Secular Department.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The Courier with English, American and Colonial Mails arrived in Town on Tuesday evening last, the 12th instant. Liverpool dates are to the 26th ult. We glean the following from the *European Times* :—

GREAT BRITAIN.

Louis Napoleon has given us another proof of his anxiety to cultivate friendly relations with this country—if we will let him. Mr Lindsay, the great shipowner, has been to Paris, to seek an interview with the Minister of Marine, but hearing of his presence, the Emperor desired to see him, invited him to the Tuileries and listened to all he had to say respecting the injurious operation of the laws in France on the shipping of that country. Mr Lindsay is great at statistics, and more especially statistics connected with the mercantile navy. These he laid before the Emperor, and although they told their own tale, he imparted to them additional weight by his verbal disquisition. He has made a convert of the Emperor, and the Commercial Treaty with England is speedily to be followed by concessions to English shipping frequenting the waters of France greater than we ever received from any monarch who has filled the French throne. The Emperor, in point of fact, is an ardent Free-trader, and has made up his mind to carry out the system, not of course to benefit us, but to ensure the prosperity of the country of which he is the chief. Yet, notwithstanding these facts, some of our public writers continue to snarl at Louis Napoleon in the old style, anxious to maintain as long as possible that Bonapartophobia which is, we are glad to say, rapidly dying out.

Mr Cobden has returned to England. He reached Paris on Tuesday on his way from Algeria, had an interview on that day with the Emperor of the French, and left immediately for London. In making this long journey at this season of the year, with no inconsiderable danger to his health, which he went to Algeria to recruit, Mr Cobden has made a serious sacrifice, which the country will not be slow to appreciate. He will be present at the opening of Parliament, and the views which he entertains on the subject of our relations with France cannot fail to materially influence the Chancellor of the Exchequer's forthcoming Budget. Notwithstanding the pains which have been taken in certain quarters to write down Mr Cobden, he is still one of the institutions of the country. In all the seats of commerce and manufactures through the land, the feeling in favor of the Commercial Treaty which he negociated with France is rapidly strengthening, and those who are more immediately about to derive the benefit of that great measure of comparative reciprocity are now loud in their praises of its value.

The severity of the present winter and the terrible destitution and mortality by which it has been accompanied, have drawn attention to the working of the Poor Law, and it is felt that the machinery of that measure is quite insufficient to meet the enormous pressure that has been recently witnessed. When the amount of money raised in this country for the support of the poor—upwards of six millions per annum—which is about half the expense of the Federal Government of America, is taken into account, people naturally consider that it should suffice for all emergencies; but it does not, for much of the destitution that has been recently witnessed has been relieved out of the overflowing bounty of private benevolence. The Poor Law, like many other things in England, was formed for fine weather, but it utterly breaks down and is unmanageable in a season of more than ordinary severity.

Garibaldi's British Legion in England.—Mr Landor Praed gives an account of the way in which the last detachment of this legion was sent home. It was intended to send them to England by steamer, but this idea was abandoned and they were dispatched overland, very indifferently provided for the journey. "All the men spoke well of their treatment through the French territory. The French railway officials, and all the agents with whom they came in contact, paid the kindest attentions to the helplessness of their language and the stout vacuity of their stomachs; and at the various refreshment stages it was frequently said, 'Oh, give them double rations, they are English.'" Arrived in London, they found that the Garibaldi Fund was exhausted. "That portion of the men who were paid off on the day of their departure from Naples had funds upon them, and were able to take time to meditate upon their situation; but some of Wyndham's Zouaves, who were hungry, cold, and some of them groggy, found their way to Park-lane, to the Sardinian Minister's, in an impetuous frame of mind very unsuited to the sybarite habits of that quarter of London; while other men of Forbes' Brigade made a descent on the Sardinian Consul's office in the city, and threatened 'to punch somebody's head,' if anybody could be found willing to submit to the operation." But while this was going on, the Marquis d'Azeglio had communicated with Turin on their behalf, and Count Cavour at once telegraphed that the men should be sent to their various homes at the expense of the Sardinian Government. This was done forthwith.

Victor Emmanuel's new bronze coinage will be on a far larger scale than our own. Ralph Heaton and Sons, of Birmingham, have obtained the contract. They are to produce 732,000 pieces per day.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers generally are commenting on the cessation of the French occupation of Rome. The *Siecle* concludes an article by stating that the greatest embarrassment of the present situation will disappear on the day when the troops shall embark at Civita Vecchia for France.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent says the opinion gains ground that the term indicated by the friends of Garibaldi will rather give new guarantees to the peace of the world than tend to disturb it.

