Secular Department.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

From Wilmer & Smith's European Times.

BRITAIN.

The leading event of the last week in May was the daring assumption of the House of Lords with the privilege of the House of Commons by the rejection of the measure for the repeal of the Paper Duty, but the statement that the Government would resign was premature. It seems to be doubted now whether even Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Milner Gibson will cease to hold office. In Manchester a string of resolutions was passed against the conduct of the Tory peers, the chairman of the meeting being Mr. George Wilson, of Anti-Corn-Law League celebrity; but it must be admitted that the country has been less excited than might have been expected under the circumstances. Much of this quietude may be owing to the desire to know what Ministers will really do under an emergency so extraordinary and peculiar.

The death of poor Albert Smith has taken every one by surprise, and produced a deep feeling of melancholy. He was in the prime of life, and, before his fatal illness, never appeared better in health. His powers were very varied, and, while his success in the walks of light literature was great, he became still more eminent as a public lecturer. In this last character he was one of the institutions of the British metropolis. With the exception of Dickens there was no man living who combined, in anything like the same degree, literary with histrionic power, and in both walks the genial force of his character always stood out pleasantly.

Meetings have been held in Manchester and Liverpool for the purpose of raising a fund for the Central African Mission. At these meetings Lord Brougham and the Bishop of Oxford were present. The Christianising and the commercial spirit are sought to be combined in this movement. The country is well adapted to the growth of cotton, and the native population are simple-minded and well disposed. The travels of Dr. Livingstone in Eastern Africa have shewed how much can be done in this way. It is proposed to raise a capital of £20,000, and the cost of the mission, consisting of about thirty persons, would be for the first year £4000 or £5000, and for subsequent years £2500.

We see it stated that the Government proclamation against foreign enlistment, instead of retarding, has given an impetus to the cause of the Pope in the Sister Kingdom. What with the zeal which the priests display in the way of raising recruits for Italy, and the anxiety of the peasantry to get to America, the price of labor in Ireland cannot fail to rise. The following passage from a leading article in a Roman Catholic journal in the northeast of Ireland will give an idea of the influences at work there with reference to the Italian movement:—"Of course, this proclamation will be obeyed. No recruiting sergeant will tender a Roman coin to any of our people. But no one can prevent an Irishman or a dozen Irishmen from emigrating to Rome, and living there, and joining, if they please, the forces of his Holiness. We are free to go where we please; and at present what more laudable ambition could take possession of a young Catholic Irishman's heart than to form one of those gallant spirits preparing to march under the banner of the Vicar of Christ? The very idea is sufficient to excite thousands of our young population to take part in so glorious an enterprise. To defend the rights of the Holy See, to guard the person of the Pope, to drive back the plunderers who have seized on his territories, are deeds worthy of the faithful Catholics of Ireland; and to die in a cause so sacred and so just would be a death far more glorious than could be secured on any other battle-field in Europe. May victory crown the arms of the Pope's Irish Brigade!"

Mr. Seward, the Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, has written a letter to a London contemporary, in which he affirms that an expedition has been sent out to endeavor to put the Atlantic cable into working order. If the attempt should be unsuccessful, Mr. Saward says the cable could be recovered, but he has good hopes that it may be lifted and repaired in such a manner as perfectly to restore it. The Secretary says he is far from writing in a spirit of opposition to the new company established to carry the telegraph to America by the Danish route, but he asserts that the Atlantic route is a much better one. From Valentia to Newfoundland the line is only 2050 miles long, whilst by the new route it would be 3773 miles in length.

A Garibaldi "sympathy" meeting was held in St. Martin's Hall, London, on Tuesday evening, when it was resolved to open a subscription for the purpose of "presenting a testimonial" to the Italian patriot. The subscription will take this form, it is to be presumed, for the purpose of evading any charge of illegality which might be brought against it, but of the use to which Garibaldi will put the "testimonial" there cannot be any doubt. A penny subscription was also commenced at the meeting.

Lady Franklin, whose praiseworthy exertions to ascertain her husband's fate have elicited the sympathy of the world, refuses to receive from the public treasury any return of the expense to which she has been put; but she asks, what will not be denied, the erection of a monument in some public place to commemorate the fact that he and his companions, who have left their bones, in the pursuit of science, in the dreary Arctic regions, had really discovered the North-West Passage. This generosity is the more noble, as it is understood that Lady Franklin can ill afford the outlay which a sense of duty to the departed and to mankind induced her to incur.

