Bereavements.

When death breaks in amongst our children, there is made a great gulf, and we, poor parents! can only look, and feel, and weep. The place well known amongst the rest is empty; the place at the table is empty; their place in your prayers is empty; and the face which met you at the door, with all its little news, meets you no more. Bitterness gathers on my heart, and I must stop.

Your little David was lovely and singularly beloved. Be thankful that you had such a child. Be thankful that you had him so long. Be thankful that the Lord did not consult you how long the loan should be continued. His precious gifts might receive damage in our fond and foolish hands; for this cause, the Father of mercies in great tenderness, takes them and hides them from us, but at the same time lays them up, to be brought, forth, and restored as a new source of great joy, at the meeting of the spirit of just men made perfect. "I will go to him," said the man, and the mourner, after God's own heart.

There is something exceedingly mysterious in the early death of the finest children. Nevertheless, we may not charge God foolishly. You know well, how, sometimes, you would take the little object of its fond regard, out of the head and eager grasp of your dear little child, not in stern severity, but to allure its greater willingness to come to yourself. God dealeth with us as with children; he snatches from us, it may be in the bud, the finest specimens of our nature, to which the fondness and the hope of our hearts cling, not because he would cast us off, but that he may the more effectually win our thoughts and our heart to himself here, and the more easily reconciles us hereafter to be likewise ever with the Lord.

THE

Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1861.

Disloyalty of Romish Priests.

In No. 4 of the series of articles headed "Notes from the the Provinces" published in the *Scottish American Journal*, the writer, after showing that the French Government by a system of bounties to encourage fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are training up a body of about 30,000 seamen for their navy, and thus and by fortifying St. Pierre contrary to treaty, paving the way for an attempt to regain some of their lost possessions in America, gives the following important but not very astounding information—considering who the parties are to whom he refers—which we think ought to open the eyes of loyal Protestants in these Colonies to the danger of allowing Priests to obtain any control directly or indirectly in the management of our governmental affairs:—

"The French Government has long been aware of the parties with whom it might freely communicate on the objects which it has at heart in these Provinces. Its sedulous attention to the Catholic priesthood cannot in any other way be explained. It is not without a purpose, for instance, that a frigate is placed at the disposal of Bishop Mullock, and a gift from the Emperor sent out to that prelate by the hands of the Marquis de Montaignac, whose diplomatic ability suggests to all who come in contact with him that it is not merely as a naval commander that he is employed and surrounded by other men no less available in the working-out of the policy. I have suggested one of these. The Comte-a-de-Gobineau, has just issued from the Paris press a volume on Newfoundland and Cape Breton, the contents of which will doubtless be in accordance with these views. They had found an earlier advocate in M. Rameau, whose work on the development of the French race in Canada and Acadia, published the year before last, starting from the assumption of the necessity of colonies to France as an outlet for her population, shows that the best and most available field is to be found in these Provinces, where according to statistics that are adduced, the race is proved to be increasing in numbers in place of falling off, as had formerly been supposed. The author visited the Provinces again last summer, and appeared to have no hesitation in communicating his views and applying for information to the priests wherever he went. At Quebec, for the first time since the conquest, a consul-general was appointed about two years ago—Baron Bolleau—who was visited this summer by the admiral on the Newfoundland station, leaving his vessel, the Pomone, among the French people at Gaspe. Nor are more unequivocal proofs wanting of the existence of French *ideas*, if we cannot call them designs, regarding the eventual recovery of the Provinces from British rule. On this point, my authority is a priest who some years ago, when settled among a French population, had inquiries addressed to him regarding the number and condition of the people, the nature of their pursuits, *their feelings towards old France, &c.* From the documents exhibited last year by M. Rameau, it appears that France has all along been indebted for most of its information relative to the British Provinces, to the friendship of the priesthood, which it still takes every pains to cultivate and retain.

These things may perhaps be considered immaterial if taken separately, but their cumulate bearing amounts to this: that French influence in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the adjoining British possession has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished. In Lower Canada there is a very considerable amount of local feeling, concurring with this policy of the European Government; and it was only in the last session of the legislature that one of the French members had the impudence, in connection with a matter in which a reference to the Queen was suggested, to threaten an appeal to the Emperor. Mons. Barthe, who wrote a work a few years ago, advocating the reconquest of Canada by France, has probably not many open followers; but there can be no doubt he has a large number of silent sympathisers. In the other Provinces the language and primitive habits are the only traces of French origin that survive; but that is only because of the want of intelligence among the people, who, while they have lost their connection with the European nationality, have not abandoned any of the simple peculiarities of the eighteenth century which were introduced by their ancestors."

