Secular Department.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The English Mail arrived at Halifax on Wednesday last the th19 inst., and was received here yesterday morning. The following summary of news, we glean from *Willmer and Smith's European Times*—

GREAT BRITAIN.

One of the most remarkable, unproductive and extravagant sessions on record closed on Tuesday the 28th ult.—a session which will be memorable in the annals of England for the rights which were surrendered and the pusillanimity which was shown by the popular branch of the Legislature in its contact with the aristocratic chamber, in which the former swallowed the leek with hardly a wry face, and the privileges of the people received a stab, which, in other and more robust times, would have brought the country to the verge of revolution. The solitary feature of the session was the Commercial Treaty with France, a great measure undoubtedly, which will bear good fruit in due season, but which was purchased at a sacrifice which many are disposed to regard as above the actual value. Looking back at the past, it is now to be regretted that Mr Gladstone in his elaborate budget attempted too much. He could not of course anticipate, in proposing the repeal of the paper duty, that the House of Commons would have betrayed all its antecedents, and shrunk from the avowal of the vital principle of the constitution, that taxation and representation go together; and his failure in carring that measure plainly proves that there will be many fierce contests within the walls of Parliament and without before the adjustment of the taxation of the nation, in a fair and equitable spirit between the wealthy and independent classes and the suffering sons of toil, is carried to its legitimate and logical sequence.

The British Government has empowered Mr Lindsay, the great shipowner, to proceed, on a special mission, to Washington, for the purpose of endeavouring to secure the adoption, on the part of the United States of various international arrangements with regard to shipping which are held by British merchants to be essential to the welfare of the commercial marine of both countries. Amongst these, the most prominent is throwing open the coasting trade of America to British shipping, in the same way that our coasting trade is at their service, if they wish to participate in it.

Attention continues to be concentrated on the condition of the crops, and it is gratifying to notice that the accounts from all parts of the United Kingdon are decidedly more favorable that they were a few weeks back.

The exertions which have been made in this country to raise money for the relief of the unfortunate Christians who have suffered so severely in property and persons during the late atrocious scenes in Syria are deserving of all praise; but although much has been done, it falls short of the requirements of the case. The Turkish authorities which have been sent to the scenes of the late disasters have resolutely set about punishing the culprits, but it is believed that the real instigators are much nearer the person of the Sultan than is generally imagined.

SARDINIA AND LAMORICIERE'S ARMY.

The Paris letter in the *Daily News* says that unless the Pope, yielding to the demand of Piedmont, at once dismissed Mamoriciere and his bands, they will probably be attacked immediately by a Sardinia army, with Victor Emmanuel in person at its head.

The *Debats* mentioned a report that Count Cavour has given Cardinal Antonelli to understand that any movement of the Pontifical troops beyond the frontiers of the Roman States, would be considered an act of intervention, and that Piedmont would in such case think itself justified in occupying the Marches.

Three of the ministerial journals of Turin contain leaders on Lamoriciere's orders of the day, in which he threatens with pillage the towns that may revolt. They say that the Piedmont Government cannon leave, without protection, Italian populations exposed to the assults of a foreign Power.

The Turin correspondent of the *Debats* cannot believe in the existence of this order of the day, so contrary to the French character.

NAPLES.

The *Daily News* has received the following telegram from its own correspondent:

NAPLES, Sept., 6, 7 p.m.—The King has left here for Gaeta on board of a Spanish vessel. Garibaldi dined at La Cava, and will enter Naples to-morrow. It is said that the advanced guard of Garibaldi's army arrived at Salerno at noon. Naples is tranquil. La Cava is a town three or four miles from Salerno, on the road from Salerno to Naples, and about 26 miles distant from the capital, or 28 by the railway.

FLORENCE, Sept. 7.—News from Naples to the eveaing of the 6th inst., states that the King embarked at 8 p. m. for Gaeta. Before leaving he reduced the penalties of the condemned. Garibaldi dined to-day at La Cava.

LEGHORN, Sept. 7.—News received from Naples states that the brigade Caldarelli had passed over to Garibaldi. General Bosco was said to have asked permission to quit the camp on account of ill health. The Ministry had presented a memorandum against the intended sending away of the Neapolitan fleet to Trieste. A report was current that on leaving Naples the King would release the troops from their oath of allegiance.

The London *Times* referring to the latest phase of Italian politics, says that Garibaldi is probably this day at Naples. The King has gone to Gaeta only to consider whether he will fly to Madrid or Vienna. Naples is as good as lost, and the turn of Rome must come next. The Sardinian Government hints as much in the view taken of the proceedings of the Papal Government, her mercenary troops, and her Kabyle general.

AUSTRIA.

The *Herald's* Vienna correspondent says that the Austrian Government, in order to counteract the endeavors of France to prevent an interview between the Emperors of Austria and Russia, has resolved to yield to the demands of Russia to leave her at liberty to recover and develope in all the Sclave provinces of Turkey her political power according to the ancient treaties with the Porte, but which was abrogated by the Paris treaty of peace in 1956.