The *Independance* says a pamphlet is about to appear in Paris under very high patronage, contending for the establishment of the Papacy in Jerusalem.

A private telegram from Constantinople, dated Jan. 25, states that Vely Pacha has been appointed Ambassador at Paris The same telegram states that two Neapolitan war-vessels only are employed at the siege of Gaeta.

The Paris papers publish a telegram, dated Naples, 25th January, according to which orders have been given for the trial of some Neapolitan naval officers before a court martial for having refused to take part in the siege of Gaeta.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* says a bill is now before the Council of State, and will be laid before the Legislative body, providing for a levy of 150,000 men. Last year's contingent was only 100,000. The military preparations of France are, it is said, on a scale of great magnitude. Quantities of rifled guns have been dispatched during last fortnight to the arsenals of the North, South, and East of France.

SPAIN.

The Ministry have stated to the Cortes that the Spanish navy has received strict orders to act in conformity with the policy of neutrality, and consequently it is not true that a Spanish vessel at Gaeta had signalled to the Bourbon troops the direction in which they should fire.

Madrid, Jan. 24.—The *Correspondencia Autografa* denies the rumor of disturbances in certain provinces in Spain. The Ministry, before liquidating the claim of France, will give an account to the Cortes.

Madrid, Jan. 23.—The President of the Cortes congratulated the Queen on the tranquillity and prosperity of Spain in the midst of the agitation prevailing in Europe.

WARLIKE SPEECH OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia, on the 17th instant, sent for all the generals present at Berlin, and according to the *New Gazette* of Prussia, thus spoke to them:—"I have been called to the throne at an epoch full of dangers, and with the prospect of combats, in which I shall perhaps have need, gentlemen, of all your devotedness. If I and the princes who, like me, desire the maintenance of peace, do not succeed in turning aside the storm which is rising, we have need of all our forces to resist it and to defend ourselves. Let us not indulge in any allusions. If I do not succeed in turning aside the conflict, we shall be engaged in a combat in which we must vanquish, if we are not willing to perish." Addressing the Minister of War, the King said—"You must courageously labour to make the army what it ought to be for the future protection of Prussia."

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* says the above speech has created a great sensation in that capital, and adds that the king of Prussia is fully aware that Denmark is only his nominal enemy; that the real question is, whether France is to have the Rhine.

ITALY.

Paris, Jan. 17.—It is believed that the fire will be resumed on Monday next at Gaeta. The Sardinians are received to attack by sea without delay. All that is said about the substitution of the ships of other countries for those of France is a pure invention, as well as the non-recognition of the blockade of Gaeta, whether by Russia or Spain. Any ship that, after the 19th, shall come to an anchor before the place will expose itself, by virtue of the rights of war, to be fired upon by the Sardinians.

The Naples correspondent states that the reactionary disturbances in the Abruzzi have been suppressed, and that the Neapolitans have great confidence in the new Government

Naples, Jan. 25.—Prince Carignan has held a review of the National Guard, by whom he was received with enthusiasm.

The batteries of Gaeta slackened their fire yesterday. This morning a powder magazine exploded in the Sardinian camp, killing twenty persons.

General Sonnaz has defeated the insurrectionary bands at Tagliacozzo and Cusamare. The victory was complete.

Prince Carignan will proceed to Mola di Gaeta. The confidence in the Government is increasing.

General Lamoriciere, in his letter declining a sword of honour, says that such a distinction is conferred only for battles won, towns taken, or signally defeated. The general adds:—"Now it is only too well known that I have done nothing of the kind. The provinces I defended have been conquered, the towns taken, the war *materiel* lost, and the whole army led into captivity."

Rome, Jan. 22 (*via* Marseilles.)—Riotous demonstrations of a most serious character have taken place in the apollo Theatre. The performance of "Il Trovatore" has been prohibited. Some students have been expelled from the University for having distributed tricoloured cockades.

Rome, Jan. 24.—One thousand Sardinians have attacked the Convent of Casomali, in the Roman States. They dispersed the reactionary band, set fire to the convent on the night of the 22d instant, and afterwards re-entered the Neapolitan territory. The monks saved themselves by flight before the commencement of the attack.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent has reason to believe that negotiations are going on between Paris and Turin to replace the French troops at Rome by Victor Emmanuel's soldiers.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF GAETA.

Naples, Jan. 24 (Evening).—The bombardment of Gaeta continues. Liberio Romano, Minister of the Interior has appointed a comission for the publication of historical documents concerning the Bourbon dynasty, taken from the archives at Naples, and dating from 1790 until 1860.