Deliverance on the subject of Union

Of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, in connexion with the Church of Scotland.

At Saint Paul's Church, Fredericton, the 6th day of August 1861.

The which day the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, being met and constituted.

Inter alia, the Clerk read a letter from the Rev. William Elder, Convener of a Committee on Union appointed by the Synod, known as the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, requesting the earnest consideration of this Synod to certain papers forwarded along with the said letter, and which were also read.

At the same time was read a letter from a Committee on Union, appointed by the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces, which was also accompanied by Copy of Minutes—1st. Of the last Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia; 2d. Of the last session of the Synod of the Free Church of Nova Scotia; and 3d, Of the first session of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of British North America.

Read also from the said Minutes the basis of Union entered into by the Church in Victoria, by the two Presbyterian bodies in Nova Scotia now named, and also by certain bodies in Canada.

Whereupon the several members of Synod were called upon to express their opinions on the subject, beginning with the youngest. This, accordingly, was done by the members, all expressing their earnest desire for union with their Presbyterian brethren, but stating their conviction that the time had not yet arrived when such a union could be formed, with any prospect of its being satisfactory or permanent.

Dr Donald remarked that it was a serious subject in which the Synod had been engaged, and that it had been discussed in a very solemn and earnest manner; that the minds of all appeared to be seriously impressed, and he, therefore, thought it was a fit occasion to call upon the Moderator to engage in prayer for greater unity in the visible Church of Christ, and, more especially, among those branches of it which have so much in common.

The Moderator then offered up a very earnest and impressive prayer, chiefly for the objects specified.

Thereafter, it was moved that the Clerk be instructed to acknowledge the receipt of the communications from the Synods of the Church known as the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick—that from the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces on the subject of union; and to intimate, at the same time, that the subject had been carefully, and at great length considered by all the members of this Synod; that all most earnestly desired to manifest and cultivate the most friendly and christian intercourse with the Synods of the other Presbyterian Churches, in furtherance of the great object contemplated in the communications received, until an opportunity for a satisfactory and permanent union should, in the good providence of God, be presented.

Extracted from the Minutes of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick in connexion with the Church of Scotland, by.

JOHN M. BROOKE, D. D., Synod Clerk.

Letter from Rev. Dr BROOKE, accompanying the foregoing extract:—

My Dear Sir—I send you extract of our Minutes on the subject of Union. The question received our most earnest and prayerful consideration. We are all agreed that union is exceedingly desirable, but, as yet, we do not see our way clearly to a satisfactory accomplishment of the object. There are grave questions, both ecclesiastical and civil, that must be settled before a union can take place. In the present state of matters, I am persuaded that a union could neither be satisfactory nor permanent; and so long as a large number of our people continue to think as they now do, I should fear that, were a union attempted, it would just lead to another secession, if not in your connexion, at least in ours.

I see no reason, however, why we should stand apart, and in a hostile attitude to each other, as has too long been done. Let us cherish friendly relations with one another, so that ministers and people being frequently brought into contact, all may be prepared for such a union as we long to see consummated. In what I have said I am not to be understood as speaking officially, but I believe I express the views of every member of our Synod, and of the great majority of our people; and I have no objection to your using this note in any way you please.

I will send you a copy of the printed Minutes in a few days.

I am my dear Sir,
Very faithfully yours,
JOHN M. BROOKE.

Manse, Fredericton, 31st August, 1861.
Rev. William Elder.

A Quarterly Meeting, in connection with the Baptist body, will be held at the North River Meeting House, commencing on Friday evening, the 20th inst., at seven o'clock.

The Bible Christian Preachers' and Quarterly Meetings, for Charlottetown Circuit, will take place at Winsloe Road Chapel, on Monday next, the 16th inst., the former commencing at half-past 10 a.m., and the latter at 2 p.m. The usual services in the evening.

On Monday the Lord Bishop arrived in town, after a long and laborious tour along the rugged Eastern shore, throughout which he has been everywhere welcomed by the hardy and industrious people who are settled on our coast, as far as Sydney, and returning by Pictou, and we hope that in every little town and hamlet he has left a blessing behind him. We have an answer for this hope in the many communications we receive both from the clergy and their parishioners, all of which testify to the earnest devotion of their diocesan, and the solemn impressions left by his ministrations.—*Ex. Church Witness.*

There has been a fresh persecution of Protestants in Spain. Three poor persons have been arrested in Granada on the charge of distributing Protestant works and defending Protestant lectures—a great crime in Spain!

