall have an early opportunity at a meeting that I understand is likely soon to take place in the St. Lawrence Hall, of giving you some of the particulars of the various public meetings in which I took part.

When I commended you to forbearance in September, I told you that I would, if necessary, ask, on behalf of our Order, from the Queen herself, that public recognition which the Duke of Newcastle, as the adviser of her eldest son, had refused to concede. I have redeemed my pledge; and I think that, so long as I continue at your head, I shall always find you ready to uphold me in the exercise of the power conferred on me by you, I shall always endeavor to act to the best of my judgment with vigor and the advancement of our glorious institution."

Another address was read by Michael Crawford Esq., County Master of Peel, who formed one of a deputation from the County Lodge of that County, which, together with the reply thereto, for want of space we omit.—*Ed. Protestant.*

During the reading of the addresses and the replies thereto a cannon placed in position north of the station, thundered out a salute of welcome; and occasionally during the delivery the chosen envoys from the county, which was very dense and pressed close upon Mr Cameron and the officers of the Order by whom he was surrounded. When the gratulatory part of the proceedings had terminated, the honorable gentleman was conducted out of the station by G. L. Allen, Esq., Past Grand Master, and Ald. Carr, and on reaching York street a very imposing view was presented to him. A long double line of members of the Order extended from the station to a point above the Rossin House, and every man, of whom there were probably a thousand, held in his hand a flaming torch, which lit up the street almost from end to end. Notwithstanding the stormy character of the weather—the wind howling in wild gusts and the snow falling heavily—the street was lined with thousands of spectators who were almost as enthusiastic in their welcome as those who formed the line. An open carriage drawn by four white horses awaited Mr. Cameron at the entrance to the station, and in this he took his seat together with the gentlemen before mentioned. The vehicle was then driven between the line of torch-bearers, who as it passed cheered lustily, in which they were joined by the mass of the people on the side walks. The members of the Order fell in behind the carriage, preceded by the Port Credit brass band, which struck up the air, "Protestant Boys." At the head of the procession was an immense rectangular transparency on a wagon, with representations of Her Majesty the Queen at both ends and of King William III. on either side, while near the end of the procession the Artillery brass band executed some of the airs which are held in most favor among the brethren. The route of the procession was along York, King, Yonge and Queen streets to Mr. Cameron's residence. During the whole progress Mr Cameron was hailed with much enthusiasm by the crowds that filled the streets. On reaching his residence Mr Cameron briefly thanked the assemblage for the great honor they had done him and retired to seek that repose of which he evidently was much in need. Three loud and hearty cheers having been given for the Queen, and three more for the Grand Master, the procession re-formed and returned to the city, and on Yonge street those composing it peaceably re-parted. The demonstration altogether was very fine, excelling in magnitude anything of the kind ever witnessed in Toronto, and no doubt was exceedingly gratifying to the honorable gentleman whose services on behalf of the Orange Order it was intended to mark.—*Toronto Patriot.*

Little Sins.

What is feebler or lighter than a snow-flake? Yet you have seen a handful of them pressed together into a snow-ball. You have seen that snow-ball rolled along by a few boys, gathering more snow as it proceeded, till it became so large that it could no longer be moved, and at last fell to pieces by its own weight. This is the history, in brief, of little sins in many little children. Each sin looks light and little as a snow-flake. But mark the end! How swiftly they grow and gather! And the conclusion of the whole matter is ruin, destruction, and death.

One of the evils of little sins is, that they are unheeded. Here is their chief danger. When a man catches an infectious fever, or is smitten down by cholera or any other deadly disease, he immediately takes to his bed, sends for a physician, and uses all precautions and remedies with the greatest care and constancy. If precautions are taken in time, and if proper remedies are employed, then he is likely to recover. But when a man catches a slight cold, he gives himself little trouble about it. He says, "It 's only a cold; it will soon get better." But the cough continues, and then it settles on the lungs; yet still he gives himself little trouble, and says, "It 's only a slight cough; it will soon get better." But the cough speedily becomes consumption; the man wastes away daily, and dies a lingering death, as I have seen hundreds die, from neglecting a little matter. And it is thus that little sins kill a child's soul. The cold becomes a cough, the cough consumption, and the consumption ends in a coffin. The little sin fastens its fangs on the heart, conscience, and whole soul. Then, when sin is thus firmly rooted, it grows and spreads, becomes greater and greater, till the boy, if he lives to be a man, is a hardened sinner, with a conscience seared as with a hot iron.

