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

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

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

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

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

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

THE

Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861.

Symmetrical Christianity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Novel Picnic.

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

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

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

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

[For the Protestant.]

Mr Editor;

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

Your obedt. servant,
W. H Pope.

Charlottetown, Aug. 23d. 1861.

EXTRACT.

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

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

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

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

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

Secular Department.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

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

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was prorogued on the 6th by commission.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FRANCE.

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

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

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

ITALY.

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

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

HUNGARY.

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

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

TURKEY.

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

AUSTRALIA.

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

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

British and For. American News.

United States.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our boys captured about one hundred horses of the enemy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Canada.

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

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

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

Nova Scotia.

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

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

LOCAL.

The Land Commissioners' Award.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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