The sale of photographs of Garibaldi has been prohibited in Vienna.

The Austrian Government is showing unprecedented severity towards the journals. The Emperor has refused to go very far in the path of concession, and the retrograde party has considerable influence at Court.

British and For. American News.

United States.

FEARFUL CATASTROPHE.—We learn from Boston papers received on Wednesday evening, that the steamer *Lady Elgin*, was run into by the schr. *Augusta* while on her passage from Chicago to Lake Superior, and so much injured that she sank in about half an hour after. The steamer had on board a large excursion party, composed of firemen, military companies, and others, in all about 400. The occurrence took place about half-past 2 on Saturday morning. The large party were dancing at the time, and the suddenness of the collision appears to have so surprised large numbers on board, that they were rendered almost powerless,—and by the time they became alive to their danger the steamer began to sink, taking down with her a living mass of human beings. A letter from the clerk of the steamer states that he left the vessel in a boat with 13 passengers, all of whom were saved; that a second boat left with eight, four of whom perished on the beach.

A despatch from Chicago on the 9th says:—

No accurate list or number of the persons on board can be given, but the following is estimated to be nearly correct—Excursion party, 300; regular passengers, 50; steamer's crew, 35. Of these but 98 were saved.

Herbert Ingraham, Esq. M. P., proprietor of the London Illustrated News, was among the passengers. His fate is as yet doubtful.—*Sun*.

MRS WINSLOW AGAIN.—Mrs Winslow, an old and experienced nurse, has devoted herself for more than thirty years exclusively to the care of children. She has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which we believe a most invaluable preparation, not only for children, teething, but in all cases of Dysentery or Diarrhœa. We speak of what we know, when we say this Soothing Syrup acts like a perfect charm in the above cases. We have witnessed the most satisfactorily and pleasing results from the use of it, upon suffering infants and children, in a great variety of cases. It gives universal satisfaction, is perfectly safe for the feeblest infant, and pleasant to the taste. We sincerely believe the mother who has a child suffering from any of the above complaints, and neglects to provide this medicine for its relief and cure, is depriving the little sufferer of THE BENEFIT OF ALL THE WORLD best calculated to give it rest, and restore it to health.

Canada.

PROGRESS OF THE PRINCE.—The trouble in Canada West between the Orangemen and the Duke of Newcastle, instead of being quieted, is growing more and more complicated.

Many of our American exchanges have full accounts of the breaking out of new troubles at Toronto, on Saturday and Sunday. The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives the folowing narative:

The exact order of events, as narrated by the highest authorities on each side, is as follows: Before the arrival of the Royal party, the Duke of Newcastle had been assured by the Mayor of Toronto that no arch with orange decorations would be met by the Prince of Wales.

This assurance was the result of a conference between the Mayor and the Grand Master of the order, in which the latter had agreed to set aside the proposed portrait of King William crossing the Boyne, as well as an objectional inscription, which were the only two doubtful features of the arch. But at the last moment the Mayor discovered that the portrait of King William was to be retained, and dispatched a verbal message to the Duke to inform him of the change. The message was never delivered.

The Duke believing that all obstacles were removed, authorized the landing and passed in procession with the Prince through the city. As they drew near the Orange arch the Prince caught sight of the portrait of William, and indicated it to the Duke, who was riding backward, and therefore failed to promptly detect it.

Had the Duke been warned before the carriage was well under the arch, he would have checked his course and taken another road, but it was too late. On Friday evening the Duke sent for the Mayor, and reproached him in bitter terms for the supposed deceits and demanding at the same time full explanations and apologies.

Next morning, received no response, he dispatched at 11 o'clock, a letter in which he informed the Mayor that he would not be received at the Levee until full explanations, and ample reparation was made.

In consequence of the Duke's admonition the Mayor and Council did not attend the levee. The correspondent of the New York *Times* has the following in his account of the proceedings on Sunday:

The Duke of Newcastle has added fuel to the Orange flame by his course to day. The Orange arch is on King street and thousands of people had gathered near to see the Prince pass under it on his way to church. The Duke ordered the coachman to go up Queen street, so that they need not see the objectional picture of King William; and the vast concourse of people, disappointed and angry, showered curses and maledictions on the sandy-covered pate of his stubborn Grace.

While the Prince was in church, where the audience jostled and squeezed in the most ill-mannered way, the crowd outside and near the arch grew to the proportions of a mob. They hooted and yelled, calling out all manner of insulting language. The principal men of the Orange Lodge brought down their most emphatic insignia, and in a short time the arch displayed the banners and flags which are generally carried in their processions. One banner, on which was a picture of King William, the names of the principal Orange battle-fields and appropriate mottoes, was hung so low that had the Prince's carriage passed under it it would have wiped his nose. Alderman Carr, the President of the Lodge, went up on a ladder to remove the banner, but the crowd removed the support from under him, and he was kept from falling heavily by a policeman who caught him. The mob acting under the advice of their leaders, made a rush to the Prince's carriage, intending to take the horses from it and to compel the Prince to go under the arch. When the Prince came out some called to bring him up, and make him go under the arch—force him under—while others cheered and some hooted.

