Secular Department.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From the London Record, July 11.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

We have often had occasion to remark how singularly the eyes of nations are directed to the condition of Italy and of the East. It would seem as if there were two sick men, to whose death-bed the nations are summoned: that the Papal tyranny is drawing to a close in Italy, the Mohammedan crescent is waning to extinction in Turkey. In the East as well as the West both links of the ancient Roman Empire are equally convulsed, and both Italy and Turkey seem equally to engross the anxious observation of statesmen. The bombardment of Palermo very recently shocked every feeling of humanity, and reminded us of the massacre of Perugia during the Italian war. These were massacres perpetrated by Papal and Neapolitan troops, in fighting for the execrable tyranny of Popish Priests and Jesuits. To-day the wail of slaughtered victims comes from the region of Syria, and tells of the butchery of thousands of unoffending Christians by Druses, Bedouins, Kurds, and even Turkish soldiers. It would almost seem as if the revolt in India were to be re-enacted in Turkey, and as if the Mussulmans had made common cause with the Druses in Syria, just as the Mussulmans in India made common cause with the Hindoos, to exterminate the Christians.

The atrocities which have lately desecrated the hallowed name of Mount Hermon, surpass anything that has occurred for many years. Whole villages of christians have been destroyed, Protestant, Roman Catholic and Greek, and their inhabitants butchered in cold blood. The massacre at Zahleh, to which Lord Stratford de Redcliffe last night called the attention of the House, having taken place not far from Beyrout, only a few miles from the coast, has caused a general panic, as there was nothing to prevent the victorious hordes making an attempt on Damascus, or making English, French, and Armenians, victims of their barbarity. The ancient races found in the district of the Lebanon have been ruled by their own chiefs, as in many other mountainous countries in different quarters of the globe. They have had their heritable jurisdictions, and carried on their local wars very much like the Highlanders of Scotland down to the middle of the last century. The most numerous and powerful are the Druses, whose origin is lost in obscurity, and who have been made the subject of elaborate description in some of Mr D'Israeli's oriental novels. The Druses, however, seem to stand towards the Mussulmans somewhat in the relation which the Sikhs do to the Hindoos. They are partly Pagan and partly Mohammedan, and burn with deadly hatred towards the Maronites, who profess Romanism and are under the protection of France. The Druses probably confound with the Maronites all other Christians, whether Greek or Protestant.

But in the attack on the town of Zahleh there were not only Druses, but Arab Bedouins, Kurds, and Turkish soldiers, composing a daily increasing army of 20,000 men. In Damascus the panic was great, and at Beyrout the chief security was found in the presence of English and French ships of war. Lord Stratford's speech last night indicates that not only is there panic in Damascus, but that all over Syria an outbreak is dreaded; and not only was Aleppo in danger, but in Syria the alarm had reached to Nablous and Jerusalem. But the chief complication arises from the fact, that the Turkish Government is not only weak, but that its officers are treacherous. There is too much reason to believe that the Turkish commanders have been either bribed by the murderers, or at least induced to abstain from active interference on behalf of the Christians. In this way the Hatti Humayoun becomes as waste paper, and the weakness of the Sultan renders his decrees powerless.

The truth is that Turkey is going to pieces; its doom is written, and all our efforts to prop up the tottering empire of the Porte are in vain. It may be well that twenty years ago we prevented Syria and the Holy Land permanently falling under the power of an Egyptian ruler, who, as Lord Stratford testifies, governed them well, and this because that ruler owed allegiance to France. Lord Palmerston, as Foreign Secretary, in 1840 foiled M. Thiers, and restored the prestige of the British navy by the capture of Acre and our brilliant successes at Beyrout. It may have been necessary to check Russia when she crossed the Pruth in 1854 and threatened Constantinople. But, so far as Turkey is concerned, it was neither accordant to our duty nor our policy to try to prop up that tottering fabric. Still less can we vindicate our past policy, if it has been only employed to strengthen the hands of the Turks against the Christians. The events now happening will render necessary the intervention of the Western Powers, but what the consequences will be it is not easy to foretel. The Turkish Empire is like a ship on the breakers and going to pieces, but it should be the policy of every master statesman to endeavour to prevent any partition, which would give a victory either to the Greek or Romish Churches. The fulfilment of the purpose of God will ultimately vindicate their origin in the fountain of "the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God;" but let it be the part of England to remember that her safety and glory can only be found in keeping steadily in view the duty of acting as a Christian nation, and striving to secure for the millions who own the Turkish sway the blessings of religious liberty and the civilization of the Bible.