It was reported that the Rev Bryan King, the Rector of St. George's-in-the-East, was about to resume the duties of his parish. The very rumour, however, of the possibility of his returning caused the anti Puseyite League to hold a crowded meeting, in which the strongest determination never again to allow Puseyism into the parish church was expressed both by the speakers and their hearers. Mr King is in Germany, and the Bishop of London has given him liberty to remain there until the close of the year.

[For the Protestant.]

Mr Editor;

On reading the Life of that great and good man, William Bramwell, Wesleyan Minister, I was forcibly struck while reading a dream, inserted therein, of the Rev. R. Bowden, of Darwen, who committed it to writing from the lips of the minister to whom the dream occurred, on the evening of May 30, 1813. Sir, I know your object and desire is to punish in your well conducted paper such things as will promote the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ, that God may have all the glory: and such may be subserved by republishing

THE DREAM.

A gospel minister, of evangelical principles, whose name from the circumstances that occurred, it will be necessary to conceal, being much fatigued at the conclusion of the afternoon service, retired to his apartment in order to take a little rest. He had not long reclined upon his couch before he fell asleep, and began to dream. He dreamed, that on walking into his garden, he entered a bower that had been erected there, where he sat down to read and meditate. While thus employed, he thought he heard some person enter the garden, and leaving his bower hastened toward the spot whence the sound seemed to come, in order to discover who it was that entered. He had not proceeded far before he discovered a particular friend of his—a gospel minister of considerable talents,—who had rendered himself very popular by his zealous and unwearied exertions in the cause of Christ. On approaching his friend, he was surprised to find that his countenance was covered with gloom, which is had not been accustomed to wear, and that it strongly indicated a violent agitation of mind, apparently arising from conscious remorse. After the usual salutations had passed, his friend asked the relator, the time of day, to which he replied "twenty minutes after four;" on hearing this the messenger said "it is only one hour since I died, and now I am damned"—"Damned for what?" inquired the dreaming minister. "It is not," said he, "because I have not preached the Gospel; neither is it because I have not been rendered useful, for I have now many souls to my ministry, who can bear testimony to the truth as it is in Jesus, which they have received from my lips; but it is because I have been accumulating to myself the applause of men more than the honor which cometh from above, and verily I have my reward." Having uttered these expressions he hastily disappeared and was seen no more. The minister awaking shortly afterward, with the contents of this dream deeply engraven on his mind, proceeded, overwhelmed with serious reflections, toward his chapel, in order to conduct the evening service. On his way thither, he was accosted by a friend, who enquired whether he had heard of the severe loss the Church had sustained in the death of that able minister—He replied "No;" but being much affected at this singular intelligence, he enquired of him the day and the time of the day when his departure took place. To this his friend replied this afternoon at twenty minutes after four o'clock.

[For the Protestant.]

Mr Editor;

In my first letter I assured you that I intended to base my arguments on the most solid of all foundations, viz:—on Scripture. Nearly every book in the Bible furnishes evidence, the most positive, that tattelling, tattlebearing, and backbiting are abominable in the sight of God, and highly detrimental to the peace, and the welfare of mankind. I shall not tire the patience of your readers, by quoting from every part of the Bible, but I shall refer to a few of Solomon's Proverbs to support the position I have taken. Solomon, when showing forth moral virtues and their contrary vices says—That even a fool when he holdeth his peace, is counted wise; and he that shutteth his lipsis esteemed a man of understanding." Now, if this be true!—and where is the man that dares gainsay it!—how many *fools* P. E. Island contains. Tatlebearing, in itself, would not be so very heinous; but it is an unexceptionable rule, that he who carries will not scruple to invent. Tatlebearing, then, leads to *lying*. And the wise man makes reference to this when he says, "A false witness shall not be unpunished, and he that speaketh lies shall not escape." To prove that the tatlebearer is a fool, a deceiver, and one of the greatest pests that infest society, is an easy task. In reference to this, Solomon says:—"It is an honor for a man to cease from strife: but every fool will be meddling." And again, "He that passeth by, and meddleth with strife, belonging not to him, is like one that taketh a dog by the ears. As a mad man who casteth firebrands, arrows and death, so is the man that deceiveth his neighbour, and saith, Am not I in sport? Where no wood is, there the fire goeth out: so where there is no tatlebearer, the strife ceaseth." All this, if carefully examined even by a tatlebearer, should cause him to reform. To be counted a *fool*, a *deceiver*, on account of this one propensity, is truly shameful. But some will object—this practice is not half so prevalent as "Simpleton" makes it appear to be. But I maintain it is, and far more so. Any person who cannot see that it is one of the greatest curses we have to endure, cannot possess half an eye. Tatlebearing, backbiting, gossiping, have caused neighbors to show their teeth to each other in grinning rows; friends to separate forever: yes, even brothers, sisters, aunts, and cousins to score associating with each other!! This is not an imaginary idea. No; my friends, it is a melancholy reality.