The Prince became pale, and turned from the Governor to the Duke, as if asking counsel. The Duke, stern and determined, strode ahead. The police cleared the way, and the royal party were again seated, when the mob gathered around the horses. By order of the Duke, the coachmen plied the whip; the horses reared and pludged, and, to the great danger of those in front, the *cortege* passed swiftly through, while mingled cheers, groans and hisses followed them.

The Prince was made a Barrister and a member of the Law Society of Upper Canada, at Osgoods Hall, on Saturday evening, the 8th inst.

The Governor General and the Duke of Newcastle were burned in effigy in Toronto.

The general opinion entertained in Toronto is that the Duke of Newcastle is imprudent in taking too firm a stand.

On the 11th, the Prince attended the yacht races. He also laid the corner stone of the Queen's statue, in University Park, and visited the University, Normal School and Botanical Gardens.

An address was presented to the Prince from Bellville, by deputation. The Prince expressed his regret at being unable to accept the invitation to visit Belleville.

There was to be a ball in Toronto on the night of the 11th. The Prince goes to London on the 12th.—St. John N. B. *Courier*.

TORONTO, Sept. 12.—The Royal party left at 11 o'clock, by cars for London. The amphitheater was again crowded with people, beside thousands lining the track on the esplanade to get a last sight of the Prince, who stood on the platform of the last car bowing his farewells.

LONDON, C. W., Sept.—On the way to this city to day the Prince stopped and received addresses at Guelph, Petersburg, and Stratford, and arrived here at 4 o'clock p. m. Ten thousand people assembled to receive him. The ceremony of presenting and replying to the address was hurried through on account of the bitter cold weather after which a long procession escorted the Prince to the Tecumseh Hotel, where he stops. The city is handsomely decorated with arches, banners, &c.

LONDON, C. W. Sept. 13.—The Prince of Wales and the royal party left this morning by special train via. the Great Western Railway for Port Sarnia, where they arrived at 11 o'clock. They return at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when the Prince holds a levee and attends a ball in the evening.

The weather is very fine and the town is filled with people.

The fire companies with their machines, from all the surrounding towns are here having a grand tournament this morning.

NIAGARA FALLS, 9 p. m. Sept. 14.—The Royal party arrived here this evening, viz. the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad and steamer Clifton from Fort Erie. At Brantford the party lunched at the Kirby House, the Prince receiving addresses, &c. A large party of Indians also assembled, and made various warlike presents to the Prince. Crowds assembled at all the stations. Upon arriving at Chippewa huge bonfires were lighted, and a torch-light procession escorted the Royal carriages to the Falls, where the Prince stops at Clifton Lodge, the residence of the late Mr Zimmerman.

The Falls are illuminated with Bengal fires and blue lights. To-morrow Blondin walks the rope.

The duke of Newcastle is indisposed; other members of the party have also suffered. The Prince, however is well. There has been trouble to-day, in consequence of some New-York reporters attempting to force themselves among the Royal party. Orders were given at fort Erie that they should not be allowed on board the steamer; but they have all arrived safely. At Fort Erie a troop of cavaly from the 74th Regiment of the New York State Militia acted as an escort to the party, and as the steamer upon which they had taken passage for Chippewa passed down the river they were honored with a Royal salute from Fort Porter fired under the direction of General Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs.

New Brunswick.

FATAL TRAGEDY.—On Monday evening the 27th ult., John V. Miller and Stewart Johnston, both young men and members of the most respectabe families in our town had an altercation. Johnston, according to his own evidence on his death bed, struck Miller twice, and Miller in return, in the heat of passion, stabbed Johnston in the right breast with a knife. They then parted, each walking to his respective home. Johnston on reaching home fainted from the loss of blood and fell, his mother hearing the noise came down stairs, and with assistance carried him to his bed. A doctor was immediately sent for, and all that mortal skill could do to save him was done but without avail, he lingered until the evening of the following Wednesday when he died. On Tuesday morning the 28th, Miller was arrested and lodged in the County Gaol to await his trial, which will take place next Monday. The unfortunate affair has cast a deep gloom over the community, the members of which, one and all heartily sympathise with the heart-broken parents of the unfortunate youths. The following report of the Inquest has been handed us by the Coroner, M. Cranney, Esq.