Lord Brougham, in the House of Peers, declared that 999 out of every 1000 Englishmen were in favor of Garibaldi. The enthusiasm on his behalf in Britain is unabated. Garibaldi was exerting himself for the organization of the volunteer forces, organizing the civil government, and combating the numerous difficulties which had to be surmounted in order to prevent the whole island from falling into a state of anarchy. At Palermo, the Church bells were being melted down to make cannons. Garibaldi's forces, in three columns, were on the march from Palermo for Messina, while the General himself remained behind, organizing new divisions and reserves at Palermo. The ministry formed immediately after the taking of Palermo had been dissolved, having failed to satisfy the wishes of the populace, and a new ministry was appointed.

IRISH PAPAL VOLUNTEERS.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that, on the 28th ult., 39 Irishmen returned from Trieste to Vienna. In the evening they all assembled in front of the British Embassy. The men (some of whom were almost in rags) were to be sent at once to the frontier as paupers, under escort of the police, the British Government not being inclined to pay their expenses home, as they acted contrary to law when they entered the service of a foreign potentate.

ROME.

ROME, July 7.—The Irish Volunteers are leaving Rome for Spoleti, where a corps of 10,000 men is to be concentrated before the fortress. The total number of Irish who have arrived, or are expected to arrive, amounts to 400. The army is being paid at the same rate as when on service in the field.

According to the last accounts received from Rome, the Pope is not only disposed to grant a liberal constitution, but he is further inclined to adhere to the suggestion of the Emperor Napoleon, to constitute a federative empire, as the best solution of the Italian question.

A telegram from Rome informs us that the effective force of General Lamoriciere is officially set down at 19,000 men, whilst on the other side, the Adriatic journals assert that desertions from the Papal army continue on a large scale.

Four Days Later.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Friday, July 27, 1860.

The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool 18th, via Queenstown 19th instant, passed Cape Race on her way to New-York at 4 o'clock this morning.

MASSACRE AT DAMASCUS.

The British Government is said to have received intelligence of a fearful massacre of Christians at Damascus. Five hundred were killed, among whom was the Dutch Consul. The American Consul was wounded.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

The two vessels which passed over to Garibaldi are merchant steamers.

It is confirmed that the steamer Veloce has passed over to Garibaldi.

NAPLES, 14th.—Patrols are constantly travelling the streets. The moderate party is full of apprehensions concerning the stabbing of an inspector of the former police, on the 12th, in the strada de Tolda.

A proclamation of Garibaldi, against the Bourbon dynasty, has been distributed. He says: "I am a royalist, but prefer Victor Emanuel, who will head us against Austria."

NAPLES, via Turin 17th.—There has been a conflict between the troops and the people, in consequence of popular manifestations in favor of some refugees who had disembarked at Naples. Several persons were killed.

The Ministry has been dismissed, and a new Cabinet formed.

British and For. American News.

United States.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The committee of reception in Montreal have arranged for a fleet of river and lake steamers which will go down the St. Lawrence thirty miles and meet the Prince. So far as we learn, the people of Canada are going about receiving their expectant sovereign in a very sensible manner. The only snobbery connected with the reception which has been shown in the United States is in the city of New York. The illustrious council of that muncipality have conceived that the Prince is coming to America for the sole and only purpose of seeing that city, and shaking hands with a row of indifferent men in ball gloves. But the Prince doesn't accept. He sends word very politely that he wont put them to the trouble of a reception, which means that he doesn't want to be bored with their civilities. So the Prince will travel through the United States as a private gentleman, and as nearly *incog*, as possible, with exception of a visit to the President.—*Boston Atlas.*

THE CATTLE DISEASE.—We are glad to be able to state that this disease is no longer spreading. No positive new case of the disease has been reported to the Commissioners since the recent session of the Legislature. The new Board was in session at North Brookfield yesterday, accompanied by Dr. Martin of this city. They probably will not find it necessary to kill many cattle. In North Brookfield, a heifer belonging to John C. Potter of Boston, was killed on Friday last, that exhibited traces of a former disease, from which she was recovering. This case proves the recovery of a diseased animal.—*Worcester Transcript.*

Canada.

PREPARATION FOR THE PRINCE'S VISIT.—The great Exhibition building is fast approaching completion, and it has, we must say, a very fine appearance, fully realising the picture of it which we published from the architect's design. We understand it will be ready in good time.

The Temporary Ball-room building is also going on rapidly, and will present, when completed, an imposing appearance, being somewhat like an immense circustent, with a large square tower in the center and scircle of small towers at the circumference.