I was highly delighted to hear the Rev Donald M'Donald, lecture his followers on the subject of my letters, on Sabbath the 18th inst. He showed the meanness of tatetelling—cautioned his hearers against it—and fully demonstrated the inevitable evils that follow, so surely as talebearing is allowed. Would that every minister in the Colony would follow the example. Would that every person who proclaims himself to be a preacher of the everlasting gospel would lecture his hearers on tatetelling and backbiting. They may feel assured if they can only eradicate this abominable habit, that they shall have conferred an inestimable blessing on mankind. It belongs to the sacred calling of the messenger of God to expose all those ungodly habits, and to impress upon the human mind the all important obligation of being peacemakers. Let not the preacher, then shrink from his duty.

When I began writing on this subject, I fully intended to write more upon it, but time for the present forbids. However, I trust, I have opened the way for more able pens. It shall be my earnest wish to see some talented writer take up the subject in all its bearings. We have plenty of political writers on the Island, but few moral writers. Let the moralist, then, step forward and endeavour to put down a habit, so detrimental to the well-being of the community.

SIMPLETON.

Address to Rev. Alex. Munro.

ADDRESS.

Rev. and dear Sir;

We the young members of your congregation, wishing to testify our sincere respect for you as a laborer in this portion of the Lord's Vineyard in which you so faithfully discharge duties in the cause of our glorious Redeemer, beg the privilege of presenting you with a suit of clothes, which, we hope, you will accept as a token of our approbation, and the sense we entertain of the zeal you display in promoting Zion's prosperity. Please accept our gift, and may you be long spared to discharge the duties of the ministerial office, and to break the bread of life in our midst. May prosperity attend you,—may health be bestowed upon you,—and may your life be spent in advancing the cause of our exalted and glorious Redeemer. In behalf of the young men, We remain, Rev. Sir,

Yours sincerely,
ANGUS M'LEAN.
JOHN M'DONALD.
DONALD BRUCE.
ALEX. CAMPBELL.
ANGUS MONTGOMERY.

REPLY.

My Dear Friends;

I thank you most heartily for the considerate kindness with which you have at this si as manifested your regard for me as your pastor. May the Lord who has made you willing to do what lay in your power reward you most abundantly,—may you ever feel it a privilege to be engaged in deeds connected with God's service in his visible church, and may he grant you the satisfaction of knowing that your labors are well directed, and duly appreciated. The labors in which I am engaged, I hope through the promised grace to be enabled to continue as long as I may be spared in life and the enjoyment of health. May the blessings of the Most High rest upon one and all of you,—may he grant you temporal prosperity, wisdom to occupy his temporal gifts as those who have to give an account, and increasing liberality in upholding and advancing the cause of his visible church. With sincere prayers for your being kept from the evil that is in the world,

Believe me, My Dear friends,
Yours Faithfully,
ALEXANDER MUNRO.

To Messrs Angus M'Lean, John M'Donald, &c.

Secular Department.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The R. M. S. *Africa*, with Liverpool dates to the 31st ult., and Queenston to the 1st inst., was intercepted off Cape Race at halfpast 9 on Monday morning.

A deputation from Finland *en route* for Stockholm demanding separation from Russia, were arrested by Russian authorities.

The *Globe* announces that the army in Canada is about to be reinforced by twenty-two to twenty-five hundred men.

The *Times* editorially calls on Government to strain every nerve to develope Cotton cultivation in India and elsewhere; says it believes there will be no lack of will to assist on the part of the Government if merchants and manufacturers will point out the way. Government will waive all scruples when the prosperity of the country and the existence of millions are at stake.

The *Daily News* on the question of the Fugitive Slave law, concludes that the Federal cause is henceforth identified with abolition clearly.

West India advices via England report privateer *Sumpter* to have taken and sunk forty vessels, causing great excitement there.

Queen Victoria left Ireland for Balmoral.

It is reported that Lord Monk succeeds Sir E. Head in the Governorship of Canada.

Napoleon has gone to Biarritz. It is stated that his interview with the King of Prussia will not take place until after the latter's coronation.

