blind me, Satan." Repent and believe the gospel. Turn and live. There is the command of God; there is the duty of man! To leave that work undone, until we shall by searching find out the secret things of God, is presumptuous disobedience. God is not wont to arrange the relations of his worlds so that the higher of two correlatives shall clash against the lower, to the destruction of both. How nicely, in nature, marrow fits into its marrow; and will not God's Spirit working repentance in a human heart? Stand on the seashore, and mark the rising tide. How laborious, and steadfast, and patient is its struggle upward and onward! Falling back every moment, every moment it returns to the charge with another and heavier stroke. Gaining this moment a little more than it lost the last, it encroaches slowly, surely on the beach. A planet high in heaven, satellite in waiting on our earth, is meantime gliding noiselessly along its spiral course through space. The struggles of this rising weltering tide, and the course of that silent silver moon, exactly correspond. They never jar. So correspond the covenant purpose of God and those workings in a human soul that culminate in conversion to Christ. As the sea heaves and labors, throwing up its unnumbered waves, and pressing on till it reaches the limits of its tidal rising, so a human soul, agonizing for deliverance, puts forth all its energies, according to the laws of its own nature, heaving hither and thither among hopes and fears manifold and changeful as the waves of ocean, in the act of turning from sin and cleaving to Jesus.

Ye are his, beloved, by two givings; the Father gives you, and you give yourselves to Christ; and Christ receives you, and you are his. If you be not Christ's by your own willing surrender, you will never be his, apart from your own will, by divine decree. On high is Almighty power—below, a willing people; and the blessed result is, ye—disciples, coming like the dew of the morning, great in number and pure in heart—"ye are Christ's!"—*Roots and Fruits*, by the Rev. William Arnot.

THE

Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1861.

The Sabbath and the Market.

We would again urge upon the friends of Sabbath observance the importance of making an early application to the City Council of Charlottetown to change the market days from Wednesday and Saturday to Tuesday and Friday. Every week sin is being added to sin in the desecration of the Lord's Day, caused, or at least chiefly occasioned by continuing Saturday as a market day. All that we think is necessary to secure the change is to memorialize the Mayor and Councillors of the City on the subject. The City Fathers, though they possess the power of establishing and regulating the market days, cannot be expected to alter a long standing appointment without being directly appealed to in the matter by a respectable portion of the people of this Town and surrounding country districts. The advocacy of a public journal, or the wish of a few individuals whether privately or publicly expressed, is not sufficient to warrant the Council in making the proposed change. Let a petition or petitions be got up in Charlottetown and the settlements more immediately interested, praying for the discontinuance of at least Saturday as a market day, and if at all respectably signed, we feel assured that the City Council will accede to the request. The House of Assembly at its last Session expressed its approval of the proposed change, and surely those who rule the affairs of the City will not refuse to carry out views in which the House has expressed its concurrence, and make such an alteration as would tend to the better observance of the Sabbath day.

We would recommend Rev. Donald Morrison and the inhabitants of Strathalbyn, who brought the subject before the Legislature last session by petition, to persevere in the good cause in which they have enlisted, by now making a similar application to the City Council, in whom, they have been informed, the power to alter the market days is at present vested; and let the friends of Sabbath observance in other settlements go and do likewise, and we have little fear of the result. The citizens of Charlottetown, though in some respects they do not feel the evil of the Saturday market, so much as people who reside a considerable distance in the country, should not be last in helping forward this movement. Much depends on the stand which the Electors of the City take in the matter. They can bring their influence to bear directly upon the City Council. Would not the approaching Civic Elections, which are to be held on the 6th of August, be a favorable time to mention the subject? Let the good citizens of Charlottetown give the Candidates for civic honors distinctly to understand that they desire a change in the market days, and we doubt not that every true Christian in town and country will shortly be able to rejoice that one obstruction has been removed to the better observance of God's holy day.