Ornamental Fountains with basins are being erected at the head of Jacques Cartier Square and in Viger Square, in addition to that just finished in Commissioner's Square, and that which has been for several years in operation in the French Square, or Place d'Arme.

The streets are also being every where put in order and Montreal will soon be greatly improved both in point of appearance and comfort.—*Montreal Witness.*

Nova Scotia.

We are indebted to Mr Hoyt, the telegraph operator in this place, for information that His Royal Highness and suite landed at Sydney, Cape Breton, on Saturday last. They were received by, Lieut. Colonel Brown and the officers of the Volunteer Artillery Companies. They afterwards visited the coal mines, the Loading Ground, and some wigwams, after which they re-embarked. It would thus appear that Sydney, Cape Breton, has had the honor of being the first part of this Province visited by His Royal Highness.—*Pictou Standard.*

The Protestant.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1860.

Visit of the Prince.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the eldest son of our virtuous and beloved Queen, is no longer a stranger to her North American Possessions. On Tuesday, the 24th of July, he first set his foot on American soil at St. John, Newfoundland, where he received a most enthusiastic reception. He sailed from Newfoundland on Thursday the 26th, and on Saturday landed at Sydney, Cape Breton, where he visited the coal mines, the Loading Ground, and some Indian wigwams, and re-embarked on the same day. On Sunday evening, the Royal Squadron were reported in the offing at Halifax, and on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, the *Hero*, *Ariadne*, and *Flying Fish* steamed up the harbor amidst the roar of cannon from the forts, and Her Majesty's ships in port. Particulars respecting his visit to the Capital of Nova Scotia will be found in another portion of this day's paper. On the morning of Thursday last, the 2d instant His Royal Highness left Halifax, by train for Windsor to embark in the steamer *Styx* for St. John, New Brunswick, which he would reach yesterday, and purposed to leave to-day for Fredericton the capital of the Province. On Tuesday next, the 7th instant, he will, according to programme of visit, leave Fredericton and return to Windsor at which place he will probably land on Wednesday morning, proceed directly *via* Truro to Pictou, and embark the same evening on board the *Flying Fish* for Charlottetown, where, as appears from a Telegram received by Lieut. Governor Dundas from the Duke of Newcastle on Tuesday last, he hopes to arrive on the 9th instant about noon.

On Thursday next, then, we may expect that the Heir apparent to the British Throne, will land about 12 o'clock on our shores; and we feel assured that not only our citizens, but thousands upon thousands of our country population, of both sexes, will be present on the occasion, to welcome him to this Island which bears his grandfather's name. Owing to the smallness of the Colony, and our limited wealth, it is beyond our power to get up so grand a demonstration as His Royal Highness has witnessed in the neighboring Provinces; but here we know there are as loyal hearts as are to be found in any part of Her Majesty's wide dominions, consequently we fully anticipate that the reception which he will receive in Prince Edward Island, will be at least as enthusiastic, as those accorded to him in our wealthier sister colonies. But though our city may not present so gay and splendid appearance on the occasion of the Prince's visit as either Halifax or any of the other Colonial capitals, it will, by no means be without decorations. This week, the Committee of Management seem to have waked up to the fact that the Prince is really coming, and preparations are being vigorously proceeded with. The Arches across the streets are beginning to receive their adornments, the Colonial Building is being very tastefully fitted up for the public entertainment on Friday night, and no effort is being spared to render the fire-works on Thursday evening a decided success. Platforms are being erected on Queen Square, in front of the Colonial Building for the convenience of the ladies during the time the Prince receives the addresses which will be presented to him. We understand also that the Market House is to be covered round with ever-greens, and will probably be the greatest ornament in the city. Numbers of the citizens are painting their buildings and erecting flag staffs; in short, we think that Charlottetown with its few decorations, clean-like houses, and beautiful verdant surroundings, will contrast favorably with any city which the Prince may visit in the Provinces.

We refer our readers to the Official Programme in another column, for particulars respecting the order to be observed on the arrival of His Royal Highness at Charlottetown.

The Church Bazaar at Cascumpec came off on the 26th ult. We learn that notwithstanding several fires were raging in the neighbourhood, which prevented many from attending, upwards of £25 was realised.

THE PRINCE AT ST. JOHN N. B.—By a Telegram received this morning from St. John, N. B., we learn that H. M. S. *Styx* arrived at St. John, Harbor, about 10 o'clock p. m., on Thursday. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales landed yesterday at noon amidst great cheering and royal salutes. Proceedings and reception very fine. The Corporation of St. John presented him with an address, which he received personally from W. R. Burtes to whom it was handed by the Recorder, and returned an answer direct instead of through the Duke of Newcastle. The Telegram also states that His Royal Highness was much pleased with the reception, and with the decorations of the streets.