It is now understood that the Great Eastern will sail for New York on the 9th inst., under the command of Capt. Hall, who has been appointed to succeed the lamented Captain Harrison. The necessary alterations for this transatlantic voyage are proceeding with great rapidity. This short trip has been resolved on to inspire the confidence which the previous mishaps of the ship have impaired, and although a few excursionists may probably be induced to go with her, the trial trip will not probably prove a very remunerative business. It is expected that the Great Eastern will be in the commercial metropolis of the United States on the memorable 4th of July—the anniversary of American Independence, and a day which is always observed by our transatlantic friends with every kind of rejoicing. It is fully expected that a large sum of money will be received in the States for the privilege of inspecting the vessel, and the enthusiasm which her presence in the American waters is almost certain to excite, will probably react upon the people at home. Should the outer voyage prove successful, or even moderately so, there would doubtless be a large amount of human freight brought back, for the Americans have a peculiar zest for the encouragement of gigantic undertakings of all kinds.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* contradicts, on good authority, the statement that a serious difference had occurred between General Lamoricière and the Roman Government. They are on the best possible terms. Lamoricière and General Guyon continue also on excellent terms.

The shipowners of Marseilles, in a petition to the Minister of Commerce, assert that, to suppress suddenly the differential navigation duties, would be tantamount to a forced and immediate binding up of the affairs of the French merchant navy. They confess they are not able to contend with the English, who are essentially a maritime people. The petitioners demand that the transactions shall be gradually accomplished during a term of 15 years; and recommend that, in the meantime, shipowners shall be permitted to purchase ships wherever they can be procured cheapest.

It is reported in Paris that after the Chinese expedition is brought to a conclusion, the French troops will be employed in Madagascar, with a view of establishing a solid occupation of the principal points in that Island.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Vienna, May 25.—The proposals made by Russia to the other Great Powers, for an enquiry into the real condition of the Christians in Turkey, occasions a frequent exchange of opinions between France and the other Great Powers. M. Thouvenel has declared to the Austrian ambassador that the Cabinet of the Tuilleries has seen with regret that Russia has prematurely brought forward the Oriental question; but, as this question has been officially put forward, France considers that she acts in conformity with the interests of Europe by associating herself with the proposals of Russia—as, otherwise, a pretext would be given to that Power to assume the exclusive protectorate of the Christian subjects of the Sultan. M. Thouvenel adds, that during his embassy at Constantinople he became convinced that the hatti humayoun of 1856 will long remain a dead letter unless the Porte changes its system of government. Without recognizing the urgency of the inquiry proposed by Russia, France is disposed to acknowledge its principle, and she invites the other Great Powers to do the same, leaving, however, to their agents in the East to ascertain the exactitude of the facts which have been brought forward by Prince Gortschakoff.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A letter from Warsaw speaks of the concentration of Russian troops on the frontiers of Turkey as an undoubted fact. There will soon be an army of 60,000 men on the upper Pruth and in Bessarabia and Podolia. The Porte is at the same time using every effort to form a numerous army, in order to prevent Servia and the Danubian powers conquering their independence. The Turkish forces are concentrated on five points—four corps occupy Roumelia, a second army guarding the frontiers of Servia, and a third composed of 80,000 men is concentrated on the Danube, the fourth is stationed between the Danube and Black Sea, and the reserve is at Schumla.

INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

Turin, May 25.—The *Official Gazette* contains a despatch dated 24th inst., which confirms the encounter of Garibaldi at San Martini with Bavarians in the service of the King of Naples. Garibaldi had approached nearer to Palermo, the heights round which were occupied by the insurgents—an attack was imminent. General Lanza had demanded an armistice of Garibaldi without effect. An Austrian flotilla, composed of three vessels, arrived at Naples on the 21st inst. A despatch from Messina, dated 21st inst., states that an insurrection had broken out at Palermo, Adderno, and Branco Villa.

Naples, May 23.—The dispatch of troops to Sicily continues. The city is tranquil, and the police are ready to repress any popular movement.

Paris, May 25.—The *Patrie* publishes a despatch from Sicily, dated 23d inst., which states that the Neapolitan troops still occupied Palermo, but that the insurrection was making great progress at all points. Garibaldi has been joined by some of his officers, and particularly by Colonel Medici, with considerable reinforcements. He was menacing Monreale, the surrender of which would lead to the fall of Palermo.