"An Inquest was held on Thursday, the 30th inst., before M. Cranney, Esq., Coroner, and a respectable Jury on view of the body of Stewart Johnston, a promising young man, who came to his death by a wound received from a sharp instrument over the right breast, thus plunging two of our respectable families into deep gloom and mourning. From the verdict of the Jury the person accused of the act, John V. Miller, a respectable young man, is now in custody and will have to take his trial at the Supreme Court, in this County, on Monday next."—*Miramichi Gleaner*.

The Protestant.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1860.

Land Commission.

[Contiued from our fourth page.]

MONDAY, Sept 10.

CAV. ABERCROMBIE WILLOCK appeared before the Court, and after reading from a petition which had been forwarded by him to Her Majesty, he handed it and another document which he held, to the Commissioners.

Mr W. H. POPE presented to the Commission a paper in the hand writing of Mr Cambridge, purporting to be a copy of the Act of 1863, which copy contained a suspending clause.

Coun. HENSLEY handed in a certified copy of the grant of Lot 1, and of Lot 6, which contained the reservations of the Crown.

Coun. HENSLEY then introduced Mr Wise from Lot 32, and read his memorial. Mr Wise came to this Island in 1830. Some of the Loyalist land was leased to him by Mr Curtis, agent for Mr Cambridge. The Counsel remarked, as this is a private case I question whether your honors will take it into consideration. The principal complaint of Mr Wise is, that he cannot sell his property. He has been distrained upon for two years' rent by Mr DeBlois. He is willing to pay to the rightful owners.

Com. RITCHIE.—Why can you not sell your property?

Mr WISE.—My lease is no good.

Com. RITCHIE.—You took a lease 30 years ago, have paid rent ever since, and now you wish us to step in between you and the parties to whom you have paid rent.

Com. GRAY.—Our object is not to interfere with the ordinary tribunals of the country, but to ascertain how you may purchase your property from the owners at a fair price. We have come to look into the whole matter, and to lay down a rule by which you and others may purchase.

The Counsel on both sides then proposed a number of questions to Mr Wise.

Coun. HENSLEY.—There is a respectable body of men present from Lot 34, who will testify to the value of land on that Township, &c. The members of this delegation are Messrs. J. Robertson, J. S. M'Leod, G. Deacon, J. Thompson, and D. Douglass. Mr Hensley then read the resolutions which were passed at a public meeting in which they expressed their confidence in the Commissioners, and desired their lands on the same terms as the Selkirk estate had been sold to the Government. With respect to the fishery reserves, in the event of their being forfeited, they wished that the parties occupying them should be privileged to retain them by paying a small sum annually into the Treasury.

Com GRAY.—Have these reserves been sold by the persons occupying them by the same tenure as the adjoining lands?

Mr ROBERTSON.—I think so.

Com. HOWE.—If you five gentlemen had this question to decide, how would you settle it? [Laughter.] As candid men, tell us how you would restore peace to the Island?

Mr DOUGLASS.—I would look at the state of the country when first inhabited. In looking at it now, I would consider the people as possessing the labor of their fathers. As the land was reclaimed from the forest by much labor and expense, and that our own, I would look at what it was worth when the people first settled upon it, and fix that as the purchase price for the tenant.

Com. HOWE.—Would not the fair way be to look at what wilderness land is worth now? Would it be just to go back and regulate prices now by the value of land at that period?

Com. RITCHIE.—Assume now that the landlords have good titles, and they receive £5 rent annually for 100 acres, how are their rights to be respected if the lands are to be sold as you propose?

Mr ROBERTSON.—I have no inclination to contend for a single farthing. I would treat their case in two ways, namely, by taking into consideration those who have good titles, and those whose titles are questionable.

Com. RITCHIE.—Assuming a proprietor had a good title, what would you say?

Mr ——.—20 years' rent.

Com. RITCHIE.—The people appear to be actuated by a fair spirit.

Com. HOWE.—Take the case fo the man who has had to work his way into comfortable circumstances, when you name 20 years' rent do you think it would be fair to give that much now to purchase the land out and out?

Mr ——.—When I obtained my land it was not worth a single penny; yet if the titles are good, I am willing to pay a reasonable price. But I contend we ought to consider in the valuation what it was worth at first.

Com. HOWE.—Suppose an old officer received 24,000 acres of land as compensation for his services, and suppose he took it without due consideration, like the people with their leases, and that he discovered he could not comply with the conditions you would not press him to the wall? and suppose some agent plundered him and you, so that he received but little from it, as candid men would you go back and look at the value of land years ago; or do you not think looking at the rights of all parties, there should be some consideration on account of these circumstances?

Mr ——.—We have laboured hard under inconvenience, cut down the forests, cleared the land, and thus enhanced its value, besides the wood on it at that time was not worth a farthing.