Naples, Jan. 25.—Yesterday the bombardment of Gaeta was continued by the Sardinian fleet. Gaeta has suffered much from the bombardment. The fire from the batteries is very feeble. General Cialdini has lost but few men. A Sardinian gunboat has been damaged.

HUNGARY.

Pesth, Jan. 24.—The Comitat of Nonth has resolved upon sending an address in reply to the Imperial manifesto. The following is a summary of this address:—The Comitat has not transgressed and will not transgress the limit of lawful rights. It will, however, preserve all its ancient rights, and will maintain the laws of 1848, until the Diet shall have resolved upon a change in the same. The Comitat is of opinion that without the existence of an independent Hungarian ministry, which was guaranteed by the laws of 1848, Hungary cannot be considered to be lawfully governed. The Comitat will gladly submit to the decision of such a ministry.

Pesth, Jan. 25.—The Court Chancellor, Baron Vay, has informed the Prince Primate of Gran that the recalling of the refugees is prevented at present by the question arising from the sequestration of their property. The Emperor has stated that after the settlement of that question, which has been ordered to take place as early as possibly, a general amnesty shall be proclaimed.

CHINA.

Foreign Office, Jan. 25.—The following telegram has been received at the Foreign office from her Majesty's Consul at Marseilles, dated January 24th, 10 30 p.m.:—

A great part of the expeditionary forces had arrived safely at Hong Kong on the 15th December. The Peiho was completely frozen up. 2500 English, under General Stavely, and a quota of French, have been left at Tientsin, comfortably housed, with plenty of warm clothing and fuel.

Lord Elgin reached Shanghai on the 4th December, and was about to start for Japan with Sir Hope Grant. Sir Robert Napier had left Hong Kong for Calcutta.

The Jaugise was much infested with pirates.

Baron Gros and Mr Ward had been at Canton.

The site of Yeh's Yamun has been selected by the French for a Roman Catholic Cathedral, under permission.

A steamer has been up the inland waters, near Canton, with perfect safety.

(Signed) Edward Mark, British Consul.

THE PROTECTION ENGLAND IS BOUND TO AFFORD TO HER COLONIES.

A despatch from Sir G. C Lewis, who was at the time acting as Colonial Secretary for the Duke of Newcastle, to Governor Gore Browne, of New Zealand, is published. It is dated July 26, 1860, and is in reply to a demand for a reinforcement of the small body of troops in the colony. The Governor requested three regiments of infantry and one brigade of artillery; but "in the present position of affairs, and with the demand for troops which exists, or may be expected in other quarters," Sir George states that it was impossible to comply with the demand. Measures would, however, be taken to dispatch the 14th Regiment at once for the relief of the 65th, which would be allowed to remain in the colony in case, on the arrival of the 14th, the immediate danger should not have passed over. The right hon. baronet then discusses the amount of protection which the inhabitants of a British colony are entitled to, and the circumstances under which it ought to be rendered. He says:—"England cannot undertake the defence, against a nation of warlike savages, of a number of scattered farms or villages, selected not with any view to such defence, but the profitable pursuit of peaceful industry, and subject to the risks which naturally attend the occupation of land in the midst of an uncivilised population. Nor can her Majesty's Government undertake to provide such a force as will secure the colonies against prospective difficulties. Immediate and imminent dangers must be met as they arise: But the policy which requires the continual presence of a large force carries in most cases its condemnation on its face. It is no doubt necessary to punish aggression, to defend the centres of the population, to maintain a hold upon the keys of the country. But beyond this, the amount of assistance given must depend on the demands which the military and naval forces of the country are subjected to elsewhere, and on the urgency of the case, as shown not merely by demands for assistance, but by the disposition of the colonists to adopt their share of the necessary expenses; to incur for the defence of their neighbors the dangers and inconveniences of personal service, and to place in the hands of the home government the power of controlling the treatment of those whom they are called upon to subdue. And I cannot refrain from observing that neither your despatches nor Mr Richmond's memorandum indicate any definite intention on the part of the colonists to contribute to the expense of the troops whom they demand; that the volunteering appears to be confined to the particular localities threatened; and that Mr Richmond, while calling on the home government to adopt the expenses of the war, does not even hint at the propriety of investing it with any larger powers than those they at present possess for dealing with the native question out of which these expenses arise. I may add that a bill introduced into Parliament to provide an effectual machinery for the exercise by the Crown of the powers reserved to it by the Constitution Act is threatened with a determined opposition by a gentleman professing to represent the feelings of the colonists. I allude to these circumstances not, of course, as relieving the home government from the duty of supporting the colony against a pressing danger, but because they must materially affect the disposition of the British Government and people to undertake that indefinite expenditure of blood and treasure to which Mr Richmond invites them."

British and For. American News.