THE PRESS AND THE PRINCE'S VISIT.—Several correspondents and artists connected with leading journals in Britain and America were at Halifax on the occasion of the Prince's visit, and will probably follow him through the whole of his North American tour. Mr Woods is the correspondent of the London *Times*; Mr Andrews, artist for London *Illustrated News*; Mr E. H. House, correspondent of N. Y. *Tribune*; Mr W. Harvey, correspondent of N. Y. *Times*; Mr R. M. Field, correspondent of Boston *Post*; Mr Rawlings, correspondent, and Mr. Jewett, artist for *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper*; Mr Spence, correspondent of Montreal *Advertiser*.

There is a Pleasure Excursion by the Steamer *Arabian* from Shediac to Charlottetown, advertised for Wednesday the 8th inst. This will give parties in New Brunswick an opportunity of witnessing the Prince's reception in this Island.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for July has been received from the American publishers L. Scott & Co., New York. This No. contains more than the ordinary amount of interesting reading matter. It has eight articles in all, three of which, viz: that on "Poetry," "An Election in France," "The Reform Bill and the Tory Party," are particularly worthy of notice. Parties desirous of obtaining sound information on the great questions of the day would do well to order this publication, as well as the *North British*, *London Quarterly*, and *Edinburgh* Reviews. G. T. Haszard, Agent for P. E. Island.

LECTURES ON HUMAN LIFE.—We call attention to the programme in our advertising columns, of a Course of Lectures on Human Life and Science, as taught by Physiology and Phrenology, to be delivered in this city by Professor O. S. Fowler of New York, the celebrated author and lecturer on these subjects. We cannot speak from personal knowledge respecting either the talent of Mr. Fowler, or the soundness of his teachings; but it is said that he possesses the happy faculty of rendering abstruse questions clear to the common mind, by his simple illustrations; and that his lectures are full of sound common sense. Our readers *probably* know that not everything which is said is true; we would, however, advise those who have opportunity on this occasion, to go and judge for themselves.

CIVIC ELECTION.—An election of one Councillor for ward No. 4, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Binns, Esquire, took place yesterday. The candidates were Stephen Swabey and W. E. Dawson, Esquires. At 5 p. m., the Poll was closed according to Law when W. E. Dawson, Esquire, was declared by the Returning Officer (George Beer, Esq.) duly elected, the numbers being—Dawson, 105; Swabey, 95—Majority 10.—*Monitor.*

THE LONDON TIMES OWNED BY THE ROTHSCHILDS.—It has recently been proved that the London *Times* is mainly owned by the Rothschilds, and the fact creates considerable sensation in London. The statement of Mr John Walter, M. P., in Parliament, that he was not the principal owner, as well as the course taken by the *Times* for many years, proves and confirms it all. Not one single move on the political chess board of Europe that would have any tendency to injure the securities of any nation that were large creditors of the house of Rothschilds, particularly Austria, but has been vehemently opposed by the *Times*.

LOCUSTS IN HUNGARY.—Great hosts of locusts have made their appearance in Hungary, and parts of estates belonging to Baron Sina have already been ravaged by the voracious insects.

WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—The memory of Dr Wistar is embalmed in the hearts of thousands, whom his *Balsam of Wild Cherry* has cured of coughs, colds, consumption, or some other form of Pulmonary disease.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Patriot" is in type, but has been crowded out this week.

The Prince at Halifax.

HALIFAX, July 30, 1860.

During the hundred and ten years that have elapsed since the landing of *Cornwallis* on our shores, the good city of Halifax has witnessed not a few gala days—demonstrations which would do no discredit to cities of much greater extent; but in the reception awarded to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, it has quite eclipsed itself. No public demonstration equally enthusiastic and successful has, in all probability, ever been witnessed in North America. This may appear somewhat extravagant laudation, but we believe it to be nothing more than the truth, and the same opinion has to-day been repeatedly expressed by distinguished gentlemen from the principal cities in the Colonies, who have had opportunities of seeing the most interesting and impressive celebrations that have taken place on this continent during a great number of years.