Com. RITCHIE proposes a few questions.—How long since you settled? 40 years. Was it known to you that you would have to pay rent? Yes, land in Britain was £2 or £3 an acre, and oh, a shilling we thought was nothing! We came upon leases from some landsharper, not knowing what we did, and when once settled we were loath to leave. Are not people doing the same now? Yes, they cannot help it, but our young men are going away. We pay £5 a year, but let us explain what that means. It takes a good man to cut down 2 acres the first year; for these there is paid £5 or 50s,—the rest of the farm being worth nothing. After this, it is 7 or 10 years before you can have one single acre of clear land. Supposing 10 acres are cleared; well then there is 10s an acre to pay for it; when 20 acres are cleared, the man begins to be somewhat comfortable, yet even then it costs him 5s an acre,—the remainder being worth nothing unless it be for the beach nuts which the pigs eat.

Com. HOWE interrogates Mr Thompson.—In the administration of this system have you met with harshness? No. Has the proprietor spent money for improvements on the Lot? Not any. It is a system which retards the development of the resources of our country.

Com. GRAY.—No doubt about that. A man who pays rent never sees the end of it. It is a very long claim. What would you be willing to pay to convert your farm into a free-hold? Something less than 20 years' purchase—2s 6d an acre. You would like to make a good bargain; we all like to do that I suppose; but we do not want you to tell us how good a bargain you would make, but what would be a fair price: we will consider other things by and by—whether lands are liable to forfeiture, or whether there ought to be a remission of back rents &c.—tell us what you think would be the fair value? I would give 7s an acre.

Mr COLES.—Your honors will remember that this is one of the best townships on the Island.

Com. HOWE.—Suppose all the titles of these estates pronounced perfectly good, and rents fixed for ever on the Island, do you think a large number of the people would leave the country? I believe as many as could get away would.

Coun HENSLEY questions Mr M'Leod.—You live on Lot 34? Yes. You have land leased on Lot 35? I have. What are the terms of your lease on 35? The term is 70 years; rent 1s 6d, rising to 2s; some with longer leases rise to 3s. It is one of the best lots on the Island? It is. Has the title been disputed? No. Do you think it a good sample of other Lots? It is as different from some of them as day is from night. How long have you been settled? Twenty years. I have paid £115 in rent. I have nine sons, who, having no chance must go to Canada or elsewhere. Many of our young men would remain if they could get land at a moderate rate. It is a hardship to see fine young men leaving our shores—and for what? Sheer tyranny. If proprietors would sell their lands they would need no agents and might pocket the money.

Com. GRAY.—Will you set a value upon the land? I pay £5 for 100 acres. I paid £2 an acre for cutting down, and £3 for clearing it, &c. All done, my farm is worth about £400—now, making these deductions—what is left for the land? Nothing. Still, after paying £115 in rent, I would be willing to give 10s an acre for the fee simple,—a high figure.

Com. HOWE.—You do not intend this to apply to other lands on this Island? No; I am near a market, others are not.

Com. GRAY.—Taking the island generally, how many years would you give in which to purchase? Ten.

Several questions respecting the fishery reserves were put to the members of the delegation. They concluded it would be better for each man to own what was on his own farm, and if a person wanted a piece of land for fishing purposes, to let him go to the owner and make the best bargain for it which he could.

(To be continued.)

The Land Commissioners returned from St. Eleanor's on Saturday last. They opened their Court at Charlottetown again on Monday, and sat also on Tuesday forenoon. They then proceeded to Georgetown, where they opened their Court on Wednesday. Here a number of memorials were presented and read, and several persons examined. The Commissioners were addressed by Messrs. Owen, Wightman and Thornton, members of the Legislature. The Court adjourned on Thursday afternoon to Charlottetown, where it will sit on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, to hear the evidence of the proprietory party. On Wednesday, the claims of the Loyalists will be considered, and other matters on the side of the Tenantry.

Mr Lindsay, M. P., who was a passenger in the Europa for Boston, states that a telegram was received at Queenston prior to the steamer leaving that port, stating that Garibaldi had entered Naples, and that the King had fled from the country.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"A Protestant" will be attended to next week. "F W's" lines are not without merit, but we think them scarcely worthy of insertion.

[For the Protestant.]

Mr. Editor;

Every person, I suppose, has frequently heard the aphorism "Time is money;" but many who feel its theoretical fo nevertheless, virtually deny its practical utility. We karce too, that "to save time is to lengthen life," and if this statement is true, its converse is not less truthful. To waste time is to abbreviate life. Col Breaton understood these things, for concerning Phonography he spoke thus:—"Had this art been known forty years ago, it would have saved me twenty years of hard labor." It has been proved that pupils can be taught to read phonetically in one-tenth of the time ordinarily spent, and if nine-tenths of the time now consumed, I might add wasted, upon a barbarous orthography, were spent upon other and more ennobling pursuits, how much better fitted would men be to fulfil the ends of their creation. Directors of Education especially, should consider that the employment of Phonotypy, events as a stepping-stone to the common print, leads to the saving of two-thirds of the time spent in the acquisition of the language by the Roman alphabet.