We consider it unnecessary to enter into any argument to prove that it is desirable a change should be made in the days on which the Markets are held in Charlottetown, at all events that Saturday should be discontinued as a Market day. Parties who come to Market from the country, frequently find it difficult to dispose of their produce, whatever it may be, until late in the afternoon, and as they generally have a little shopping to do afterwards, those who live a distance of 20 or 30 miles from Town, sometimes find it impossible to reach their homes without encroaching on the Lord's day. Some go a part of the way, remain all night, and then finish their journey on Sabbath morning, to the no little annoyance of the God-fearing people who reside in the localities through which they may pass. Others again, who might easily reach their homes from market early on Saturday evening, having but little regard for the sanctity of the Sabbath, and too great a desire for the intoxicating cup, loiter in taverns by the way, drinking perhaps with some of their neighbors who may be equally careless with themselves, thinking that though the hour be late, and they may feel somewhat indisposed the next day on account of their carousing, yet as it will be "Sunday" they will be able to take a long sleep in the morning, or lie in bed the greater part of the day. This they would be ashamed to do on other days, while those around them are busy at work; but the Lord's day, think they, is *a day of rest*, and why should they not appropriate it to the purpose for which it was designed? consequently they sleep away its precious hours instead of going to a place of worship, or reading and carefully studying the Word of God. Those who thus rest from dissipation and unsanctified toil during their Sabbaths on earth, can scarcely hope to enjoy an eternal Sabbath above, or enter into that rest which remaineth for the people of God.

We do not say that a change of market days would prevent people who are disposed to drink intoxicating liquors, from spending their time in taverns, or that it would prevent those who have but little regard for religion from spending the Sabbath in the manner described; but we most firmly believe that the discontinuance of Saturday as a market day, would tend greatly to diminish the drunkenness of the people of both town and country, and remove the cause of a large amount of the Sabbath desecration which now exists. Christians and friends of Temperance, it is in your power to do much to improve the morality of this community; and one of the most important steps you can take to accomplish this end, is to agitate for a change of "market days." Surely you will neither neglect, nor delay this matter.

WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOLS.—The annual Tea in connexion with these Schools was held, as announced, at "Spruce Avenue," on Tuesday last. The weather could not have been more favorable, as the bright rays of the sun were occasionally obscured by a passing cloud, and a gentle breeze from the eastward made it pleasantly cool for both children and visitors. The place was fitly chosen, and tastefully prepared. An awning of canvass was erected over two parallel tables which extended about 200 feet along the avenue, between several of the trees were festoons of evergreens decorated with flowers, and around were planted the banners of the children bearing appropriate mottoes. The "good cheer" provided was equal to anything of the kind which we have ever seen.

The children, about 300 in number, first partook; they sat down about 3 o'clock, and having satisfied their appetites, sharpened by exercise among the bushes and on the green, returned to their innocent amusements. At 5 o'clock, tea was announced for visitors, and upwards of 300 shared in the repast which was neither barley loaves nor small fishes, but the best fruits of the land.

After tea, a large number of persons having assembled in the open field, where benches were placed for their accommodation, they were addressed by Rev. Mr Daniel, the Superintendent of the Charlottetown Circuit, Rev Mr Duncan, of the Established Church of Scotland, and Mr George M'Nutt. The addresses were brief, suitable and impressive. The speaking was alternated by the singing of several beautiful hymns, in which Mr Moore led, and the Sabbath School children and visitors generally and heartily united. We have much pleasure in stating that the whole affair came off admirably. The behaviour of the children on the occasion, speaks highly of their own sense of duty, and of the instruction which they have received at the hands of their preceptors.

These Schools are two in number; that taught in the meeting house on Prince-street having a Superintendent, secretary, Librarian, 32 teachers, and about 268 children on the roll; that taught in the Grafton Street School-room, having a superintendent, secretary, 16 teachers and about 150 children on the roll. The books of instruction are the Holy Scriptures, and the Wesleyan Methodist Catechisms. The Schools we believe to be—and we are not without opportunities of judging—very efficiently conducted. Parents, however, though their children are carefully instructed in the first principles of our holy religion in the Sabbath School should not neglect their spiritual interests, at home. This remark, we need not say is intended for Wesleyans, no more than for other Protestant denominations.

Cavendish and New Glasgow Missionary and Bible Society.