To convey anything approaching to a correct idea of the general appearance of the city would require a more graphic pen than we possess, and much more time and space than is at our disposal. It was a scene not likely ever to be forgotten by those who had the good fortune to be present; calculated to impress our Illustrious Visitor with a high, but not incorrect, opinion of the loyalty which has invariably characterized the people of Nova Scotia. For the last week little or nothing has been thought or spoken of but preparations for the great event, and by Saturday night they were pretty well completed.—Water Street, which is not usually regarded as the most inviting part of the City, had by the industry and good taste of the inhabitants been completely transformed, and made to present a most pleasing appearance. From one end of it to the other every building was most tastefully decorated with evergreens, flags and devices of various descriptions, expressive of loyalty and welcome, and arches bearing appropriate mottoes erected at short distances from each other at various points, not only along the streets through which His Royal Highness was to pass on his way to Govt. House, but also on all the principal streets of the City. We may hereafter give a description of some of the more attractive features of the decorations; at present our space forbids it. We must content ourselves in the present letter with a brief detail of the principal events of the day.

Early in the morning, the ships of His Royal Highness' fleet, were signalled, and precisely at 9 a. m. the Hero, Ariadne, and Flying Fish, were opposite George's Island, passing up the harbor in magnificent style, under a perfect hurricane of salutes from York Redoubt, the Battery on Point Pleasant, the Eastern Battery, the Battery on George's Island, the Battery at the Lumber Yard, and from the Citadel, as also a well directed fire from Bezon, Boak & Co's wharf. Very soon after the ships arrived at their moorings, their Excellencies the Earl of Mulgrave, and Rear Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, paid their respects to His Royal Highness on board the *Hero*. Shortly afterwards it was announced by a signal from the flagship *Nile*, that His Royal Highness would land at 12 o'clock. In the meantime, the Dockyard and every available space on the rising ground in the rear, were occupied by an anxious crew of spectators. A few minutes before 12 o'clock, the shrill whistle of the boatswains was heard conveying the order to man the yards, and in an incredibly short space of time "the tars" were seen ascending the rigging like a swarm of bees, and assuming their positions. Under a deafening salute from all the ships and the citadel, His Royal Highness left the *Hero*, accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of St. Germains, and other dignitaries, and approached the shores of Nova Scotia. The landing at the Dockyard was probably the most attractive feature in the day's proceedings. Here were congregated His Excellency Earl Mulgrave, Lieutenant Governor, &c., His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, Major General Trollope, surrounded by a brilliant staff, and in the various positions assigned to them, the Judge of the Supreme Court the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia the members of the Executive, and at both branches of the Legislature, the Mayor and Corporation of the city, and other distinguished gentlemen. Platforms had been erected to afford accommodation to a large number of persons, and these were crowded with well dressed ladies and gentlemen; the remaining space in the Dockyard, set apart for the general public, was well filled. The 62nd regiment furnished a guard of honor, and from the landing to the Dockyard gate the walk was lined with marines, sailors, and a detachment of the 62nd, all arranged in open order.

On reaching the wharf His Royal Highness was met by the Admiral and Earl Mulgrave, who presented the Mayor. At the head of the landing His Royal Highness passed and was welcomed to the City of Halifax by the Mayor and Members of the City Council, in the following Address.

[This Address we are compelled to omit for want of space, as also the reply.]—ED. PROT.

His Royal Highness, who was dressed in his uniform as a Colonel of the Guards, then mounted amid a perfect storm of cheers from all quarters, and after waiting for a few minutes until all was in readiness, proceeded to Government House. It is altogether impossible in the present letter even to mention the various interesting features in the procession. From the Dockyard gate to Government House both sides of the streets were lined by the Volunteers, the various organized societies, the Firemen with their engines gorgeously decorated, and after these were exhausted the remaining space was filled up by soldiers from the garrison. There is however one part of the proceedings which we cannot refrain from alluding to, which appears to have touched the hearts of almost everybody. On the lower side of the Grand Parade seats were erected and set apart for the children of the various schools in the City, and shortly after the fleet was signalled it was densely crowded, nearly all of the little girls being dressed in white. When the procession reached this point, according to arrangement, a pause was made, and about *four thousand* little voices joined in singing the following beautiful and expressive verses—the two latter of which were composed for the occasion by a gentleman in this City:

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

God save our gracious Queen!
Long live our noble Queen!
God save the Queen!
Send her victorious, happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us.
God save the Queen!

Welcome! our Royal Guest,
Welcome! from ev'ry breast.
From ev'ry tongue!
From hearts both warm and true,
Hearts that beat high for you,
Loudly our welcome due
To thee be sung!