The Superintendent of Education in this Colony occupies an excellent position, if he chose to make it available, for facilitating the acquisition of our language by introducing Phonotypy. Were the Head master of the Normal Training Institution in this Island, to abandon the method of spelling, which is inconvenient and false, and adopt the one which is philosophical and true, he would afterwards not have occasion to remark to this effect,—"I would rather pupils would come here deficient in classics or Mathematics than not able to write two pages of an Essay without making 10, 15 or 18 mistakes in orthography."

But the probability is that the words generally marked as mistaken are the only ones which are spelled correctly; for after all, the *bad* spelling is generally the *right* spelling. Dr Franklin in a letter written to a friend, once remarked:—"You need not be at all concerned about your bad spelling; for in my opinion, what is called bad spelling is generally the best, as generally conforming to the sound of the letters. To give you an instance—"A gentleman received a letter in which were these words, 'Not finding Brown at hom I delivered your messeg to his yf.' This gentleman called his wife to help him to read it; between them they picked out all but the *yf* which they could not understand. The lady proposed calling her chambermade, 'because Betty,' says she, 'has the best nack of reading bad spelling of any one I know.' Betty came, and was surprised that neither of them could tell what *yf* was. 'Why,' says she, '*yf* spells *wife* what else can it spell?' And, indeed, it is much better as well as a shorter method than *doubleyou-i-f-e* which in reality spells *double you I fee*." There are persons, however, who prefer being wrong with the polite, than right with the vulgar.

Betty's master and mistress are the type of a class of narrow minded conservatives who oppose Phonetic spelling with all their little might.—Betty herself, guided by the dictates of natural reason, stood at the side of Bishop Wilkins and Dr. Franklin.

Phoneticians call the Romanic spelling false, because those who employ it do not write what they say, but frequently something as different from it as day is from night. Not one word in 500 which our dictionaries authorize us to employ is spelled as it is spoken! Again, by its employment mendacity is taught systematically.

A teacher, e. g., when instructing a child informs his pupil that the oval mark *o*, represents the sound heard in the end of the word *no*. The next word which occurs may be *to*, which the child would naturally pronounce *toe*; but the teacher must contradict his previous assertion and tell his pupil the letter O, is now equivalent to *do*. He cannot, however explain the anomaly because it is inexplicable. "Ipse dixit" settles all disputes. Thus the pupil discovers that *o* has one sound in *no* another in *to*, a different one in *not*, quite a new sound in *one*, another in *love*, another in *wolf*, another still in *woman*, and still another in *women*, etc., etc., till the pupils see it is not what oval mark *is*, but what it *may be*. Such a mendacious system of orthography, without doubt, does greater violence to the moral perceptions of children than many at first sight, may feel disposed to admit. "The first thing," said the Persians, "to teach a child is, truth." What is the first thing the Anglo-saxon race teach their children?

The Visitor of Schools in this province, who for aught the writer knows, approves of the Phonetic principle, occupies a good position for recommending it, and for extending the various and numerous advantages which the Spelling Reform imparts. By lending his aid to advance the orthographic reformation he would confer lasting benefits upon thousands now living, and upon thousands yet unborn.

Every man should profit by the experience of others. It has been proved by many teachers in public institutions both in Britain and America, and by individuals acting in private capacities in numberless instances, that first by learning children to read phonetically they will acquire the common print in one-half or two thirds of the time generally spent, and in the end far beyond better orthographists than if they had not learned to read phonetically.

Whatever may be the prejudices of persons against the Phonetic system, or however strong their proclivities for the Romanic orthography, neither their aversion for the one nor predilections for the other should be inimical to the public good, nor clash with common interests, nor become barriers to the dissemination of knowledge. As Germans acquire our language with greater ease, and in a shorter period than other foreigners, so English and American children learn to read the common print in a short time by employing a philosophical alphabet, as a key to the one which is unphilosophical. In the course of time, when the youth of these two great nations who have been thus instructed, choose for themselves, they will not fail to adopt the Alphabet which is philosophical and true, nor to discard the one which is unphilosophical and false. To perceive that Phonotypy will ultimately triumph, requires no prophetic vision. The day when it will be universally adopted may tarry, but it will certainly dawn. The seed of dissolution has been sown in the Romanic system. It loses ground. The Phonetic system possesses the elements of vitality and propagation within itself. It gains ground.—Phonotypy has progressed, but more slowly than it ought; but the reason is obvious; established error has, hitherto, been stronger than unestablished truth.

I will mention one more advantage of Phoneticism. *It presents the missionary with an alphabet for the representation of hitherto unwritten languages.*

We have seen that the phonetic principle has claims upon the State. In this proposition we have present to our view its claims upon the Church. In reference to its value to the missionary, probably many of your readers may have an opportunity of consulting the Rev. Mr Rand, Baptist Missionary to the Micmacs. I must not, Mr Editor, trespass further upon your space by enlarging, but would cherish the hope that these communications, with all their defects, have, in some measure, accomplished the objects for which they were written; viz. to awaken enquiry concerning Phonetics, and to enlist the sympathies of the philanthropic in behalf of the spelling Reform.