The Imperial French Court, on an appeal by Mires, modified some of the findings, but confirmed others. The sentence in the case of Count Simon was confirmed in accordance with the first decision.

Wheat and corn admitted free temporarily.

Bourse fat: sixty-eight to eighty-five.

An important diplomatic circular by Ricasoli is published, explaining that the prevalence of brigandism in the Neapolitan provinces is inspired from Rome, and asserts that Government will not pause in its efforts for the unity of Italy. Antonelli was preparing a reply.

A pamphlet on Rome issued at Paris asserts that if the Papal Government persists in refusing the guarantees offered for the independence of the Holy See, the people of Rome must be appealed to, and if they elect Victor Emmanuel, the French troops on the following day will be relieved by Italian troops.

The Hungarian question continued to be debated in the Lower House of the Reichsrath. The Upper House agreed to deliver an address to the Emperor, who expressed entire satisfaction at the patriotic sentiment thereof.

The new descript by the Emperor of Russia to the Governor of Poland is couched in a very conciliatory tone.

British and For. American News.

United States.

AUGUST, 31.—We have positive and trustworthy information from St. Louis, to the effect that Gen. Fremont has this morning issued a proclamation declaring the whole State of Missouri under martial law, and offering freedom to the slaves of rebels.

BOSTON, Sept., 2d.—Confederate loss at the capture of Hatteras Forts was 15 killed and 35 wounded.

Reports to-day are that Jefferson Davis died at Richmond yesterday and that Pensacola Navy Yard has been retaken by Federalists; possibly they are incorrect.

Recent fights have taken place in Western Virginia and Missouri in which Federalists were victorious.

33 vessels owned in the South were seized in New York yesterday and 2 in Boston under the confiscation act.

Neither army on the Potomac seems disposed to risk a battle at present.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—The Privateer schooner Jeff. Davis, has been wrecked off St. Agustine.

The capture of the Hatteras Forts causes great excitement among the Southerners, who expect further attacks on their coast for which they are not prepared.

Gen. Beauregard is urged to attack Washington at once.

The average daily arrival of Federal Troops at Washington is five thousand.

Breadstuffs dull.

Superfine State Flour $4 20 a 4 35.

Extra $4 60 a 4 70.

POOLESVILLE, MD., Sept. 6.—The rebels estimate their force before Washington at 125,000. They say an attack will be made this week, and simultaneously demonstrations are to be made near the mouth of the Occoquan, and at Edward's, Nolan's, or White House Ferry. They have plenty of provisions and whiskey. All the shops and families have been drained of salt, sugar and coffee, and money cannot purchase them.—Men frequently come down to the river and beg pleonty of the Marylanders for a pittance of these articles. The cattle suffer terribly from the want of salt.

ABANDONMENT OF ANOTHER REBEL FORT.—*Fortress Monroe, Sept. 5.*—The Monticello and Harriet Lane arrived from Hatteras Inlet this morning, and report most gratifying intelligence. The rebels have abandoned their strongly fortified forts at Oceacock Inlet. Multitudes of North Carolinians have demonstrated their loyalty to the Government by coming to Hatteras Inlet and taking the oath of allegiance.

The Susquehanna ran down to Ocracock Inlet, and found the fortifications there completely deserted. The rebels had carried away the guns, and a white flag was everywhere exhibited.

RICHMOND, Sept. 6.—One hundred and two Federal prisoners reached here this afternoon. They were taken by Floyd, near the Gauley bridge, last week; 100 belonged to the Ohio 7th. There are about 2800 Federal prisoners here now.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—The Missouri rebels disabled the bridge on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad near St. Joseph, by which the train was precipitated into the River; out of 100 passengers only 2 were uninjured; 22 dead bodies were recovered and all others more or less hurt.

The rebels have evacuated Fort Morgan, 12 miles from Fort Hatteras.

A great battle is undoubtedly pending near Washington; the opposing armies are throwing up earthworks within 1 mile of each other.

Breadstuffs firm.

Superfine State Flour $4.25 at 4.40.

Extra Flour $4.65, at 4.75.

New Brunswick.

LOSS BY LIGHTNING.—During the severe thunder storm on Friday last, the electric fluid struck the barn of Mr McGotchy of Baillie settlement, Charlotte County. It was set on fire and immediately consumed. The barn contained two fine colts and 16 tons of hay, the loss of which together with that of the buildings amount to over $600. The residence of the family which was close by most providentially escaped. On the same day a violent storm caused much damage to the crops on Little Ridge in the same county.—*Colonial Presbyterian.*

Nova Scotia.