A few little sins may destroy the soul just as effectually as a great sin. You do not see the effect of each of them. The misery is, that you only know how deadly they are when it is too late. A whole life is sometimes made up of little sins; and what a life that is to live! and how terrible is the death that such an one has to die! and what an eternity lies before so wretched an ending in this world! Blow after blow, constantly repeated, breaks the hardest stone at last. You do not see the effect of each blow, yet each blow added something to the breaking.

I remember having seen, long ago, a frightful accident. There was a railway train filled with goods, sheep, cattle, and market produce, standing at the top of the incline. The men were busily engaged, each with his own work. Some were adding a few empty carriages to the end of the goods train, before it was let down the inclined plane. As each carriage was pushed slowly up, and joined to the others, it gave the train a blow. Each of these blows produced some effect. At last, as carriage after carriage was added

Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1868.

[illegible]

Priest M'Donald and the Pope.

[illegible]

Letter from Europe.

[illegible]

New Brunswick.

[illegible]

Canada.

[illegible]

British and For. Junction News.

United States.

[illegible]

Nova Scotia.

[illegible]

Young Men's Christian Association.

[illegible]

THE PROTESTANT, AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

Rev. Mr. FINNEY will be here in a few days.

Rev. Dr. GALE, of the Presbyterian Church, Charlottetown, is now in Boston.

Rev. Mr. Perry, late of Cape Cod, Mass., has been appointed to the Methodist Church, Charlottetown.

A Mr. Perry, late of Cape Cod, Mass., has been appointed to the Methodist Church, Charlottetown.

Rev.

WEEKLY CALENDAR—APRIL.

Last Quarter, 2d Day, 6h. 18m., morn., S.E.
New Moon, 10th day, 6h. 41m., morn., N.E.
First Quarter, 18th day, 7h. 38m., morn., N.W.
Full Moon, 26th day, 4h. 11m., morn., E.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	Sun rises	Sun sets	High water morn.	High water even.	Moon rises	Moon sets
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
21	Sunday	5 7	6 59	0 12	3 0	12 43	
22	Monday	5 5	6 58	0 2	3 20	12 47	
23	Tuesday	5 3	6 56	10 [illegible]	3 40	12 50	
24	Wednesday	5 1	6 55	10 54	4 14	12 54	
25	Thursday	5 0	6 53	11 42	rises	12 56	
26	Friday	4 59	6 52	ev'n 35	9 32	12 58	
27	Saturday	4 57	6 50	1 20	10 57	14 58	

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

[Continued from The Protestant Witness.]

Saturday, March 9.

Three petitions were presented, viz.—By Hon. Mr Yeo, one from Lot 17, and another from Lot 15. By Mr Holm, a petition from Lot 21—all praying for improvement in road communication.

MESSAGE ON PETITIONS OF PROPRIETORS AGAINST THE LAND COMMISSIONERS' AWARD ACT.

Hon. Col. Gray, by command of His Excellency the Lieut Governor, presented to the House the following message:—

G. Dundas, Lieut. Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits, for the information of the House of Assembly, copies of three despatches addressed by him to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

In these despatches, were enclosed three petitions, or memorials against the "Act to give effect to the award of the Commissioners to be appointed on the land question." But the Lieutenant Governor in placing their petitions in the hands of the Honourable Governor for transmission to the Colonial Minister, did not furnish him with copies to be laid before the Legislature.

The Lieutenant Governor, however, is entitled to furnish the House with a copy of the prayer of the petition of Charles Wright, Esquire, referred to in the accompanying copy, Despatch No. 81; and also a copy of the prayer of the petition signed by Robert Bruce Stewart, Esquire, and others, referred to in the copy, Despatch No. 62.