On closing them Mr Editor, allow me to pay a parting tribute to yourself, for your kindness and politeness in opening your columns to a person who had no claims upon your journal, and that, too, for the discussion of a subject which too many treat with comparative, if not with absolute indifference; the writer can only make a grateful acknowledgement, and assure you that yourself at least, will receive the thanks of those who are interested in the Spelling Reform, which Reform aims at the amelioration of the condition of a larg eportion of the human family.

ALPHA.

August 30, 1860.

BIRTH.

At Charlottetown, on the 12th, inst, the wife of John Hunter, Esq. Hornewood, of a Son.

DIED,

At Margate, on Friday the 7th inst., of Dyptheria, WILLIAM B., eldest son of Mr W. B. Taplin, aged 15 years and 6 months. His end was peace.

As fades the lily of the field,
So, too, we all must die;
But blest are they for whom's prepared
A mansion in the sky.

At South Pinette, on the 23d ult., of Consumption, after a long illness, MARY, the eldest daughter of Donald Morrison, aged 21 years.

At Pinette, on the 12th inst., after a long and severe illness, Mr ANGUS M'INNIS, aged 52 years.

On the 12th inst., SARAH, the 6th daughter of John and Sarah Foster, of Pleasant View, Charlottetown Royalty, after several years of heavy affliction, aged 18 years and 9 months.

At Princetown Royalty, on the 5th inst, ALEXANDER HENRY, in the 82nd year of his age.

At Wilmot Creek, on the 15th ult, of Scarlet Fever, CHARLES WASHINGTON, third son of Edward and Grace Henry aged 9 years and 2 months.

On Thursday, the 13th inst, in the 17th year of her age, of Dyptheria, after an illness of 25 days, borne with Christian resignation to the Divine Will, DRUSILLA, sixth daughter of Mr Samuel Weatherbie, of West River.

At Lot 14, on Sunday the 9th inst., after a long and severe illness, borne with Christian patience and resignation to the Divine will, Mr ALEXANDER M'KINNON, aged 59 years.

[For the Protestant.]

Mr. Editor;

In your paper of the 15th instant, there appears to be a slight inaccuracy in the report of my examination before the land commissioners; I am made to state that the wilderness lands of the Townships were worth ten shillings per acre,—now in answer to a question by Commissioner Ritchie, I answered, that I would be willing to give 10s an acre for my own farm; but qualified that answer by adding that my farm possessed advantages by having a water front, superior to lands in the interior of the Township.—By inserting this in your next issue you will oblige

Yours truly,

WILLIAM M'NEILL.

Cavendish, Sept. 22, 1860.

MARRIED,

At Port Hill, on Tuesday, the 28th August last, by David Ramsay, Esq., J. P., Mr HUGH RAMSAY, of Lot 13, to Miss JOANNA BROOKS, of Princetown Road.

At Woodville, on the 12th inst., by the Rev D. M'Neill, Mr JOHN ROSS, of New Glasgow, N. S. to Miss ELIZABETH M'DONALD, of Pictou Island.

At Morell Manse, on Tuesday the 4th inst., by the Rev Henry Crawford Mr DANIEL HENRY DINGWELL, to Miss H. DAVISON, both of Rollo Bay.

On the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's father by the Rev John Prince, Rev W. W. PERKINS, to Miss SARAH ELIZABETH eldest daughter of Richard Heartz, Esquire, of Charlottetown.

PASSENGERS,

In the Steamer Westmorland from Shediac on the 15th inst., Mr. and Mrs. McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. Lingby, Mrs. and Miss Phillips, Mrs. and Miss Black, Miss Curr, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. A. McDonald, Mrs. J. McDonald Mrs. Gillis, Miss Hobson, Rev. Mr. McAfee, Rev. Mr. Jenkins; Messrs. Plumer, A. C. Palmer, T. A. Mye, O'Halloran, T. O. Connor, T. Betts, J. H. Raymond, H. Sergeant, T. McDonald, A. McDonald, Allan McDonald, McDonald, Mitchell, Burris, J. D. Gordon, R. McDonald, Dr. Geauvzea and Dr. Humphrey.

In do., from Pictou, on the 18th inst., Messrs. Gray, Lunt, J. Cairns, Mansfield, McKenzie, Lowden; Mrs. McLellan, Dr. Hamilton.

From Shediac, on the 19th inst., Messrs. R. Gunn, J. McEachen, J. Ballston, J. McMillan, A. Leshone, P. Stymest, A. McGillay, J. Lawless, J. Wright, J. Beer, E. Purchase, Radcliffe; Rev. Dr. Higgins, Miss Higgins, Mrs. McIntosh.