The Marine Railway at Pictou has been completed. It works admirably. On Tuesday last the *Jane Nesmil* of Portland, which struck a rock off Canso, was taken up and repaired.

The Pictou harbour has been almost alive with small mackarel, and large numbers of them have been taken with hook and line. On Saturday week, one boat took as many as 300. A large run of fish have also been taken in small quantities in nets.

THE ECONOMY OF HEALTH.—This busy nation of Americans have 12,000,000 working people, whose services may be estimated at $2 a day, and their annual loss by sickness at an average of ten days each in the year. This gives a total loss of $240,000,000 a sum three times as large as the whole cost of the General Government, including the Army, Navy, Post Office, Legislature, Foreign Ministers and all. The amount weighs over six hundred tons in pure gold.

A large proportion of this costly suffering might be averted by attention to diet, cleanliness, and above all, by the proper use of the right remedy in season. When a 25 cent box of Ayer's Pills will avert an attack of illness which it would take several days to recover from, or a dollar bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will expel a lurking disorder that would bring the sufferer to his bed for weeks or months, does it take any figures to show the good economy of the investment? When Fever and Ague is rankling in your veins, and shaking your life out of you, is it worth the dollar it costs for his Ague Cure to have the villainous disorder expelled, which is done surely and quickly? When you have taken a cold is it prudent to wait until it has settled on the lungs, when days or weeks or months must be spent in trying to cure it, even if it can be cured at all, or is it cheaper to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, costing a few shillings, and remove the trouble before it is serious? It takes no wisdom to decide.

LOCAL.

Agents for the "Protestant."

Rev Henry Crawford, St. Peter's
Rev Robert S. Patterson, Bedeque
Mr Aitken, Georgetown
D. C. Ramsay, Fort Hill
William Rogerson, Crapaud
James Bearisto, Esq., Princetown
Daniel Fraser, Esq., Belfast
George McKay, Esq., Campbellton, N. L.
Charles A. Crosby, Park Corner
Patrick Brown, Summerside
John McMillan, Esq., Woodville.
Rev Allan Fraser, Cascumpec.
Rev Alexander Munro, Brown's Creek
Donald M'Leod, Dundas
Henry Bentzent Esq. Murray Harbor
Rev. Donald Morrison, Strathalbyn

Requisition.

To WILLIAM HASZARD, Esq., High Sheriff of Queen's County.

We the undersigned, do hereby request that you will be pleased, at your earliest convenience, to call a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Lots Twenty and Twenty-one, and their vicinities, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Award of the commissioners relative to the land settlement in this Island.

We remain, your most obedient servants,

Donald M'Kay, John Sutherland, John M'Kay, Robert M'Kay, William Graham, George B. M'Kay, William M'Kay, Edward M'Kay, George M'Kay, William M'Kay, George C. M'Kay, Alexander M'Kay, Taylor, William M'Kay, George Sutherland, William Anderson, John Smith, John M'Kay, William Ross, John M'Leod, Duncan M'Leod, James Sutherland, John Cash, Archibald M'Kinnon, Hugh Brown, Alexander Ross, Thomas Lawton, James Smith, Alexander Anderson, John M'Kay, Alexander M'Kay, Charles Harding, George M'Kay, George Mallett, Herbert Mallet, David Dunn, Henry Wigmore, Andrew Whitehead, Malcolm M'Leon, William Ross, Angus Morrison, John M'Leod, James Morrison, Joseph Anderson, William M'Leod, Alexander M'Leod, Hugh M'Kay, Peter Sinclair.

New London, September 9, 1861.

Pursuant to the above Requisition, there will be a PUBLIC MEETING at Gaman's Green House, Lot 21, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at the hour of 11 o'clock, in the forenoon.

WILLIAM HASZARD, Sheriff.

Springfield, Sept. 10th, 1861.

THE PROTESTANT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, SATURDAY, SEPT. 14, 1861.

International Exhibition.