Prince of a lofty line,
The virtues all be thine,
Which grace our Queen!
To her we pay through thee,
Love, faith and loyalty—
Homage which fits the free;
God save the Queen!

The effect which it produced was altogether indescribable, and was visible in almost every face among the vast concourse assembled. It was the event of the day.

The procession then passed on to Government House, and after His Royal Highness entered, immediately dispersed, and at Government House, the following address was presented by the Executive Council of Nova Scotia:

To the Most High, Puissant and Illustrious Prince ALBERT EDWARD, *Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, Great Steward of Scotland, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Chester, Carrick and Dublin, Baron of Renfrew and Lord of the Isles, K.G.*

The Members of the Executive Government, on behalf of the Legislature and People of Nova Scotia, tender to you, the Son of their Sovereign and Heir Apparent to Her Throne, the respectful homage of a loyal and united population, and cordially bid your Royal Highness welcome to this continent.

Founded by the British races, and for more than a century, amidst the vicissitudes and temptations of that period, preserving unsullied her attachment alike to the Throne, to the People and to the Institutions of the Mother County, this Province has grown with a steady growth; and we trust that your Royal Highness will observe in it some evidences of public spirit and material prosperity, some faint traces of the civilization you have left at home, some indications of a desire to combine commercial activity and industrial developement with the enjoyment of rational freedom.

To the members of your Royal House who visited Nova Scotia in her infant State, our country was deeply indebted for the patronage which enabled many of her sons to distinguish themselves abroad, and during the reign of your Illustrious Mother, the blessings of self-government and of unrestrained intercourse with all the world have been graciously conferred upon this Province.

With pride, we saw during the Crimean and Indian wars, Nova Scotians winning laurels beneath the Imperial flag; and your Royal Highness has seen as you passed to your temporary residence, what honor we pay to the memory of our countrymen who fell in defence of the Empire.

We trust that your Royal Highness will also observe in the discipline of our Volunteers a determination to foster the martial spirit inherited from our ancestors, and energetically to defend, if need be, this portion of Her Majesty's Dominions.

To the loyal welcome which we tender to your Royal Highness, we beg to add our fervent prayer that the blessing of Divine Providence may be freely showered upon you, and that you may be long spared in the high sphere in which you are called to move to illustrate the virtues which have endeared your Royal Mother in the hearts of our people.

WM. YOUNG,	JOHN H. ANDERSON,
JOSEPH HOWE.	WM. ANNAND,
ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD,	JOHN LOCKE,
JONATHAN M'CULLY,	BENJ. WEBB.

To this Address His Royal Highness replied in the following terms:

Gentlemen;

I am deeply touched by the warmth and cordiality with which I have been welcomed to this Colony, and thank you most heartily for your Address.

It will be my duty, and it certainly will be no less a pleasure to me, to inform Her Majesty of the proofs which you have given me, of your feelings of loyalty and devotion to her Throne and of your gratitude for those blessings which, it is Her happiness to reflect, have during her reign been bestowed upon you and so many others of Her subjects in all parts of the world.

Most heartily do I sympathize in the pride with which you regard the laurels won by Sons of Nova Scotia, and the affection with which you honor the memory of those who have fallen in the service of my country and yours.

The monument you refer to will kindle the flame of patriotism in the breasts of those Volunteers whom I have passed to-day, and who, in this and the colony which I have lately quitted, are emulating the zeal and gallant spirit which have been exhibited throughout the mother country.

One hundred years have now elapsed since the international struggles which retarded the prosperity of this country were brought to a close.

May peace and harmony amongst yourselves complete the good work which then commenced, and increase the happiness and contentment of a loyal and united people.—*Cor. of Pictou Chronicle.*

News by Telegraph.

HALIFAX, 31st July, 1860.

The Prince will attend the Ball,—hope to arrive on the 9th, about noon.

Lieut. Governor Dundas.

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

HALIFAX, Aug. 1 1860.

Prince reviewed Troops, consisting of 62d and 63d Regiments and Volunteer Companies yesterday forenoon, after which attended the sports on the Common. In the evening dined with Lord Mulgrave. Attended Ball last night, and danced with much spirit until 3 in the morning. Held a Levee to-day,—weather beautiful. Illumination last night very fine. Stores all closed,—everybody enjoying the scenes. The whole reception admirably carried out, and a complete success. Leaves to-morrow (3d inst.,) for St. Johns, where they are making grand preparations.

HALIFAX Aug. 2, 1860.

Ball on the 31st came off with great success. Prince has been about Town in plain clothes, and out early in the mornings.

Yesterday the Prince visited the ruins of Duke of Kent, his Grandfather's farm, three miles from the City.

