CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARLOTTETOWN, 19th Sept., 1862.

SIR,—Herewith I enclose a communication addressed to the Editor of the 'Protestant' newspaper, which he has declined publishing. You will see that it has been written in consequence of a suggestion thrown out by the Editor of the 'Protestant' to discuss the merits of the Catholic Bishop's Bills.

If you think it interesting to the public, I shall be obliged by your publishing it.

I would observe that when it was presented to the Editor of the 'Protestant' it had attached thereto an anonymous signature, since which I have thought proper to attach my own name.

Yours very respectfully,
BENJ. DAVIES.

To Hon. EDWARD WHELAN,
Editor of the 'Examiner.'

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PROTESTANT.

SIR,—In a leading article in your Journal of the 30th ultimo, relating to the *two* Bills to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop over his own and the Protestant churches of the Colony, you say you "*wish to see this whole subject sifted now by the press.*" Allow me to aid you in the duty which you, as a faithful Protestant journalist, are bound to discharge.

It will be remembered that at the General Election which preceded the fall of the late Administration a religious cry was got up by a cabal of politicians in Charlottetown, in connection with many of the leading Protestant clergymen throughout the Island, who, in time, became virtually the rulers of the people, by assuming a dictatorship that afterward proved troublesome even to the present Government. The cry raised at the time was for the purpose of overturning the late Government, who were represented as the worst of characters, abandoned and unprincipled men, in whom no Protestant community should repose any trust—that in fact the Protestant Liberals were ready to barter that liberty of conscience which our forefathers had struggled and bled for, and won, merely for the pride of a passing power, and that if they effected their return, it would be the means through which the Church of Rome would rule the Colony. These charges were reiterated by ministers of the Gospel in their pulpit and at the hustings, in my presence, where I was denounced by them as an apostate to the faith, and and where the ordinances of the Church were threatened to be withheld from any person voting for me.

By such charges and threats, urged by gentlemen whose opinions in regard to matters of a sacred calling, exercise a preponderating influence over the actions of the people, the present party rode triumphant into power. The least that could have been expected from them is that they would have been *true to the great principles of liberty* which they denounced as wanting in Protestants holding liberal views.

The Bishop's Bills convey to every unbiassed mind a well grounded suspicion that the Government have been tampering with the Church of Rome, as a counterbalance to that support which they were well aware they would lose, from the independent minded men of their party, by the nefarious scheme of settling the Land Question. This, Sir, is my opinion, and I believe the Government were ready to barter away to the R. C. Bishop any amount of power he might desire, and also to vote a sum of money sufficient for the endowment of Saint Dunstan's College.

In support of this opinion, I would contrast the repelling attitude manifested towards the Clergy of the Church of Rome by the Government at the time of their return to power, four years ago, when the highest dignitary of that Church was passed by on our streets unnoticed—as it were unknown—and when that mark of courtesy which the conventional rules of society require one acquaintance to pay to another was looked on by the Government press as something unsound in the principles of that Protestant who saluted a Clergyman of the R. C. Church.

I wish to contrast, Mr. Editor, this action on the part of the Government at that time, and compare it with the marked attention and extreme desire to please, which was displayed by the leading men in the Government previous to the passing by the Legislature of that first Bill which conveyed more extraordinary power on the R. C. Bishop of this Island than was ever asked for the Church of Rome from any Protestant Government since the days of the Reformation.

You will remember—for I read some remarks made in your newspaper previous to the passing of this Bill—disapproving of the marked interest the Government displayed in the examination which took place at St. Dunstan's College, and the high compliments paid that Institution by a member or members of the administration. Is it not positively the case that a handsome endowment would have been granted out of the public purse in support of St. Dunstan's—that is, it a reciprocal return could have been promised on behalf of the laity in the shape of support to Government? This, together with the marked courtesies paid by the highest officials to the R. C. Bishop previous to, and at the time of the passing of the Bishop's first Bill through the House of Assembly, confirms the opinion that the Government were courting the influence of the Bishop at that time, and seeking the favour of a Church whose principles they affected to despise.

You, Mr. Editor, and all well informed men in Town, must have heard—for it is notorious—that overtures were made at that time to that Church, the particulars of which remain secret; but it does not require prophetic foresight to trace the offer, at least on one side, to the Government or their authority, in that Bill, which proposed to give the Roman Catholic Bishop uncontrolled authority over all the Protestant Churches and Church property in the Island.

In their eagerness to ingratiate themselves in the estimation of the R. C. Bishop, these champions of the Protestant cause overstepped the bounds of prudent decorum in the overtures, for in dealing with a well informed gentleman a party ought to be careful in making proposals, as in the present case, which he as well as they knew to be deceptive. Probably the Bishop was as well aware as the best informed politician that the assent of Her Majesty to the Bill which contained the overtures would have been a violation of the constitution she has sworn to protect. However this may be, certainly it was a most extraordinary recognition of the supremacy of the Church of Rome in this Island by a Government claiming itself to be Protestant and supported by Orangeism.

It is mere folly for those who defend the Government to say they were imposed on by Mr. Kelly, or any other Roman Catholic or Liberal member, or that it was a copy of a Canadian Act.* Does Colonel Gray mean to say he was unacquainted with the nature of that Bill, the very title of which ought to have instructed him to have been on his guard against that aggression of the Roman Catholic Church which he is so much afraid of—that is, if it was an aggression: for it could not have been considered so by the defenders of the faith if it was, as it appears to have been a peace-offering on their part.

No, Mr. Editor, no man possessing common sense entertains such an idea. Every man in the majority went in there on the plea that the Liberals were not to be entrusted with the liberties of the country—that every liberal was ready to fall down and worship the Church of Rome in return for its countenance or support; and if they sincerely believed in the opinions they spread abroad, how can they now say to an enlightened community that they were imposed on by Mr. Kelly—a Liberal and a Roman Catholic—who brought in the Bill, the title to which ought to have aroused an enquiry into its provisions. You, Sir, as well as I, am aware that the most stupid man in the Assembly, if he had the desire, had the opportunity and the time to make himself fully acquainted with the bearing of every word and the sense of every clause in that Bill. It could not have passed through its various stages to the Executive without being fully known to the Government.