United States.

Washington Feb. 5.—The Republicans in Congress threaten to stop the Southern mails, and repeal the Sugar duty in consequence of the Mint, and Custom House, at New Orleans being seized by the Secessionists.

Fifty thousand persons in Kansas are in danger of starvation, and the immediate interposition of the Government is required to prevent a fearful calamity.

A truce has been concluded at Pensacola, and a part of the force threatening Fort Pickens has been removed, and the men have returned to their homes.

New Orleans, Feb. 4.—Cotton freights to Liverpool have declined to five-eights of a penny; and to Havre, one and a half cents.

Boston.—At the great meeting at Faneuil Hall to day, strong resolutions were passed, in favor of maintaining the Union. The meeting resolved that it was expedient to appoint commissioners to Washington, and then adjourned until this evening to wait the action of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

Washington, Feb. 6th.—Commissioners from ten States have arrived to attend the Compromise Convention which meets here to-day; but the imperious demands of the South will defeat any effective arrangements.

The war department has received no despatches from Major Anderson, at Fort Sumter, for three days. The interception of the Government despatches, and private correspondence, is beyond doubt practiced by Southern Secessionists to create hostilities.

It is reported that Fort Sumter was reinforced on Saturday night by 500 soldiers from the Steam Frigate "Brooklyn," that they were without interruption landed in boats with muffled oars, and so escaped observation.—This report has since been contradicted.

New York, Feb. 7.—Texas has passed ordinance of Secession by a vote of 166 to 7. This ordinance will be submitted to the people of the State for ratification on the 23d of February. Texas is the seventh State which has seceded.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Peace Congress is making harmonious progress, with evident desire to agree upon terms of compromise. The Convention is sitting with closed doors.

It is stated that a strong Union re-action is taking place in Virginia and other Border States.

The Bill to cut off mail facilities from the Seceding States has passed the House of Representatives.

United States Government is firm in its purpose to enforce the Revenue Laws, and Steam Frigates will be despatched on the 5th February, to blockade Seceded ports.—*Telegram to Colonial Empire.*

Canada.

Toronto, Feb. 5.—In the extradition case of the Slave Anderson, the writ of *Habeas Corpus* from the Court of Queen's Bench in London, has been served; but precedence has been given to the same writ issued by the Court of Queen's Bench in Upper Canada, and the case is to be argued, on appeal, next Friday, (to-day.)

The Protestant.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1861.

Liquor Licence Law.

The Act passed last session of the Legislature to alter and amend the Laws regulating the sale by license of spirituous liquors, has, we are happy to learn, been productive of good results. The clause requiring the applicant for a Tavern license to produce to the Colonial Secretary a certificate signed by two of the neighboring magistrates, and a majority of the householders resident in and entitled to vote for Trustees of schools for the school district within which the proposed inn shall be situate, has been the means of closing a number of those houses of *mischief* rather than of "accommodation" throughout the Island. But much more might be effected to rid the country of those nuisances called "licensed taverns" were the people in the several school districts fully aware of their power and alive to their duty in this matter. We have been asked by persons from the country how they are to proceed to carry the law into execution. The shortest and best advice we can give is, let every householder who is requested to sign a paper certifying to the necessity of a tavern in any part of the school district in which he resides refuse to do so, no matter how strongly he may be urged. No person can receive a tavern license unless he first obtain the signatures of a *majority* of the householders resident in the school district, certifying that such a house is required in the place, and no action is necessary on the part of the people, but a simple refusal. Let no person be taken unawares. In those school districts where there are individuals ignorant of the evil which may be prevented by their refusing to subscribe their names to a certificate for a tavern license, and in those districts where the friends and opponents of Temperance may be about of an equal number, public meetings should be called, and the people cautioned against lending their aid to open or continue grog shops in their midst:

The Amendment Act of last session, though it places an important power in the hands of the people in the country districts, leaves Charlottetown as much at the mercy of the Rumsellers as before. The City which of all places in the Colony requires to be most under restraint was "excepted" in the Act, and the old state of things allowed to continue, the consequence of which is that taverns are multiplying on every hand. In Georgetown, we understand the Act has been inoperative on account of the wording of the clause in regard to certificates for license, as it specifies that the householders authorized to sign them are those "entitled to vote for Trustees of Schools for the school district within which the proposed inn or house of accomodation shall be situate." In the country school districts *all* the resident householders are entitled to vote at the election of Trustees, but in reference to Georgetown, the School Act, 15 Vic. Cap. 13, sec 47, says that the householders to vote for Trustees are those "having children between five and sixteen years of age." This limitation of voters to householders having children between a certain age, may be all very well so far as the school in Georgetown is concerned, but not so with respect to certificates for tavern license, as it deprives an influential part of the community from being taken into account when signatures are sought for to a license certificate. The Legislature which is to meet in a few days, will surely not allow the session to close without so amending the License Law as to place Charlottetown especially, and also Georgetown on an equal footing with the country districts. Why should not the people in the Towns where vice is most likely to abound, have the power as well as those in the country, to protect themselves in their districts, divisions or wards against those houses which instead of being an accommodation to the public, destroy the peace of society, and prepare habitants for the regions of woe?