According to a notice published in our last, a meeting was held in the Reading Room on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of having our products and manufactures represented at the Great International Exhibition to be held in London in 1862. That articles for exhibition should be transmitted from the Island, was admitted by all present; and from the remarks made, we were happy to learn that several of our mechanics are preparing, or rather would prepare, specimens of native industry to exhibit, were they properly informed of the facilities afforded for conveying such to England. So far as we are aware, no public intimation has been given, except what was contained in a short notice of the proceedings of the Royal Agricultural Society, published in our last number, that the Government would defray the expense of forwarding any articles to London. If the Government purposed to assist in having the Colony represented at the World's Fair, they ought to have made it as generally known as possible months ago; but as they were slow in taking action in the matter, and the Royal Agricultural Society was almost as slow in communicating information to the public in regard to the aid towards its Industrial Exhibition, &c., promised by the Government, we fear, unless more decided steps are taken from some quarter, that the Island will make but a very sorry display at the London Exhibition. There is even danger that it will not be represented at all. From an article in the *Times* of the 16th August, it appears that after the 30th of September inst., no application for further space will be received by the Commissioners, no matter from what quarter they may come. It adds, "On this point there should be no misunderstanding, as we can assure those who are in that peculiar state of mental uncertainty known as 'making up one's mind,' that if it is not made up before the 30th Sept., they may save themselves all further trouble, for that is positively the last day of grace."

At the close of the meeting on Tuesday evening, a Committee was appointed to draw up and obtain signatures to a requisition to the Mayor of Charlottetown, requesting him to call a public meeting at an early day to devise the best means of collecting specimens of Island growth and manufacture, and of forwarding them to London. This is a move in the right direction; and if any action is to be taken by the public in the matter independently of or in conjunction with the Government and Royal Agricultural Society, time should not be lost, as no articles will be admitted if not forward by the 31st of March, consequently they will require to be sent on from here before the close of the navigation.

A public meeting was recently held at Halifax in reference to the representation of Nova Scotia at the International Exhibition, which was presided over by his Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave. Men of all shades of politics took part in the proceedings, and are otherwise co-operating in the movement. Why is such not the case here? The Commissioners of that Province offer premiums for a variety of articles to the number of some 200—every one of which, with the exception of those manufactured from native iron, could be sent from this Island.

In New Brunswick also great exertions are being made to ensure a full and creditable representation of the resources and productions of that Province at the International Exhibition. The Government have given $4000 in order to prepare specimens; and last week a large and influential meeting of artists, mechanics, and others was held at St. John for the purpose of encouraging individual aid and co-operation in the work. A Provincial Exhibition is to be held at Sussex Vale in October next, at which articles will be selected for the World's Fair; and no doubt the New Brunswickers, who are anxious to increase the fame of their Province in Britain, will endeavor to make their own Exhibition as successful as possible, in order that they may have the opportunity of forwarding to London the very best specimens their country can produce.

Our Agricultural Society has advertised an Industrial Exhibition, at which discretionary premiums will be awarded for such articles as may be considered worthy by the Committee, though not enumerated in the list. This is so far well, and had it been made public that such articles as received prizes at the Exhibition, and were considered worthy, would be forwarded to the London Exhibition, it would have been almost sufficient. However, we are not much disposed to blame the Society, as its funds are low, for not making this announcement at first without the assurance of assistance from the Government or people. Prizes ought to have been offered either by the Society or by Commissioners appointed by the Executive—funds being provided by subscription, by the Government, or by both—for almost every article of Island growth and manufacture. We mention the following as some articles not given in the Agricultural Society's list of prizes, which might be sent from this Colony by parties who are disposed to enter the arena of competition at the World's Fair:—

Iron—Edgetools, ploughs, skates, waggon springs, hoes.

Wood—Specimens of each kind, furniture, carriages, planes, ship wheels.

Models—Ships, Indian canoes, mills, &c.

Other Manufactures—Leather, harness, boots and shoes, skins, furs, wool.

Agricultural—Stalks of each kind of grain, Indian corn, buckwheat, flax, hemp, hops.

Fine arts—Paintings in oil and water colors, drawings, photographs.

What benefits it may be asked are we to reap for the trouble and expense attending a representation at the Great Exhibition? In the first place if a strong desire to excel in Agriculture and Manufactures were elicited, the obvious result would be the improvement of ourselves in these branches of industry. This effect has already been partially produced in England. "The *Times* says; "The trade list of applicants already contains upwards of 6000 distinct trades and manufactures, hundreds of which neither the public nor the Commissioners ever heard of before." One great object of the International Exhibition is to gather specimens of the raw materials of the world for the inspection of British manufacturers and merchants; and if we can show them—as undoubtedly we can if we make a proper attempt—that our black oats, barley, and roots are equal to any that can be raised in any part of the world, we gladden our farms, and thus may secure the highest prices in the British and perhaps also in the American market for our staple articles of export, all of which it is needless to say would greatly advance the interests of the Colony.