Independently of these reasons, what other cause induced a Government who profess to be opposed to allow their Roman Catholic brethren the privileges of the Constitution, if it were not understood that that Government would receive the support of the Church of Rome in return for its recognition as the established church of the land?

The laity of the Church of Rome never, that I am aware, desired a transfer of the power of the Trustees of their Church properties to the control of their Bishop. They appear to have held to the same idea as dissenting Protestants in temporal matters, viz: that they could manage their own affairs. Why, then, did this Government, professing the most ultra Protestant views, first cultivate and then establish, so far as they had power to do, the supremacy of the R. C. Bishop over all?

They were not solicited to do so by their constituencies. The total number of signatures obtained to the petition to be fallen back on, in support of this line of argument, amount, I am informed, only to seventeen. I, therefore, conclude it to be an uncalled for, arbitrary and anti-Protestant act on the part of the Government to take from the Trustees of the Roman Catholic community their Church lands, and transfer to the head of their Church the right to those lands, which they purchased with their private means, and built Churches on, and placed under the protection of Trustees.

If such doings are to become a recognised principle in legislation, I see nothing to prevent a bigoted or an unprincipled majority from conveying the private holdings of a community to the head of a Church, or to whom they please.

You will, therefore, agree with me in the opinion, that this transfer was made to curry favor with the Priesthood behind the scenes.

I am, Sir, yours very respectfully,
BENJ. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, 15th September, 1862.

* [Mr. Davies has fallen into a slight error here. Mr. Kelly was not the member who brought into the House of Assembly the Bill, one clause of which, according to the view of the Duke of Newcastle, would have conferred on the Catholic Bishop the power of controlling all Church property in the Island—Catholic as well as Protestant,—the Honorable John Longworth, a member of the Government—was the introducer of that Bill.—EDITOR OF EXAMINER.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—In the last issue of the 'Monitor' appears an article signed by "A Resident" of Dundas, which he intends as a reply to a Resolution adopted by the Flower of the Forest Division S. of T., published in a late No. of the 'Weekly.'

It appears that that Resolution pricked "A Resident's" guilty conscience so keenly that, in replying to it in his indignation, he quite oversteps the bounds of truth, and says as a proof *that Dundas is a very temperate* settlement, that "the majority are sober Presbyterians." Now this is a direct misrepresentation; for if any one will go to the trouble to take the census of Dundas, they will find that less than one-third of the inhabitants are Presbyterians; and I am sorry, very sorry to say that many of *them* are not *sober*; for it is lamentably true that members (or persons calling themselves members) of every Church are often found worshipping at the shrine of Bacchus; and is it reasonable to suppose that Presbyterians are sober above all others that dwell in P. E. Island? As far as Dundas is concerned, facts, I am sorry to say, prove the contrary. I trust that no good Presbyterian will think for a moment that I wish my remarks applied to Presbyterians as a body, but to the worthless characters, such as are to be found in every denomination, who are only too glad to be able to put on a cloak of religion to cover their iniquity; and it is evident that "A Resident" is one of these, or he would not pattern by the editor to whom he addresses his communication, and introduce sectarianism into newspaper discussions, for the sole purpose of getting up a feeling in his favour.

The "Resident's" next statement, respecting the School District, is equally untrue, as in that part of the District, of which he speaks, there are only four Sons of Temperance to nineteen others.

I can assure the "Resident" that we had no intention of insulting a "majority of the community" with that resolution; we rather believed that it would be hailed with delight by those *sober* characters, who, for the last eighteen months previous to the passing of that Resolution, have been under the painful necessity of going to St. Peter's, Georgetown, Souris, or Grand River wharf for their "wee drappie o' the crater." But it appears that we were in deplorable ignorance respecing the sobriety of a "majority of this community," and always believed that when there was a gathering at a stumping, ship-launch, or election, and we saw four-fifths of those assembled "swinging the flowing cann," that we should not insult them by saying they were friends to intemperance. But this modern Munchausen has enlightened us, and henceforth when we see anything of the kind, or certain *sober* parties too drunk to mount their horses, or stay on after they are elevated by the aid of friends, we shall of course shudder at the thought of charging them with being favourable to that great vice.

The "Resident's" assertion that "a majority do not perhaps drink one glass of intoxicating drink from one end of the year to the other," is so ridiculously untrue that it does not merit a comment; but if "A Resident" could show me ten adult male inhabitants of Dundas (outside the Flower of the Forest Division S. of T.) who would not drink intoxicating liquor whenever they could conveniently obtain it, I should be quite willing to acknowledge my error.

I can assure the "Resident" that we do feel that we are engaged in a glorious warfare, but at the same time in a very unequal contest. We do not "shrink from the path of duty," but are driven from the field for the present by overwhelming numbers—all our efforts for the benefit of this District thwarted by the influence of "the majority"—the majority for whom we have been struggling—struggling hard to save them from the "evils of intemperance."

The "Resident" appears well posted up in the affairs of the "young man by whom the traffic is at present conducted in this region," when he can state positively that "fearless of them, *he* would sell a *gill*." Will the "Resident" please to inform us who purchased that gill? I rather suspect it was one of that "majority" whom the "Resident" would have us to believe "will say with one voice:—

> Touch not the sparkling bowl,
> But drink from nature's spring;
> Dethrone King Alcohol,
> And shout Cold Water King,"

but who, I am certain, would rather shout—

> "Grog, brave fellows, 'tis grog that we adore,
> Drink to the man that loves to drink,
> And drink for evermore."

Yes, Mr. Editor, the bacchanalian verse would better suit the taste of the "majority" than that which the "Resident" publishes as their sentiments, (at least, this is my belief); but, if I am mistaken, if the "Resident" is right, if he attributes to them their real sentiments, let them now prove their zeal in a good cause, and use such means as they may consider honourable to "Dethrone King Alcohol" in Dundas; and I am certain that they may rely on the hearty co-operation of the Flower of the Forest Division.

I cannot imagine why certain parties are so annoyed by the publication of that Resolution. If they belong to the "majority" the cap fits and they are welcome to wear it, and the "Resident" may say, "*me too;*" if they do not, the allusion does not apply to them, and they need take no notice of it.

Hoping, when the "Resident" appears again in print, that he may prove his own *sobriety* by writing nothing but sober truths,

I remain, yours, &c.
DONALD NICHOLSON.