Blackwood's Magazine for January has been received from the publishers, L. Scott & Co, 79, Fulton Street, N. Y. It is a more than usually interesting number. Its articles on "The Political Year" "English Embassies to China" and "The Indian Civil Service—its Rise and Fall," are well-timed, clear, and able. The other articles are on The Purist Prayer-book, Uncivilised Man, Horror: a true Tale, What's a Grilse? Norman Sinclair, A Merry Christmas.—We could desire to see many more copies of this valuable periodical circulated in the Island. The first of the year is a good time to subscribe. Apply to G. T. Hazzard, agent, Charlottetown.

The Westminster Review for January has also come to hand. Its contents are, 1., Ancient Danish Ballads, 2. Alcohol—what becomes of it? 3. Canada, 4. Bible Infallibility, 5. The Neapolitan and Roman Questions, 6. American Slavery, 7. Cavour and Garibaldi, 8. Dante and his English Translators, 9. Contemporaneous Literature. Though there are some good articles in this *Review*, the fewer copies of it that are circulated in any community the better.

The Grand Division, S. of T. at its quarterly session prepared a petition to the Legislature praying for the passing of an enactment to prevent Justices of the Peace from engaging in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. The reason assigned in the petition for desiring such a law is, that as a majority of the cases which come before the magistracy of the Colony for adjudication originate in the use of intoxicating liquors, to permit Justices of the Peace to manufacture and sell such liquors, is contrary to an acknowledged principle of constitutional Government, that no public officer should be engaged in any employment or calling calculated to bias his judgment in the discharge of his duties. The friends of Temperance and the lovers of justice will surely not be backward in lending their names and influence to the movement.

The Telegraph Cable between Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine is, we understand, so much injured that no message is likely to be conveyed over this line until it be taken up and repaired. As this cannot be done until the ice be removed from the shore, we will be cut off from telegraphic communication with the mainland for the remainder of the winter.

We were shown the other day a stalk of Rhubarb about eighteen inches long, grown by an intelligent farmer during the present winter, according to a direction which he read in the *American Agriculturist*. This proves that by a little attention to the improvements of the day we might even in this cold climate have fresh vegetables on our tables in the very depth of winter.

A Temperance meeting is appointed to be held at the Temperance Hall on Tuesday Evening next, the 19th inst. at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of inaugurating a Temperance Alliance for the whole Island. The public are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend.

By a Mail received in Town this morning we have the later intelligence that Fort Sumpter has been reinforced. Southern Confedracy has adopted the constitution of the United States. Every prospect of an attack on Fort Sumpter in a day or two.

The Government of the Independent Republic of Georgia, has seized five New York vessels, in retaliation for the seizure of arms at New York belonging to the Republic of Georgia.

The President returned the last letter of Colonel Hayne, the Agent of South Carolina, demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter, as most insulting.

Royal Agricultural Society.

Resolved, That in order to give encouragement to Island productions, that the Secretary be directed to buy a sufficient quantity of Red Clover Seed, of Island growth, for the ensuing season, and such Turnip Seed as may offer—not less than 5lbs. in a lot; and that a Premium be offered to the person who will exhibit at the next Grain Show the best sample of white Clover Seed.

Resolved, That a thorough bred Blood Horse be imported as early as possible, and that he be of a dark bay, brown or black color, with black legs, 15½ hands high, at least, and not more than 6 years of age, and that the Hon. James Pope, now in England, be respectfully requested to make purchase of such an animal, and that £150 sterling be put into his hands for that purpose, and that Mr John Stockman be requested to take charge of the said Horse.

As much irregularity exists in paying subscriptions, it was

Resolved, That in future all subscriptions shall commence on the 1st January, instead of the 1st July. Those persons who have paid in 1860 being credited for the time they have paid.—*Extracts from proceedings, Jan. 16.*

Young Men's Christian Association and Literary Institute.

On Monday evening the Association met for discussion. Question, "Have Sunday Schools, or Week-day Schools been most useful to the World?" The subject was felt to be unusually difficult because of the unquestionable value of both kinds of schools. It was discussed with considerable thoroughness, earnestness, and interest. Some of the younger members of the Association took part in the proceedings of the evening, and thus one of the ends was answered contemplated in this department of the Association.