The memorialists appear to have petitioned against the Act in question, on the ground, that if it passed into a law, they would be bound by the award of a Commission, while they were not consenting parties to the submission upon which that award was to be founded.

The Lieutenant Governor will, by the first mail, make application to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, for copies of these memorials, in order to lay them before the Legislature.

The said Message and accompanying papers having been read by the Clerk, Hon. Col. GRAY moved that they do lie on the table.

Hon. Mr COLES.—If I were a member of the Government, I would make no such motion as that they be laid on the table; I would move that they be referred to a Committee of the whole House. That a few proprietors and land agents should petition against an Act passed by both branches of the local Legislature is a bold proceeding. I think a true copy of the documents, with all the names attached to them, ought to have been kept in the Colony. If the Government are prepared to take proper steps to counteract this influence at the Colonial Office, they shall have my support. But I contend that they should have sent a minute of Council along with the petitions in opposition to their prayer. And, Sir, we do not know what statements these petitions may contain against members of this House, and perhaps also against members of the Government. For this reason, I think a copy of them should have been kept, and laid before the House. That two proprietors, Mr Bruce Stewart and Mr Charles Wright, should endeavor to counteract a measure of the Legislature, is a matter that ought not to passed over in silence.

Hon. Col. GRAY.—I cannot understand what the hon. member would desire. We are here as the independent representatives of the people, and if Mr Bruce Stewart, or Mr Wright choose to vilify us in documents of this kind, it is a matter with which we have nothing to do. There is perhaps not a person in the Colony who has been more maligned by these individuals than myself, but what do I care for them. His Excellency informs me that it is not in his power—that there is nothing in the Royal instructions to warrant him to give copies of petitions with which he is intrusted to forward to the Secretary of State, without his consent. But His Excellency has given up what ought to be considered sufficient, his own despatches containing his own remarks on the petitions. Every subject in the Colony has the right of petition, and is perfectly justified in memorializing Her Majesty the Queen, when he considers that his private rights are interfered with. Supposing the Legislature could pass an Act similar to the Maine Liquor Law—a law which has been declared unconstitutional by high authority in the United States—supposing, I say, the Legislature should pass such a law here, the hon. member might petition against it and say it was an interference with his private rights. So with the memorialists in question; these proprietors think that as they did not agree to the Commission, they have a right to complain by petition that the Act to give effect to the award of the Commissioners, if passed into law, would be an interference with their private rights. The Lieut. Governor is bound to transmit every petition addressed to the authorities at home, no matter what it contains. But supposing that copies of these petitions had been kept and laid before this House, provided they contained libelous statements, who would publish them? That the Council should have made a minute in opposition to the statements of the petitions, and transmitted it with them, I think was unnecessary. In this, therefore, I do not agree with the hon. Leader of the Opposition. What do the people in England care for these proprietors? One of the landlords referred to said to me last summer, "What have I to do with the Commission?" I replied "You may have nothing to do with the Commission; but it may have something to do with you. That this will be the case, I think is clearly shown by the last despatch of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle laid before the House. It says in effect that if they do not submit to the Commission, they will not receive the consideration of Her Majesty's Government in making future claims. I consider, then, that we need not trouble ourselves much about these petitions. We know very well that these proprietors, if they thought they would gain their point, would write petitions to this time next year. Let them write; what need this House care?

Mr COOPER.—I understand that these proprietors who made no complaint when the minutes for the Land Commission was passed, had agreed to it. If a copy of the petitions had been laid before us, we could have sent home an address to the Queen to counteract their statements. The House should still pass an address to that effect.

Hon. Mr YEO.—The hon. member, Mr Coles, taunted me the other day for saying that I knew the Act to give effect to the award of the Commissioners would not pass at Home. I had to vote for the bill, but I knew, and Mr Doull knew that it would not receive the Royal assent, as it interfered with the rights of the proprietors. Every person must look after his own property, and when I was asked to sign the paper agreeing to the Commission, I said I could not do it. Besides, I said it was no use to do it, as the Act to give effect to the award would never become law.