The following is the 17th Annual Report of the Cavendish and New Glasgow Bible and Foreign Missionary Society, or the First Annual Report of the Cavendish and New Glasgow Society to aid the Benevolent Schemes of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of B. N. America:

In the good Providence of our God, we are again permitted to meet together to render our united thanks and give glory to his name for the manifold blessings bestowed during the past year, and to rejoice in the tokens of his favor vouchsafed towards the object for which this Society has been constituted, namely the extension of our Divine Saviour, Spiritual Kingdom at home and abroad; and your Committee congratulate the Society that those tokens have neither been few nor small. To enter upon a minute detail would be a labor to which your Committee feels itself inadequate, and must therefore confine itself to a few general remarks. First, as to the Foreign Mission. It appears up to the date of Nov. 29th last, our Missionary Band in the South Pacific Isles, were in the enjoyment of good health, according to a letter from Mr Copeland to the Secretary of the Foreign Missionary Board of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland. Mr Copeland occupies Mr Inglis's station in Aneiteum during the absence of the latter in Great Britain, where he is superintending the printing of the Scriptures in the vernacular of that Island. Mr Gordon was still in Erromanga, and some tokens of success had at last dawned on his labors in a more regular and numerous attendance upon his ministrations, for which it becomes us to "thank God and take courage," and pray that "a little one may become a thousand."—Messrs Paton, Matheson and Johnston were severally laboring at their different stations in Tana; Mr Matheson's health had improved and the aspect of his station appeared hopeful. Mr Paton's life had been in imminent peril by the heathen, but God who makes the wrath of man to praise him," restrained them from doing him any bodily harm. It is melancholy to relate that those savages have been rendered more ferocious by their intercourse with European Traders bearing the Christian name, as has too generally been the case throughout the Heathen World.

By a letter from our dear friend Mrs Geddie, dated Oct. last, the family were well, and as Mr Copeland mentions nothing to the contrary, there is reason to conclude that they were well more than a month later. The mission continued prosperous on Aneiteum at the latest date.

Your Committee deem it a duty to inform the Society that the mystery concerning Mr Geddie's Church Bell is satisfactorily cleared up. Mr Geddie's letter, acknowledging the receipt of it, had been lost in its transmission to this country; but when apprised thereof, he immediately reiterated that acknowledgement.

In connexion with the details of the Foreign Mission, your Committee beg leave to remind the Society that at its last Annual Meeting a Resolution was unanimously adopted inviting Mr Geddie's children to pay a visit to this congregation, formerly their honored father's pastoral charge—and in accordance therewith your Committee have taken measures for carrying it into effect by recommending a collection to defray the expenses, which will probably amount to six pounds, to be taken up on some Sabbath previous to their arrival, which will be in July; and your Committee trust that the contributions on that occasion will be marked by such liberality as will testify the love and respect due their devoted parents.

Secondly in order though not in importance, are the claims of the British and Foreign Bible Society on our consideration; your Committee, however, have not seen its last Annual Report, and are otherwise unable to give even a miniature abstract of the operations of that Queen of Benevolent Institutions. That the Divine Blessing, has attended its efforts during the last as all former years may be inferred from the opening address of its truly noble President, at its Annual Meeting on the 1st May last, as given in the *Protestant* newspaper, in its issue of the 8th June: and it is sincerely to be wished that the esteemed Editor of that useful and popular journal, will from time to time furnish his readers with such selections from the Annual Report as may seem in his judgment best calculated to stimulate the zeal and draw forth the sympathies of the Christian public in behalf of the glorious object contemplated by that noble Institution, which is sending the bread of eternal life to those perishing for lack of knowledge in all parts of the habitable globe—all of whom have nearly been rendered accessible by the arrangements of Divine Providence within the last few years. Your Committee cannot avoid again recommending the claims of the British and Foreign Bible Society to the more favorable consideration of this Society, as that powerful and efficient coadjutor of Missionary enterprise, without which comparatively little could be accomplished.

As regards the Home Mission, your Committee would remark that as these Provinces of the British Empire in North America are new countries, and as new settlements are continually forming, the demands for Missionary labor will consequently increase constantly for some time to come; therefore it behoves us not to ignore the destitution near home, whilst we recognize the deplorable state of the heathen in Western Polynesia, as well as the claims of the Greek Church in the Turkish Empire.

The urgent calls on the Church for Missionary labor at home and abroad, suggest the absolute necessity of more liberally supporting our Educational Institutions in Nova Scotia, which being based upon the voluntary principle, are independent of Government control, and must be liberally supported to insure efficient training for the arduous duties of the ministry of the Gospel, as well as to maintain our status among other Evangelical Denominations. As it is from this, source alone that we can depend for a supply of Pastors and Missionaries, your Committee would most respectfully call the attention of the Society to its vital importance.

