The Civil War in the States.

WAR NEWS.

We give below a selection of interesting war news from American papers of Tuesday last.

Gen. Burnside's army is at Fredericksburg ready for a movement.

The Times' letter of the 7th from the army of the Potomac, says important movements are progressing on the South side of the James river, but are of such a character as not to admit of disclosure at present.

A large number of persons are endeavouring to reach Canada, in order to avoid the conscription, and the authorities are using most strenuous efforts to prevent their crossing the border.

Arrests for disloyalty are continually taking place in Washington.

A letter from Harrison's Landing says:—

"We have a report that the rebels have constructed a pontoon bridge across the river between Fort Darling and Richmond, and that they have 90,000 men on each side of the river. I scarcely believe the numbers, but they may have 50,000 easy enough. This is probably in anticipation of our advance, when whichever side we may choose, we shall have to fight the whole of the army.

There is great excitement among the secessionists of Baltimore in view of the coming draft. The office of the British Consul has been crowded several days by parties eager to obtain exemptions. The excitement among the disloyal citizens was increased a day or two ago by a rumour that martial law was to be proclaimed in Baltimore to prevent the escape of persons preparing to avoid a draft. In the meantime recruiting is progressing rapidly, and the loyalists are preparing to meet the duties of the crisis with zeal.

The Manchester (N. H.) Mirror hears it talked that in some towns in that State they are threatening to resist a draft, and are organizing to prevent adopted men from being taken away.

MILITARY DESPOTISM.

We quote below the substantial portions of the two important orders just issued by direction of the President and signed by the Secretary of War. They both bear date August 8th, and the first, authorizing arrests of persons for discouraging enlistments, is as follows:

Ordered,—That all United States Marshals and Superintendents, or chiefs of police of any town, city or district be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest and imprison any person or persons who may be engaged by act, speech or writing, in discouraging volunteer enlistments, or in any way giving aid and comfort to the enemy, or in any other disloyal practice against the U. States.

The other order, to prevent the evasion of military duty, is as follows;

1st. By direction of the President of the U. States, it is hereby ordered that until further orders, no citizen liable to be drafted into the militia, shall be allowed to go to a foreign country, and all Marshals, Deputy Marshals and Military officers of the United States, are directed, and all police authorities especially, at the ports of the United States, on the seaboard and on the frontier, are requested to see that this order is faithfully carried into effect, and they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest, and detain any person or persons about to depart from the United States in violation of this order, and to report to Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate at Washington City, for further instructions respecting the person or persons so arrested and detained.

2. Any persons liable to draft, who shall absent himself from his country or State before such draft is made, will be arrested by any Provost Marshal, or other United States or State officer, wherever he may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and conveyed to the nearest military post or depot, and placed on military duty for the term of the draft, and the expenses of his own arrest and conveyance to such a post or depot, and also the sum of five dollars as a reward to the officer who shall make such arrest, shall be deducted from his pay.

3d. The writ of habeas corpus is hereby suspended in respect to all persons arrested for disloyal practices.

THE BATTLE OF CULPEPPER.

Advices from Culpepper, dated on the 12th, say that owing to severe injury that General Banks received, the command of the second corps has devolved upon Gen. Williams. Brig. Gen. Crawford commands the division of Gen. Auger, who is severely but not dangerously wounded.

The Tribune's special despatch from Culpepper on the 12th, states that Longstreet, who had advanced from Orange Court House with reinforcements, has halted on the Southern bank of the river. There was no skirmishing on the 12th, but the troops were under arms during the day. Gen. Pope having been heavily reinforced since, the battalion is again ready to advance. It is supposed that the Confederates will dispute the passage of the Rapidan. The position near Rapidan is considered the defensive line of the Confederates, and one which they will endeavour to hold.

An escaped prisoner saw at Orange Court House Gen Prince and Capt. Wilkins in hands of the rebels. They were on their way to Richmond. On visiting the battle field many, if not the greater part, of our dead officers were found, some partially and others entirely stripped of their uniforms. The dead union and rebel soldiers lay about promiscuously and intermixed on the field. The rebel Gens. Stewart and Early held the field, and conversed freely with our own officers about the battle. They stated that the full brigades of Gens. Hill, Longstreet, and Ewell were opposed to our small band of heroes, and that they were terribly cut up by our fire, leading to the inference that they suffered fully as much as ourselves, as previously stated. Stonewall Jackson commanded the field in person. Gen. Roberts, of Major Gen. Pope's staff, is military Governor of the post at Culpepper, and on the day of the battle he rendered valuable assistance by his military experience.

The Boston *Courier* is not by any means quite satisfied with the result of the battle of Culpepper. It says:—

"We are unable to see much cause for satisfaction in the late battle. The best that can be said of it is, that our troops having been reinforced, after an action in which they suffered severely, held their own for a time, and then retreated in a good deal of confusion to a position considerably in the rear of the battle-field, out of the range of the rebel batteries. We must say that we do not see why our officers did not know more accurately what was before them; the fact of the extensive batteries on the rebel side; and enough of his force to have had our own troops in sufficient numbers within supporting distance at the outset. We shall wait to get all the information likely to be afforded in regard to the whole affair, which now appears to us to have been far from well managed. There has been so much experience in that part of Virginia, there is much certainty that Jackson will show all his accustomed caution, skill, and alertness, that with a large force under the command of General Pope, every thing bearing the appearance of surprise or disaster ought to have been guarded against and prevented. The loss must have been very heavy, when so many officers suffered, and as usual in all battles where our State volunteers are engaged, the heart of Massachusets is wrung with new pangs."

THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN.

By last night's mail we received the *Herald's* account of the late battle, under date August 11th. It does not tally with the telegrams. It was apparently a repetition of Bull Run on a small scale.