Dundas, August 27th, 1862.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—It appears by the signs of the times that a *General Election is drawing nigh.* As the mariner foretells the approach of a storm by the appearance of the skies, so the inhabitants of certain parts of King's County have been warned of the great coming contest in the person of the Rev. Alexander Sutherland, formerly of New London, who preached—or rather lectured—at Brown's Creek, Sparrow's Road, and Lower Montague, last week. At Lower Montague Schoolhouse the Rev. gentleman opened the meeting with singing and prayer, read a portion of Scripture for a text—then commenced a tirade of abuse about the Pope, the Wafer, the evils done by Catholics from the present time as far back as five or six hundred years. Such was the tenor of his lecture from beginning to end, "Beware of Popery!" "Beware of the Man of Sin!" I was glad for the poor Pope that he was not in the pulpit with the Rev. gentleman; if he was, and to get all the blows on his head that followed those exciting sentences, there would be a poor account of him the next day.

Strange as it may appear, there was a good many there that swallowed it down like honey. There were others, supporters of the present Government, who declared that if their memory contained all they heard, they would be ashamed to use such language as was delivered at that Schoolhouse.

Still, I think the Rev. gentleman was short of materials to arouse the public mind as much as he expected. He should have had portraits of the gallant Major H. and Col. G., and Mr. Secretary P., enclosed in a coffin carrying about with him, and little Dan the Member at his back, to explain it to the people in Gaelic, as he did before the last election. Then he could with boldness exclaim—"Beware of Popery!" "The Man of Sin!" "If you vote for Liberals this will be the end of you all."

But, Sir, I believe after all this scheming and trickery in mixing religion and politics together, which should be as far apart as night is from day, they will fail to return a Tory for this District at the next election. Talking of religion will form a poor excuse for the large amount of debt heaped on the Colony those four years past, and scarcely a new bridge or wharf to show for it. But as drowning men will catch at straws, so the present party catches hold of the Pope, and holds him up as the enemy of all righteousness, as a cover for their four years mismanagement, and in failing to settle the Land Question, to reduce the public debt, &c. &c. But it is to be hoped that Protestants will not be thus blinded with this religious dust, and be led to support a Proprietary faction, who, if they have not already done it, will fix the doom of the Tenantry forever.

Fearing I have trespassed too long on your valuable space,

I remain, your obdt servant,
A PROTESTANT.

Lot 59, Sept. 5th, 1862.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—Will there be an Election this Fall? The whole country is desirous of knowing whether the present Government intends to hold the "reins" till they are obliged to relinquish them, or to give them up this Fall? Is it not a disgraceful thing for the leaders of the Government to keep in suspense those people who have put them in office?

But it is of no avail to propose the question, for the only reply we get is, "There may or there may not be an Election this Fall!" What a reply to the inquiry of the honest and indulgent labourer, who has been so blind-folded as to vote for a Government who, when they have snugly fixed themselves in their nests pay no more regard to the voice of the country than they do to the bark of a dog.

Can countrymen countenance such mean hypocrites in future? Can they again vote for such hypochondriacal beings? No! Were they devoid of common sense, they might. But as rational people who consult the interests of others as well as of themselves, they cannot be again hoodwinked by such vile deceivers.

The Award is "out of the way," and it is high time that the whole "concern" was "out of the way."

Yours, &c.
COUNTRYMAN.

North River, Sept. 12th, '62.

The Civil War in the States.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

By the steamer *Fulton*, from New Orleans, which arrived at New York, we learn that the city of New Orleans is menaced by the rebel forces under Gens. Van Dorn and Breckinridge, including a part of Magruder's army. Their aggregate numbers are estimated at twenty to fifty thousand men. The rebels have, however, made no demonstrations of attack.

The number of Federal troops available for the defense of the city cannot be less than twenty thousand. They are posted at convenient points, principally at Carrollton, the only land approach to New Orleans. The approach is three or four miles wide and is strongly defended, partly by fortifications built by the rebels themselves while they were making their city 'impregnable.' They did what they could to destroy these fortifications when they evacuated New Orleans; but the works have been repaired and strengthened by General Butler. Large additions have also been made; heavy cannon have been mounted to the number of more than fifty; while our field batteries of artillery assist in that defense of the position.

The troops are principally New England men, with the addition of the First Louisiana, Union volunteers, enlisted under Federal authority and put into the field, and including a large number of recruits who have enlisted in the New England regiments.

Gen. Butler has not permitted the ranks of his regiments to be materially thinned. He has recruited them from the population of New Orleans. At present such recruits are in the different companies of almost every regiment and battery under Gen. Butler's command, and nearly if not quite equal the number of men who have been discharged or been killed.

Six New Orleans regiments are forming, including the First, which has been fully organized. Two or three are far advanced toward completion. The regular government advance bounty of twenty-five dollars, with a months' advance pay, forms the pecuniary inducement to enter the ranks. It may be remembered that the State of Louisiana offers no bounty at present. It is believed that these troops will do good service.

The city is deemed to be entirely safe. According to the order of Gen. Butler (already published) all the arms of the citizens have been surrendered. Up to Saturday, before the steamer sailed, men, black and white, were carrying them to the designated places from every direction. Thus the secessionists have been disarmed. No help to the Confederates can be given by them. Our troops are almost wholly relieved from guard duty and may be employed at any point in case of attack where their services are needed.

A feeling of general confidence prevails. We have information that the story extensively circulated that the rebel inhabitants of New Orleans would co-operate with the rebels outside when the attack should be made, and that they would freely consent to the destruction of their property, including the entire city, for the sake of driving out our forces, is wholly untrue.

The New York *Express* gives the following version of affairs in New Orleans.

"The recent order of Gen. Butler to citizens to deliver up the arms to the military authorities has been evaded in thousands of instances by the rebels, who have hid their pieces in different parts of the city, with apparently the intention to use them in favor of the rebels when they should attack our army. Not one-tenth of the arms known to be in the possession of these men have been delivered. They are, however, watched with great vigilance, and, under the strict surveillance they cannot effect the combinations necessary to strengthen, or make important, their disloyal designs.