Your Committee regret that the amount contributed for the several objects embraced in this Society falls short of last year's. Contributions, which may be accounted for—rather in reminiscence on the part of the Committee in not exerting themselves sufficiently, than in a declining interest in the foregoing objects, as individual subscriptions are as large as formerly.—

The sum of twenty-one pounds one shilling has been contributed during the year and appropriated as follows:

	£	s	d
Foreign Mission	10	13	6
B. and F. Bible Society	4	7	8
Seminary	4	1	0
Home Mission	2	15	10
	£21	1	0

In conclusion, your Committee would earnestly remind the Society that the "Time is Short" before we will be summoned to give an account of our stewardship. Our Divine Saviour has a great work to accomplish by the instrumentality of his church, namely the subjugation of the world to his Spiritual dominion, and by his gracious providence he is daily opening facilities for prosecuting and removing obstructions which impeded that work, and then will be our account if we bury the talents intrusted to our care, instead of laying them out for his glory in promoting the interests of his kingdom. Has he prospered us in our worldly affairs, and have we been unthankful for the unmerited favors received from his Gracious hand, whilst others have been visited with such awful calamities as "wars and rumors of wars" "earthquakes in divers places," "famines and pestilences," some of which greatest of human evil- have been permitted to approach our own—get it late? Oh! then let us "praise the Lord for his goodness," and energetically put our hand to the work "while it is day; the night cometh when no man can work."

"Then what thy thoughts design to do,
Still let thy hands with might pursue,
Since no device nor work is found,
Nor wisdom underneath the ground.
In the cold grave to which we haste,
There are no acts of pardon past,
But fixed the doom of all remains,
And everlasting silence reigns.

JOHN C. CLARKE Sec'y.

Rev. John M'Leod, of Newport, N. S., will (D.V.) preach in Queen Square Presbyterian Church to-morrow, morning and evening, at the usual hours.

Secular Department.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The Steamship *Arabia* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Liverpool dates to the 13th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament is sitting early and late, and the aged Premier, who passes most of his time in the house of Commons, is now enabled to find his bed after his daily labors by the light of the morning sun. The business of the session, it seems, might be brought to a close by the end of the present month. Such is the opinion of the Speaker; "but," says the London correspondent of a country paper, "it is feared by tired legislators that Lord Palmerston—glutted for work as he is, even at seventy-eight—will be unwilling to dismiss his 'young friends' to their various sports and pastimes before the regular breaking up time—the 10th of August." It is now determined that the Bankruptcy bill shall be accepted, and an effort will be made by the Attorney General Sir, Wm. Atherton, to bring the two Houses to an understanding relative to the changes through which it passed in the Upper Chamber.

The proceedings in both Houses of Parliament on the 12th possess considerable interest. In the Upper Chamber the Earl of Carnarvon preferred a complaint against the American Customs authorities for opening and searching British packages sent to Canada by way of Portland. We presume that this complaint is well grounded, for it is an annoyance which we should hardly expect the American Government to countenance when the fact is brought under its notice. The Duke of Newcastle, who takes the colonies under his especial protection, appeared to know nothing about it, and the same state of ignorance prevailed at the Foreign office. Assuming the case to be as Lord Carnarvon stated it, ought not our representative at Washington to have had his attention directed to it before the subject was discussed in Parliament? In the other House, an act of extreme stubbiness on the part of the little kingdom of Belgium towards this country was brought to light,—an act which, had it been perpetrated by France, would have filled the whole kingdom with indignation. It seems that the Belgian Ministry, having made a commercial treaty with the Emperor of the French, has refused England the same relations which have been extended to our neighbor. According to Mr. Foster, who directed the attention of Lord John Russell to the subject, a differential duty of one hundred per cent. existed in favor of France as compared with England. We infer, however, that this state of things will only continue another year, the Belgian authorities pleading the lateness of the Parliamentary session as their excuse for not pressing forward the subject; but even this delay considering what we have done for Belgium and her King, is the reverse of friendly or civil.

Several important ministerial changes are on the tapis, but nothing has been decided on finally. The ill health of Lord Herbert will compel him to resign his office at the head of the war department. Some say that Sir George C. Lewis will go to the War-office, and that he will be succeeded at the Home-office by Sir George Grey. Another rumour gives Lord Elgin the War-office, another sends him to the Indian Board, preparatory to his assuming the Governor Generalship, as the successor of Lord Canning. Mr Caldwell, it is also said, is to have a step in promotion in consequence of these changes; but all these statements must be received with caution.

Two bars of gold have reached London from Nova Scotia, being the first remittance from this quarter since the gold discoveries. It is described as of the average quality of Australia.