About 5 o'clock rebel infantry were discovered in strong force on our right, and in front supporting rebel batteries, when word was sent back stating the fact, when Gen. Augur's division with the remainder of Gen. Williams' division were immediately thrown forward, and posted upon the right of Gen. Crawford, and fronting a dense timber where the rebel infantry were posted. Gen. Banks directed the operations. Gen. Geary's brigade had the advance. It consisted of the 5th, 7th, and 29th Ohio, 28th Pa., and Snapp's battery. The rebels opened a musketry fire on them from the sides and in front aided by the batteries. The batteries on the mountain also kept up a terrible fire, but the Federal troops never faltered or winced. At 5½ o'clock the battle became general, artillery replying to artillery, and infantry to infantry, and desperation was the order of the day. The fight continued until darkness. I have witnessed many battles during this war, but I have seen none where the tenacious obstinacy of the American character was so fully displayed. Our troops fought with the valor of veterans. No sooner did a volley of musketry or a discharge of artillery mow down the ranks of the regiment than the gaps were closed up and a new front presented.

The firing was generally excellent, the shells, bursting among the trains, ambulances and horses, soon compelling our soldiers to move back towards Culpepper. A panic was very nearly occasioned as the regiments took to their heels to get out of the range, and seeing so many others retreating that had not reached the field also started to run; and soon the roads were crowded with frightened people who added to the existing misfortunes by telling wild stories of a repulse, loss and discomfiture. The Provost Guard were thrown across the roads and fields, stopping the stragglers and suffering only the wounded to pass. The wounded came in on foot in great numbers, and ambulances were promptly on the spot to carry off those unable to walk. Most of our wounded are wounded in the lower limbs. About 4 o'clock Gen Pope and staff went on the field and were greeted with vociferous cheers. The Gen. rode to the extreme front in the thickest of the fight, and came near getting into a rebel ambuscade, but he discovered his danger in time to avoid it.

Regiment vied with regiment and brigade with brigade in deeds of valor, and few instances indeed were there where even individuals faltered. With the darkness the firing of musketry ceased, but the artillery upon the mountain kept up a random firing until near midnight. At dark our troops withdrew to a small copse of wood about half a mile to the rear of the first position, where they were joined by the corps of McDowell's and Sigel who formed in the rear. At nine o'clock, hungry and wearied, the troops of Gen Banks were relieved by portions of Gen. McDowell's command, and fell back half a mile, resting on their arms in a pleasant clover field. The night was unusually lustrous, and all prominent objects were as plainly distinguished as in broad daylight. Gen. Crawford's brigade which had borne the fight, threw themselves almost exhausted upon the moist grass. Some of the men incautiously made fires, and this revealing our position to the enemy, they commenced shelling us.

We took several rebel prisoners. It is certain that the rebel Gen. Winder is killed.—Jackson was wounded slightly in the hand. Gen. Saxton is mortally wounded. The rebel force engaged in the battle was from 40,000 to 50,000. Gen. Auger's wound is not dangerous; it is a flesh wound in the hip. General Geary was severely wounded in the arm.—Gen. Pope had his horse killed from under him, as did also the chief of Gen. Pope's staff, Col. Ruggles. Large numbers of tents and hospital stores were sent from Washington to-day to the scene of action. The wounded were sent to Washington. Two pieces of artillery and a number of small arms were captured from the enemy.

GEN. POPE'S ORDER.

President Davis has issued a proclamation in reference to Gen Pope's order, authorizing Northern commanders to take the private property of the Confederates, wherever found, for the convenience and use of their armies, without compensation, and directing the murder of peaceful inhabitants as spies if found quietly tilling their farms in the rear of the Union armies. He says that the Confederate Government has issued a general order "recognizing Gen. Pope and his commissioned officers, to be in the position which they have chosen for themselves—that of robbers and murderers, and not that of public enemies, entitled, if captured, to be considered as prisoners of war." The conclusion of the proclamation is as follows:

"Some of the military authorities of the United States seem to suppose that better success will attend a savage war in which no quarter is to be given, and no age or sex to be spared, than has hitherto been secured by such hostilities as are alone recognized to be lawful by civilized men in modern times.

"For the present we renounce our right of retaliation on the innocent, and shall continue to treat the private enlisted soldiers of Gen. Pope's armies as prisoners of war; but if, after notice to the Government at Washington of our continuing repressive measures to the punishment only of commissioned officers who are willing participators in the crimes, and if the savage practices are continued, we shall reluctantly be forced to the last resort of accepting the war on the terms chosen by our foes, until the outraged voice of a common humanity forces a respect for the recognized rules of war.

"While the facts would justify our refusal to execute the generous cartel by which we have consented to liberate our excess of thousands of prisoners held by us beyond the numbers held by the enemy, a sacred regard to plighted faith shrinking from the mere semblance of breaking a promise, prevents our resort to this extremity. Nor do we desire to extend to any other forces of the enemy the punishment merited by Gen. Pope and such commissioned officers as choose to participate in the execution of his infamous order."

MOVEMENTS OF THE GUERILLAS.

Independence, Missouri, has been captured by the Confederates.

The Times has special despatch dated Bowling Green, Ky., Aug. 11th, which says that Morgan, with a force supposed to be 200 strong, captured Gallatin, Tenn., that morning. Col. Boone and 28th Ky. regiment, except one company, are supposed to be taken prisoners. Five thousand bushels corn and oats, 19 freight cars, and 86 horses were captured—last news from there says guerillas were still destroying Government property. An incursion into Kentucky is talked of. The people are prepared for it.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 13th.—Eight hundred of John Morgan's force crossed to north side of Cumberland river four miles north of Bennett's Ferry, in Munroe County. A large war meeting was held at the Court House. It urged the city council to appropriate seventy thousand dollars for bounty to volunteers.

THE RAM RAID.—We publish this morning the "glorious achievements" of a Merrimac on the Mississippi—an iron-clad sloop of war of twelve hundred tons, called the Arkansas. The narrative is the enemy's. It is unpleasantly interesting. We hope it is exaggerated.

The existence and whereabouts of the Arkansas became well known and well accredited immediately after the occupation. The newspapers contained considerable information in regard to her. Her movements could not have been a surprise to our commanders at Vicksburg. Our own correspondent with the Mississippi fleet, under date of July 8, wrote and we published the following:—"The rebels are known to be fortifying up Yazoo river, a deep and navigable stream for a hundred miles up. They are known to have one gunboat and at least thirty steamboats secreted up the stream and its branches. A week ago the nearest fortification was at Liverpool Landing, sixty-five miles up. To-day they are fortifying at Haines's Bluff, twenty miles from the Mississippi. We have plenty of gunboats lying useless in the river, but not one can be spared, it seems, for this service at a time when it would be effective. Col. Ellet, we have no doubt, would hasten to beard the Arkansas in her lair, but how is he to silence the intervening batteries? He must have the assistance of the gunboats."