Mr DAVIES.—I cannot agree with the hon. member from Port Hill; I do not think the Commission is any infringement of the rights of the proprietors. I am sorry that a copy of the petitions against the award that is not before us; but I do not think the late Government kept a copy of the petitions sent home by the proprietors against the Rent Roll Bill.

Hon. Mr COLES.—They did; they refused to transmit them until they received a copy.

Hon. Col. GRAY.—I rise to explain. If the late Government did so, there is nothing in the Royal instructions to warrant such a procedure.

Hon. Mr COLES.—I only remark that the Governor received the petitions with the minutes against the Rent Roll Bill, and he said he would not send them to England without a copy was given to him.

Hon. Col. GRAY.—The Governor of Her Majesty is bound to forward a copy of any petition he may receive with a copy.

Mr DAVIES.—I do not think the House should spend time in discussing the petitions addressed to the Ministry's messenger, when they have not before us. With respect to those proprietors who have petitioned against the Act, let them say what they will, but the document of the Prince of Wales shows that if they do not submit to the Commission, they may look out for the consequences. The House therefore must will perhaps agree that it is higher wisdom to be guided upon these than on any other.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND.—Copies of the proprietors' petitions sent Home against some of the measures of the late Government may have been kept; but I understand that there was a dispute between Governor Daly and Mr Charles Wright in regard to the necessity of furnishing a copy. I think that copies of the petitions against the Act relating to the award of the Land Commission were before the House, for if they were, they would go to counteract statements made by hon. members of the Opposition to the effect that none of the members of the Government appeared before the Commission to advocate the cause of the tenantry. One of the petitions contains strong language against Col. Gray, as did Mr Longworth, saying that they stepped from their high position to take part with the tenantry. I consider there can not be better evidence that the Government have held the scales of justice properly in regard to the Commission, than the fact that they are censured by both parties. I will now give a list of those landholders who signed the petitions in question. Charles Wright and Lady Georgina Fane each sent a separate petition; then there was a joint petition signed by Robert Bruce Stewart, Ellen Stewart, Margaret Stewart, Mary Irving, John A. M'Donald for self and family partners, and Charles Wright. This Charles Wright appears to have been determined to be right, for he petitioned both in an individual and collective capacity. None of these parties agreed to the Commission, except John A. M'Donald, who certainly has placed himself in a singular position. I am in favor of sending to the Colonial Office a copy of these petitions, and if they contain anything insulting to the Legislature, those who signed them will not only have one party against them, but the whole House. They should be made to answer for it if they have employed disrespectful language.

Hon. Col. GRAY.—I do not disagree with the opinion of the hon. member for Georgetown that we ought to have a copy of these petitions, but I would ask who is to pay the damages for libel, if they are published?

Hon. Mr HAVILAND.—Nothing which they may contain can be considered as libelous, when passing in the way of official correspondence, but if published in the newspapers some of their statements perhaps might be held as such. I will admit that these landholders has some argument, as they had not signed for the Commission, and they were under the impression that the Act if passed into law, would interfere with their property; and if they have used proper language towards members of this House, not much can be said against them. No compulsory means can properly be employed to bring those under the Commission who have not agreed to it; but in the Duke's despatch they receive a hint—and a very significant hint—that if they do not submit to the Commission, they need expect but little sympathy hereafter from Her Majesty's Government. I would say,—as a member of this House, as a land agent, and as the son of a landlord,—that I consider it would be well for all the proprietors to have agreed to the Commission.