The first encounter between the patriots under Garibaldi and the Royalist troops occurred while the latter were concentrating themselves upon Palermo and Messina. General Landi could not resist the vigorous attack, and fled to Palermo, leaving behind him four guns, 100 dead, and a great many wounded. During his two days march to gain that city, he was harrassed on all sides by the population, and hotly pursued by Garibaldi's men.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following despatch:—Naples, May 30. Garibaldi entered Palermo on the 27th May. He is master of the great part of the town. The troops were concentrated in the castle. A bombardment immediately commenced, and fires broke out in several parts of the town. Garibaldi attacked the castle at noon on the 28th of May.

Naples, May 30.—The Government is deliberating as to the advisability of sending orders to Palermo to stop the bombardment.

Naples, June 1.—An armistice has been concluded between the royal troops and the troops of Garibaldi. The armistice still continues to be observed, and will end on Sunday next at noon. The town of Agrigent has risen.

British and For. American News.

United States.

The Japanese Embassy threatens to become a ridicule. The envoys themselves, notwithstanding the extravagant puffs of administration journals, are unequivocally disgusted with their errand and their position. Their lives are a burthen, they are so stared at and bedeviled by hangers-on. The ignorance or absence of etiquette and ceremonial, which is the boast of a Republican Government, takes them altogether by surprise, and they cannot comprehend the stupendous moral elevation of the plain country gentleman who presides over the greatest nation in the world as the spontaneously chosen first officer of the people. A little more barbaric pomp and regal show would have made more impression on the semi-savage mind, than so close an acquaintance with the unshackled do-as-you-like institutions of political and social perfection. It is asserted by some wag, that the Japanese Embassy itself is a "hum;" that the princes are very common folks, and that foreign envoys at Washington carefully avoid any implication in such an absurdity. It is a new thing for the United States to be opening up new regions to commercial enterprise, and if they do make a little more fuss about it than older nations, they must stand excused by the novelty of the sensation. We shall be glad to see the practical result. In China, the American game has been to stand by and take a share of the benefits gained by French and British valor or diplomacy. We anticipate in return great advantages from our share in the Japan trade.—*Scottish American Journal.*

Death of Theodore Parker.—We clip the following paragraph from the Boston *Courier*; it gives a better idea of the character of the celebrated Divine than we have before met with.

The Rev. Theodore Parker died at Florence on the 10th of May. This news was not unexpected, as last accounts concerning him made it certain that he was on the brink of the grave. It will, however, occasion much sadness in the circle in which he moved; for he was greatly admired by his followers. He was a man of vigorous intellect; and that was all. He was not a great teacher or architect; he could build nothing. His peculiar religious notions were so near to non belief that he could scarcely, with propriety, have been ranked as a religious man. He was an unrelenting opponent; and the grave was no protection to those who differed with him during life. His assaults on Daniel Webster, which were printed in the *Tribune*, were among the most ferocious productions. He never sang the universal prayer:

> Teach me to feel another's woe, to hide the fault I see;
> That mercy I to others show, that mercy show to me,

But he *is* gone; and let no man imitate his bad qualities.

Mr. Parker was born in Lexington in the year 1812. He was the son of a farmer, and the grandson of a Revolutionary soldier. He was a graduate of Harvard College, was ordained as a Unitarian clergyman, and installed as pastor over the Second Church in Roxbury. He underwent a change of views in 1841, and soon after organized the Society which has been known as "The Twenty-eighth Congregational Society in Boston." Here he has been in the habit of fulminating upon any topic that might be current; but he was, as some one described him, at all times, a priest without a parish, and a politician without a party.

New Brunswick.

A public meeting has been held at Fredericton, and a Committee appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the Prince of Wales. The committee consists of the Mayor, the members of the City Council, the members of the Legislature residing in Fredericton, and the Sheriff of York, with power to add to their number.—*Church Witness.*

The members of our City Corporation are using every exertion to have our streets cleaned, platforms levelled &c., and everything in the neatest possible order before the arrival of the Prince of Wales. Rocky Hill is being levelled, and numerous other improvements are going forward. It has been decided to spend about £1500 in decorating the city on the occasion of the Prince's visit. This is independent of the expenses to which the government will go, and is to be raised by a tax levied on those parties in the City who now pay £5 a year and up wards.—*St. John Col. Pres.*

Canada.