Notwithstanding the prohibition of communication with the rebels, they have been supplied from secessionists in the ciiy with information of all our military movements, and the number of men at our command. This information, however, cannot be damaging or injurious, as the armies under Gens. Butler and Phelps are considered amply sufficient to repel any attack which may be made.

Guerillas have appeared in force a short distance from Algeria. It is stated that they sometimes come into that town in disguise, and it is well known that the people in the neighborhood are in league with them.

Three days before the steamer left, Gen. Butler dispatched a company of soldiers to make a reconnoisance beyond Algiers. The troops left early in the morning in the train, and after proceeding a short distance rebel pickets were seen advancing. The train was stopped and the troops alighted, and an advance party was ordered to feel their way; while engaged in this work a large force of guerillas rushed from the woods, where they were previously imperceptible, and fired, killing and wounding our pickets before they had time to exchange bullets. Then another volley came, and subsequently a deadly engagement, in which the greater part of our troops were wounded, including the officers.

One of the rebels having spied the fireman of the train, instantly discharged his piece and killed him, in the hope of capturing the party. In this effort, however, he was happily foiled. The rebels it is said, soon afterward retired to the woods, apparently under the impression that the company were only the advance guard of a regiment approaching—leaving the troops to return to New Orleans, with the report of the reconnoisance.

Many of the points on the shore of the river toward Baton Rouge are occasionally lined with rebels, who fire on our transports whenever they are not in reach of our gunboats. The rebels have become bolder and more insolent since the departure of our army from Baton Rouge.

An attack was daily expected at Carrollton, and our troops were busily preparing to meet it with vigor. The fortifications, built by the rebels, which line the city, are now in a state of defence, and are considered impregnable. It is reported that the rebels are massing their forces in this direction. General Shepley is hourly superintending the arrangements to give the enemy a warm reception.

A PRETTY DODGE TO GET RECRUITS.—Col. Frank Blair, a leading Western politician, made a recruiting speech lately at St. Louis. We find the following incident in it as reported:

A gentleman has just handed me a piece of paper to the effect that information has just been received by telegraph that foreign intervention is now an absolute certainty. ["Let [illegible]" and tremendous cheers.] If it is to come I want you to come first. ["We will come," and cheers] The American people will then act a drama of the world's history that will obliterate from memory all other heroic deeds which have illustrated this war.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE CHARLOTTETOWN READING ROOM.

SACKVILLE, Sept 16th, 3 p. m.

General McClellan telegraphs Halleck that a general engagement occurred on Sunday. General Hooker and Reno carried height commanding Hagerstown road. General Reno killed.

Second official despatch says, Franklin's success on left as complete as on right and centre, resulting in obtaining possession of Gap.

Third despatch says, Enemy making for River in perfect panic. General Lee admitting being shockingly beaten. Federal army pressing retreat to utmost.

McClellan's fourth despatch, at 10 a. m. further confirms the victory, and route and demoralization of enemy.

Hooker has 1000 prisoners. Lee admits loss of 15,000. Jackson beaten in three battles. Lee wounded. Tremendous rejoicing in Philadelphia and business resumed in Cincinnatti.

SACKVILLE, Sept. 16, 5-30 p. m.

Sunday's battle was 4 miles from Middleton, foot of mountain, up and over which enemy was driven.

Franklin was heavily engaged yesterday morning on road to Harper's Ferry. New York and Illinois Cavalry captured 50 ammunition wagons belonging to Longstreet, while on their way to Williamsport.

At Mumfordsville, Ky. fight, Confederates lost about 600 killed and wounded. Federals 8 killed and 27 wounded.

Confederates took Broomfield, Missouri, on Thursday last, and Col. Boyd shelled and retook it next day.

Advices from Cumberland Gap represent Gen. Morgan's Federal force in fine spirits; enemy in front but not in rear.

Indians made two desperate assaults on Fort Ridgly and were replused, Trouble imminent with the Chippewas.

SACKVILLE, Sept. 17.

Washington Despatch gives report Longstreet surrendered yesterday with 3,000 men, and Generals Couch and Rykes intercepted enemy falling back on Hagerstown from before.

Burnside's Cavalry force cut through Confederates surrounding Gen. White at Harper's Ferry—bringing report Federals could hold out there if succored by yesterday noon, they captured Longstreet's ammunition trail mostly taken from Pope at Centriville. Despatch at Green Castle, Penna, says, McClellan routed Longstreet and Hill, on Sunday, with great slaughter.

Confederates flying in every direction to get out of Maryland. Rumoured at Hagerstown, another battle going on this morning between Harpsburg and Middlebury. Supposed McClellan disputing passage of River. Confederates advance again towards Cincinnatti, seeming disposed to occupy old Camping ground.

SACKVILLE, Sept 17, 4 p. m.

Federal force of 6,000 under Col. Mills at Harper's Ferry, surrendered to General Jackson and Longstreet, after three days vigorous resistance. Colonel Mills killed. Whole force parolled and arrived at Frederic. Gen. Franklin was within three hours march at the time of capitulation. Confederates do not intend holding the place.

McClellan on Monday pursued retreating Confederate army, with destructive vigour, routing them from every point, and securing greater results than on Sunday's battles—he had sent to rear 8,000 prisoners and four batteries.

Drayton's South Carolina Brigade annihilated. Howell and Cobb wounded and taken prisoners. Fighting resumed at Mumsfordville yesterday. Portion of Buell's army arrived and engaged Bragg's force.

SACKVILLE, Sept. 18, 10-30.

Reported Confederates have evacuated Harper's Ferry, not having time to parol all prisoners. Special Despatch from Hagerstown states two portions of Confederate army united this side Potomac, to number of 70,000.

Despatch to Governor Curtis, battle recommenced this morning at Sharpsburg, raging furiously—supposed Confederates making desperate push towards Williamsport to recross Potomac.

Federal force been detached to destroy Williamsport bridge.

Longstreet reported killed and Hill captured. That Confederates are almost destitute of ammunition and provisions, and are surrounded.

Supposed heavy loss will facilitate escape into Virginia.

Over 7,000 responded to Governor Curtis' call, who have been armed and equipped.

SACKVILLE, Four p. m. Sept. 18,

Fighting in Maryland yesterday continued with unprecedented vigour. Jackson and Hill, returning from Harper's Ferry, crossed the Potomac, and reinforced Lee with 30,000 or 40,000 men. McClellan also reinforced by 30,000 men.