Hon. Mr COLES.—I am surprised at the remarks of the hon. member from Port Hill. He says he voted for the Act in reference to the Commission, and still he would not agree to be bound by it. I contend that since he voted for the Bill, if there is a proprietor in the Island who is bound by it, he is the person. Now, what are we to think of that hon. member saying that he and Mr Doull knew the Act would not receive the Royal assent? There must be strange inconsistency somewhere. The passage in the Duke's despatch in reference to those proprietors who have not signed for the Commission, probably does not mean so much as some hon. members take from it. In a certain despatch received some years ago, it was stated that the troops should not be called out to collect rents, and other prospects were held out, which never came to anything. We know that the head of the Colonial Office department is very frequently changed, and the views of the present Secretary of State may not be entertained by his successor. I was not aware that so many landholders had signed the petitions against the award Act; and I am not a little surprised at the course pursued by Mr John A. M'Donald. I think the petitions must have had some influence with the Duke of Newcastle in withholding the Royal assent from the Bill. This I think is evident from some passages in the despatch. It says that the question of Escheat should not be entertained by the Commission. If the Government are not going to move that the House take up this matter in Committee, I will not attempt to force them.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

TIMOTHY SEED.

THE HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR Timothy Seed at the Royal Arlcultural Society Store.

J. D. HASSARD, Sec. & Treas.

March 27, 1861.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

IMPROVED WIRE GAUZE EYE PROTECTORS & Green Glasses. For sale at the Cash Drug Store of

March 8 H. W. SKINNER

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

ARE YOU SICK, FEEBLE, AND COMPLAINING? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move unobstructed to health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely cured, by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with tetters and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After one bottle of your Pills had been taken, the child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

AS A FAMILY PHYSIC.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

HEADACHE, SICKHEADACHE, FOUL STOMACH

From Dr. Edward Boyd Baltimore.

Dear Sir, Ayer: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say all that we treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on an efficient cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PRERLE, Clerk of Steamer Clarion

BILIOUS DISORDERS—LIVER COMPLAINTS.

From Dr Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more efficient for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

SIR,—I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease or obstinate constipation that did not readily yield to them. Personally yours,

ALONZO BALL, M. D., Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Bolus, Worms.

From Dr J. G. Gray of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in our practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of my best cathartics. I have used them in dysentery, where they have proved a speedy and certain remedy, when given in small doses. For chronic dysentery and diarrhœa, their effect is marvellous. Many very obstinate and severe cases have yielded to them when all other remedies failed.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. P. Hiller, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR AYER,—I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family, and since I am called to visit the distressed, I recommend the cleansing of the digestive and purifying the blood, they are the most best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends.

Yours, J. V. HILLER.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1853.

DEAR SIR,—I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Tumours, Fits, etc.

From Dr J. P. Vaughan, Montreal, Canada.

Two much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of costiveness. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe costiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills effect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs B. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promoters of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and they very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr Hanks, of the Methodist Episc. Church.

PULASKI HOTEL, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR,—I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr Mechanic, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855

DR AYER,—I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years.

VINCENT SLIDEL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skillful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

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
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Oct. 27, 1860.

HEALTH FOR A SHILLING!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

HEADACHES, BILE, LOSS OF APPETITE, AND LOWNESS OF SPIRITS.

These Pills require no interruption of business or pleasure, they act mildly on the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and promote a healthy action of the liver, whereby they purify the blood, cleanse the skin, brace the nerves, and invigorate the whole system. They effect a truly wonderful change in debilitated constitutions, so that persons regain a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove bile, dyspepsia, headache, and palpitation of the heart.

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.

In cases of debility, however and wherever generated by excess of any kind, whether mental or physical, the effect of these Pills is in the highest degree invigorating, renovating, and restorative. They drive from the system the morbid cause of disease, re-establish the digestive organs, regulate all the secretions, brace the nervous system, raise the patient's spirits, and bring back the flame of life glowing health and vigor. They increase the appetite, while they ensure perfect digestion to all ordinary food, and restore the powers from consumption in diet.

A WORD TO FEMALES.

There are two periods especially in Women's life, which require the aid of a mild aperient, purgative and alterative. Irregularity is apt at those critical times to take place, and to lay the foundation of future disease. These Pills, safe in action, and effective in result, should be taken at certain periods, and the home will be marvellous built to the young and sickly aged. They prevent the occasional hysterics, dropsy, and a host of similar serious disorders, expelling all impurities from the system, therefore none should refuse to administer them.