Right in Quebec.—The city chosen for the Seat of the Canadian Government for the next three years does not appear to be very law-abiding, if we may judge from the following accounts of riots copied from the last Quebec *Gazette*:—

Storming the Dorchester Bridge Toll Gate.—An act, passed during last session, authorising the levy of a toll of one half-penny from every foot passenger crossing Dorchester bridge, on the River St. Charles, came into operation on Friday last, and from morning until night the exaction of this tax was the constant theme of conversation among the people of St. Roch and Jacques Cartier suburbs. Between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening the agitation existing on the subject took a tangible form in the assemblage of a mob of persons to the number of ten hundred who at once with shouts and cheers proceeded to the bridge, tore down the toll-gates and threw them in the river. No personal violence was used; the only subject in view being apparently to show the determination of the people not to submit to the obnoxious exaction. We went to the bridge on Saturday morning, and found that the gate-keeper did not demand the toll.

Riot in Jacques Cartier Market.—Whether it was that the demonstration of the preceding evening with reference to the Dorchester bridge, had inspired the butchers of Jacques Cartier Market with a determination to resist even the payment of reasonable taxes, we do not know, but we do know that when the bailiffs, sent for that purpose, attempted to seize the meat of a butcher in arrears for stall rent, the butchers in the market rose as one man and, knives in hand, opposed the execution of the law. Such a crowd of terrified women and children screaming, shouting, struggling to get out, and utterly careless of change or any thing but personal safety, Jacques Cartier Market Hall never saw before, and we hope never will again. A strong body of police, however, soon arrived on the spot and the disturbance was speedily quelled, and the rent paid.

Fire in Quebec.—We learn by telegraph from Quebec that a fire broke out in that city on Friday evening about six o'clock, in a large stone building on Champlain street, owned by Mr. Lampson. It was subdivided into about forty tenements, most of which were occupied by families of the poorer class, who have lost nearly everything. From Lampson's the fire spread to an adjoining house, occupied by Mr. Dwyer as a boarding house, and afterwards, a strong breeze having sprung up, it spread to the opposite row of houses, next to the wharf, six of which were shortly consumed; one of the latter belonging to Mr. Roach, and the others to Mr. Lampson and Mr. Flanagan, all occupied by laboring classes. The buildings next to the river, connected with Mr. Flanagan's Shipping Yard, containing some thirty or forty thousand dollars worth of valuable sawn timber and staves, the whole of which was speedily consumed, along with the best portion of the wharf, on which it was piled, and a large portion lying alongside. Loss about $100,000. Mr. Flanagan's timber it is understood is not insured. Mr. Lampson's property we believe is insured.

The Protestant.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1860.

The English Mail, which arrived at Halifax per R. M. S. *Niagara* on Wednesday last, was received here yesterday morning. The latest advices are to the 24 of June.

The meeting of the Board of Education will be held at the Board Room, Central Academy, on Thursday, the 28th of June instant, at 10 o'clock, a.m. Teachers heretofore licensed, whose terms of engagement have expired, or who have entered into new engagements to teach *since the First day of May* last, as well as all Pupil Teachers who have completed their terms of attendance at the Normal School, will be admitted to examination at the date above mentioned.

We learn from good authority, that the Government of this Island has concluded the purchase of the Selkirk Estates. We hope the Tenants on that property will see the importance of immediately converting their leaseholds into freeholds, at once to benefit themselves and relieve the Government from paying the interest of the purchase money.

At recent meetings of the Board of Education, the following persons were examined and received License under the amended Education Act:—second or higher class, Messrs. Edward Roche, John Roche, and Archibald McKinnon, Charlottetown; First or lower class, Misses Charlotte Butler, Lot 22, and Mary McCormack, Lot 55: Messrs. John McSwain, Glenaladale, John Campbell, Lot 65, W. C. McKie, Bay Fortune, and R. D. McEwen, St. Peter's.

We have received from the American re-publishers of the British Reviews, L. Scott & Co. New York, the London Quarterly Review for April, and the North British Review for May. The Quarterly contains eight articles in all, viz: Laborers Homes, Souvenirs and Correspondence of Madame Recamier, Vicissitudes of Families, The Bar of Philadelphia—Washington's Farewell Address, Miss Nightingale's Notes on Nursing, Fox hunting, Recollections of Leslie, The Budget and the Reform Bill. The *North British* has articles on Thomas Campbell, Quakerism—Past and Present, Sir Henry Lawrence, Australian Ethnology, Poems by Heinrich Heine, Church and State, The Origin of Species, British Lighthouses, The state of Europe, and notices of Recent Publications. Both of these Reviews are worthy of a place on every Christian man's table.