From Pictou on the 21st. inst., Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. and Miss Heard, Mrs. B. Davies, Miss Connel, Mrs. Hobkirk, Captain Swain; Messrs. S. Davies, McKie, C. Millar, Hunter, Stanton, Gillis.

SHIPPING—PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

INWARDS.

Sept. 14—Schr. Elizabeth, Scott, Bay Verte; deals. Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou. 17—Dove, McDonald, Richibucto; shingles and deals. Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac. Lark, O'Brien, Halifax; goods. Annie Bell, Crooker, Frankfort, U. S.; do. Breeze, McLeod, Pictou; coal. Mount Vernon, King, do.; do. Reward, Demings, Bay Verte; lumber. Louis Ferrier, Pollard, Pictou; coal. Falcon, Grant, do.; do. Ariel, Hubbard, Bermuda; bal. Atalanta, Taylor, Barrington, N. S.; do. 18—Albert Treat, Bowden, Boston; goods. Wm. Nelson, Silliker, Bay Verte; deals. 19—Amelia, Gerrior, Sydney; coal. 20—Dashaway, Bolan, Boston; goods. Ellen, Pentz, Pictou; coal.

OUTWARDS.

Sept. 14—Schr. Lively Lass, James, Canso; bal. Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac. 17—Ploughboy, Robertson, Pictou; bal. Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou. Deseata, Boudroit, Arichat; bal. Bee, McRae, Pictou; do. Elizabeth, Scott, Sydney; do. 18—Albert Treat, Bowden, Pictou; bal. Wm. Nelson, Silliker, Bay Verte; do. 19—Reward, Demings, Bay Verte; sundries.

LOYALIST MEETING.

A MEETING of all Persons interested in the claims of Loyalists, and their representatives, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, Charlottetown, on MONDAY, the 24th SEPTEMBER, at the hour of two o'clock, for the purpose of placing their claims under the notice of the Royal Commission, with a view of having their grievances redressed.

JAMES D. HASZARD,
JOHN BOWYER,
JAS. E. S. BAGNALL,
JOHN HIGGINS.

Charlottetown, September 19, 1860. Plin

FIRST QUEEN'S COUNTY TROOP OF CAVALRY.

ATTENTION!

THE Members of this Troop are requested to meet at the Barrack Square for Drill, Inspection of Accoutrements and Pistol Practice, on TUESDAY, the 9th of OCTOBER, at 3 o'clock, p. m., by order of the Major in Command.

J. H. GATES, Cornet.

September 19, 1860. (other papers will oblige by cop.)

Farm, Stock and Farming Implements.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY the 27th SEPTEMBER, inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the premises of Mr. JOHN M'DONALD, SEVEN MILE BAY, Lot 27, the LEASEHOLD INTEREST of

100 ACRES OF LAND,

for 999 years, at the yearly rent of 1s per Acre. Fifty Acres of the Land are in a good state of cultivation, the remainder is covered with Hardwood and Soft WOOD. There are a good comfortable DWELLING HOUSE and BARN on the premises, together with an excellent WELL near the House, and a good stream of water running across the Farm, which has a front of 15 chains on the shore of Seven Mile Bay, where abundance of Sea Manure can be procured at any time during the summer.

The above valuable Property is desirable for any person wishing to engage in Agriculture, and would be a profitable investment.

ALSO at the same time, 2 Mares, 2 Cows, 8 Sheep, 5 Pigs, 1 Cart, 1 Plough, 1 pair Harrows, 1 Jaunting Sleigh, 1 Truck, 1 Wood Sleigh, 1 set Sleigh Harness, 1 set Cart do.

TERMS OF SALE FOR FARM. One-half the purchase money to be paid at the time of transfer of the Lease; the remainder may remain on result, for one year. For the STOCK, &c., Credit will be given till the 10th November, 1861, on approved Notes.

GEORGE ANDERSON, Auctioneer.

New London, Sept. 8, 1860. Pro.

THE BAZAAR.

THE FORMER PROPRIETORS OF THE BAZAAR having withdrawn from the business, the subscriber will continue it on his own account, and will always keep in stock a large and general assortment of

English, French and American FANCY GOODS

of all kinds, Jewelry, Stationery, Cutlery, Papier Mache goods, Alabaster Ornaments, &c., &c., &c. Ambrotype and Photographic Goods and Chemicals of the best quality, supplied on reasonable terms.

The goods now in store will be sold at Cost prices, to make room for Fall Importations.

☞ No account will be opened with any person who shall be found to be a delinquent debtor.

JAMES M'COMB.

Charlottetown, Aug 25, 1860. IMRW—4i

LANDS, LANDS, LANDS!

WANTED TO PURCHASE—FREEHOLD or LEASEHOLD, WILD or CLEARED.—Those in the vicinity of Bedeque preferred.

J. S. CARVELL, Gen. Commission Agent.

Sept. 1, 1860. 1m

REMOVAL.