COUGHS, COLDS, AND ASTHMAS.

No medicine will cure colds so quickly as these Pills, when of long duration or seated on the chest, or even though it be accompanied the first stages of asthma, they may be relied on as a certain and speedy relief; moreover, particularly if the Ointment be well rubbed into the chest and throat night and morning. If this catch the eye of any asthmatical person actual up given not able to lie down in bed, let him well use these two preparations for only a week and the result will be marvellous.

BLOOD TO THE HEAD.—DISEASES OF THE HEART.

More persons die suddenly from disease of the heart than the unlearned suppose; in such complaints, the bowels should always be kept well open, as also where there is a tendency of blood to the head. These unfathomed Pills gently the blood in an extraordinary manner, and should be taken in copious doses when such symptoms occur, taking care not to overload the stomach, by this means all danger is quickly averted.

CHILDREN'S COMPLAINTS.

It is not generally known, but such is the fact, that children require medicine oftener than their parents. Three-fourths of the children die before they attain the age of eight years. Let mothers then be wise and give to their children small doses of these invaluable Pills once or twice every week; in such quantity as may lay gently upon the stomach so as to be in the twenty four hours. For infants a Pill may be detached and given as a powder in a little water. The grave humours that are constantly stirring about in the blood of children, the forerunners of so many complaints, will then be expelled and the lives of thousands saved and preserved to their parents.

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

Ague	Female Irregularities	Itch
Asthma	Fevers of all kinds	Sore Throats
Bilious Complaints	Gravel	Stone and Gravel
Blotches on Skin	Head-ache	Secondary Symptoms
Bowel complaints	Indigestion	Tic Doloureux
Colics	Inflammation	Tumors
Costiveness	Jaundice	Ulcers
Constipation of the Bowels	Liver Complaints	Venereal Affections
Consumption	Lumbago	Worms of all kinds
Debility	Piles	Wounds of every kind
Dropsy	Retention of Urine	Gout, &c., &c.
Dysentery	Scurvy	
Dyspepsia	Stone and Gravel	

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), London, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sized Pots.

Sept. 29, 1860.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE Pain Killer

We ask the attention of the public to this long tested and unrivalled

Family Medicine.

It has been favorably known for more than twenty years, during which time we have received *thousands* of testimonials, showing this Medicine to be an almost never-failing remedy for diseases caused by or attendant upon—

Sudden Colds, Coughs, Fever and Ague, Headache, Bilious Fever, Pains in the Side, Back, and Loins, as well as in the Joints and Limbs; Neuralgia and Rheumatic Pains in any part of the system, Toothache and Pains in the Head and Face.

As a Blood Purifier and Tonic for the Stomach, it seldom fails to cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Cold Stomach, Heartburn, Kidney Complaints, Sick Headache, Piles, Asthma or Phthisic, Ringworm, Boils, Felons, White-leg, Old Sores, Stiffed Joints, and General Debility of the System.

It is also a prompt and sure Remedy for Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Painters' Colic, *Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilblains,* as well as the Stings of Insects, *Scorpions, Centipedes, and the Bites of Poisonous Insects and Venomous Reptiles.*

See Directions accompanying each bottle.

It has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and trustworthy friend of the missionary, and the traveller,—on sea and land,—and no one should travel on our lakes or rivers without it.

Sizes, 12½ ch., 25 ch., 50 ch., and $1.00 per Bottle.

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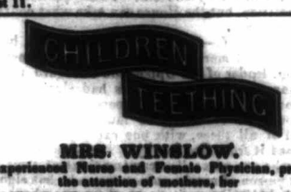
January 28, 1861.

CRAMP & PAIN KILLER.

THE WORLD IS ASTONISHED AT THE wonderful cures performed by the CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER prepared by CURTIS and PERKINS. Its equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases; for the cure of Spinal Complaints, Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Chills and Fever, Burns, Sore Throat, and Gravel, it is decidedly the best remedy in the world. Evidence of the most wonderful cures ever performed by any medicine, are on circulars in the hands of Agents

W. R. WATSON, General Wholesale Agent for the Island, and sold by Merchants everywhere

August 11.