At the Public Meeting held in the City Hall, on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of adopting measures to give a suitable reception to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Presiding Councillor DesBrisay in the Chair: On motion of Hon. Col. Swabey, the following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration—in conjunction with the Corporation of Charlottetown,—the manner in which a suitable banquet or entertainment shall be given to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the expense of which shall be defrayed by a subscription of the people of the Island.

The meeting was then adjourned to Thursday the 21st, at 7 o'clock p.m, at the City Hall, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee.

Prince of Wales Rifle Corps.—In consequence of the resignation of the Captain of this Corps, the members composing it, on assembling in their Drill Room, proceeded to the nomination of officers to fill that and other vacancies. The selection of Captain Rankin's successor resulted in the following promotions, viz:—1st Lieut. John Lea to be Captain; 2d Lieut. R. R. Hodgson to be 1st Lieut., Color Sergt., W. E. Dawson to be 2d Lieut., Sergt. John Robbins to be Color Sergt., Corporal John Cairns to be Sergt., Lance Corporal McPhail to be Corporal; Privates L. Beer and C. Preedy to be Lance Corporals. At the same meeting it was *unanimously* resolved that the appointment of Capt. Haviland, as Major of the Queen's County Rifle Companies meets with the approval of this Corps.

We direct attention to the Quarterly Report of the G. W. P., published in to-day's paper, and particularly to the R. S. which refers to the labors of the Evening Star Union, Daughters of Temperance. They are doing a good work by inducing numbers to sign the pledge, some to attend public worship, and in ministering to the necessities of the indigent. The Union deserves credit for their perseverance amid many discouragements. They have an extensive field of usefulness before them. Will not others go up and join this Temperance band, that they may aid them in their labor of love.

Deaf and Dumb Institution, Halifax.—The Director of this Institution publishes the following commendatory notice:—Collected by three sons of the Rev. D. Fitzgerald, Charlottetown, P. E. I., £3 12s, 11d. This contribution is worthy of special notice and imitation, as being the kind act of three youths at a distance, and who, it is believed, have never seen the Institution. Valuable aid would be afforded if each School in the Province would send even a small sum, while the hearts of the young donors would thus be enlarged. Ministers who have received Circulars last year, (as yet unnoticed) are respectfully reminded that their people, if asked, will doubtless be, like others, ready to give, more or less, according to their ability, for so good and touching an object.

The Prince de Joinville recently arrived at New York by one of the Cunard steamships.

Two cases of small pox have lately occurred in this place, one of which—a very aggravated form of the disease—has proved fatal. The other, being a much milder case, has resulted favorably, and the patient is now thoroughly recovered, and discharged. The case which proved fatal was that of a young man named John M'Leod. The deceased was a married man, belonging to Carriboo, and following the sea.—*Pictou Standard.*

The number of cases of Small Pox reported at Board of Health Office, St. John N. B., for the week ending June 2d, was *seventeen*; number of deaths, *two*.

The *Canadian Church Press* states that the Government intend to bring in a measure of their own, reorganizing the whole constitution of Toronto University, so as to embrace the several Colleges and include, on a satisfactory basis, Schools of Medicine and Law. Dr. Ryerson's scheme for endowing Denominational Colleges will probably be successful, unless strongly opposed. We hope the voice of Upper Canada will be pronounced on this question in a way that not even a Lower Canada majority can set at defiance.

In the United States there are about 200,000 Jews, while there are in all England only 35,000.

[Published by Order.]

REPORT

Presented by the Grand Worthy Patriarch of Prince Edward Island, at the Quarterly Meeting of the Grand Division, held April 24, 1860.

Representatives;

The return of another of our Quarterly Meetings makes it my duty to lay before you a report.

In the best sense I cannot report progress. I want documents from our country divisions. From all I can gather, however, it is to be feared, that we are rather suffering retrogression than making progress.