Her Majesty will remain two or three weeks in Ireland when she visits it next month.

England and France are about acting in co-operation for the purpose of inducing Mexico to settle with its European creditors.

Sir William Atherton has been appointed Attorney General, and Mr Roundell Palmer Solicitor General.

The shooting at Wimbledon for the Queen's prize of £250, and the gold medal of the National Rifle Association, has resulted in favor of a man named Joplin, a clerk in the War Office, and a member of the South Middlesex Volunteers.

FRANCE.

The indifferent health of the Emperor of the French still excites comment, and the gossips in Paris say that he has derived little or no benefit from the baths at Vichy. One of the Emperor's physicians had left the capital for Vichy, to be present at a consultation—an ominous sign.

The representative of France at Rome, the Duke de Grammont is about to be superseded by the Marquis de Lavalette, who is the present French Ambassador at Constantinople.

PARIS July 9.—The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes a letter addressed by the Emperor to the Minister of Marine in reference to the engagement of labourers on the African coast for the French colonies. He says:—"We shall find in India and in the French possessions in Africa as many free labourers as we require." He consequently orders the Minister to take measures for prohibiting the introduction of negroes into the French colonies after July, 1862, the date of the execution of the treaty with England. The *Moniteur* also says the Emperor has been received with the greatest enthusiasm by the peasants of the country surrounding Vichy. His Majesty makes excursions daily in the environs of Vichy.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 6.—The Madrid papers of to-day publish a telegram from Cadiz, stating that the Haytiens had invaded the territory of San Domingo. Santana, Pelaez, and Alfau were marching in haste to the frontiers. Great armaments were being made in San Domingo. Enthusiasm prevailed among the Spanish troops—a squadron of 16 vessels with troops had been dispatched from Havana. Financial affairs at Havana were in a bad condition.

ITALY.

The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"In the opinion of many persons who should be well informed, the Emperor Napoleon is about to insist on the removal of the Neapolitan Bourbons from Rome, as a condition of his maintaining the promise to guard and guarantee the court. If this be done the dissolution of those armed bands of marauder and border ruffians jointly kept up by the legitimist and prelatical factions within the Alsatian sanctuary of St. Peter's patrimony, under the protection of French imperial troops, will follow as a matter of course. It is probable, too, that one important consequence of ridding the Eternal City of their odious and corrupting presence will be to render more feasible the experiment I have told you was seriously meditated a few months ago—I mean that of withdrawing the French garrison, as far as Civita Vecchia, the troops of Victor Emmanuel also standing aloof, and leaving the Romans to accomplish a pacific revolution by themselves."

It is said that the illness of the Pope has increased, and that no hopes of his recovery are entertained. Even his successor is named, the Cardinal Vannicelli, Archbishop of Ferrara.

A telegram from Turin states that the cradle of that city has received from London a list of the English subscriptions towards the monument to Count Cavour. Amongst the subscribers are said to be Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, and other ministers, several members of the nobility, clergy, House of Commons, &c.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.—A letter from Rome of June 29th, in the *Sentinelle Brescians*, says—"The Pope is going fast; he is dying in sleep. The physician Francesco Sani, who was lately sent for, could not understand his strange malady. The following, among other symptoms, show the utter falsity of the assertions made by the French journals that His Holiness has recovered.—A persistent state of somnolence; continued pain in the epigastric organs; a sort of paralytic trembling all over the body, but particularly in the hands; cold shivering fits so severe that he is obliged to be wrapped up in blankets; great depression of spirits, and such a want of appetite that he can swallow nothing but ices."

TURKEY.

Late Constantinople letters confirm the account of the Sultan's determination to carry out reforms. He is described as energetic and active, and a good mathematician and financier. The importance of such a man being in power cannot be over-rated, as he is likely to rescue Turkey from becoming further subject to Russia and French intrigues, and from carrying out those plans in the East, inimical to England, which have so long been suspected. The appointment of the new Governor of the Lebanon is not considered judicious. He is not equal to the post.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, July 12.—The National Bank has raised its rate of discount to 7 per cent. Orders have been given for the issue of small silver money to the ammount of 6,000 roubles, the standard of which is to be 71 per cent of silver, and copper money to the amount of 3,000,000 roubles.

Russia is greatly disturbed, and the Czar has been coldly received at St. Petersburgh on his return from Moscow. What with the emancipation of the serfs and and the state of feeling in Poland, the position of the present ruler is by no means enviable.