Can it be possible that with all our immense fleet at Vicksburg, combining the gunboats of Farragut and Davis, and the rams of Ellet, this one rebel craft should have accomplished her designs and destination with the loss only of her smoke stack? When will the rebel navy be wiped from our waters? Its tenacity of life doesn't say much for our pertinacity of endeavor. Let there be found an end of our bites at this contemptible cherry.—*World*.

The Navy Department has advertised for proposals for the construction and completion of vessels of iron, for river and harbor defence, similar to those building in New York, having a single revolving turret. No offer will be considered unless from parties who are fully prepared to execute work of this kind, and having in their own name at the present time suitable shops and tools.

FEELING OF SOUTHERN IRISHMEN.—A correspondent of the New York Express, with the army of the Potomac, alluding to the trip of a flag of truce boat up James River, says:

"Among the visitors to our boat was Col. Moore of the First Virginia Regiment. He is an Irishman, and extremely bitter in his secession proclivities, though very gentlemanly in his association with our officers. Col. Moore said that he could pass by the conduct of our government in its treatment of the South, but he could never forget or forgive the conduct of Irishmen at the North, in fighting against their countrymen in 'secessia.' Gen. Meagher he regards as being a traitor to every feeling of humanity, and if he should become a prisoner his safety from violence could not well be assured. The Colonel wishes to be well understood that there is no Union feeling among the Irishmen in Dixie, as they make brave, reliable troops. Some Catholic clergymen, who returned from Richmond with the flag, say that much bitterness exists among the Celts against Gen. Meagher. If this be so, it is in direct contradiction of the old assertion, of desertion and mutiny among the rebel Irish regiments."

JACKSON'S MOVEMENTS AGAINST WASHINGTON.—The report that Stonewall Jackson was at or near Gordonsville is confirmed. At last accounts he was at Louisa Court House with 2,600 men, and Ewell, with a corps of Jackson's command, is at Gordonsville—making a total of 30,000 men. His present intention is said to be to assume the offensive, and break the Federal lines, and if successful to demonstrate upon Washington, for the purpose of drawing off the Northern forces from Richmond. The *World* publishes a despatch, which says that "Ewell's, Hill's, Longstreet's, and Jackson's divisions of the rebel army have left Richmond during the past fortnight, most of them going over the Virginia Central R.R., and that they are now concentrating near Gordonsville, constituting an army of 60,000 strong. Undoubtedly an attempt is to be made on Maryland or Washington."

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.—The Memphis correspondent of the New York *World*, under date of July 28, gives the following statement of the gain on one foreign ship which succeeded in getting into Charleston harbor:—

"The cargo of the ship which lately ran the blockade at Charleston, with coal furnished by a Yankee Captain, was sold at Augusta, Ga., about a week since. It has become customary with them to send these cargoes inland to some central poin, and thus invite purchasers from all over the country. The ammunition and arms went to the government at a good round price, and the domestic goods, being an assortment of such as are most needed by the rebels, were sold to traders and private individuals. The cargo is said to have cost $300,000. It is sold for over a million and a half, netting a handsome fortune to the speculators. Prices were immense. Fine felt hats sold for thirty-five dollars, and fine boots fod fifty dollars. A pair of coarse shoes bring fifteen and twenty dollars."

THE DECISIVE HOUR.

(From the Richmond Examiner, August 2.)

We are on the eve of great events. The hour of decision has been placed by Providence in our own hands. In that Providence we cherish an abiding faith and an unfaltering trust. But we do not believe that the Providence of God conflicts with the free agency of man. It works for and with us in temporal as well as spiritual things; but in one as in the other, we must use the means vouchsafed, and the opportunities afforded, and work out our own salvation. The hand of God has enabled us to smite back the enemy from the Chickahominy, but that was only the beginning of the work. If we do not follow it up—if we do not heap blows—it we permit our enemy again to rally and organize—then, indeed, shall the summer be past, the harvest ended, and the day of our salvation delayed, if not forever gone.

We rejoice to believe that our Government fully appreciates this momentous truth. Now is the time to strike; now, while our banners are flashing in the light of victory; while every Southern sword mirrors the bright forms of glory and hope; while the accursed foe is preparing once more for a final spring; now is the time for a blow that shall crush this hydra-headed despotism forever, and send an electric thrill of deliverance and joy from one end to the other of this struggling, valiant, and glorious country.

Soldiers of the South, Napoleon told his warriors in Egypt that from the summit of the Pyramids forty centuries looked down upon them. Without the language of rhetorical exaggeration, we can say to you that from ten thousand anxious homes the eyes of brothers, sisters, wives and children are looking upon you—looking upon you, their brave and beloved—looking upon you as their only help and hope, save that God in whose hands are the issues of battles, and to whose Almighty throne arise day and night those prayers of faith which he has promised to answer and to bless. Inspired by such reflections, let our gallant sons of the South once more give their glorious banners to the breeze, and let the resolve of every heart be "victory or death."

The whole South looks on; the world looks on; the fate of future generations trembles in the balance. Never did such calamities visit a civilized and Christian people as those which now threaten every Southern home, and which can only be averted by the power of Heaven and your own strong arm! The result we cannot doubt. Now let there be no delay, not an hour's procrastination, it may be now or never.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. JOHN, Aug. 19

The gun boat Penobscott captured off the coast of North Carolina the sloop Lizzie from Nassau, with a cargo of salt, blankets, &c.

Johnson, the Secession candidate for the Governorship of North Carolina, is reported to have been defeated by an overwhelming majority. A Union Legislature has also been elected. The issue put to the people was fair and square.

There was a great demonstration last night in Washington on account of the return of Col. Corcoran, Wilcox, and others.

Col. Corcoran made a speech in which he alluded to the despotism of the South. He believed that half the North Carolina troops were at heart in favor of the Union.

Corcoran is made a Brigadier General.

Three thousand Confederate Cavalry are 25 miles South of Lexington, Kentucky, supposed to be the advance guard of a large body.

It is believed that Jackson has made a sudden move from his recent position, and will turn up where least expected.