Certainly this is the case in the city. Nothing is more difficult than to hold a session of any of our city divisions. In the Prince Edward Division it is proposed to hold only monthly meetings. Few initiations have taken place during the quarter. If any one proposes to lecture on Temperance, as in the case of Mr. Barker, Bible Christian Minister, a few weeks since, his audience is by no means imposing. And if any from abroad propose to come and labor for our cause, we cannot so much as entertain their overture. Altogether matters among us wear but a languid appearance. Meanwhile drunkenness is still rampant around us. Every thing needs to be done, while next to nothing is attempted.

Death has deprived us of an esteemed brother during the quarter,—brother S. Westacott, of the Prince Edward Division. He was a faithful Son of Temperance as well as a true Christian. May we honor his memory by treading in his steps!

I have been glad to observe an effort made in the neighborhood of Princetown, though with what results I know not, to prevent the opening of a new drinking-house, on the ground that the conditions of the license law had not been observed.

The following resolution also, recently passed by our Legislative Council, is not without its interest:—

"Whereas the habit and practice of drunkenness is a moral evil, highly injurious and obstructive to the happiness and prosperity of the people; and whereas this destructive vice is stated, by the highest judicial authority in the Island, to be lamentably increasing amongst us; and whereas it is right and expedient to prevent the prevalence and spread of the evil by all means within the power of discreet legislation; and whereas the facility with which licenses to keep public houses and sell intoxicating liquor are obtained by improper parties, and in situations where they are not required for the accommodation of the travelling public:

"*Therefore Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this House that the whole system of licensing ought to undergo the careful revision of the Legislature, with the view of adopting a better system, in order that a remedy may be found for the evils which are acknowledged to exist."

But why all this tinkering about licenses, and the license system? Let the following things be considered:—

1. No more law can reach the root of the evil against which we contend. Not even a prohibitory law; much less a license law, whatever the stringency of its provisions. Since laws, to be efficient, must take their rise from public sentiment, and harmonize with it; and even then they will not work, unless that same public sentiment be strong enough to compel their enforcement.

2. What can legislators do to correct an evil, while they themselves lend it their countenance? Gentlemen who take their wine, even though with the utmost decorum, can never legislate successfully against drunkenness in the community at large.

Yet, 3d, we can never return pledged abstainers in any large proportion to the legislature, until the people themselves are extensively imbued with total abstinence principles.

But this, 4th, will never be the case, until Christian ministers and churches take hold of the Temperance enterprise on thorough-going principles, in earnest; and regard it as a part of their religion to aim at thus making the people sober; and rest much of their hope of success in their religious efforts upon their success in temperance efforts.

Which things I have said, not by way of discouragement, but that we may all learn to look at our work in its true aspects, and seek for strength from above to arise and do that work.

I infer, that a part of our present policy lies, not simply in exertions to build up our order,—a work by no means to be despised,—but in endeavors to re-organize the old Temperance Societies; from which our order first sprang, and apart from which it should seem that our main objects cannot be attained. Yet in the apathy at present prevalent among us on the Temperance question, little hope can be cherished in this direction. Just now, therefore, perhaps, we cannot do much more than hold together with the faithful few, and bide our time—a time which will certainly come; since vice the most deeply rooted is not immortal; and the uprising of an earnest religious spirit must surely, in due season, lead to such a warfare against intemperance among us as has never been waged yet, and such a victory on behalf of our beneficent cause as we have never yet seen.

J. DAVIS, G. W. P.

April 24, 1860.

*** Since the presentation of the above, the G. W. P. has been supplied with some interesting statements in regard to the Evening Star Union Daughters of Temperance, which he would have been glad to incorporate in his report, and has great pleasure in now appending to it. That Union, up to the close of April, had been in existence about eight months. It began with twelve members, and now numbers twenty.. They had induced twenty-seven persons, all sadly poor, and some of them sadly vicious as well, to sign the total abstinence pledge; of whom one only had proved unfaithful. Their sewing circle had made and distributed as many as seventy-nine garments to those who greatly needed them; in addition to which they had given away upwards of thirty more, intrusted to them for that purpose. Moreover important help had been supplied to the distressed in the way of food, fuel, and money. Some of those too who had thus been aided had been induced to attend upon public worship, before neglected. We see thus what the Union has done with the five pounds which they cleared by their tea-meeting last winter. They are evidently working to purpose. They are opening up a new and hopeful career in the prosecution of the Temperance enterprise. They have already begun to restore that enterprise among us to its standing and efficiency. Let them receive the countenance which they so well deserve, and that material aid which they so well know how to apply.