Grand Regatta yesterday—weather was fine. Yachts, fishing vessels, man-of-war boats, whalers, and canoes; also horse races on the Common, and a grand display of Fireworks in the evening.

Prince had Reception and Levee at noon. Governor entertained Volunteer Officers in the evening.

Prince left Halifax at 7 a. m., 2d August, for Windsor, by train, to embark via Hantsport, for St. John, N. B., at noon.

Everything passed off well, and celebration universally admitted by all to be a credit to Nova Scotia.

R. HYNDMAN.

For the Protestant.

Mr. Editor:

Sir—As your truly useful and excellent paper is in part devoted to religious and temperance intelligence, I send the following for publication.

We might with pride and pleasure congratulate ourselves and the Colony at large, that our Government no longer consists of tapers and distillers, but of sober, industrious, intelligent and faithful men, who have particularly manifested their dislike to the Bacchanalian enjoyments, in passing a resolution compelling all applicants for license to swear that their patrons are resident householders of the district in which the applicant lives.—In this place we have had three or four groggeries, and (only one tenant) hospitalities have excited the young men to many aggravating and heinous sins, even on evening, Sabbath breaking, window-breaking, &c., which has resulted in moving the sympathy and affection of their parents and guardians to the following actions.—

RICHMOND SCHOOL.

A meeting of the Trustees of the above School was held on Thursday, the 31st June, at which it was, resolved:

That as trustees we are extremely sorry that there are so many Grog-shops established so near us, thus demoralizing the community and presenting temptation to our children; therefore we shall not countenance them at all in future, and we request our worthy and respected neighbor, John Townsend, Esq., to go through the District and get the votes of the people on the Subject, to lay before us at our next meeting.

Signed in behalf and by order of the meeting.

RICHARD COTTON.
President, and Secretary.

To which was appended the following.

We, whose names are hereto annexed, do consider that a grog shop at Richmond Village is none other than a nuisance: Therefore Resolved that we will not sign any certificate for a licensed Tavern there.

John Townsend J. P., Richard Cotton, Joseph Barnet, Malcolm M'Neill, John Heffield, Trustees; George W. Gay, James Heffil, William Heffil, Samuel Marchbank, Charles W. Bird, John Walker, Daniel Montgomery J. P., James Rogers, Donald Steel, Walter Hogg, Neil M'Gill.

The above was sanctioned by an unanimous vote at a Public meeting held for the election of Trustees on the 11th inst., which gave umbrage to the grog sellers, some of whom got up a counter-resolution on the subject, signed by three resident householders of the adjoining Districts, and one resident householder of Richmond District, likewise by one a non-resident householder of this District. A public meeting, too was held, at which the wrath of the grog seller expressed, in language the most vulgar and abusive, was peculiarly touching, exciting the sympathy of one man to subscribe to his paper, which with one that he had before, made *two* legal voters leaving *fourteen* of a majority against it.

AMICUS.

Richmond, July 25, 1860.

[For the Protestant.]

Mr. Editor;

By request, Mr. C. C. Vaux, Charlottetown, read a lecture before the St. Peter's Road Mutual Improvement Association, on Tuesday the 17th July last, on that strikingly magnificent feature of Nature, "The Niagara Falls." The lecture was highly satisfactory to the large, respectable, and (as usual, in this place) attentive audience. The lecturer displayed great ability, and taste in his well known eloquent and correct style of delivery, and rendered the subject clear to the understandings of all by the illustrations which he presented. He also informed his auditors, with regard to the discovery of the great Niagara,—of some of the changes it has undergone, and particular occurrences in its history since that period.

At the close of the lecture, a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Vaux, who, by coming to this Association, where all its Members are entire strangers to him, evidently showed that he is willing to use his energies and exercise his brilliant talents, for the advancement of intellectual improvement.

I repeat, the lecture gave great satisfaction to all present, so much so, that the correspondent of the *Examiner*, signed "Observer," and his friend, appeared to enjoy it very much, as they did not utter a murmur throughout its delivery; and have since expressed themselves as being highly gratified with it.

It seems to afford "Observer" and his friend a peculiar delight to sound their own egotism, as being so extremely non-sectarian in their principles, and of drawing public attention to themselves as being very ardent "lovers of peace and good order;" although they are already so well known in this community for their *Non-sectarian principles*, and their sincere love of "peace and good order."

Yours &c., &.,

MANSFIELD.

St. Peter's Road, July 30, 1860.

Teachers' Institute.