British and For. American News.

United States.

GREAT BATTLE.—By a telegraph dispatch received on Monday evening, says the *Picton Chronicle* of Thursday, we learn that the opposing armies had encountered each other at Manassas Junction on Sabbath last the 21st inst., when a serious engagement took place. The Rebel troops said to be 30,000 strong were led by Jeff. Davis in person, and appeared to have achieved a complete victory over the northern forces, repulsing them with a great loss and driving them back, the telegraph states, to Washington. The loss of the rebel troops is not known, but it is supposed to be great. It was at first reported that three thousand of the government troops were killed, but by a telegraph received last evening, we learn that is this incorrect, and that the number does not exceed three hundred, which is much more probable. The Union army had at one time captured three batteries but was eventually repulsed owing to General Johnston coming to the aid of the rebels with large reinforcements. During the retreat, a portion of the army became panic stricken, and M'Dowell vainly endeavored to made a stand at Centreville or Fairfax, but the retreat was kept up till the men reached their regular encampments. The rear of the army preserved good order, otherwise the slaughter, must have been fearful. A telegraph to the Halifax *Reporter* dated Washington 22d inst., says:—

Some of the New York regiments suffered fearfully. The gallant Fire Zouaves were terribly cut up and only two hundred of them remained alive. The rebel Black Horse Guard fell upon this remnant. The Zouaves then turned upon the Cavalry and committed such havoc amongst them that only six escaped alive.

The 69th, New York Irish Regiment, was also badly cut up.

During the retreat M'Dowell was constantly in the rear, endeavouring to check the panic stricken portion of the army, but his orders were not attended to, if they reached those for whom they were intended.

This panic was undoubtedly caused by false orders issued by traitors in the army. When the retreat became general many threw away their knapsacks, and guns; and the road through Fairfax and Centreville was strewn with such articles.

A later report says that some of the Union army had returned to Fairfax, and also that more troops were crossing into Virginia.

Canada.

A shock of Earthquake was felt in Montreal, C. E., on the evening of the 11th. The resulting vibration lasted four seconds, and seemed like that caused by a waggon passing over a swing bridge.

The Quebec *Gazette* of the 15th inst. furnishes returns of members elect to the Canadian Parliament, which are classed as follows:—Ministerialists 62, Opposition 56, Independent 9—127. There were still three places to hear from, the total number of members being 130—65 to each section of the Province. The Ministerial press claim a good working majority for the Government; while the Opposition, on the other hand, are confident that the Administration will be overthrown whenever Parliament meets.

New Brunswick.

We regret to notice a number of very serious complaints, amounting in fact to something more heinous, against the Rev. Charles Gordon Glass, made by several of the emigrants lately arrived from Scotland, and who have been induced to find their way to this country at the instigation and by the advice of the said Rev. gentleman. It appears by the statement of these parties that Mr Glass represented himself as being the proprietor, or having the control, of a district of vacant lands, and that location tickets for settlement and occupation must be procured from him and paid for by the parties now arrived. It is further said that these parties have produced the receipts for money paid in this way both to Mr Glass and others acting under him, and that upon the whole the most gross and unwarrantable imposition has been practised upon them. We forbear making any further remarks upon this painful subject until Mr Glass has had an opportunity of clearing himself, which we hope he may be able to do satisfactorily.—*Moncton Times.*

Nova Scotia.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH FRIGATE.—The Cape Breton News of the 13th inst., says, H. B. M's. Steam Frigate, "*Foudre*," arrived here on Wednesday last, and anchored opposite the Town, near the Pomone. She left Toulon, on the 6th ult., and touched at St. Pierre for a few hours on her passage hither. She will remain about a week to complete her outfits, before joining Admiral Reynaud's squadron on the North American coast. The Coal required will be about 700 tons, and is to be delivered on board from schooners, which will convoy it hither from the loading ground at North Sydney. On entering the harbor the Foudre saluted the flag of the French Commodore, the Marquis de Montaignac de Chauvance, which was replied to by his ship the Pomone. The Foudre is a fine looking ship of about 1200 tons, we believe, and mounting 60 guns—four of which are the celebrated French rifled cannon.