On Thursday evening, Mr LePage lectured on "The Developments of the Human Mind," thus appropriately following the lecture of the preceding week on "Human Physiology." The lecturer eschewed metaphysics. He dwelt rather upon the outward modes in which the sentiments and affections of the mind make themselves manifest. He spoke of love, jealousy, envy, pride, ambition, &c., &c., in their direct forms, and in their varied modifications. He gave sketches of manner, snatches of poetry, and touches of humour; intermingling shrewd practical hints. His lecture, both in composition and delivery was up to an average standard; shewing that while he is mainly self-educated, he is by no means uneducated. The attendance was good, though better towards the end of the lecture, than at its opening. The attention too was close though too much interrupted by movement about the entrance, and upon the floor of the hall. This was Mr LePage's first lecture before the Association. It is to be hoped it will not be his last. A large margin was left for discussion at the close of the lecture, in which occasion was taken to advert to some of the metaphysical views upon which the lecturer had not adventured.

The lecture for next week will be superseded by the meeting of the Society for promoting the Conversion of the Jews.

Cascumpec Literary Institute.—On Wednesday, the 23d ult., a very instructive Lecture on Education was given in the Temperance Hall, Cascumpec, by Mr Alex M'Lean, Teacher of Tignish. The lecture was listened to with much pleasure by a large and respectable audience; and the sentiments expressed were unanimously concurred in. The first part of the lecture was replete with interesting and appropriate illustrations, shewing the advance made in mental and scientific researches by self-taught men, from a just appreciation of their leisure moments, or "odds and ends of Time."

The lecturer urged upon the young in particular to consider the great opportunities they possess to acquire useful knowledge,—opportunities in a great measure wanting to their parents. The state of Education on the Island, both past and present, was graphically depicted, the merits and demerits of the Teachers were discussed, and the inhabitants generally came in for a considerable share of condemnation for their apathetic indifference as being the principle cause of the evils complained of in not carrying out the present system of Education.

The Lecture was concluded with a interesting and amusing dialogue said to have taken place between the Trustees of a certain vacant school and a Teacher who offered himself for the situation. After the Lecture several gentlemen spoke at some length, among whom were some of our best speakers, such as Dr O'Leary and Robert Gordon, Esq.

A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr M'Lean, after which the Chairman, Rev. A. Fraser, announced that there would be a lecture there that night fortnight, after which the meeting broke up highly pleased with the evening's entertainment.—*Com.*

St. Peter's Road Mutual Improvement Association.—On the evening of the 23d ult., the President Mr Henry M. M'Leod, delivered a highly interesting and useful lecture on "Habit." He first shewed the almost irresistible force of early acquired habits, hence the necessity of inculcating good ones in early life. Industry, punctuality, truthfulness, temperance, &c., were commended, and their opposites denounced in fitting terms. The lecturer dwelt with much force on the debasing, and sadly prevalent habit of intemperance, urging on the attention of his audience the safety of abstinence.

On the 28th ult., the Rev. Mr Davis favored the Association with his lecture on the "Newspaper and the Bible." As this lecture has been so lately and favorably commented on by the different members of the Island Press, it is unnecessary to add anything on the present occasion, further than, that the audience was the largest of the present season, and the attention good. On each occasion a vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer.

The Rev. Dr. Knox is expected to lecture on the 26th inst.

Donald Ferguson, Secretary.

February 12th, 1861.

The Dundas Affair.

Mr. Editor;