ST. JOHN, August 20.

A fight reported last Friday near Lexington, Mo, between 800 State troops and Guerillas under Quantell and Kayes, numbering three thousand, resulting in the defeat of the former, with the loss of 200 killed and wounded. General Lane reached Lexington with reinforcements, securing the place against capture.

Grenada *Appeal* says Federals took possession of Bayona Sara, on the 11th, also that Confederate forces are increased in Arkansas.

Admiral Farragut gives official account of Confederate repulse at Baton Rouge, and destruction of ram *Arkansas*. Leaving sufficient gunboats to support army there he returned to New Orleans.

Burnside is at Fortress Munroe. There is talk of his taking command of McLellan's army. Portion of the army must remain to protect extensive Hospitals at Hampton.

New Military department of Ohio created—composed of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and portion of Kentucky, under command of General Wright.

Flour a shade lower.

BANGOR, Aug. 22.

Retreat of Pope's army and advance of the Confederates in overwhelming force no longer a secret.

Banks was at Culpepper on the 19th, McDowell coming, and Sigel covers the retreat, which is rapid but orderly.

Tribune's correspondent says before the week closes will occur the deadliest struggle of the war.

The New York Commercial reports the junction of McClellan's, Pope's and Burnside's forces effected at Acquia Creek.

Special despatch to the Post says it is believed in Washington that all is going on well in the army.

Tribune's despatch says President Lincoln favors the proclamation of Emancipation to take effect in December, should the rebellion not be previously crushed. Seward and Blair strongly opposed.

DEATH OF SIR ALLAN MCNAB.—A telegram from Hamilton announces the death of Sir Allan Napier MacNab, which occured at his residence, Dundurn Castle, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A short illness, the result of an attack of gastric fever, was the cause. A long and active life, spent amid striking scenes, and comprising within its limits many of the most remarkable events of our history, has thus been brought to a close. His demise removes from the busy scenes of life one of our best known public men—one who had witnessed the gradual progress of his country from the early days of its political existence to its present condition; and who, himself a prominent figure during the varying phases of many years, has paid the debt of nature after having attained one of the highest positions in the land.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

Sir Allan McNab, previous to his death, became a Roman Catholic. The funeral service were conducted by the R. C. Bishop of Hamilton.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

In the 'Protestant' of the 28th July is a comment made upon the following paragraph, clipped from THE EXAMINER:—

"If at the next election any one of them" (Catholic electors all over the Island) "should, under any pretext or excuse, vote for a member or supporter of the Government, he will deserve to be marked out for the contempt and disrespect of his co-religionists."

This extract, together with Mr. Nicholas Conroy's celebrated speech, made on the hustings at St. Eleanor's on the last general election, confirms the writer in the 'Protestant' that the Roman Catholics of this Island are united in their efforts to procure the ascendancy. Now, I, as a Protestant, cannot see that the language couched in the above paragraph, after divesting my mind of any preconceived prejudiees that might be in it, could at all apply in the manner that he wishes it to bear upon the public mind. The writer, commenting upon the above paragraph, should have taken into consideration that Roman Catholics are men constituted physically as we Protestants are—that their passions and feelings are similar to ours—that their religion is as dear to them as ours to us. Has there not been a continual war waged, from the lowest menial scribbler up to the Colonial Secretary of the Island, against the creed of Roman Catholics, sufficient to excite the wrath of any sect? Let any sect on the Island be placed in a similar position with the Roman Catholics, having the Government officials, who are the paid servants of the people, denouncing them as the enemies of all righteousness, and picturing them as being so idolatrous that even pagan Rome would blush to witness their idolatry, and then know that these individuals thus denouncing them are paid from the public funds, of which they bear an equal part. Protestants, can this be meting out justice to your Roman Catholic brethren? Would not any such similarly circumstanced say that if any one of them would, under any pretence or excuse, vote for a member or supporter of such a Government, that he would deserve to be marked out for the contempt and disrespect of his co-religionists? But the object of the writer is to endeavour to impress upon the public mind that if the Liberals be returned at the next general election, (which he may rest assured they will), Roman Catholicism will triumph over Protestantism; but I think that the day has gone by for impressing such ideas. They might have taken hold some years ago under the old aristocratical rule of the Island; but since the Liberals' reform, the public mind has undergone a thorough training in the politics of the Island; free Education has been established and worked successfully, and the public mind is now much enlightened. It does not require very large perceptive faculties to discover the object of all this newspaper declamation against Roman Catholicism. The present Government have failed to give any satisfaction to the people. The great boon that was to be conferred upon the Tenantry by the Award of the Land Commissioners has failed of any success, other than revealing one continued succession of duplicity and knavery, unparallelled in the history of the Colonics.

The wrong thus inflicted upon the people, sought to be healed by the mystified Landlords' Bill, is exploded; and now when the interests of the people have all been betrayed politically, a hue and cry of Roman Catholic ascendancy, should the Liberals be returned at the next general election, is the only theme left upon which to impose upon the minds of the credulous. And while the writer in the 'Protestant' would endeavour to make it appear that a Liberal Government would be detrimental to the interests of the religious majority of the Island, he fabricates an argument based upon premises the most absurd, and draws conclusions which are alone reconcileable with his premises. The writer must remember that there are a very great number of Liberal Protestants who will vote at the next general election for Liberal members, irrespective of creed; at the same time, they appreciate religion as much as other individuals, and think too highly of it to use it to subserve the designs of a political party. The design to separate the Roman Catholic and Protestant votes, so that the whole Protestant voters will vote for the present party, could be the only hope to sustain the present party in power, as there have no Acts passed the Legislature for the past four years which could in any way benefit the people, or secure their interest to sustain a Government which has long since lost their confidence; and now when all hope of sustaining the party by political means has vanished, the last subterfuge is resorted to—that of erecting a barrier between Roman Catholics and Protestants, by which the present party might secure all the Protestant votes, and thus impose upon us a most arbitrary and aristocratic Government, under the semblance of a good religious rule. Men are not sent to the House of Assembly to legislate for the good of a certain religion or a certain sect, but to enact good and wholesome laws, which shall benefit the mass, and shall be just and equitable to all, whatever be their creed. No man is excluded from paying a part of the public taxes, duties, &c., on account of his religious belief; and if every man is equally bound to support a Government in this way, he has an equal right to the same support, courtesy, protection and civility from that Government and its officials. I cannot see, from a close examination of the different letters and editorials written in the newspapers of this Island, that the Roman Catholics have ever once made known a desire to usurp a power over their Protestant fellow-subjects, and have never claimed any more than every liberal Protestant would be willing to accede to them—equal rights and equal privileges.

I have no doubt that were the Roman Catholics to gain the ascendancy in the Government, and appoint a Roman Catholic Colonial Secretary, and that that Colonial Secretary should take a stand and vilify Protestants and Protestantism, they being in the minority, it would excite the anger of Protestants, and they would feel that they were unjustly dealt by. That an individual whom their money sustained, in part, should be the inmate of the Colonial Building, revelling in the nectar secured from every flower, enjoying the smiles and benedictions of his brother officials, whilst he fabricates his anathemas to hurl against a certain denomination who support him. I do not wish to offer any remarks that would wound the feelings of any individual, however humble or elevated his position in society; and it is very much to be lamented that men occupying situations of trust and emolument should so far condescend as to sow the seeds of discord and disunion among a people otherwise well disposed and living on the most amicable terms with each other; and as much as I love and appreciate our broad Protestant privileges, freedom of thought and expression, I would not wish to harbor a desire to infringe or curtail the privileges of Roman Catholics. We all claim equal rights and privileges by the British constitution and the laws of our country; and whilst it is the privilege of every man to enjoy his own religious views, it being a matter alone between his conscience and his God, why on the eve of a general election should religious creeds be brought up if it were only to subserve a politico-party interest? A connection of politics and religion has been admitted by all free churches to be a gross evil; and in former times much has been the contention and resistance to any interference of political or Legislative rule in regard to Church affairs by those dissenting from a connection of Church and State. Free Churches stood aloof altogether from any politicel rule or sway, and all the members of free Churches desired a strict neutrality in anything pertaining to political rule. And if Churches in former times stood and prospered free and independent of cringing to political party interest, or looking to legislators to smile or fawn on them, cannot the members of such Churches have a sure and steady religion upon the same source that supported them then, to still uphold them without expressing such fears that an elevation to power of the Roman Catholics could injure any religious sect? I am afraid such men have become too much like the unfaithful Israelites, who, in their wandering from the land of their bondage, under the direction of the commissioned servant of God, complained and wished that they had remained by the flesh-pots of Egypt.

Yours, &c.

S. S. HART.

Campbelton, Lot 4.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

THE SUMMERSIDE TEA PARTY.

The Summerside Tea Party took place, according to announcement, on Tuesday last. About 9 o'clock, A.M., the 'Westmorland' left Charlottetown with a large party for Summerside. The day was delightful, and the passage was rendered still more agreeable by the sweet strains of vocal and instrumental music by which the Cathedral choir and College band ever and anon favored the passengers. When the steamer arrived at "the Wharf" an immense crowd was there assembled to welcome their friends from Charlottetown, who, headed by the band, soon directed their steps to the grounds of Mr. Green, where preparations were made for their entertainment on a magnificent scale. An immense awning, tastefully decorated with evergreens and young May-pole, overhung the numerous tables, which groaned under the profusion of every kind of excellent cake and other eatables prepared for the occasion by the good ladies of Summerside and surrounding settlements. Several Highland pipers enlivened the scene by the stirring strains of the pibroch. After partaking of tea, numerous bands enjoyed themselves in dancing and other amusements. Each one of the three thousand five hundred persons, supposed to have been present, appeared pleased with himself and with every one else. The most pleasing feature of the day was to see so many Protestants of all denominations mingling with their Catholic fellow subjects. However disagreeable this fact may be to certain *saintly* gentlemen, it is a satisfactory proof that the Protestants of Summerside, St. Eleanor's, and the neighbouring districts appear to have too much common sense and Christian feeling to countenance in their midst the existence of that intolerant spirit sought to be disseminated by that bane of all civilized society, Orangeism. Among those present were the Hon. J. C. Pope, the Hon. Mr. Craswell, the Hon. Mr. Anderson, J Campbell, Esq., High Sheriff, Stephen Wright, Esq., Dr. Beer, J. Haszard, R. Holman, J. Holman, J. Muirhead, C. McLellan, Esquires, Hon. Mrs. Walker, Hon. Mrs. Beaton, Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, Revds. A. McDonald, M. Reynolds, M. Quivillon, S. E. Perry and G. A. Belcourt, besides many of the most respectable inhabitants of Prince County.

After all had partaken of tea, and had amused themselves in various ways for about four hours, the doors of the spacious hall kindly given by Mr. Campbell for the Concert, were thrown open, and soon the building was well filled. For upwards of two hours the large and respectable audience was delighted with the excellent musical performances of Mr. Trudelle and his assistants from Charlottetown. It is unnecessary to give a long description of the Concert, or to make particular mention of the various performers; suffice it to say that all performed their parts admirably well, and that the good people of Summerside were highly pleased with the rich and rare musical treat with which they were favored.

It is generally admitted that this Summerside party was the largest and most successful which ever took place on the Island. I understand that the sum realized by it is something about £200. Great credit is due to the Very Rev. Mr. McDonald, Pastor of Summerside, and to the ladies and gentlemen of the managing Committee, for the well adapted and tasteful arrangements which they made for the entertainment and accommodation of their numerous guests. Great praise is also due to many Protestant friends for the very valuable and generous assistance rendered by them in preparing for this most successful, and to all parties, most pleasant social entertainment.

ONE OF THE PARTY.

VISIT OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF NOVA SCOTIA TO CASCUMPEC.

The Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, accompanied by his brother, the Hon. Dr. Young, visited the western part of this Island last week; and while passing through the flourishing and rising settlement of "Alberton," the following address was presented by a deputation:—

To the Honorable William Young, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia:

We, the undersigned clergy, magistrates, merchants, and other inhabitants of Alberton, having heard quite incidentally that you were to pass through this place to-day, in company with your well-known and highly esteemed brother, the Hon. Dr. Young, have much pleasure in embracing the opportunity to meet with you; and in doing so, permit us to extend to you a sincere and cordial welcome to Alberton.

Your father's name—as the warm friend, the talented advocate of agriculture—still lingers in our recollections; and with your own name as an active public man—a prominent British North American subject—we are familiar; and as British subjects we feel pleased that Nova Scotia has done herself the honor of placing you in your present well-merited, distinguished position, and hope that Providence may long spare you to preside over the Bench of Nova Scotia.

Trusting that your tour through this part of the Island may prove as pleasant and agreeable to yourself as we are sure your presence and that of Dr. Young will be to the people of the settlements through which you may pass,

We are your Lordship's most obedient servants,

(Signed) ALLAN FRASER, P. M.
ROBT. W. DYER, E. M.
HERBERT BELL, J. P.
ROBERT GORDON, J. P.
A. M. PADDOCK, M. D.
BENJAMIN ROGERS,
JAMES REID,
GEORGE W. HOWLAN,
and others.

Alberton, 15th August, 1862.

To which the Chief Justice made the following reply:—

To the Clergy, Magistrates, and other Inhabitants of Alberton;

GENTLEMEN: Accept my best thanks for the Address with which you have welcomed me to Alberton. By its ancient name of Cascumpec, this place has long been known, as a favorite resort of the Nova Scotian and American fishermen, who frequent the Gulf, and have drawn from the bosom of the deep treasures of immense value. Now that I am enjoying the opportunity of visiting, for the first time, this western end of the Island, I was in hopes of witnessing upon its shores large establishments for prosecuting the fisheries, for which nature herself would seem to have invited you. It is now with the people of Prince Edward Island as it used to be with the English, when the Dutch caught the fish upon their coasts, and reproached them for their incapacity or indolence. That time has long gone past in the mother country, and in due time it will go past here also.

The truth is, that the fertility of your soil and the ease with which it is wrought, indispose the people for any rougher or more hazardous employment. This Island, in its position and natural advantages on both shores, reminds me of the tract of country which stretches along the Frith of Forth, from Berwick to Edinburgh—the Lothians of Scotland—which the Quarterly Review, in a late number, describes as perhaps the finest agricultural district in the world. It is certainly delightful to witness the succession of rural scenes that perpetually open on the traveller, and fill his mind with images of peace and beauty. I am pleased, too, to observe on my present excursion, the advance of modern science, in the mowing machines everywhere in motion, and in a style of cultivation evidently more finished and progressive.

It is very gratifying to me to find that the memory of my late father is cherished among the farmers of Prince Edward Island, as it is in our own Province. For many years he devoted all the energies of a powerful and highly cultivated mind to the agriculture of these Provinces, and was rewarded by a fame which his sons regard as their richest and most valued inheritance.

I beg to thank you also for your complimentary allusion to my brother, the President of your Legislative Council, who has resided on the Island for so many years, and whom I am happy to find occupying so high a place in your affection and esteem.

My own connection with this Island goes back to a period upwards of forty years ago. I was then a member of the Grand Jury at Charlottetown, and well recollect listening to a charge of interminable length, from the late Chief Justice Tremlett, which may even now be of service as a warning, if not as a model. In the same year I was offered a seat in your House of Assembly for Georgetown, which the influential men of that day were confident they could secure for me, if I were disposed to become a resident. I have since frequently visited the Island, and had previously seen almost every corner of it, except the region I am now in,—including its extreme point at the northern cape, where the waters of the Gulf, now so calm and traquil, sometimes break with a deafening roar, and the interests of commerce and humanity should have been protected long ago by the erection of a light-house,—and including also that noble ecclesiastical structure which is the ornament of Tignish, and the hallowed spot where Mr. Gordon, the Christian Martyr, was born.

With these feelings I am happy to find myself here among friends, some of them old acquaintances, others that I have seen for the first time, but from both of whom I have experienced a cordiality of reception which you may be assured I will not readily forget.

(Signed) WILLIAM YOUNG.

Alberton, August 15, 1862.

ALBERTON, July 29th, 1862.

To the Members of the "Northern Branch of the Royal Agricultural Society"

Your Committee, at the close of the sixteenth year of the existence of the Society, in submitting their report, have much pleasure in congratulating you on the improved state of its finances, as appears by the report of the Secretary and Treasurer, which has been examined and approved, showing the condition of the Society in these figures:—

Amount of Stock on hand	£52	16	0
Cash in Treasurer's hands	67	1	9
Capital of Society	£119	17	9

(all debts being paid.)

Your Committee would strongly recommend to their successors to follow the method practised by your Committee and their predecessors in the purchase of seeds by direct importation, as it has been found to work well, and to establish the public confidence, which had been well nigh destroyed by the purchase some years ago of bad seeds.

The credit of your Society is now well established, and your Committee trust that, by judicious management and well directed efforts in future, it bids fair to attain a position which will entitle it to rank among the permanent institutions of the country, and that it will continue to exert that progressive influence which, with a slight exception, has marked its operations ever since the commencement.

The thanks of the Society are due to two non-resident gentlemen, Messrs. Cunard and DeBlois, for their very liberal annual subscription to its funds.

On behalf of the Committee,
THOMAS KEIFFE, Sec'y.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

An alarming epidemic prevailed in Charlottetown during the last week, known here as the *Button Fever*. This epidemic is dangerously contagious to certain constitutions, and exhibited its virulence in attacks upon males possessing a conformation of brain, which induces momentary dreams of Jacob's Ladder, and predetermines to all B O. N. S infecting epidemics. A number of the weaker sex, too, constitutionally susceptible of the insinuating contagion, were violently seized and thrown into high fever and great restlessness.

The epidemic first assaults the eye, by mystical or material presence of a *Gilt Button*. This brilliant object, pressing as it does upon the optic axis, the vision becomes highly dazzled and seriously inflamed. The diseased optic rapidly communicates the inflammation to the brain, which becomes greatly excited, and violent fever ensues. The seat of mind being thus deranged, reason is dethroned, and semi-lunacy is at once superinduced.

Up to this hour death has not in any case resulted; and beyond mere temporary mental aberration, no danger is apprehended.

Our medical corps, by their treatment, rather fanned the fever; but Doctor Milne, who had made the epidemic under observation his particular study, being here on a visit, exercised his skill in dislodging the fever and aberration by removal of the Button; and we are glad to announce that all the patients under his care have been restored to reason, with, however, intermitting fever of reminiscences.

DEAD-EYE.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, August 25th, 1862.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE R. M. S. *Europa* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday evening last, from Liverpool, G. B., with dates to the 9th inst. The Mail for this Island was received here on Friday morning. The principal items of news will be found in the following extracts.

GREAT BRITAIN.

At home, the peculiar character of the week has been the miserable frequency of suicide.

We deeply regret that very distressing rumours as to the state of Her Majesty's health are rife in London society. Upon what foundation they rest we have not been able to ascertain. She will have the hearty sympathies and earnest prayers of all her subjects under any trial that may befall her.

The weather, which for some weeks had been glorious, has turned to wind and rain so violent, as to renew anxiety about the harvest and already to affect the price of corn. A contemporary truly says that the mere value of an abundant harvest is more than that of the cotton trade itself; and the gloomy prospects of the next winter in Lancashire could hardly receive a more lamentable aggravation than by a high price of corn. So directly are we still dependent, despite of our boasted wealth and science, upon those accidents of weather which a Christian calls by the higher name of the Providence of God.

The people of England are asking themselves how about Canada, if the Union should be restored. It is well worthy of notice, that every American assumes that as soon as they are strong enough, they are to attack England, and that Canada is England's vulnerable point. As far as we are aware, it is the first time since the era of Thucydides that any nation has solemnly avowed it as a sufficient cause for going to war, that can, or thinks it can do so, without danger to itself. Among Christains, a *casus belli* has always been thought indispensable. The Americans profess to find it in the fact, that they will have soldiers to dispose of as soon as peace is made. Under these circumstances the Canadians must depend mainly upon themselves. They are, of course, unwilling enough to submit to the United States. But they refuse to do anything in their own defence beyond raising a militia of 5,000. They must be made to understand, that as they govern themselves, they must be content to defend themselves. Lord Monk gave them a hint to this effect at Montreal. The House of Commons debate last week has made it clear enough. In case of war the whole force of the British navy will be exerted for their defence, but we cannot undertake to maintain continually in Canada a land force equal to that of the United States, if the United States continue to be a great military power.

The accounts of distress in Lancashire grow daily more and more painful. The Government proposal to relieve distressed parishes by a rate in aid, to be levied on neighboring parishes or unions, has been amended, in spite of the opposition of Government, by a clause added, on the motion of Mr. Puller, and earnestly supported by Mr. Cobden, by which the guardians of Unions are enabled to borrow money on the security of the rates of the parishes to be relieved.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

On the 4th Parliament was prorogued by Commission with the usual formalities.

In the speech Her Majesty informs Parliament that her relations with foreign Powers are friendly and satisfactory, and trusts there is no danger of any disturbance of the peace of Europe.

The civil war which has for some time been raging among the states of the North America Union, has unfortunately continued in unabated intensity: and the evils with which it has been attended have not been confined to the American continent. But Her Majesty having from the outset, determined to take no part in that contest, has seen no reason to depart from the neutrality to which she has steadily adhered.

Disturbances having taking place in some of the frontier provinces of the Turkish Empire, Her Majesty has instructed her Ambassador at Constantinople to attend a Conference to be held in that city, by the representatives of the Powers who are parties to the Treaty of Paris in 1856. Her Majesty trusts that the questions to be dealt with in that Conference will be settled in a manner consistent with the Treaty engagements of the Allies, and in accordance with the just rights of the Sultan, and the welfare of the Christian inhabitants of his dominions.

Her Majesty's forces in China, together with those of the Emperor of the French, have lately been employed, in co-operation with those of the Emperor of China, in protecting some of the chief seats of British commerce in China from injury by the civil war which is laying waste portions of that vast empire.

Her Majesty has concluded a commercial treaty with the King of the Belgians, by which the trade of Her Majesty's subjects in Belgium will be placed generally on the footing of the most favoured nation.

Her Majesty conveys Parliament her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which Parliament have granted for the service of the present year; and for having also made provision towards placing dockyards and arsenals in a permanent state of defence.

Her Majesty expresses the admiration with which she has witnessed the undiminished zeal and the patriotic spirit which continues to animate her Volunteer forces, as well as the military efficiency which they have attained.

Her Majesty has observed with satisfaction the kindly intercourse which has subsisted between Her Majesty's subjects and the numerous foreigners who have been attracted this year to the United Kingdom, and Her Majesty trusts that the interchange of mutual courtesies will strengthen the foundation of international friendship and good-will.

Her Majesty has given her ready assent to an Act for carrying into effect the treaty which Her Majesty has concluded with the President of the United States for the suppression of the slave trade; and Her Majesty trusts that the co-operation of the United States navy with her own may go far to extinguish the desolating crime against which the treaty is directed.

Her Majesty earnestly hopes that the steps which have been taken for rendering more effectual the aid provided by Parliament for the extension of education among the poorer classes of her subjects, will tend to promote an object of great national importance.

The severe distress which prevails in some of the manufacturing districts has impressed Her Majesty with deep concern and warm sympathy, mingled with admiration of the manly bearing and exemplary fortitude with which the pressure has been endured. Her Majesty trusts that the Act for enabling Boards of Guardians to provide additional means of relief will mitigate that distress.

The Act for the better regulation of merchant shipping, Her Majesty trusts, will prove advantageous to the maritime commerce of the country.

In the general trade of the country there is little change to note since last week, the balance at the moment being on the favorable side; but heavy rains have fallen since then, and a feeling of uneasiness as to the future of the crops is beginning to show itself. This apprehension, coupled with the many new schemes and foreign loans now overloading the market, and which imply an exportation of large amounts of gold, is depressing the Stock Exchange, notwithstanding the abundance of money. The demand for accommodation in the open market is, however, increasing, and rates are firm, although the business doing at the Bank is comparatively quiet. Preparations are being made for a considerable export of gold; but it is not likely that so much gold will very soon be sent away as to justify a return to a higher rate of discount; still the market must be liable to the contingency so long as an export demand prevails.

Consols for money closed at 93¼ to 93⅜.

The big ship *Great Eastern* arrived at England on the 5th, from New York, making the passage in about ten days. She had 409 passengers—185 in the cabin, and the remainder intermediate and steerage—besides 6000 tons of cargo, consisting of wheat, flour and provisions. The passage was in every respect satisfactory.

The royal mail steamer *Persia*, from New York, arrived at Queenstown with 142 passengers and $377,239, and, landing a portion of her mails and passengers, proceeded for Liverpool, all well.

Another feeling and appropriate letter from the Queen respecting the Prince Consort memorial, addressed to Sir Charles Eastlake, has been published, and it is impossible to read it without a feeling of sympathy for Majesty at the painful position in which she is placed by the apathy of the public.

Meetings had been held in England to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Her Majesty to take steps, in concert with other European powers, to put an end to the American war.

A number of workmen in London gave an entertainment to about seventy French workmen who had come over to see the International Exhibition.

The notorious Miraman, ex-President of the Republic of Mexico, has arrived in Paris.

The accouchement of the Crown Princess of Prussia was daily expected.

FRANCE, SPAIN, MEXICO.

The Spanish journals have started a fresh hare. According to these authorities, Murat's chances of the throne of Naples are dissipated for good; but in lieu of it he is to be appointed King of Mexico. So many misstatements have been circulated regarding the Prince and the Imperial intentions towards him, that we are not disposed to believe for a moment this very improbable story.

Notwithstanding the recent differences between France and Spain, arising out of the Mexican intervention, there are signs of a sincere *rapprochement* between the two nations. Diplomatic relations have been resumed; and on Tuesday last General Concha presented his credentials to the Emperor as Ambassador from the Queen of Spain. Fears are entertained in quarters where the reconciliation of the two Catholic powers is viewed with extreme jealousy, that a Spanish force may be despatched once more to Mexico to assist the French in restoring order, and "eliciting the popular will." It is pretty certain that to French concessions is due the basis upon which the two powers have resumed their old friendship. France is fortifying herself upon all sides with alliances; and this prudent measure is explained in more ways than one. In the event of a rising of the Sclavonian population, she would feel it her duty to assist the revolution against Turkey. England, anxious for the maintenance of that sensual despotism, would, in all probability hasten to its succor; and the consequence of this collision with French interests is rather obvious. England, as if advised of the probabilities of the case, has, it is rumoured, contracted an alliance with Austria, the power she so long despised, and whose friendship she repudiated.

ITALY.

Italy is still troubled, by rumours of war, although things appear to remain on the whole much as they were a week back. What is become of Garibaldi no one knows; he has published a proclamation to which Victor Emmanuel has replied by another. There is, however, a widespread, though, we suspect, unfounded belief that the Government and he understand each other better than they profess.

The alarm about an invasion of Rome by Garibaldi was caused by two small vessels bearing the revolutionary flag which had appeared off Civita Vecchia. All sorts of alarming rumours had been spread by the disaffected foreigners in Rome, and this tended to increase the excitement.

The Pope was expected shortly to repair to Tivoli, where preparations were being made for his reception.

King Francis II. was still at Albano, but frequently visited Rome on horseback.

Garibaldi is becoming more and more furious as he sees how he has been checkmated by Rattazzi. At a dinner given at Palmero to Pallavicini, the dismissed Prefect, the redshirted buccaneer again abused the Emperor of the French in unmeasured terms, and proposed a toast, "Rome or death, Victor Emmanuel at our head." We suppose it is in consequence of these wild menaces that the French Government have ordered the maintenance of a strict watch upon the coast of the Pontifical territory. Too much vigilance cannot be used if, as it appears, the anarchists have got up a conspiracy among malefactors in the *bagnio* at Brindisi, to break prison and join the fillibusters under a bandit chief named *Crocca*.

The Times, his panegyrist, has turned upon Garibaldi, and ventures to insinuate that he must be insane. The Revolution threatens to eat itself; the demigod of the barricades displays an ugly anxiety to devour his own followers. The Piedmontese Government is in a panic lest some ill-advised step of the "Liberator" should embroil the nation in a war with Austria; and Ratazzi has lost no time in all but denouncing him to the Parliament. Volunteers for the secret expedition are being still enrolled. The *Opinione* of Turin states that a band of them have disarmed the National Guard at *Corleone*, and possessed themselves of 200 muskets. It is announced that the alliance between France and Italy is seriously compromised by late events, and that affairs are assuming a grave complexion for the future of the new kingdom.

TURIN, Aug. 8.—The *Monarchia Nazione* of today says the movements of Garibaldi do not appear to have any fixed purpose, as a portion of the volunteers have gone towards Palumba, others to Cereara. Their numbers, which are about three thousand, diminish daily. Sicily is perfectly quiet.

THE EAST.

A Congress is sitting at Constantinople to settle for the hundredth time what is to become of the Christian provinces of Turkey, among which Montenegro, at this moment, and, indeed, at all moments the seat of a war, is included by European diplomacy, although we believe it has never at any time been really held by the Turks. We fear the statement is only too true, that, for political reasons, England is bent upon maintaining the power of Turkey, not only against Russian invasion, but against the resistance of Christian subjects, over whom it is hard to see what right it ever had, except that of the strongest. Our treaties no doubt are binding, even when they are in favor of an Anti-Christian Power. But we lay ourselves open to the most just and biting sarcasm when we are for the revolution in Italy, and against it only in Turkey.

AN EDITOR TRAPPED.

THE editor of the 'Protestant' has been nicely trapped. A bait was dexterously set for him—he snapped at it—swallowed it—but he is evidently yet unconscious of the ridiculous plight in which he is placed. We shall endeavour to let a little light in upon his bewildered mind.

Mr. Laird publishes in the 'Protestant' of last Saturday the despatch received from the Duke of Newcastle, dated "Downing Street, Aug. 19, 1861," in which His Grace criticises with much severity the Bill that was passed in the previous Session to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown. The Secretary of State does not object to the principle of the Bill—on the contrary, he says it appeared to have "a very proper object"—that of "enabling the Bishop to act in the easiest and most convenient way as Trustee for his own Church in Prince Edward Island;" but the Bill under his consideration "was drawn," he says, "with such unusual carelessness"—was calculated "to have such extraordinary and unintended effects;" and in one part was "so worded as to raise a variety of most inconvenient doubts," that the Duke of Newcastle could not advise the Queen to assent to it. There were only two or three clauses in the Bill which did not come