GOLD.—A vein of gold bearing quartz has been discovered in Eastown. Specimens were sent last week to Halifax to be tested and we understand that the gold was found to be "all right." Some gold has also been discovered at Ship Harbor. "Diggins" have been discovered in the county of Lunenburg at a place called the Five Ovens and one of the Lunenburg Packets sails to the spot. Tangier is as attractive as ever, and it is said that a thousand people are now on the ground. Some Crushing Machines have arrived, and it is hoped that soon the Diggings there will have a fair trial.—*Witness.*

A Medicine scientifically compounded, efficient in action, radical in its cures, containing nothing noxious, but everything harmless, merits and will receive the support of the public. Witness the *Oxygenated Bitters*, that remarkable specific for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and General Debility.

LOCAL.

We learn that the Submarine Telegraph Cable between Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine, has been repaired, and that messages have been sent over the line from Charlottetown to the mainland this week.

It is stated in some of the Colonial papers, but we know not by what authority, that the Award of the Land Commissioners will probably be submitted to the Queen in Council, before it is made public.

The farmers in the Island are now busy cutting and securing their hay. The crop is said to be at least an average one. The grain crops are looking remarkably well, wheat and barley in particular; oats will probably be light, on account of the drought in the early part of the summer. We have not yet heard any complaint of the appearance of weevil in the wheat. Potatoes and Turnips also promise to be a very fair crop.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.—The French War Steamer *Foudre*, with Prince Napoleon on board, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last. His Royal Highness, immediately after his arrival, paid his respects to the Lieutenant Governor.—*Id.*

A friend has been pleased to slip the following from a Boston paper and hand it to us for publication.

"S. M. Hewlett presented his happy face in our sanctum this week, looking finely after his tour in Maine, where the papers are loud in their praises of him as a lecturer. Mr. H. returns to Maine next week and will extend his visit to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The Bangor *Whig* says Hewlett is the only man who can draw a crowd in summer. Success attend him.

"The following 'coincidence' from the *New York Observer*, is well worthy of notice. J. B. Gough and S. M. Hewlett, the two popular Temperance Speakers, were both born in England—were both Actors upon the stage—both dissipated—both rescued from the slough of despair at the same time—both the same age—both the same size—have both buried the companions of their first choice—are both good singers, and both are now filling the land with their eloquent appeals for suffering humanity. God bless and speed them both."

We understand that the Grand Scribe of the Sons of Temperance here, has this week received a letter from this talented and popular Temperance Lecturer, Mr Howlett, inquiring if it would be advisable for him to extend his visit also to Prince Edward Island. We hope that the Grand Division, which is to meet in Quarterly Session at Summerside on Tuesday next, will not fail to send him a pressing invitation to visit this Colony. The Temperance Alliance, too, we feel assured will take up the matter. This opportunity of having amongst us such a distinguished Temperance Lecturer, as Mr Howlett, particularly when the cause is at so low an ebb in the Island, is too favorable, we think for the friends of Temperance to let slip. He has however but six weeks to remain in the Colonies before he proceeds to Britain, therefore though he does visit us, his stay will be short.

SUPREME COURT.—The July Term of the Supreme Court was held at Georgetown on the 16th and 17th instant, by the Honorable the Chief Justice. We learn that the crowd of suitors at this Term was more than usually numerous. A few rather important cases were postponed until next Term, on account of the indisposition of His Honor the presiding Judge. One of these *Doe dem.*, Cunard *vs.* Stewart, will probably test the title of the Proprietor to Lot 66. Another postponed case—the Queen *vs.* M'Wade, will likely involve points concerning the vexed question of a subject's right to erect wharfs, &c., on the shore abutting his farm. The control of or the right to grant privileges on the shores of this Island, is at present involved in the greatest uncertainty, and frequently works injuriously to fishermen and others interested in erecting stages and permanent shelters for boats. However necessary it may be in certain cases to exercise these rights, the party doing so is yet liable to be indicted for erecting a "*nuisance.*" It was to obviate this difficulty that the present Government passed an Act, investing the Executive with power to grant licenses for the special occupation of the Sea shore in certain cases. But the Act was rather summarily disposed of at the Colonial Office. Several appeal and other small cases of no great interest to any one, but the parties immediately concerned, were decided. The Criminal Calendar was very light. The principal case was the Queen *vs.* Howlett. The defendant was charged with *stealing a jack-knife*—he was acquitted.

On motion of Charles Palmer, Esq., his pupil, Mr Malcolm M'Leod was admitted and sworn in as an Attorney of the Supreme Court.