Again, our Island with its soil thoroughly cultivated, is capable of supporting nearly a million of inhabitants; yet our population is but 80,000. Immigration, then, is to us a matter of great importance, and what could be more conducive to promote it than a good display of our productions would no doubt d[illegible] Britain, specimen[illegible] homespun, &c., t[illegible] than would be d[illegible] gration agents an[illegible] in the British pa[illegible] merely exhibit sp[illegible] to convince tho[illegible] enquiries about [illegible] excellent grain a[illegible] proportion to ou[illegible] distinct portion of [illegible] form them that o[illegible] less taxes than an[illegible] word,—that more [illegible] devoted to suppor[illegible] equal in the eyes o[illegible] —here a rare o[illegible] liberty to a degre[illegible] rates, &c., being [illegible] tion to be impa[illegible] native Islander, w[illegible] affairs of the Colo[illegible] mons. And furth[illegible] with a succinct w[illegible] ed by this Island [illegible] Nova Scotia have [illegible] essay on the reso[illegible] offer—if not too [illegible] doubt not some [illegible] tribute liberally to [illegible] pose. We confid[illegible] the public meetin[illegible] to announce premi[illegible] production, and a[illegible] ward, afterwards t[illegible] style of the art wh[illegible]

It may not be [illegible] Exhibition in New[illegible] ed to the Royal A[illegible] samples of Wheat, [illegible] cannot gain some [illegible] Farmers, mechani[illegible] ward Island, we t[illegible] to the world on [illegible] nor your skill in [illegible] British America.

Since the above [illegible] by his Worship th[illegible] Hall to give an in[illegible] in this Island to h[illegible] nal Exhibition. [illegible] (Friday) afternoon [illegible] goodly number of [illegible] citizens. His Ex[illegible] who occupied the [illegible] giving a full acc[illegible] His Grace the Du[illegible] to the Exhibition, [illegible] his Government, a[illegible] taken in the matt[illegible] gestions in regard [illegible] ed from this Col[illegible] give even an out[illegible] speech. He state[illegible] missioners to take [illegible] were forwarded as [illegible] and through whom [illegible] Majesty's Commis[illegible] require to commu[illegible] also explained that [illegible] *Times* that no appli[illegible] after the 30th Se[illegible] onic, as he had r[illegible] instant, in which n[illegible] He presumed that [illegible] the *Times*, in Bri[illegible] would each that [illegible] allotted to them [illegible] Duke of Newcastl[illegible] this Island, and no [illegible]

After His Exce[illegible] made by Mr B. I[illegible] others all express[illegible] which he had affo[illegible] terest he manifeste[illegible] importance of hav[illegible] at the Exhibition [illegible] Hon. Edward Pal[illegible] Worship the Ma[illegible] moved the followi[illegible] nanimously:—

Resolved, That [illegible] and secure subscr[illegible] Commission appo[illegible] enapt Governor, in [illegible] held at London [illegible] production, wheth[illegible] as may be approve[illegible]

A Committee of [illegible] to add to their num[illegible] Hon. J. Longwo[illegible] Benj. Davies, J. [illegible]

His Excellency [illegible] ship the Mayor h[illegible] ing resolution was [illegible] carried by acclama[illegible]

Resolved, That [illegible] Lieutenant Gover[illegible] Chair, and for th[illegible] furthering the obj[illegible]

THE LOWER [illegible] J. W. Finlay Es[illegible] Provinces," writte[illegible] says:—

The Lower Pro[illegible] up to the progress[illegible] gration from the u[illegible] most profound ig[illegible] being such places [illegible] Surveyor-General [illegible] office in consequen[illegible] election, is about [illegible] country, to make [illegible] vince offers to se[illegible] own experience wi[illegible] of these advantag[illegible] land will doubtl[illegible] such isolated and [illegible] produce permanen[illegible] perhaps, is large a[illegible] tained exertions to [illegible] regular emigratio[illegible] the Canadian Gove[illegible] is one of those [illegible] well pursue in con[illegible] to stultify a proje[illegible] this, it is to be fe[illegible] urged against an[illegible] nature. The diff[illegible] land tenure in Pri[illegible] of being removed [illegible] the settlement of [illegible] favored isle. In [illegible] of uncultivated la[illegible] agricultural purp[illegible] got abroad that th[illegible] two exceptional s[illegible] rock and stunted [illegible] ton, where I now [illegible] regions of rich la[illegible] anywhere to be [illegible] variety under the [illegible] and of inexhaustib[illegible] But Nova Scotia [illegible] I hear, however, [illegible] intention of ma[illegible] and in Prince Ed[illegible] encouragement to [illegible] It may be sugg[illegible] scheme should be [illegible] on a small scale [illegible] United means are [illegible]