From Washington, *Herald's* despatch says, the whole Confederate army forced back towards Hagarstown, where 10,000 militia will meet them. Longstreet now reported wounded and captured, and Hill killed. The reports are jubilant with victory, but details are wanting.

Harrisburg despatch says—great battle been fought—Federals victorious—great carnage on both sides.

Laboratory at U. S. Arsenal, Pittsburg, was destroyed by explosion yesterday afternoon, killing about eighty out of 170 boys and girls at work.

SACKVILLE, FRIDAY, 10 a. m.

Herald's despatch says, yesterday's fighting in Maryland was between the two whole armies, and most sanguinary.

Potomac rising, and small chance of escape of Confederate army. 15,000 prisoners taken since Sunday. Burnside having retaken Harper's Ferry, reported advancing special Mission.

Yesterday's contest decidedly in favor of Union Army, but another battle is necessary to determine result.

McClellan's head quarters at Sharpsburg. No firing heard to-day. It is rumoured Jackson is captured.

Sibley's Confederate Texan expedition caught between General Cauby's forces and California troops, entirely routed near Fort Fillmore, losing half his men, with all arms, &c.

Pope's soldiers, prisoners at Richmond, reported horribly treated, several dying of starvation.

Confederates falling back from menacing Cincinatti.

SACKVILLE, 3 p. m., Friday.

There was no fighting yesterday between armies in Maryland, but expected McClellan would renew it this morning.

Wednesday's battle lasted fourteen hours without ceasing; nearly all Confederate positions being carried. Federal loss, killed, wounded and missing, about ten thousand. General Mansfield killed.

Confederate loss about equal, their dead being left on field. Several new regiments fought admirably.

Mrs. McClellan received despatch from McClellan yesterday, saying all going well, and great victory crowning Union arms.

Parolled prisoners from Richmond represent troops arming there continually, and sent thence as speedily as possible.

Supposed Confederates concentrating large force in Shenandoah Valley, with military depot at Winchester.

CALAIS, Sept. 18.

Herald's Washington Despatch states that at three o'clock this Wednesday afternoon intelligence was received that since half past 5 o'clock this morning the fiercest and most sanguinary battle of the whole war had been in progress.

All corps d' armee which Gen. McClellan had taken with him to Frederick were massed at the point indicated.

Engagement is believed to have been between the whole of the two armies. There is reason to believe that the losses on both sides have been very great.

Stated that Gen. McClellan destroyed Acqueduct at the mouth of Antihern Creek, and Bridge across that Creek on road leading to Sharpsburg, cutting off retreat of rebels in direction of Shepherdstown.

Later reports from Hagerstown state that in afternoon rebels were retreating in great disorder, and that subsequently heavy and rapid firing was heard in direction of Williamsport, which induces belief that McClellan has pursued enemy to that point, and that they are making a stand there to cover passage across Potomac.

Time's despatch says very little is positively known in regard to to-day's fighting in Maryland, except that the contest is still going on.

Government keeps silent in regard to information it possesses, but we learn from official sources that tenor of advices is favorable to Union cause.

Later advices state that the enemy have been driven steadily back towards the Potomac, and it was believed fighting was mainly by their rear guard contesting the advance of our troops, and covering retrert of their main body.

A late Harrisburg despatch says that Gen. McClellan achieved a glorious victory.

An arrival at New York from New Orleans reports that the gunboat Essex arrived at New Orleans on the 8th. She reports the shelling of Natchez and its partial destruction, when its citizens hoisted the American flag. Also the destruction of Bayou Sara; afterwards in passing down the Essex engaged and completely silenced a formidable rebel battery at Port Hudson, at 80 yards distance, without loss or damage to Essex although she experienced a terrific shower of solid shot and shell.

SACKVILLE, 20th Sept., 10½ a. m.

McClellan telegraph Lee's advanced position on the night 18th, leaving dead and wounded on the field. Pursuit resumed and Confederates driven across river in Virginia.

Herald's despatch says:—Their chances are little better in Virginia than in Maryland. Suppose they have lost by recent battles and desertions not less than 40,000.

Twelve Federal Brigadier Generals reported killed or wounded. Neither Generals Longstreet or Hill have been captured, as reported. Sigel's command heard from,—detachment from it captured Leesburgh on Wednesday.

Formidable Guerilla bands gathering in Arkansas to invade Missouri.

General Wilder's (Federal) command of 5,000 men, at Mumfordville, Ky., after splendid fighting surrendered on Wednesday. Bragg surrounded him 30,000. Louisville alarmed, and being formidably entrenched.

SACKVILLE, 20th Sept., 4-30 p. m.

Pleasanton greatly harrassed.—Confederate army retreating across the Potomac by batteries commanding the ravine, and when last seen Confederates were flying towards Winchester,—supposed that they would retreat precipitately towards Richmond. Supposed that McClellan would cross the river in pursuit.

Reported that Burnside is moving on enemy via Harper's Ferry. Confederate loss reported double the Federal.—Casualties among Federal officers unaccountably large,—same reported concerning the Confederates.

Federal vessels carrying Confederate prisoners to Vicksburg were fired upon at Prentice, opposite Napoloen, Arkansas, killing several of the prisoners. Gunboats landed and burnt the town.

Prospects of settling difficulties in Minnesota more favorable. Chippewas made treaty of perpetual friendship. Lions much divided, and quarrelsome among themselves.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, September 22nd, 1862.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE English Mail, per Steamship *Arabia*, arrived at Halifax on Monday night, 15th instant, and the Mail for this Island reached here on Friday. The news received via New York, as regards the failure of the Garibaldi expedition against Rome, and the capture of that noted fillibuster by the troops of the King of Sardinia—is fully confirmed. The sympathisers with rebellion in Italy, who pretend to detest rebellion everywhere else, are very much disconcerted at the frowns which Fortune has cast upon the whilom hero of the red shirt. We have some of that class in this Island, who are filled with lamentation at the fall of the Brigand. The particulars of that event will be found detailed with the other European news in these columns.

FRANCE AND ROME.

There is not, we have reason to believe, the slightest foundation for the assertion of the Paris paper—*L'Esprit Public*. that at the late Council of Ministers a note prepared by M. Thouvenel with a view to the immediate withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, though not absolutely rejected, was considered *inopportune*, and its despatch to Rome adjourned. What M. Thouvenel's views may be as to the French occupation of Rome in defence of the Pope against Piedmontese fillibusterism, are not, it is asserted, shared by more than one or two of his colleagues, whose influence is said to be rapidly waning, and much more important still, they find no favor with M. Thouvenel's master. As a matter of fact, no such note as the *Esprit Public* talks of has been approved by the Emperor's Council of Ministers, and the *status quo* remains unchanged. Garibaldi's meances undoubtedly strengthened the Emperor's determination not to evacuate Rome; but his discomfiture will not, we believe, at all modify that resolution.

THE DEFEAT OF GARIBALDI.

The easy defeat of Garibaldi has taken the world by surprise. To account for it, some of his friends say that he was entangled in the toils of the Piedmontese Bersaglieri by treachery They assert that his position was impregnable, but that he was entrapped by a flag of truce. Others, ignoring the story of the flag of truce, assert that he was overpowered by numbers and discipline; and that it was no disgrace to him or to his 2,000 followers to have succumbed, not to the 1,800 riflemen, led on by Col. Pallavicino, but by the eighteen thousand regulars, commanded by Gen. Cialdini. The probability, however, is that the Great Fillibuster was overthrown in fair fight by Col. Pallavicino and his Bersaglieri—and the fact of the Colonel's promotion to the grade of General gives color to this view of the case. But that is a matter which affects the parties more immediately interested, and does not at all concern the rest of mankind. Nobody has charged Garibaldi with cowardice, or, as far as we can judge, has any interest in representing him as a poltroon. All that the friends of right, order and justice have ever said of him is that he was a mischievous, anarchial buccaneer. His whole life, like that of the late Count Cavour, has been one series of plots, schemes, and crimes against social order and the rights *of others*. Of late he appeared to have divested himself of all moral responsibility. His cry was "Rome or Death." Rome he has not got or reached; and if the other alternative do not happen to him, he will owe his forfeited life to the clemency or more probably the discretion of his former companion in fillibustering—the King of Piedmont. The Piedmontese Government loudly complain that they have been brought into the difficulties incidental to Garibaldi's late movements by the encouragement he notoriously received from the British Prime Minister and by the funds furnished to the fillibuster for his anarchial purposes by English partisans. The energetic measures taken by the Turin Cabinet for Garibaldi's discomfiture justify the conclusion that Rattazzi must be acquitted of all complicity in the fillibuster's agitation. In fact, circumstances are greatly altered in Paris and beyond the Alps within the last twelve months, and if the possession of Rome by the Piedmontese be essential to the unification of Italy, Italy will not be united. Neither dynastic nor national interests urge the Emperor Napoleon or France to labour for the consolidation of Italy into one great Kingdom, if such an end were practicable; and without active French aid and co-operation the project cannot possibly be accomplished. The French Emperor has done much for the aggrandizement of Piedmont, and for the triumph of the Italians over the Germans, but he does not seem inclined, nor do we believe that he feels disposed, to wound the susceptibilities of France, and to incur the odium of the Christian world, by dethroning the Pope in order to set up Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia in the Eternal City. Unless our diagnosis of the affairs of Italy be erroneous indeed, it is far more likely that within two years Victor Emmanuel will lose a portion of the annexed territories, distinct from Lombardy, than that he shall be master in Rome. A few days may perhaps throw more light upon this subject, and we can wait even for weeks or months, conscious that Piedmontese aggression is stopped.

THE FUTURE OF GARIBALDI.

What should be done with Garibaldi, now that he is *hors de combat*, is the question which occupies most of the journals of France, Italy, and England. Lord Palmerston's principal organs strongly recommend that there should be no indictment, or arraignment, no trial; but that Victor Emmanuel should play the autocrat, ignore the constitution, put the laws under the heel of his jack-boot, and by his *sic jubeo* discharge the prisoner upon his parole to emigrate to Monte Video until such time as the furtive designs of the latter King upon some other portion of his neighbors' goods shall render the presence of Garibaldi and his red-shirt again necessary in Italy. Perhaps this would be the best course for the Piedmontese Government to take after all, particularly if Victor Emmanual still hankers after Rome and Venetia. Garibaldi, tried, condemned, and pardoned, would undoubtedly be a less useful auxiliary in any future Piedmontese buccaneering in Italy, than Garibaldi let loose by the clemency or policy of his Royal friend and accomplice. But the latter course must inevitably involve an arbitrary subversion of the law; and if Rattazzi should shrink from advising such a step, we cannot see how he exposes himself to just censure.

DISTURBED STATE OF IRELAND.

We regret to say that the accounts we read in our Irish contemporaries indicate an alarming spread of Ribandism. Threatening notices are the order of the night, and the secret sanguinary tribunal issues its sentences of death promiscuously, for even those who might be considered safe as friends and benefactors of the poor are threatened. All the proscribed are not, however, so fortunate in enlisting the sympathetic care of the Executive as Mr. Coates, Lord Clifden's agent.—This gentleman was apprised by the Government of his danger on arriving recently at Gowran Castle, in the County of Kilkenny, and at the same time he found himself surrounded by an array of police inspectors, head constables, and constables. Was all this parade caused by the circumstance that his employer is nephew of the Viceroy? At all events, Mr. Scully (brother to the member for Cork) is not so well guarded, though he is, it seems, in peril of his life in Tipperary, and never moves without the guardianship of a brace of policemen armed with sundry revolvers, &c. This is as bad a state of things as those interesting ruffians, the ticket-of-leave men, have produced in London. There, however, there is a ready remedy for the disease. Greater discrimination in the issue of tickets-of-leave, and a strict *surveillance* upon the holders of those passports from the hulk or the penitentiary to the streets, would soon put an end to the abominations of the present ticket-of-leave system. But the remedy for the Irish malady is more difficult to discover, for it is deepening into a servile war against society. To preserve the rights of landlords, and at the same time to secure the rights of tenants, is a hard problem to solve; and its difficulty has been vastly increased in Ireland by the miserable tampering with that great social question which has characterised the Parliamentary proceedings of the last ten years. It won't do to attempt to put down one reign of terror by setting up another. Martial law may for the moment overcome the secret Riband tribunal, but the disease will break out again when the military tribunals disappear, as they must necessarily do after a limited interval, and landowners and their agents will be threatened and assassinated unless some judicious measure be devised for the amicable settlement of the tenant-right question.

HUMAN SACRIFICES IN DAHOMEY.

A Correspondent of the Times has undertaken the defence of the King of Dahomey, whom he represents as a fine, handsome black man, and by no means the cruel ruffian decribed in the English papers. True, human sacrifices are common in the dominions of Baddahung, but then "they are regarded by the Africans as they were regarded by the Jews, as a part of their religion." "The persons are selected to die, and die cheerfully. They consider the selection as an honor." "Besides, all the atrocities committed in his (the King of Dahomey's) territories are committed by the coercion of his chiefs," who are paramount. The writer winds up by comparing the King of Dahomey to the King of the Ashantes, whom England patronises, and in those territories human sacrifices are as numerous as in Dahomey. "The Africans" (*continues the correspondent of the* Times) "don't dislike these customs. I think they like them. Human sacrifices are a part of their creed. Abraham was not considered a scoundrel for preparing to cut his son's throat. Human sacrifice is the heritage of the Jews." Such is the style in which the Times instructs its readers. Because the Patriarch, in express obedience to the command of God, given to prove his obedience, preparing to sacrifice his son, therefore a human sacrifice was a part of the Jewish religion founded by God, and is not a disgrace to the savage Sovereign of Dahomey! It seems that an expedition against Dahomey is impracticable on account of the nature of the country and the climate, but if Baddahung's two seaports, Godomey and Whydah, which is a large town three miles long by one mile broad, and populous and rich, were taken from him, his trading in slaves would be effectually closed; and there is no serious obstacle in doing this. A Brazilian don, Domingo Martinez, drives a roaring trade in slaves at Whydah, where he is treated as a demigod by the people and the Governor, who on meeting the Don is bound to prostrate himself on the ground or in the dirt before the mighty Brazilian, who pays for this courtesy and for his slave-trading a large annuity to the King.

MORE MURDERS IN THE EAST.

There is a telegraphic report from Alexandria, that the Bishop and seventy Armenians of Marash have been massacred by the Turks; and that troops of the Sultan have been despatched to punish the offenders.

Garibaldi is progressing very favourably, according to the bulletin just issued by the physicians who are attending him. Several of his followers who dispersed after the conflict at Aspromonte have been taken and others have already surrendered. In Sicily a somewhat serious affair occurred. A column of the Garibaldians were surprised on the 3rd by a Royal regiment, and several of the former were taken prisoners. Among them were some deserters from the royal army, who, it is stated, were immediately shot.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The difficulties which were growing up between France and Spain have been smoothed away. The official *Gazette* of Madrid announced yesterday that in consequence of an audience which the Spanish Ambassador had of the Emperor Napoleon, and the explanations then interchanged, "all divergencies of opinion" between the two governments had ceased. The Queen of Spain had signed a decree granting an amnesty to those who were condemned to imprisonment for taking part in the Loja insurrection, and to a large number of political exiles.

THE FRENCH AND MEXICO.

Paris papers assert that the Mexican Government has decided that if the whole of the promised reinforcements be sent out to the French troops it will be impossible to defend the capital. It is, therefore, resolved to remove the seat of Government from the city of Mexico. But the Paris papers are always very sanguine about the yielding of the enemy in this Mexican affair.

The following very doubtful report appears in the Liverpool Telegraph:—"On Tuesday night last Mr. James Shipley, channel pilot, who was in charge of the Mary, Captain Marshall, bound from Liverpool to Genoa, states that he witnessed a desperate naval engagement between two vessels, in all probability belonging to the two sections of the late American Republic, about 25 miles S. S. W. of Holyhead. Mr. Shipley says the fight was most fierce and obstinate, the vessels engaging at close quarters, and the horizon, the night being dark, was all but illuminated with the flashing of the guns. All the crew of the Mary on deck at the time witnessed the engagement, and Captain Marshall who was in bed at the time, was awoke by the loud report of the guns of the combatants, and rushed on deck to ascertain the cause and the noise. 'After a time Mr. Shipley—who only arrived at Liverpool on Friday night—states one of the vessels appeared to be retreating but at the same time keeping up a running fire, in fact fighting as if her case was most desperate, the flash of the guns being most vivid and the roar terriffic, making the Nary tremble in every timber. There is little probability but this engagement between these vessels is in all respects true, for on Wednesday morning Mr. Shipley spoke the Tasmania Captain Banks, outward bound from Liverpool to Quebec, and in answer to the inquiry if he had witnessed anything of the engagement, replied 'Yes, we saw it as well as yourselves.'

Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by the junior members of the Royal Family, had left England for the Continent. Upon this, as on former occasions since the death of her husband, the greatest privacy was observed. The subjoined remarks, exquisite in beauty and pathos, are from the London *Times*:

"The departure of the Queen for Germany marks an epoch in her career and in the history of her country. More than twenty-one years have elapsed since the cannon boomed and the bells rang throughout her broad kingdom in honor of her bridal happiness. The infants born on that day are men and women. The old of that day are gone, the middle-aged have become old, the young middle-aged. Fortunes have been amassed, and great families created. Wars have been waged, debts accumulated, inventions then undreamt of have been perfected. Dynasties have fallen, kingdoms have changed hands, the map of Europe has been altered. We look around us and find that all this has occurred in the two decades that have elapsed since the Queen was a bride, in the days when railways and postage-stamps were still almost novelties, when the electric telegraph was unknown. In our public and private relations we have all met with the chances and changes of this transitory world. But if we have experienced these, what has been the fate of that Sovereign who, during these one-and-twenty years, has graven on our hearts, through our affections, a name which our loyalty had already consecrated, whose great mind, pious disposition, and generous devotion, have made us sympathize in her joys as our own joys, and adopt her griefs as our own sufferings? She is a great Queen, Sovereign of an empire unequalled in history. Her nobles are the proudest and richest in the world, her merchants the boldest and most enterprising. In each quarter of the globe her flag flies untarnished. Her navies float in every water. Her provinces are kingdoms. From the pinnacle she may see the whole world in its greatness, in the midst of which her own shines pre-eminent. Yet with all this, what is left her to make life happy? What remains of those she loved on her wedding-day? Where does she look for counterpoise to her sufferings—a substitute for those affections which clung round her youth, and embellished her womanhood? The Queen passed three days at Windsor. How has that period been employed? Attentive to the duties of her great station, the Queen has devoted to public affairs the hours necessary for their due conduct. But how has she distributed the leisure hours once spent on those whom she lent for advice and sympathy? She visited the mausoleum of the mother who educated her, the grave of the husband who tended the early years of her greatness. Her two eldest daughters are wives in distant lands, displaying far from home the virtues they acquired in so eminent a school. Her third daughter was with her. In her society the Queen placed wreaths of evergreens on the marble which covered the resting-place of her husband. For the first time the Queen leaves these shores alone—alone; for where, except at the source of unfailing mercy can she look for solace? It is always the lot of the eminent to find their intimate friends amongst those older than themselves.

It is announced that the departure of the Prince of Wales, to join her Majesty and the Royal Family on the Continent, was to take place on the 6th.

A telegram to the Liverpool *Mercury* of the 6th inst. announces the death of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Distress continues amongst the operatives in Lancashire. In Belgium thousands are literally starving beside the highway.

The Confederate privateer 290, which was constructed on the Mersey, and sailed from Liverpool two or three weeks since, cleverly eluding the Tuscarora by taking the North Channel, has received at Angra a heavy armament, and been placed under the command of Capt. Semmes, of Sumter notoriety. The 290 has been named the Alabama.

The *Monte Christo*, a paper published by Alexandre Dumas at Paris, has just been seized by the police for a series of articles of the history of the *Campaign of* 1861, entitled "*Epopee Garibaldienne.*"

A letter from Cracow of the 28th ult says:—"More than 100 persons have been arrested during the last two nights, in consequence, it is said, of the seizure of a list of conspirators. A plot is also spoken of as having been discovered at St. Petersburg, in which an aide-de-camp of the Emperor is said to be implicated. An anonymous letter addressed to the Emperor himself is said to have unveiled the plot.

The grain crops of England and France this year, it is expected, will fall short of an average.

A Spanish railway across the Pyrenees, and the first which has actually passed over either of the two greatest of the mountainious ranges of Western Europe, was successfully completed on the 21st of August.

A terrible railway collision occurred near Market Harborough, England, by which one person was killed and fifty severely injured.

The general meeting of the Canadian Land and Emigration Company took place on the 3rd, when the directors' report, describing the progress of the company's operation during the past six months, was agreed to; the whole of the 21,000 shares, issued at par, having been applied for, 170 of the remaining shares have been allotted at a premium, making the total number of the shares now held in the undertaking 21,170.

INDIA.—A telegram by way of Jubal brings intelligence from Bombay to the 12th August. Rao Sahib has been sentenced to be hanged. Col. Davidson, Resident of Hyderabad, died on the 5th of August. The painful news is also brought that great fears were entertained of drought and famine in Western India.

THAT *very precise and courteous personage* W. H. Pope, informs the public, through the 'Islander,' that the last 'Examiner' "overflows with low abuse of no less than three Protestant Ministers." We have read the "last Examiner" with great attention, as every one else has done, and we have not seen in it any "abuse," high or "low," of any Minister, Protestant or Catholic. It is very true that the names of the Revs. Messrs. Fitzgerald, George and Alexander Sutherland are mentioned in a communication and an editorial article. In the former, Mr. Fitzgerald is accused of having slandered the Bible Christian Church in this Colony. The accusation comes from a sound Protestant—not from a Catholic. It is for Mr. Fitzgerald to say whether the accusation is true or not. The editorial article states that the same gentleman and his clerical brothers of the name of Sutherland have openly embarked in the political trade with a freshness and vigour not apparently called for by the condition of affairs in this Colony. If the statement is not true, let it be refuted by sound argument and logical facts; but true or untrue, we should like to have pointed out to us the passages that may be fairly designated *abusive*.

The affected sympathy of the 'Islander' for "no less than three Protestant Ministers," is so transparent a piece of humbug that no one can be deceived. It is the object of Mr. Pope to make it appear that our paper has attacked the Ministers in their clerical character, and through *them* the several denominations to which they belong. Now, the most careless reader must have seen that so far as our remarks went, they referred only to the political character assumed by the gentlemen mentioned. We have yet to learn that political discourses must be considered exempt from criticism because they happen to be delivered in a pulpit. We might as well put in a plea against the attacks of the 'Islander,' 'Monitor' and 'Protestant,' and say to the editors of those papers: "This Sanctum of ours is private property—it is *the castle* on whose threshold no man shall dare intrude—and we have a sacred and ancient right to say what we please from this cherished spot, without being called to account by such outside barbarians as W. H. Pope, J. B. Cooper, and Davy Laird!" We might as well utter this nonsense as for Pope to put in a plea for George or Alick Sutherland when they ascend the pulpit to descend to the vilest abuse of ourselves and other public men whose names are given with bitter execration, as was done on a recent occasion by one of the Sutherlands. We have no reverence for clergymen of any denomination, who will make religion or religious places subservient to rancorous party politics. If, even in the presence of His Holiness at the Vatican, or before the whole College of Cardinals, we chanced to hear heterodox opinions on politics, urged with bitterness or pertinacity, we think we should be disposed to shew fight, if we could not, in any other manner, reclaim our antagonists from the error of their ways. And must we, then, forsooth, prostrate ourselves in the dust or mire—never lift a finger, or open our mouth, whenever the great George Sutherland, or the pious Alexander of the same sirname, or the amiable, genial, jolly, Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, thinks it right and proper to denounce every Roman Catholic as an idolator—as an enemy to the Queen and to British dominion; and to state that every Liberal Protestant who does not join with these clerical agitators is as bad, if not worse than the Catholics themselves? Must we be silent when sacred places are thus outraged—when common sense and intelligence are insulted—when decency, and truth, and justice, and christianity are thrown to the winds?—must we be silent, and make a solemn salaam whenever the Rev. Georgey or the Rev. Alick chooses to squirt his dirty spittle at our heads? We spurn the paltry slave who will debase our common humanity by doing such a thing, or advising another to do it. We respect all clergymen of all deno-