MRS. WINSLOW.

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH OF it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA in CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be GIVEN YOU, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE

W. R. WATSON, General Agent for the Island.

Aug. 11, 1860.

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THESE MEDICINES HAVE NOW BEEN before the public for a period of TWENTY YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the globe for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

IN MANY THOUSANDS,

of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently restored that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has approved scarcely less than miraculous to those who were acquainted with the beneficially philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their unerring and sanative action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and investing them with renovated tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their fame.

Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries which boast of vegetable ingredients, the LIFE MEDICINES are purely and solely vegetable, and contain neither Mercury, nor Antimony, nor Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are all together unknown to the ordinary practitioners to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

The first operation it is known from the seats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities constantly collecting round them; and to remove the hardened fæces which adhere to the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected matter behind to ferment and putrefy, with all its train of evils, or produce Diarrhœa with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular practitioners who examine the stools before and after death; and hence the production of these well-intended, and against the stomach, medicines of the day. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder; and, by this means, the liver and lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The third, which takes its rise from the energy of the liver and lungs, before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and of consequence invests the banner of health in the blushing cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; *Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill-Temper, Languor,* and *Melancholy*, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

DIARRHŒA and CHOLERA, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucous membranes.

FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The LIFE MEDICINES have been known to cure *Rheumatism* permanently in three weeks, and *Gout* in half that time, by removing local inflamation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of *Gravel*.

Also *Worms*, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

Asthma and *Consumption*, by relieving the air-vessels of the lungs from the mucous which even slight colds will occasion, and which, if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces these dreadful diseases.

Scurvy, Ulcers and *Inveterate Sores*, by the purer purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood, and all the humors.

Scorbutic Eruptions and *Bad Complexions*, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of *Salt Rheum*, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. *Common Colds* and *Influenza* will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases.

PILES. As a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the former proprietor of these valuable Medicines was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of THIRTY-FIVE YEARS, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the *Materia Medica*. He however at length tried the Medicine which is now offered to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

FEVER AND AGUE.

For this scourge of the western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent—TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS

Gastral Debility, LOSS OF APPETITE, AND DISEASES OF FEMALES—these medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description:—KING'S EVIL and SCROFULA, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS of all kinds, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PAINTER'S COLIC, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of MERCURY, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. A single trial will place them beyond the Reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

BE CAREFUL OF COUNTERFEITS.

Several have lately been discovered, and their nefarious authors arrested, both in the city of New York and abroad. Buy of no one who is not an AUTHORISED AGENT.

Prepared by Dr W. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, N. Y.

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T. DES BRISASAY, Charlottetown, General Agent; and by

James Pidgeon, New London	John Bear, Bedeque
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July 7 1y

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE we present you with a perfect likeness of Tecum-a-shed, of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The Inventor and Manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and or Shoshone, and it was there that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the first and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital powers quickly succumb. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter, causes a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which run a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life must close out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regulate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, universal as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. The Anti-Bilious Medicine expels from the blood the noxious seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and healthy, invigorating and reconstructing the vital organs.

Present indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and by its influence to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy to extirpate for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	Debility,	Inward Weakness,
Cough,	Fever and Ague,	Liver Complaints,
Colds,	Female Complaints,	Lassitude of Spirits,
Chest Diseases,	Headache,	Piles,
Costiveness,	Indigestion,	Sores and Ulcers,
Dysentery,	Influenza,	Stomach Sour Sponge,
Diarrhœa,	Inflammation,	Worms,
Dropsy,		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINES!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tecumsas, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. See the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT Discovery" of the Aztecs.

Observe—The Mountain Herb Pills are put up as a Brown Pill Wrapper. Each box has a red stamp, and signed R. L. JUDSON & Co., on each box.

R. L. JUDSON & Co. SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 80 Leonard Street, NEW YORK