In a late number of the *Protestant*, and the *Examiner* of Jan. 21st, there appeared two communications, one over the signature of Alex. Mathieson, J. P., the other over that of J. C. Underhay, Esq., and also an affidavit, purporting to be sworn to before Alex. Mathieson, J. P., but which we have reason to believe has never been sworn to by any one, as several of the parties whose names are affixed to that document, positively deny ever having seen or heard of it till it appeared in the newspapers. Admitting that it has been really sworn to, they have made one, and only one correct statement—which is certainly a grand admission,—that the assault was *committed* on Thomas *Clay and his brothers*, which alone will be sufficient evidence to convict the rioters. Mr Underhay tells the readers of the *Examiner* that when he arrived at Charles Clay's a large number of persons were assembled there, nearly all excited and several intoxicated. But instead of that being the case, the majority were intoxicated and several excited, none being excited but those who were mad drunk. Again, he says "there was no manifestation of ill feelings towards myself or any other magistrate in the *impartial* discharge of his duty." It is not very likely that there would be by a drunken mob towards a magistrate determined not to "enforce the penalties of the law against offenders," although sworn to do so. But will Mr Underhay deny that the rioters threatened to throw the tables on both the Magistrates, and that he was told that he was no man to be there?" And did he not acknowledge that he was "*afraid* to draw up a commitment" for one of the ringleaders of the mob, and also that he never "witnessed such riotous conduct in a court-room before?" And that he only saved *himself* from a personal attack by manifesting his approbation of their riotous conduct in incessantly nodding and winking assent. Nor, so far as Mr Underhay could see, "was there any ill feeling manifested towards the Sons of Temperance as a body," perhaps not, so far as he could see, for after he "ran away" he saw nothing of the riot. But I think he must be as naturally deaf as he is wilfully blind, if he did not hear the rioters repeatedly shouting "*down with the Sons.*" And for Mr Underhay's special information, I beg to state that after he "ran away" two of the Sons who had none of the blood of the obnoxious Clays flowing in their veins, were struck several times, and when they asked their assailants why they attacked THEM, the answer they received was "because you are Sons of Temperance." Was not *that* assailing the "Sons of Temperance" as a body?

But, says the worthy Squire, the Messrs. Clay, who were never popular among their neighbors, have since their appointment to office rendered themselves obnoxious, &c., by their strenuous exertions to enforce the penalties of the law against offenders, &c., which *alone* caused the excitement that ultimately led to a breach of the peace." In answer to this, I beg leave to refer the readers of the *Protestant* to the accompanying certificate, signed by the most respectable inhabitants of Dundas and vicinity, which proves that the Messrs. Clay are popular amongst and not obnoxious to a majority of them. And if they are the obnoxious beings Mr Underhay would have the world believe, it is strange that over 40 of their neighbors meet at Thomas Clay's once a week to deliberate on the means best adapted to "destroy the destroyer of millions, and conquer the enemy of our people," and to encourage each other strictly to enforce the penalties of the license law against *all offenders* within our district. Mr Underhay speaks of having "been often called upon as a Magistrate to settle the small differences of the people of Dundas;" often indeed, and well the Messrs. Esman, Barbee, Wood, Gay, and Nicholson know, to their sorrow, that he was always ready and willing to enforce the penalties of the law, and often to enforce penalties contrary to law. Mr Underhay also boasts of having presided at two general elections in Dundas, and that he "never found the people of Dundas the heinous monsters Mr Clay represented them to be." I should like Mr U. to point out where my brother in his communication represented the people of Dundas as heinous monsters; I defy him (Mr U.) to show me, a single line written by Dr. Clay, against the people of Dundas. No! it was not the people of Dundas Mr C. wrote about, or against, but a riotous mob collected by an American rowdie, the greater number not being inhabitants of this settlement, for the ringleaders of the riot finding they could not get filth enough in Dundas to constitute *Bacchanalian Lynch-law* mob went up and down the river far outside the boundaries of this settlement, and even to St. Peter's Bay, enlisting the services of every depraved wretch who could be bought with a glass of rum. Mr U. speaks of parties affording "shelter to the benighted traveller, and nourishment to his wayworn steed, and perchance, augmenting their scanty remuneration by supplying a beverage, the sale of which their want of money alone prevents their legalizing." Who ever heard of such a doctrine before? that the want of money is an excuse for violation of law, that because a man is poor he is justified in being dishonest! Since these are Mr U.'s ideas of justice, no poor person could be blamed for augmenting their scanty supply at Mr U.'s expense, *knowing at the same time that he would never enforce the penalties of the law against such offenders.* The worthy Squire is certainly correct in his belief "that the people of Dundas are doing more for the Temperance cause than those who, under the name of aiding the cause, are seeking to bring desolation to the home of her who, in the kindness of her heart, was moved (by compassion) to part with her little stock of spirits kept for a medicine in her house, and parted with under the impression that it was to be used for that purpose." First, by unanimously declaring their determination to resist every attempt to interfere with the sober and industrious habits of the people; secondly, by fearlessly carrying out the spirit of that resolution by driving rum completely from the settlement. But I am at a loss to know who Mr Underhay alludes to, when he mentions "those," unless he implies himself and Alex. Mathieson, Esq., they being the only J. P.'s who ever enforced the penalties of the license law against a woman in this district. In conclusion, Mr U. assures the readers of the *Examiner* that he is not actuated by any ill feeling towards the Messrs. Clay in writing this letter; but, on the contrary, would have allowed the malicious and unprovoked allusion to himself published by them to pass without notice, but justice to a libelled community demands full explanation." And I can assure you that I am not actuated by any ill feeling towards Mr U. in writing this letter; but I feel I am bound to defend my absent brother, a brother of whom I have every reason to be proud, and one who wants no better character than his old neighbors of Grand River will give him.