During the sitting of the Court, Georgetown presented quite a stirring appearance; but every well-wisher of that rising borough must regret the prevalence of rum selling and rum drinking. The weather during the sitting of the Court was extremely hot; the room in which the Court was held was crowded, and filled with an almost insufferable smell of rum and tobacco; but the *outside* air was delightfully pure and fresh. None of those red clouds of dust, which so frequently annoy the inhabitants of Charlottetown, were to be seen in the Capital of King's County. A beautiful and spacious green Common runs from end to end of the town—the ground gradually ascends from the shore, and some spots around the place, such as the site of the Court House, and the residence of Dr Kaye, afford an exceedingly beautiful view of the Harbor, Bradonell and Montague Rivers, and the adjacent country.

For the Protestant.]

Mr Editor:

As you frequently insert notices of the examination of Schools in your valued journal, we take the liberty of sending you a brief notice of the last examination of the Oyster Cove District School. It was held on Wednesday the 17th inst., in presence of Rev. Robert Laird, and the Trustees. The various classes were submitted to a somewhat searching examination, resulting with but few exceptions, in gratifying results. The reading classes acquitted themselves very creditably, enunciating with ease and accuracy, and having an intelligent acquaintance with the subjects which they read. One class consisting of those who are irregular in attendance, exhibited most strikingly the injurious effects of such a practice, as the members of it seemed destitute of a proper interest in their lessons. The copy books indicated great attention on the part of the Teacher in training his scholars to correctness and neatness in this department. The classes in Arithmetic and English Grammar, appeared quite familiar with the rules of these branches, and had a facility in applying them, which could only be the result of patient teaching and diligent practice. Those instructed in Geography were very expert in their answers, and are evidently well acquainted with many of the leading facts of that science. The examination was upon the whole very satisfactory to the Trustees and visitors, and most creditable to the Teacher Mr H. Campbell. He evidently has been faithfully discharging his duty in this School for nearly twelve months; though during that time he has never been favored with a call from the Visitor of Schools. The Trustees regret that the individual who fills this office, is so remiss in the discharge of his duty, not only as regards their School, but also several neighboring Schools which have not been visited for upwards of a year.

R. W. MONSON,
Chairman of Trustees.

Spring Valley, Lot 18, July 16, 1861.

[For the Protestant.]

Mr Editor;

Sir.—Being a member of the Volunteer Company at Cascumpec, I trust you will permit me to reply to a communication which appeared in the *Examiner* of the 15th inst. signed "a hater of brutality" (alias a hater of truth.) The writer states that the order prohibiting the use of Rifles except on public occasions, has never been observed in Cascumpec, "as," says he, some half blind idiots from a low bigot's corner called the Dock, have been firing off rifles on all occasions and at all hours, to the no small annoyance of the intelligent and other part of the community."

This paragraph speaks for itself, and is characteristic of the man who framed it. Its merits? are—falsehood, scurrility, and misrepresentation.

The order prohibiting the indiscriminate use of rifles has been strictly observed; because, the men are forbidden to use any ammunition except the proper rifle cartridges furnished by Government, and these are not entrusted to them, but delivered in small quantities to non-commissioned officers in charge of squads, and they are permitted to practice only, at the time and place appointed by the officer in command; every precaution being taken to prevent accident. The writer's remarks about half-blind idiots are scarcely worthy of notice; they together with the other vulgar expressions used in the letter are no unmistakable index to the disposition, and a label of the filthending of the man, who would gain himself off as an M. D.—the man who blowing his own trumpet repeats his own name in public print as being in charge of a patient, when in point of fact the invalid referred to is no other than his own wife, his practice now being almost limited to his own family. But methinks the Doctor must have been looking in a mirror when he discovered that some of the Volunteers were half-blind idiots, for, in point of fact the only half-blind individual who applied for membership in the Corps, was unanimously balloted out; that individual was, Cornelius Richard O'Leary,—hence the letter of spleen.

It is not true that Dr. O'Leary met seven rogers armed with the public rifles, for those entrusted with them are all temperate men, as the Doctor very well knows. It is not true that he was told by Hugh Forsyth that to get and kept his rifle to mind his sheep. It is not true that any riflemen followed a dog nearly two miles and then shot him in a public and crowded place. (but the owner of the dog tied him up and had him shot.) It is not true that the dog was shot alongside the house of a person confined, &c.

I make these statements, knowing them to be true, and if necessary can proceed on investigation to prove them. It will therefore, I think be quite plain that "a hater of brutality" is a