[For the Protestant.]

Mr. Editor,—Through the medium of your superior journal, I desire to present your readers with a few remarks, upon a subject of special interest, and of general importance. The subject is, Phonetics. Probably it is not at all new to many of your readers. If so, they need not regard these communications as addressed to them, but as written for the benefit of those to whom they may be acceptable and advantageous, to know the origin and aim of Phonetic science, what it is, what it has accomplished, and what it is, in all probability, destined to effect.

To enter deeply into this subject, comes not within my province. At present, an elaborate exposition on Phonetics, supposing I were competent to present your readers with such an one, might not possibly subserve the purpose which I have in view. My objects are these,—to awaken inquiry concerning Phonetics, and to enlist the sympathies of the philanthropic in behalf of the spelling reform.

To be able to discern what is beautiful in theory and excellent in art, argues a mind of no mean grade, but to exhibit an appreciation of the beautiful and the excellent by their adoption and practical application, evinces a desire to keep pace with the car of improvement, and a singleness of purpose creditable to their possessor.

The aim of the Phonetic movement is, "to furnish a reliable guide to orthography and pronounciation." Previous to the introduction of the spelling reform our orthography was like the sand by the sea-shore which changes its position at the instance of every surging wave. The truthfulness of this statement may be shown by giving specimens of the English language written at different periods, from the 7th to the 19th century, which we may do in a future No.

That a reform, fraught with so many real advantages, should have encountered decided opposition, is somewhat remarkable. The spelling reform did, however, meet frowns and sneers, but it has survived them both, so that at the present day even Punch's "Fonetic Nus" scarcely excites a hearty peal. Ridicule has been shown out, and reason bowed in.

By comparing Phonetics, that is, the whole system of phonetic spelling, with the Romanic, the superiority of the former is at once perceived. Words spelled according to the Romanic analogy present a striking contrast with those spelled phonetically. The one abounds in absurdities and capricious contradictions. The other is natural, rational and philosophical. Take the following line as an illustration:—

"Though the tough cough and hiccough plough me through."

Who can pronounce the letters "o, u, g, h," which occur six times in this line? A foreigner when he had ascertained that these letters in the first word represent the sound o, would, being guided by analogy, easy to read the line thus: Tho the to co and hicco plo me thro; but instinct would lead him to suspect that something was wrong, and his natural sagacity would lead him to consult his dictionary for the pronounciation of these letters in the next word, which to his great surprise he would discover to be—uf. Then he would go on to read—Tho the tuf cuf and hiccuf pluf me thruf. But the motto of the student of the English language who endeavors to acquire it by means of the Romanic alphabet, should be, "Labor omnis vincit," for, to ensure success, labor, patience and perseverance are indispensable. In fine, he discovers that, to elicit the meaning of this mysterious line, six keys are required to unlock the magic characters, "o, u, g, h," which are so singularly metamorphosed when brought into contact with certain other symbols. Each one of these, too, as it is found, must be labelled to prevent "confusion from becoming worse confounded." All necessary precautions being taken, the result of his labor would stand thus:—

Keys.—o—uf—cuf—uf—ov—co.
Noe.—1—2—3—4—5—6.

In spelling this line with the Romanic characters, we can only approximate its phonetic representation thus—Tho the *tif cof and hilup* plow me throo. The italicised words are spelled phonetically. Spelling phonetically is simply spelling by sound. Is it either reasonable or right to spell words differently from the way in which they are pronounced? Phoneticians say, No, surely not.

For Lindley Murray we all entertain more or less regard. In his Grammar he has given a definition of a perfect alphabet. "A perfect alphabet" says he, "would contain a number of letters precisely equal to the number of simple articulate sounds belonging to the language.—Every simple sound would have its distinct character, and that character be the representative of no other sound." This definition is applicable to the Phonetic alphabets.

Before, however, such an alphabet could be provided for the representation of the English language, the language itself would necessarily undergo an elementary analysis. It has been analysed, and the analysis may be seen in a tabular form, by consulting Benn Pitman's Phonographic Manual, tenth edition. On the 29th page of this work there is a "Classification and Nomenclature of the sounds of the English language, of the philosophical accuracy of which each may judge for himself. Phonetic science is the offspring of matured knowledge.

June 12, 1860. Alpha.

[For the Protestant.]