Agreeably to notice previously intimated the Teachers of Lots 62 and 74 met at the High Bank School-room this day, at 6 o'clock p. m., to organise a Teachers' Institute

Mr. A. Bine was called to the chair, and D. Crawford appointed to act as secretary.

Messrs. A. McDonald, F. A. Anderson and D. Robin were then named as a Committee, to form a Constitution for the Institute, previous to next meeting.

The following resolutions were then agreed to:—

Resolved, That the next meeting be held at the Little Sands School-room, on Tuesday the 14th August next, at 6 p. m.

Resolved, That the foregoing be inserted in the *Protestant*.

D. CRAWFORD, Secy.

July 30, 1860.

PASSENGERS,

In the steamer Westmorland from Shediac July 28—Rev C. Brown, Miss Fawcett, Miss Cusick, Mrs Hooper, Messrs M'Leod, D. Stewart, W. Day, Farley, Damond, M'Leod, Saunders, A. M'Rae, J. Simpson, D. S. Smith, J. Roper, A. M'Neill, T. Cahill, A. M'Lean, T. Murphy, D. Campbell, T. M. Charles, P. Colong, H. M'Kellop, J. M. Gilliway, T. Murphy, C. Compton, Donovan.

In do., from Pictou, 31st ult—Rev M. M'Lean, Miss M'Lean Mrs S. M'Murray, Miss M'Leilan, Mrs M'Gillaway, Miss Brownagg, W. Fell, T. Cheely, R. Parkin, H. Matheweon, Jas. Blaine, F. Rowe, W. Hubbard, P. T. Muirhead.

From Shediac, Aug. 1—Rev Mr Hay, Judge Peters, Miss Cunard, Mr Mrs and Miss Crosby, Mr and Mrs Lester, Mr and Mrs Ramsay, Mrs M'Murdock, Mrs Gould, Messrs M'Fadyen, Simpson, A. M'Donald, D. Hays, P. Quirk, W. Strong, D. Nicholson, A. Noonan, S. Hickey, C. Norwood, P. M'Innis, J. Prinday, B. M'Mahon, D. M'Donald, T. Matheweon, John Main, Finlay.

From Pictou, Aug. 2—Capt. Hancock, Master Hancock, and Mr T. Dee Brinsy, R. N.; Hon. John Longworth, Mr and Mrs Wyatt, Mrs Roannan, Mrs Paw and son, Mrs Fyfe, Miss Dee Brinsy, Messrs M'Donald, W. H. Pierce, Henderson, Jas. Parker, S. Lyons.

SHIPPING—PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

INWARDS.

July 26—Schr Velocity, Micheaux, Richibucto, boards.
27—Str. Westmorland, Evans, Pictou. Eglantine, Eldridge, Boston, goods. Spray, Vigneau, Canso, empty barrels. Mount Vernon, Dubin, Halifax, goods. Woodbine, Robertson, Pictou, coal. Wm. Nelson, Gillikot, Pictou, do. Charlotte, Helchey, Pugwash, limestone.
28—Mary, Arbuckle, Cape George, N. S., limestone.
30—Emma, Chivetariere, Bay de Chaleur, fish. Rapid, M'Donald, Halifax, goods. Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac. Rosebud, Langille, Tatmagouche, limestone. Belgrade, LeBlanc, Boston, goods. Brave, Orchard, Pugwash, limestone. Bee, M'Rae, Port Hood, do.
31—Dancing Feather, Provost, Antigonish, do. Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou. Sarah, Gillis, Pictou, coal.
Aug. 1—Ellen, Poole, Pugwash, limestone.

OUTWARDS.

July 27—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac. Mary Jane, Fuschert, Arichat, bal. Martha Maria, Clark, Boston, fish and oils. Neptune, Deprais, Buctouche, bal. Elizabeth, Campbell, Miramichi, bricks.
29—Conservative, M'Fadyen, Pictou, bal. Church, Beara, Tracadie, do. Mary & Charles, Babin, Port Hood, bricks. Mary, M'Mahon, Tracadie, bal. Velocity, Micheaux, Richibucto, do.
30—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou. Bee, M'Rae, Pictou, bal. Wm. Nelson, Gillikor, Tatmagouche, do. Mary, Arbuckle, Pictou, do. Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac. Kate, Lockman, Pictou, bal. Lady Jane Grey, Point Richibucto, do.
Aug. 1—Brigt. Afton, Boston, Pictou, do. Rosebud, Langille, Tatmagouche, bal. Belgrade, LeBlanc, Pictou, do.
2—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou.