CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

"He that filches from me my good name
Robs me of that which, not enriches him,
Yet leaves me poor indeed."

Sir,—The above—quoted from memory, and hence, probably, incorrect—embodies my position precisely: and, in order to prevent success in the attempt to filch from a religious community, in whom I am deeply interested, their good name, I am emboldened to reply to a calumny perpetrated by a minister of the Gospel of Peace and Love. Whilst, Mr. Editor, I have long since learned to be passive under the infliction of unmerited obloquy, yet I opine there is a point at which further forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and, in fact, becomes a crime. I trust, Sir, you will excuse my offering this vindication through the medium of the 'Examiner,' of which I am not even a subscriber; but as I am a Protestant, I would prefer placing in the hands of my family a judiciously-conducted Protestant journal, and so, at its commencement, I subscribed to the 'Protestant;' and, although from time to time it contains much which wounds the feelings of every liberal-minded man, as well by its bigotry in religion as by its evident committal to party-politics, yet I am reluctant to give it up. So much, Mr. Editor, by way of preliminary; and now to the point.

I find furnished to the Protestant—I presume, by the Presbytery Clerk,—a report of the doings of the "Presbytery of P. E. Island," at its meeting in the Free Church, on the 2nd ult. It is therein stated that "the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, an Episcopalian minister, distinguished for his unflinching advocacy of Protestantism, being present, was invited to address the Court, which he did in a brief and eloquent manner." I learn further, that the Presbytery fully concurred in the Rev. gentleman's remarks, by the fact that they publicly thanked him for his address. It is with this address, Mr. Editor, I wish, with your permission, to deal. It appears Mr. Fitzgerald essayed to weigh the Protestantism of the several Protestant denominations. He landed the Presbyterian body as thoroughly sound: the Episcopalians as having unfortunately some rotten branches, yet comprising a noble preponderance of sterling protestantism. The Methodist Church had even less objectionable material than Episcopacy. The Bible Christians were also weighed in the Rev. gentleman's balances, and found fearfully wanting. The following language is attributed to him: "I have no confidence in the Bryanites (a contemptuous substitute for Bible Christians) as a body,—they are not to be depended on,—they are nothing better than a *nursery for Popery*."

Now, Sir, I know that as a general thing, our people have dared on public matters to exercise an independent opinion, and many have thus seen political questions in a different aspect to that desired by the tools of party,—hence this most unwarrantable slander. The party now in power made religion their stalking horse at the last election. They succeeded so well on it that ever since the minions of the party have exhausted their lungs in singing a song—long since threadbare—to the glory of Protestantism, and how its existence depended on the ascendancy of their party. In keeping with his position, week after week the columns of the 'Islander,' 'Monitor,' and occasionally the 'Protestant,' are stored with rabid politico-religious articles, enough to move a perfect stoic, and calculated to remind one forcibly of Don Quixote and his imaginary conflicts. The starting point in this crusade was "the Bishop's Letter," and the gullible were led to believe that unless the Palmers and Popes were placed in power, Protestantism would be blotted out forever in this fair land. The party have had full sway now for four years; and I am at a loss to-day to discover any step taken to counteract any of the alleged evils entailed upon us by their predecessors during their eight years tenure of office, or any measure propounded in order to render the Protestant religion in its operations more useful or secure. During these four years, however, a valuable accessory to the Protestant Government has been established in the shape of the Orange institution, from whose sacred precincts none are too black to be precluded save Papists and Protestants who have at any time professed liberal politics,—the latter, more especially, showing the reason why Orangeism has been so assiduously fostered by the leaders of the party in power.

Now, Mr. Editor, the nonconformist principles of the Bible Christian denomination induced its adherents to think for themselves in reference to the Bible Question a few years ago, at which time they had to brave the indignation of their fellow Protestants, or abandon their consistency. Although weak in members and alone, they chose the former; and notwithstanding the disadvantages under which the denomination has ever since labored in consequence, the fires of fanaticism have not yet consumed it—it has undergone a purifying process in the school of persecution, and is to-day more vigorous in this Colony than when first assailed.

By the unholy alliance of party politics with religion in the Colony liberal-minded Protestants find themselves in a strait betwixt two. Roman Catholics are forced to betake themselves to the Opposition, because the test at the last general election was "Protestant or Catholic;" the present dominant party chose that war-cry, and, during the past four years, have never allowed it to cease. They have kept discord alive by continuous sectarian discussion in the three newspapers of the Colony in their interest; they have fostered Orangeism; excluded Roman Catholics as such from the public trust of the Colony, maligned their Church dignataries, and ridiculed their faith. Not the least glaring of the many acts of sectarian intolerance perpetrated by the present Government, is the character they have given to the Provincial Board of Education. With no theological test applied to the candidate for license,—with strict impartiality towards candidates as to their denominational views,—with a large proportion of such candidates Roman Catholic, who would undertake to defend the packing of that Board with Protestant Ministers? Yet such is its present composition, and it was only the last No. of the official organ that added yet another to the staff. So dominant has Presbyterianism become in the operations of the Board of Education, that there may be more than an idle boast in the Rev. George Sutherland's declaration that he can sway any of its decisions. The present construction of the Board, I dare affirm, is distasteful to every liberal-minded Christian, an injustice to more than one-half of our population, a source of humiliation to our educated laymen, and highly inimical to the highest public interests. The respectable clergymen composing that Board, were they calmly to survey their position, must blush to find themselves usurping a trust the duties of which are so out of the line of ministerial and pastoral duties. These are but a few instances—the number might be increased so as induce astonishment by their recapitulation—of the class-legislation which has characterized the present administration, and drawn down upon it an odium which it is admitted cannot be counteracted, save by a yet stronger appeal to the worst passions of our race. Hence, Roman Catholics are forced into opposition; and all Protestants who differ in politics with our present rulers are thus thrown into coalition with those whom the Government have driven from their ranks. From the denominational principles of the Bible Christians, it became a necessity, with many of them, to oppose the Government. Hence the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, an Orangeman, declares in the Church of the political agitator, Rev. George Sutherland, that the Bible Christian denomination is a *nursery for Popery*.

Quite a happy coincidence. Rev. George Sutherland, who—some say with an envious eye on Prof. Inglis' situation—goes about the country lecturing, for example, on the Reformation of the 16th century; and makes use of public school-houses, as well as the churches of his own denomination, to supplement those lectures with an amount of sectarian rancour and violent political declamation, such as seldom fails to convert some of his friends into enemies, and drive liberal-minded gentlemen from the lecture-room in disgust. Oh, yes; Mr. Sutherland's Church was fitting ground for an onslaught upon harmless Christian men, whose great sin consisted in their manifesting so much of the love of the Gospel as to stamp with reproach the prevailing bigotry of our Protestantism, which has been set on flood by Mr. Sutherland and other firebrands. As to Mr. Fitzgerald, why everybody who has heard of the good man, has heard of his intense hatred of his Roman Catholic fellow-subjects; he is a perfect mono-maniac on that subject, and hence, perhaps, more a subject of pity than of censure. However, denominational delicacy should have prompted silence as to any other Protestant denomination being a nursery for Popery. To close up, Mr. Editor, I challenge the Rev. gentleman to advance any tangible reason for the language he has publicly made use of against our people; and I am prepared to substantiate in detail every position I have glanced at in this letter. Why, ceding Mr. Fitzgerald's view to be correct, that all who oppose the present Government favor Romanism, his charge against the Bible Christians is grossly unjust, for it is well known that at the last General Election a great majority of us voted the Conservative ticket, and more than one district was secured to the party by our votes. After such aspersions, however, coupled with the unchristian treatment we have since received from the party, it is really almost too much to expect so much support from us in the future.

I have deemed it imperative to take notice of this disagreeable subject, Mr. Editor; because such a charge publicly made by a Christian Minister, permitted to pass unchallenged, might lead some to think we deserved the slander thus sought to be fastened upon us. Perhaps in the Rev. gentleman's calm moments, when bigotry subsides, and judgment, reason, and the Christianity of the New Testament resume their proper place, we may reasonably hope to see a recantation of his offensive and unjust language towards us before the Presbytery of P. E. Island. On his doing so, not one of us, I think, will act or think otherwise towards him than as becometh

A BIBLE CHRISTIAN.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—Ever since I heard of J. B. Cooper's conduct towards an aged parent, I considered him a low, worthless, fellow, and thought that "*cloaca maxima*" was not an inappropriate epithet for the exponent of his views and sentiments; but really I did not, until yesterday, imagine that the Clerk of the Legislative Council was such an unscrupulous slanderer as he has written himself down in the last 'Monitor,' when speaking of the Summerside Tea Party, in the following words:—"Our readers have probably heard of the Grand Catholic Demonstration at Summerside, which was attended by 'honorable' women not a few. On that occasion, *dancing* appears to have had far greater attraction for the faithful than the cake and other good things provided by the ladies. Passing over for the present the questionable *mode* of raising funds to *purchase a burial place for the dead*, we have it on unexceptional authority, that the festivities of the day terminated in scenes fully as disgraceful as any which Mr. Whelan says he witnessed during the shooting match. Indeed the drunkenness and rowdyism of the faithful at this *religious* tea party, were, we have been informed, so rampant, that it required priestly interference to preserve the peace"!

It is bad enough to calumniate or malign a gentleman; but he is a man bereft of all the feelings of Christian decency, he is a man who has not scrupled to do that which the great Creator has forbidden under the severest chastisements—namely, to shew disrespect to his mother—he must I say be a depraved wretch of this description who can stoop so low and act so degrading a part as to calumniate ladies. It is not for the purpose of refuting the slanders of J. B. Cooper that I now write. Were the 'Monitor' a paper having any claim to the least respectability it would be necessary to do this. When a gentleman is attacked and abused on the street by blackguards it would be very foolish on his part to parley with them. In like manner, when decent people are slandered by degraded characters it would be folly for them to reply to them. If no person will deem it worth while to refute *seriatim* Cooper's base insinuations, every one will know that it is because whatever general or personal attacks appear in the 'Monitor' are the malicious emanations of a contemptible character, and hence should be treated with contempt. The 'Monitor' man and the whole Government from His Excellency downwards feel very sore at your remarks about the shooting folly—and so well they may. They feel painfully conscious of the deep and lasting disgrace which attaches to the Government for the disgraceful scenes that took place there—scenes which were caused, no doubt, by the spirituous liquors there sold; and they now vent their spleen by slandering a party at which were present many of the most respectable Protestants of Prince County. The 'Monitor' man may be assured that he will not benefit either himself or his party by such low attacks. The people of Prince County are already sufficiently disgusted with the hypocrisy of the Government; but when they read the recent slanders of the 'Monitor' their disgust will be still increased. I would advise those who were present at the Summerside Tea Party to treat with sovereign contempt the mean calumnies of one who is, I believe, shunned by all decent people, who is regarded by many as having much of the "unclean" about him, who is said to have been so lost to all sense of shame, decency, morality, to all human instinct and to the finer feelings of the christian heart, as to disrespect even his own mother!! Apologizing for occupying so much of your valuable space in noticing the slanders of such a despicable fellow,

I remain

A HATER OF CALUMNY.

Sept. 11th, 1862.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—"The N. S. Prize Cup was honorably contested and honorably won. Major Pollard is the winner." Such were, as far as I remember, the words with which this quiet community was aroused from its lethargy on last Friday evening by a strange looking gentleman who passed through our streets, wearing a large quantity of "military toggery" on his back, carrying a flag in one hand, and with the other swinging a large bell, to the infinite satisfaction of some dozens of juveniles who composed his train in this martial procession.

The Prize Shooting at Truro is, I think, to use a vulgar phrase, the "dying kick" of the Volunteer movement in the lower Provinces. I do not think that we shall see for some time to come such silly attempts as have been made this summer to keep life in the thing. Surely it is high time that our Government should leave off "dangling the appurtenances of war," and turn their attention to something conducive to the public welfare. If they can afford to spend £400 in encouraging our young men to lose their time in the pursuit of a shadow, surely they could invest some of their surplus capital in the shape of prizes to encourage science, art, or literature. When will our Government learn the important fact that "the time *has* arrived" when we shall have, for instance, a History of the Island? We will never have native authors until the Government will offer prizes for the best essay on such a topic, and afterwards undergo the expense of having it printed. Then we would have a work that might be *correctly* called a Geography of the Island—a work which would not necessitate the author, in order to compensate him for its compilation, to force a few dozen copies on some unsuspecting students in a certain educational institution in Charlottetown, or to procure the services of a so-called School Visitor to make them augment the *large* and *well-selected* Libraries of a few "Knights of the Birchen Rod."

Yours very truly,

A CITIZEN.

POPE IN DISGRACE! HIS RESIGNATION.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—It is currently reported through the City that Pope has resigned. It is said that he received a despatch from head quarters censuring his conduct in no measured terms; and besides, public indignation was rising to such a high pitch against him, both on account of his own shortcomings and evil doings, and on account of the recent great disaster to the Government, that he considered himself disgraced, and resigned in disgust. It is a matter of much doubt whether Pope was in a state to give up his position with "clean hands." It is not known whether he will engage in the pettifogging business.

Sept. 9, 1862. VOX.

[We are inclined to suspect that the Pope referred to in the above communication is the general of that name in the Army of the United States. It would take *our* Pope a very long time before he could learn the propriety of resigning any employment.—Ed. Ex'r.]

(For the Examiner.)

The quarterly examination of the pupils of Nail Pond East District School, Township No. 1, took place on Thursday, the 17th inst. There were present at the examination the Rev. Mr. McDonald, of Tignish, Mr. Patrick Doyle, of St. Dunstan's College, and Patrick Doyle, Esq., M.P.P., of Lot One; also present the Trustees and some of the subscribers of the District. The pupils were examined in the several classes daily taught; first, by the Rev. Mr. McDonald; second, by Mr. P. Doyle, of St. Dunstan's, in an able and masterly manner, and expressed himself much pleased with their proficiency. After the examination, Rev. Mr. McDonald addressed the pupils at considerable length on the great advantages of education, placed so profusely within their reach now to what it was formerly; and concluded by congratulating the pupils and parents present on the amiability of Mr. P. Connick in the fulfilment of his onerous duties.

The Civil War in the States.

A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE LATE BATTLES.

(Correspondence of the New York Times.)

Centreville, Va., Aug. 31, 1862.

The commencement of the conflict now pending between the national and rebel forces may be said to date from Tuesday, the 26th inst., upon the night of which day Stonewall Jackson appeared with a large force at Bristor, where be destroyed about fifty cars and two locomotives. He also tore up the railway track some distance and burnt two bridges. The cars were on the way to Alexandria, having conveyed a portion of Gen. Hooker's division to Warrenton Junction a few hours previous. One of the locomotives was thrown down an embankment, and, upon examination, was found to have been pierced with sixty-three rifle shots, the other locomotive, which was remaining on the track, showed marks of having been shot at twenty-five times. One of the engineers jumped from his locomotive and surrendered himself as prisoner, but the rebels did not heed the usage of civilized warfare and shot him upon the spot. At the time of the raid but few persons were aboard of the trains, and those were parties employed by the Government to superintend and assist in their running. The cars were empty. The telegraph wire was cut in several places and one of the poles severed.

From Bristor Station Jackson proceeded to Manassas Junction, two miles below, where he burned about one hundred other cars which were standing upon a side track in readiness to be drawn to Warrenton Junction. The cars destroyed here were heavily laden with subsistence stores, ammunition, and saddlers' and blacksmiths' materials. All, or nearly all, the ammunition, consisting of three car loads, was secured and carried away. A few shells had been left in the cars as the fragments of ragged iron found upon the ground testified. All the subsistence stores that he could conveniently dispose of were taken by Jackson. A half dozen barrels of hard bread were discovered near the track, also a quantity of hams. At the Junction the rebels burned another bridge, tore up more railroad track and also burned a large bakery and several small buildings in the immediate vicinity of the same. Half an hour before the rebels appeared Gen. Sturgis, who, with his brigade, had been guarding the Junction, was ordered to report with his force to Warrenton. When Gen. Sturgis had left the Junction, six pieces of artillery, belonging to a Jersey battery, was left almost entirely unsupported, consequently the rebels found it an easy matter to overcome the artillerists and capture the guns. At about the time the rebels arrived at the Junction, Gen Dana's New Jersey Brigade, which was stationed at the railroad bridge over Bull Run, acting upon orders previously received, were advancing to Manassas. The brigade is situated about five miles from the Junction, and, of course, as the brigade approached that place, they were surrounded by the rebels, and a great many taken prisoners. All the prisoners, however, taken at the Junction by Jackson were paroled on the following day, he doubtless considering they might occasion him much trouble before he could get them safely into Richmond.

From the Junction Jackson proceeded to the railroad bridge over Bull Run, and destroyed it. The reflection of the burning cars, bridge and building could be seen distinctly at Warrenton Junction. The mass continued to burn throughout the night.

Until Thursday morning Jackson remained in the vicinity of Bristor and Manassas Junction, and dined with a family living near the depot, at the former place.

Although the rebels commenced their depredations early on Tuesday evening, it appears that no effort was made to repel them until the next morning, when Hooker's division and one brigade of Kearney's, the whole under the command of Gen. Hooker, were sent from Warrenton Junction down the railroad to meet and drive away the enemy. The ground in the vicinity of Bristor is undulating, thereby affording good points upon which to plant batteries, and also a fine protection for the men against the enemy's fire. Before reaching Bristor from the Warrenton side, the railroad is lined on each side by dense woods which fringe an open field of many hundred acres in extent. Along the skirt of these woods Jackson posted a portion of his force, while he held the remainder in reserve, and out of sight, behind the hills in the rear. He had two batteries of six pieces each, planted one on either side of the railroad, which the rebels commenced using with destructive effect at the opportune moment. Hooker ordered his men to advance cautiously, and deployed shirmishes through the woods, who reported the presence of the rebel pickets at the further end. Soon after several shots were exchanged by the advanced guard on each side. But instead of moving his troops down the railroad, Hooker took a sweep round the woods at his left and entered the open field upon the right wing of the enemy's advance. This movement caused the rebels to fall back, and not without confusion, and it being a propitious moment for the Union force to deal a good blow, Gen. Hooker gave the command to fire, which was followed by a tremendous volley of musketry. More of the enemy fell at this fire than by any succeeding one. Our force suffered mostly from the effect of the batteries stationed on the hills in front of them. The projectiles used by the enemy were grape and cannister shot. The fight lasted from three to five o'clock. Hooker succeeded in forcing the rebels from their position, and bivouacked at night on the battle ground. Our casualties amounted to fifty killed and one hundred and fifty wounded. The rebels left their dead and over one hundred of their wounded on the field. On Thursday morning their bodies were buried by order of the Commanding General.

Prisoners captured on this occasion agree in the statement that Jackson had a force of 30,000 men. They also state that he came to Bristor on the road leading from Centreville to Manassas Gap, and followed the same road on his retreat. He commenced retiring from Manassas Junction on Thursday morning, burning all the bridges that he crossed, including the one over Bull Run. Kearney and Hooker closely pursued, and did not stop until the rebels had been driven to Haymarket, and night overshadowed the chase.

It was expected that the rebels would receive reinforcements from Richmond; but, in order to detain the reinforcements as long as possible, King's Division was sent round to Thoroughfare Gap to oppose the entrance of the rebels. King's division took the road leading from Catlet's Station to Manassas. They arrived upon the ground early on Thursday morning, and in the course of a couple of hours were engaged with the rebel Longstreet, who was endeavouring to force his division through the Gap. The rebels were held in check for some hours, which was a great advantage to Pope, as he had an opportunity to march his troops and properly dispose them.

The attempt of Jackson to come in upon our rear had evidently been anticipated by Pope for some days before the event actually happened. On Tuesday, the 26th, orders were issued for the troops to proceed to Manassas Junction, and on that same day the line of the Rappahanock was abandoned, with the exception of that portion near Fredericksburg. During Tuesday night and all day Wednesday the supply and baggage trains were moving towards Manassas Junction, from which place they were sent to Centreville, and subsequently to Fairfax Court House. They were at length concentrated in a valley just outside the limits of Centreville. Three locomotives and about one hundred and fifty cars loaded with sick and wounded and medical supplies at Warrenton Junction, were waiting at that place for the burnt bridge to be reconstructed and the track relaid so that they might pass on to Alexandria. On Thursday, however, it was deemed advisable to transfer the sick and wounded who could not walk to ambulances, by which means they were conveyed to Alexandria. The medical supplies were placed in wagons. It will be inferred from that movement that the event of the rebels occupying Warrenton Junction was not wholly unanticipated by Pope.

The battles of Friday and Saturday took place upon the old Bull Run battle ground. On Friday the fight was on our right, which was held by Sigel in the morning, and in the afternoon and evening by Heintzleman.—King's Division had suffered considerably in the engagement the night previous, and was held in reserve, with the remainder of McDowell's Corps.

Porter's Corps arrived at Warrenton Junction from the Rappahannock on Thursday, and were ordered to proceed to the battle ground. They took a position on the road leading to Centreville. At the left of the road were stationed McDowell's and Bank's Corps.

At daylight on Friday morning the fight commenced by the rebels endeavouring to turn our right, or the troops under command of Seigel. They brought to bear a heavy artillery fire, and received in return one equally as energetic from us. Three times during the morning they advanced in mass upon Siegel, but were successfully resisted each time. The rebels had the choice of position, and they had advantage of us in that respect. They had woods for cover, and from the rising and falling of the ground, could keep up a rapid and decimating fire, without exposing any number of their troops. Seigel and his men fought nobly till about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when they were relieved by Kearney and Hooker of Heintzelman's corps. The rebels, as is their usual practice, frequently relieved their troops, and had fresh men to meet those of Heintzelman. In the afternoon the fight became desperate, the enemy seeming determined to force back our right. After his usual custom, Kearney was at the head of his column, cheering on his men, and throwing defiance at the rebels. Hooker was equally conspicuous, and fought—as he always fights—with the coolness, judgment, and daring of brave men. The contest lasted till dark, the enemy having been driven a mile from his original position. The loss on both sides was heavy, but it is impossible to make an approximate estimate.—Seigel took 800 prisoners, and captured seven pieces of artillery.

The battle was renewed by us at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning. The disposition of our forces was about the same as on the previous day; Heintzelman held the centre, and Banks the extreme left. Seigel was held in reserve in the rear of Porter's corps. The fight was sustained on our part by Porter's force until the afternoon. When the enemy concentrated his entire force upon McDowell, the engagement was almost entirely with artillery until one o'clock in the afternoon. up to this time little damage had been sustained on either side. The rebels had at length become desperate, and charged with solid columns upon Porter's men. They did not succeed in breaking the line, however, and were compelled to fall back to their original position. The result was in our favor, inasmuch as we drove the enemy, although we suffered severely in doing so. The rebel loss must have been frightful, as our artillerists fired at excellent range.

At 3 p. m. the enemy changed tactics, and moved the major part of the force toward McDowell, who was on the left of the centre. At this point we had stationed three battries—Lapine's Fifth Maine, of four pieces; Thompson's New York, of six pieces, and Howell's Battery of four pieces. For some reason Lapine's battery, which was on the extreme front, was unsupported by infantry. This was certainly an oversight on the part of McDowell. Then again the troops under McDowell were too much scattered to effectually resist the enemy's advance. It was particularly observed that an immense number of stragglers loafed about the field. Stragglers are a nuisance to an army, and the discipline of troops can be ascertained by observing many of them leaving the ranks during a march.

The enemy charged at first upon Lapine's Battery and succeeded in capturing it. They then advanced eight columns deep towards McDowell's force, but strange to say instead of offering any opposition, McDowell ordered his men to fall back which they immediately commenced doing. All three of the batteries were then left unsupported, and, of course, to fall into the hands of the enemy. It is reported, however, that three pieces out of sixteen were drawn from the field by the artillerists. Soon as McDowell's troops commenced retiring, the cowardly stragglers set up a shout and ran pell-mell to the rear. Teamsters and ambulance drivers were the next to follow, and it was feared that another Bull Run flight was about to be inaugurated. The breaking of the line in the centre of course compelled the right and left to fall back. If the movement had been conducted systematically all might have been well, but the fear of being the last seemed to seize the troops, and they made a rush for Centreville. Before reaching Bull Run they were partially rallied which had the effect to hold in check the advance of the enemy. Several attempts were made to arrest the flight of the men between Bull Run and Centreville but they all failed. Men with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets behind a breastwork at Centreville were the only barrier sufficiently strong to keep back the troops.

Darkness soon came on, and it being ascertained that the enemy was not rushing upon them with the celerity of lightning, the men became calm and set about preparing something to eat.

Franklin's entire corps had arrived two miles beyond Centreville, when the stampede commenced. They drew up in line of battle at that point, and remained there during the night.

The battle of Saturday was a loss to us on account of mismanagement somewhere. McDowell is blamed by both officers and men for not standing firm upon the approach of the enemy. His men assert that they will not fight under him again.

Our forces have now fallen back to Centreville. Sumner's corps passed up from Alexandria to-day. The road from Alexandria is lined with reinforcements, it is doubtless the intention of the rebels to make the next a decisive battle. All their available force is at Manassas. Prisoners state that Jackson in an address to his men told them that he would take Washington within eighteen days or sacrifice his whole army.

The Union and the rebel armies are now face to face with each other. It remains to be seen which side shall conquer. Our casualties in the two days fight will probably amount to about 5,000 killed and wounded.

DESTRUCTION OF CITY POINT, VA.

City Point has been entirely demolished by the Federal gunboats, at the instance of Commodore Wilkes, of *Trent* notoriety. The place was a port of entry, in Prince George County, Virginia, 10 miles from Petersburg. It is situate on the right bank of James River, on a point formed by the junction of the Appomattox, and at the head of ship navigation. The village contained two churches, Episcopal and methodist, several extensive warehouses, and some forty dwelling houses. A railroad connected it with Petersburg. The Federals account for its destruction thus: For some time past the rebels have been firing into the transports passing up and down the James River. Commodore Wilkes sent the rebels word that if it was not discontinued he should destroy their rendezvous, City Point. On Thursday last the rebels brought down to City Point 8 cannon and about 200 riflemen, and opened fire upon the the Federal flotilla, which at the time was abreast of the place, whereupon the gunboats opened fire upon them and destroyed every building in the place, and dispersed the rebel force.

BANKS' CORPS AT CENTREVILLE.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Recent advices received from the vicinity of the late sanguinary conflicts in Virginia with the enemy report affairs in that locality as being comparatively quiet.

The news from that quarter to-day, considering the intense excitement and bustle prevalent, is decidedly meagre. Rumors and stories of the most extravagant nature have been circulated throughout the city, a great majority of which have been found on enquiry to be entirely unreliable.

Within the past two days the prices of market provisions have nearly doubled, owing to the increased demand for them and the country people being interrupted in their pursuits.

On Sunday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, 15 ambulances being in advance of the train down a hollow, were captured. In all there were 230 ambulances and 60 hacks. About 2300 of the wounded have so far been removed from the field.

Yesterday evening at 6 o'clock our army was withdrawn behind the hills of Centreville, as a feint, it is believed, to draw on the enemy, but they did not advance.

This morning our army again advanced at least two miles towards the old battle field. The large reinforcements which have arrived there, consisting of artillery and infantry, make the army perfectly safe.

No firing took place after 9 o'clock on Saturday night. Kearney's division remained on the field until 11 o'clock on Sunday. Some shell were thrown into the enemy's lines, but no response was made. This morning a slight skirmish took place in Gen. Kearney's division.

ANOTHER BATTLE—GENERALS KEARNEY AND STEVENS KILLED.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Generals Kearney and Stevens were killed in a severe engagement which took place last evening near Chantilly, about two miles north of Fairfax Court House, between a portion of Gen. Pope's army and Jackson's forces. Our loss was heavy, but the enemy was driven back a mile, and we re-occupied the field of battle until 3 o'clock this morning.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Gen. Stevens was killed with a minie ball which entered his brain while he was leading his men into action, bearing the colors in his hands, the color-sergeant having been slain. His son, acting as Assistant Adjutant to the brigade commanded by his father, was wounded

Gen. Philip Kearney was also killed last night. His body was taken possession of by the enemy, but afterwards delivered into our lines under a flag of truce.

Col. Fletcher Webster's body, it is understood, is being embalmed for transmission to Boston.

The Draft in Philadelphia.—The draft does not seem to be a very popular institution in Philadelphia—the city of brotherly love—if the multitude of reasons filed at the Commissioners' office why "exempt" should be written after the name of the presenters, is any criterion. Some of the excuses are amusing and curious, and pourtray human nature in all its lights and shadows. First in order come the descendants of Johnney Bull, armed with the Queen's neutrality proclamation—then comes a large company persecuted by a troublesome fellow styled "General Debility;" next come the Near Sighters, who are followed by the Weak Kneed Boys, who are in turn supported by the lads with Weak Backs. The Troublesome Heart regiment next falls into line, and the Stiff Joints act as a color company. The Broken Limbs then follow suit, supported by the Gouty Feet and Swelled Vein Warriors, commanded by the One-Eyed and Hard-of Hearing Boys. Cramp regiment now falls into line, composed principally of young men suddenly grown old, and subject to Nervous Head-Ache. The Internally Injured wind up the procession, and quite a goodly host is here represented, commanded by preachers, schoolmasters and Government employees.

(From the Norfolk and Portsmouth (Va) Union.)

This war is working great changes in public sentiment. As an example we give the following extract from a private letter written by a distinguished Judge, who has always been a democrat.

"This is no longer a war to restore the Union as it was. It is a war to make the Union what it never was, but what it ought to be. I would not make war to end slavery; but slavery having made war, I would put down the rebellion, and if slavery falls, as fall it must, let it fall. The great bloody monster will die hard, and in his death-struggle he will devour whole armies of devoted men. The struggle is far from over yet.—Slavery is the most cementing power that ever existed on this continent. The firmest bond of union, its enchantment is of hell and its power is beyond belief. It enchains the poor and rich in every State. It hates liberty, intelligence and progress. Its arrogance, malignity and cruelty have no bounds. It is a terrible power, in terrible earnest. It will fight to the death. It will not yield until it is thoroughly conquered, and conquer it we shall, if we are not degraded sons of noble sires. The country must remain one, and the South must be conquered; it will take time and blood and money; but by far the cheapest mode of settlement is by conquest; any other settlement entails endless wars, barbarism and eternal degradation.

THE REBEL RAID AND SERIOUS RAIL WAY COLLISION

Is thus described by the New York Herald's correspondent:

"The utmost consternation has been excited throughout Fairfax and Prince William counties by the recent bold dashes of the enemy. The loyal families, with their household goods, are flying to Washington. The affair at Catlett's startled the whole station, but this daring raid at Manassas took the entire population with a panic resulting in the abandonment of a summer's profitless labour. Many of the loyal citizens of Fairfax county returned to their farms last spring, during the summer got in their crops, and hoped for a supply of food sufficient for the winter; but this new fright has emptied the country again, and all are hurrying from their supposed danger, leaving everything to destruction, while each gives fresh impetus to the rebel exploits round about Washington. Scarcely an individual remains at Fairfax Court house, save the rebel sympathisers, who are entertaining the chivalry in fine style. Washington is all agog with rumours concerning the raid upon Bristol and Manassas, the frightened populace circulating the most exaggerated statements as they come in. It seems that a large body of Federal troops had passed through Bristow just previous to the arrival of the rebels, who commenced their operations upon the track almost before the rear of our column had disappeared. Their first business was to build a large fire on the track. The train which left Warrenton Junction about six o'clock, p. m., arrived at Bristow just as the fire had got burning briskly, and dashed the brands from the rails, passing on without damage, though a sharp fire was opened upon the cars by the whole line of rebels upon the bank. All haste was made for Manassas, where the troops were apprised of the proximity of the enemy, and preparations made for a vigorous defence. Seven miles this side of Manassas a large train of cars had halted upon the track for water, and, hearing the train which had been fired into approaching, the brakeman went back with signal lights to prevent a collision. The engineer, seeing the lights, supposed it to be a ruse of the enemy, and, jerking open the throttle valve, dashed like lightning upon the other train, piling car upon car in an indescribable wreck. Three lanterns were found unbroken, and these were sent back upon the road to stop the next train, due in a few moments, while the few uninjured vainly strove in the darkness to find the killed and wounded. The engineer of the colliding train was found mortally wounded; but the firemen and several of the brakemen had disappeared together with a large number of sick, all of whom were probably thrown off at the side of the road and killed. The survivors hastily uncoupled the front locomotive, with two cars that had escaped the general ruin, and, piling in such as could be found close at hand, came on to Alexandria. How many are killed and wounded is not yet known; but as there was a large number of sick on board, and the cars were crushed like eggshells, the loss of life must have been considerable. Reinforcements were immediately sent out to Manassas, and heavy firing has been heard in that direction during most of the day. As the enemy's force was composed of nothing but cavalry, they cannot remain long in that section, and have no doubt already retreated toward the Blue Ridge.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Bangor, Sept. 8.

Stonewall Jackson's army crossed the Upper Potomac on Friday night last, and occupied Frederick, taking possession of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, destroying track, &c.

The Confederates feel confident of receiving large reinforcements in the State of Maryland.

Gen. McClellan has been placed in command of the army of the Potomac and Virginia.

McClellan has ordered these armies to be provided with three days rations.

General Pope has been relieved of his command, at his own request, and will prefer charges against several Generals for disobedience of orders.

General Pope has been assigned to the command of the army of the North-west.

Acquia Creek reported entirely evacuated.

Reported Bragg left Chattanooga, and advancing on Nashville.

Court of inquiry into cause of recent retrograde movements countermanded.

The inhabitants of Fredericksburg were armed within two hours after Burnside evacuated the place.

Gen. Hill arrived at Gainesville on Friday with 35,000 men.

Lee, Hill and Stuart in command of Confederate forces moving into Maryland. They advance in solid column. Inhabitants contribute largely to their subsistence.

Lee is reported confident of Washington within a week. One object supposed to be cutting off Pennsylvania Western Central Railroad with ulterior designs on Baltimore and Washington.

Jackson's force at Frederick estimated at 40,000.

Saturday night immense bodies of Federal troops in motion for Upper Potomac.

Military movements continued yesterday.

Nearly all the Confederates troops apparently withdrawn from the front.

St. John, September 9.

A paroled prisoner who arrived at Washington yesterday reports that about a hundred and fifty thousand Confederates have passed into Maryland. Main body on the Manocacy.

He passed through their lines, counting 27 batteries.

Military men credit the report.

Governor Morgan calls upon the citizens of Maryland to organize for the defence of the State.

Confederates are reported to be entering Pennsylvania, in force near Honover.

Their intention is undoubtedly to cut the Northern Central Railroad.

They are expected at Hagerstown, Md.

It is rumored that the enemy are gathering at Westminster, 22 miles from Baltimore.

No front attack is expected from Cincinnati, but it is supposed the enemy may attempt to cross above and below the city.

A correspondent of the N. Y. 'Post' writing from Frederick Junction on Sunday says that the Federal troops are rapidly moving on the enemy.

Yanktown Indian tribes are reported to be about rising on the whites.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 10, 1862.

On Monday last a skirmish took place at Poolesville, Maryland, between the Northern and Southern armies, the former dispersing a regiment of Confederate cavalry.

The Confederate forces are not at Hagerstown, as previously reported, but their pickets extend four miles from Frederick City towards the former place.

Confederate deserters reported that there are one hundred thousand (100,000) Southern troops at Frederick City.

Confidence prevails in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, of their ability to prevent any serious raid into that State.

Two Confederate Brigades are reported to be nine miles from Covington, Kentucky.

It is reported that General Bragg's army is crossing the Cumberland mountains.

Clarkesville, Tennessee, is again in possession of the Federals.

Kentucky State is reported to be full of Guerilla parties.

A party of Guerillas have made a raid into Kansas, capturing fifty Federal recruits.

A powerful band of Indians are threatening the northern settlements in Nebraska.

Hostilities are apprehended in Dacotah and Upper Missouri.

President Davis has proclaimed fasting and thanksgiving for the victories which have crowned the Confederate arms near Richmond and at Manassas.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, September 15th, 1862.

"THE SITUATION!"—INCREASED ENERGY IN THE WAR AGAINST CATHOLICS!!—A SURE SIGN OF A GENERAL ELECTION!!!

We observe by the Royal Gazette that the general election is again postponed for an indefinite time—the Legislature being further prorogued *pro forma* until the 17th October. The Government are dying very hard. A general election is the ugliest event that ever stared them in the face. They know it must come; they put their hands to their eyes, and try to forget it—they would fain forget that it is rushing upon them with the celerity with which Time performs all his marches. When the question is put to us, as it is almost every day—"Will there be another Session of the present House?"—our answer is—there certainly will, if the Lieut. Governor can be duped into sanctioning another session. The responsibility rests mainly with him in the present state of affairs. It is true that under Responsible rule, the responsibility of holding another session would fall upon a Ministry duly sensible of their obligations to the people; but Responsible Government was destroyed here when the present ruling party came into power, because certain individuals wanted office, and they could not get it through the usual constitutional avenues of the Legislature; besides, what care the "Ministry" for public opinion *now* when midnight is gathering round them, and inevitable Fate is calling them to their doom? As to the illegality of holding another Session of the present House, we think there can be no question raised upon that point. The law which limits the duration of Parliament clearly contemplates that there shall be only four regular annual sessions. Four such sessions have been held. If another session be called, the last vestige of the Constitution will be trampled under foot—the statute law shamefully violated, and the acts of a fifth session would be pronounced invalid, if a proper report were made of them to the Privy Council in England.

The responsibility of holding a fifth session rests mainly, we repeat, with His Excellency. His sympathy for a few office-holders, obnoxious to the general public, must be great indeed, if he will over-ride the law, and imperil his own position, in order to eke out, by a few months, the time for giving public money to his proteges. A very few days will serve to disclose His Excellency's intentions. The time thus suffered to elapse will be clear gain to the Liberals; for every day the Government grows weaker and weaker, while the prospects of the Liberals brighten.

There is one strong ground for presuming that the Constitution may yet be respected, and that there will be an election this Fall. And that ground may be traced to the extraordinary fury with which the religious war is waged against the unoffending Catholics. The Government and their friends know they have no political measures or principles to advocate—they are ashamed to review their past policy, and there is no future for them. Their career, as a Government, has been a signal failure, and worse; for, while unable to put their hands on a solitary measure of any importance accomplished by them, they have fully doubled the debt of the country, in spite of an increase of taxation. Something, then, which is miscalled religion is the only stalking-horse for them to ride. The fears and prejudices of all the bigots in the country are to be lashed into fever-heat—Catholics must be painted in colours blacker than ever they were presented to the world before—fools and fanatics must be led to believe that Liberalism and Catholicism are synonymous terms—that if Liberals are allowed to have the majority at the next election there will be an odious Catholic ascendancy in the land—the rights of conscience will be outraged, and the Protestant religion put down by force. Stuff even worse than this is actually printed before our eyes, and preached into our ears. The "Monitor" and "Protestant" are filled with rubbish of the kind. In the former of the 3rd instant, there is a furious appeal to the Protestants against their Roman Catholic neighbours. It does not surprise us to notice in such a paper a total abandonment of every principle of truth, justice, honesty, and fair play. We never expected to see in its columns the faintest emanation of the divine light of charity—a true Christian feeling, we know, would be foreign to the nature of those who have control of that paper; but we never expected to read a production so full of vileness and falsehood as that which was printed in the "Monitor" of the 3rd inst., and which has since been scattered in numerous fly-sheets throughout the country wherever there seems to be any chance of getting votes in favour of the Government. We will give one or two short extracts from the article referred to, for the purpose of shewing the spirit in which it is written. The writer asks the question, whether the land tenures, fishery reserves, free trade, purchase of proprietary lands, &c., will be the issues tried at the next election? He says not, but "it will be on the one side an open Bible, and the free and happy service of God, according to the dictates of an enlightened conscience; and on the other the Mass Book and the dominion of the Pope and his hireling priesthood."

The writer does not shew that Catholics, at any time, ever attempted to shut the Bible—that the "free and happy service of God" was ever interfered with; or that there was ever any effort made to force upon this country "the dominion of the Pope," even if it were in the power of a "hireling priesthood" to do it. General assertions of the kind we have quoted are intended for the eyes of those who cannot think and reason, and who are too hopelessly ignorant to acquire any knowledge by study and observation.

One more extract we shall give; it is as follows:—

"Some of our Protestant electors will not believe that the Liberalism of the day is either indifference to all religion or disguised Romanism; but we feel persuaded that a Liberalism which seeks the support of a Roman Catholic population, through the agency of their priests, in order to obtain power in the state, is nothing more nor less than the aider and abettor of Romanism, and consequently the opponent of everything Protestant, and is, therefore, not to be trusted, though making the most plausible professions for the public good.

"As public journalists who are alive to the welfare of this colony in all coming time, we state openly and plainly our most solemn convictions that he who votes at the next election for a single member of that party which is identified with Romanism, votes for the endowment of the Popish College of St. Dunstan's—votes for the establishment of separate schools for the teaching of Popery,—votes for the placing of Jesuit advisers in the councils of the state,—votes for the encouragement of an Irish pauper immigration, which would swamp the freedom of election and rivet the chains of Popery firmly on our soil,—votes for the abolition of Orange lodges, which are the safeguard of our national rights, and the firm and unflinching upholders of the Constitution in its present Protestant character,—votes for the saddling of the country with a debt which would beggar it beyond description,—votes for the filling of the public offices with either incompetent, unprincipled, or misguided men,—votes for the suppression of liberty and truth, and the ruling of 80,000 people with a "rod of iron," and after the manner of that blessed and paternal Government which directs the consciences, rules over the affairs, and at the same time destroys the bodies and the souls of a poverty-stricken and oppressed people, who, shut up within the walls of the Papal and *doomed* city of Rome, long to emancipate themselves from the odious and intolerant oppression of their priestly rulers and to burst the chains which have so long enslaved them,—in a word, he who votes for "Liberalism," votes for the rule of a bachelor priesthood who have no sympathies in common with their fellow-men, and care not what the degradation and misery of their votaries may be provided they are supplied with the means of gratifying their passions, and living as they please."

It would be an unpardonable trespass on the patience of our readers to reply in detail to such intolerable trash as this. We offer it merely as an indication of the *religious* spirit by which the present Government hope to influence the forthcoming election. We don't accuse J. B. Cooper of having written the rubbish—poor as it is; he has not brains enough to write anything beyond half a dozen lines; but the fellow who would disregard the first duties of a child towards a parent may be supposed to have meanness and malignity enough to publish any thing. A man who turns a deaf ear to the holiest calls of suffering humanity—whose bosom gives no sympathetic throb even when age and infirmity, sanctified by the nearest and dearest ties, appeal to him for compassion and protection—is not, we think, the person best qualified to lecture his fellow sinners on the performance of their religious duties. But Mr. George Sutherland, we understand—we beg his pardon, we believe he is called the *Reverend* George—enjoys the distinguished honour of having written the article from which we have quoted. It is quite worthy of the man who has been allowed to *abstract* from the public Treasury a large sum of money to assist him in publishing a trashy little book, not one page of which is free from the most glaring errors; and which he has had the effrontery to style a "Manual of the Geography and Civil History of Prince Edward Island." This gentleman seems to be very much concerned as to the importance of having "an open Bible." It would be a great pity if it were ever shut to *him*, seeing what use he has made of the lessons it inculcates—especially when, a few years ago, as we are informed, he allowed his late father's effects to be *sold* at public auction, including his Bible amongst the old clothes.

There is another gentleman of the name of Sutherland—Alexander is his patronymic, and he also flourishes the title of "Rev."—who has been specially detailed to carry on the war against the "papists," for the con-si-der-a-tion of sixty pounds, paid out of the pockets of the proprietors and the Tory Government. He rampages the country in the character of quite a clerico-political agitator—he has been used to it—he did the same work at the last election—and his indulgent flock in the County of Pictou thought they could not do a better thing than allow him to go to Prince Edward Island, or any where else, to let off his superabundant gas, and to lessen the drain upon their own pockets, especially when they entertained serious doubts about his giving value for the money he received amongst them. Lectures—or "sermons," as he would call them—have been delivered in several parts of King's County by this person. Their principal ingredient was, of course, abuse of the Catholics; but in some places *that* did not seem to take very well by itself, and in order to get something to support his abuse, he made a fling at the Established Church of Scotland. That Church, he said, is making rapid advances towards "Popery," as shewn by the burning of candles in the several churches belonging to the Establishment in Edinburgh; and he told his hearers that the only way to save the Protestant religion was to put down "Popery" first in every part of Her Majesty's dominions. He exhorted his hearers to begin the "good work" in Prince Edward Island. No one, he contended, should vote for a Liberal, because all Liberals are Catholics, and all Catholics Liberals, and we are positively assured that in the distribution of his falsehood he went so far as to tell his audiences that there was a plot being hatched by the Pope of Rome and the Emperor Napoleon to get the Queen of England out of the way as speedily as possible, and to put a "Papist" on the British throne. Another man of the name of Sutherland—we believe he is a brother of the "Rev. George"—has stated, in the course of *his* peregrinations—for he, too, is on the rampage as well as Alexander—that quite a different arrangement is on the tapis with regard to the occupancy of the British throne. The small portion of the public who have listened to this gentleman have been assured that the Queen and the Pope have been carrying on a sly courtship lately—that his Holiness intends to issue a Bull annulling the rule enjoining celibacy on the clergy, and that Her Majesty's weeds of widowhood are to be thrown aside, and that she is going to take for her second husband the "Man of Sin." This would be a far more sensible arrangement than the one referred to by the Rev. A. Sutherland; but we entertain some doubts about either being carried into effect.

In the 'Protestant' of Saturday there was another long letter from Mr. W. H. Pope over the signature of "a Protestant," in which there are several quotations alleged to be taken from Den's Theology, in Latin, and the translation given in English. It is not at all improbable that the Latin and the English are downright forgeries; but the object for which the quotations are made is to shew that the Catholic Church repudiates other forms of religion than her own. We are not going to argue the question, but it is very likely, indeed, she does so,—for all Protestant Churches do the same, and repudiate the form of worship in the Catholic Church. Having given what he calls his quotations from Den's Theology, to prove that the Catholic Church claims to be the true one, Mr. Secretary Pope, as the pious champion of all Protestantism, concludes his letter with the following challenge:—

"Such, I assert, are the teachings of the Popish Church—which infallible truth has designated as 'full of abominations.' Will any papist—will the *soi disant* 'Bishop of Charlottetown,' who, despite of the Law of the Land, arrogates to himself a territorial designation—will Father Angus, Rector of Saint Dunstan's College, or any other '*Father*,' here or elsewhere come forward and deny the correctness of the foregoing quotations, or tell you that they are not in accordance with