Mr Editor;—In your issue of the 5th May, I observed a communication from George M'Kay, in defence of his conduct as a Justice of the Peace in signing Richard Pillman's certificate to obtain a Tavern License. He says that after having examined the premises, he found that Mr Pillman had even more than would entitle him to obtain a license. Now, Sir, this is very strange, indeed, when the other Magistrate who signed the certificate admitted that he had not the necessary requirements. He admitted that he was deficient in stabling, but stated that if strange horses came he would remove his own into the barn. I wish Mr M'Kay to point out the clause in the Act which provides for a man's removing his horses to accommodate travellers, as probably Mr M'Kay has a little more of the law than ever I have seen.

If Pillman had the necessary requirements, his certificates were illegal, because they were not signed by his neighbors. Mr M'Kay says that he could not have any hesitation in signing his certificate, knowing there was no Tavern within nine miles distance.—That does not prove that a grog shop was required in French River, nor does it free him in any measure from blame; for had he been a man of genuine principle, the very fact that Mr Pillman's neighbors were all against the establishment of a grog shop there, would have been sufficient to have deterred him from signing the certificate; besides it is very well known that no man of respectability who comes to the place goes there for lodgings. Mr M'Kay also asserts that none of the Magistrates living near said Tavern were qualified to sign the certificate. This statement every person in that quarter knows to be incorrect, and well worthy of the pliable J. P. who penned it. There are three living in the immediate neighborhood, all of whom are old and respectable inhabitants of the place,—men who would not lend their aid to establish a grog shop in their midst, to create riot and disorder. Mr M'Kay says that the party at the meeting who stated that he lived six miles distant did not state facts, but I can tell that worthy that he does not state the truth when he says it is not more than four miles. It is to be lamented that a Magistrate should forget his duty so far (if he ever knew it) as to come six miles from his home to another Magistrate's door to do work which the latter thought he could not do without violating his oath. Mr M'Kay says it was not for the benefit of French River that he gave it his sanction, but for the good of the travelling public. If Mr M'Kay had looked to the benefit of the place or the travelling public and not to mercenary motives, I do not think he would have lent his aid to establish a grog shop there. If he were living near to see the sad effects which it has produced; to see it crowded with boys from sixteen to twenty years of age, some staggering about under the influence of strichnine whiskey. To hear their wrangling, their revelery, their horrid oaths, and wickedness of all kinds, I think he would not stand up and try to defend himself in the public papers, but hold down his head with shame. It is singular to see the very men who are sworn to protect the rights of the community the first to step forward and establish a nuisance in a settlement to disturb the peace of Society. If Magistrates adhered more closely to the law in establishing Taverns, the travelling public might probably meet with houses where they could get a room to sit down in with some kind of comfort, and not be ordered out into the bar-room by the landlady where the stench of tobacco and rum is almost insufferable. Whilst such houses as these are Licensed we cannot expect to have better, for no person now, who is willing to keep a house in accordance with the law, can afford to sustain it.

I am of opinion that Richard Pillman's license should not only have been cancelled; but that the Magistrates who signed his certificates should have been dismissed from office, because while we have men in power who regard not law, what can we expect from society which they govern. What must such men think of the words which declare, "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor strong drink!" far greater then must be the woe of him that qualifieth his neighbor to do so. Such men should be shunned by every well-thinking and well-meaning man, not only as Magistrates, but as members of society. I hope Mr M'Kay will see his error, and neither try to defend, nor lend his aid to the like in future.

I am Sir, yours truly,
William Campbell.

Park Corner, June 11th, 1860.

Holloway's Pills—Hospital Practice.—It is supposed by the uninitiated, that hospital patients have the advantage of skilful treatment and careful attendance. The truth is, they are too often merely the subjects upon which raw students try their "practice hands." The best hospitals for the sick are their own homes, and the only medicines they need are Holloway's disease-subduing remedies. Let, the weakened, broken down, attenuated and hopeless sufferers from liver complaint, dyspepsia, asthma, hemorrhoids, or any of the internal maladies which baffle the profession, supply themselves with Holloway's Pills, and they can speedily work out their own cure, and smile as they remember the doleful predictions of the doctors.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

General Post Office,
Charlottetown, June 14th, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT by an Act passed during the last Session of the Legislature, all Letters and Packets posted in any Post Office within this Island, and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, will, on and after the 20th June instant, be liable to a fine of Sixpence if the postage thereon is not fully prepaid.

L. C. OWEN, Postmaster General.