Fearing that I have already occupied too much of your valuable space and time, I will not encroach any further, but hope that you will give the accompanying certificate and affidavit, which speak for themselves, a place in your valuable and widely circulated paper,

Remain Sir, yours respectfully,

Darius D. Clay.

Bridgewater, Dundas, Jan. 29, 1861.

We, the undersigned inhabitants of Dundas and vicinity, being informed that an affidavit has appeared in a late number of the *Protestant* stating, that the overbearing abuse of the power vested in the Clays, was the occasion of the late riot at Charles Clay's, and that it has kept the Settlement in a state of excitement ever since their accession to office, consider it our duty, in justice to the above named parties, to state that they have never abused the Power vested in them; and being desirous to exonerate them from any such charge would wish to make known our perfect satisfaction with the manner in which they have discharged their respective duties,—the one as Justice of the Peace, the other as Commissioner of Highways. But so far from the abuse of their power being the cause of the riot, we would say it was their determined opposition to the illegal traffic in spirituous liquors which was being carried on by various parties in the District. The contraband importation of some 280 gallons of "knock me down," being an instance of the same.

Signed—John Frost, Alex. Hayden, Jeremiah Esman, Joseph Campbell, Philip Risley, Peter M'Donald, Peter Risley, John Collev, John S. Poole, John Ward, Uriah Strangman, Edwin Ward, Daniel Risley, John T. Barbee, Albert Barbee, Thomas L. Esman, Donald Nicholson, Robert Robertson, Hugh M'Millan, Robert Wise, David Johnston, Theophilus Barbee, Johnathan M'Kenzie, George Yeston, Roderick M'Kenzie, James W. Robertson, Abner Gay, Samuel Robertson, James Esman, Robert Jenkins, Edward Turner, William Barbee, Donald Matheson, Alex. M'Kenzie, Malcolm M'Kenzie, John M'Millin, Malcolm Nicholson, Donald M'Millin, Donald Campbell, Hugh Campbell, William Robertson, John Robertson, Walter Taylor, John Wise, John M'Donald, George H. Wise, John Campbell, William Jenkins, John M'Dougall, James Barbee.

Prince Edward Island, King's County. } ss.

The undersigned maketh oath and saith, that the affidavit which appeared in a late number of the *Protestant* declaring the statements made by the Rev. Edwin Clay to be gross falsehoods and perversion of facts, was never attested to by me; nor was any such document ever presented to me for attestation.

(Signed) Malcolm Nicholson.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of Jan., 1861. } Charles Clay, J. P.

In presence of William J. Truelove.

"*Healing on its Wings*," say all who have made use of *Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, and by such use cured themselves of coughs, colds and consumption. The prudent will always keep this remedy by them.

MARRIED.

On 31st Jan., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Donald Morrison, Mr James M'Kinnon, to Christie Nicholson, both of Strathalbyn.

On the 7th instant, at St. Eleanor's, by the Venerable Archdeacon Read, Mr John Henry Rodgers, to Miss Harriet Matilda Jelly, both of the same Township.

On the 15th instant, by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, Mr Alexander Leslie, of St. Peter's Bay, to Miss Elizabeth M'Laren, of Cable Head.

DIED,

At Charlottetown, on Tuesday the 5th instant, of croup, Alexander, aged one year and eight months; and on Friday following, of diptheria, James, aged three years and four months, the dearly beloved and only children of Lauchlan Currie.

At Rustico, on Friday, the 15th instant, of consumption, Lucilla Agnes, second daughter of Thomas M'Neill, Esq., aged 19 years and 7 months.

At Dog River, of diptheria, on Friday the 15th inst., Francis, second son of Mr Richard Leonard, aged 12 years and 5 months, dearly beloved by all who knew him.

In this City, on the 1st inst., of diptheria, Charlotte Cousins, only daughter of Mr John Green, of Sommerside, aged 9 years,

"Why should we mourn? That deep repose
Shall never more be broke by pain;
These lips no more in sighs inclose;
These eyes shall never weep again.
And think not that so fair a flower
Shall wither in the Church-yard sod:
'Twas made to gild an angel's bower
Within the paradise of God."

Memoranda.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.

Plymouth, Jan. 12.—Henry, Hubbard—crew sick and [illegible]

Boraham, Jan. 12.—Lizzie, M'Kinnon.

Gravesend, Jan. 18.—Persons, Salmond. 25.—Polymede, Ormston.

Liverpool, Jan. 18.—Arabian, Bell.

Appledore, Jan. 17.—Dashaway, Bale.