THE WAR IN THE STATES.

THE FALL OF ATLANTA.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

We are indebted to Turner's Express for Boston papers of Monday last, from which we make the following extracts:—

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Sept. 4, 8 P. M.

MAJOR GENERAL DIX:

Gen. Sherman's official report of the capture of Atlanta has just been received by this Department. It is dated 26 miles south of Atlanta, 6 o'clock yesterday morning, but was detained by the breaking of the telegraph lines, mentioned in my despatch of last night.

"As already reported, the army withdrew from about Atlanta, and on the 30th had made a break on the West Point road, and reached a good position from which to strike the Macon road, the right (Howard) near Jonesboro, the left (Scofield) near Rough and Ready, and the centre (Thomas) at Couch's.

Howard found the enemy in force at Jonesboro,' and entrenched his troops, the salient within half a mile of the railroad. The enemy attacked him at 3 P. M., and was easily repulsed, leaving his dead and wounded. Finding strong opposition on the road, I advanced the left and centre rapidly to the railroad, and made a good lodgment and broke it all the way from Rough and Ready down to Howard's left, near Jonesboro,' and by the same movement I interposed my whole army between Atlanta and the part of the enemy entrenched in and around Jonesboro.'

We made a general attack on the enemy at Jonesboro' on the 1st of September, the 15th corps, Gen. Jeff C. Davis, carrying the works handsomely with ten guns and about a thousand prisoners. In the night the enemy retreated south, and we have followed him to another of his hastily constructed lines near Lovejoy Station.

Hood, at Atlanta, finding me on his road—the only one that could supply him—and between him and a considerable part of his army, blew up his magazines in Atlanta and left in the night time, when the 20th corps, Gen. Slocum, took possession of the place. So Atlanta is ours and fairly won.

Since the 5th of May we have been in one constant battle or skirmish, and need rest.

Our losses will not exceed 1200, and we have possession of over 300 rebel dead, 250 wounded and over 1500 well.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General."

A late despatch from Gen. Slocum, dated at Atlanta, Sept. 3d, 9 P. M., states that the enemy on evacuating Atlanta, destroyed 7 locomotives, 81 cars, loaded with ammunition, small arms and stores, and left 14 pieces of artillery, most of them uninjured, and a large number of small arms. Deserters are constantly coming into our lines.

(Signed)
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secy. of War.

The Boston Post says:—We are officially informed that Grant requires only 100,000 more men to insure the fall of Richmond.

The same paper says:—The rebel General Hood, who commanded at Atlanta, is described by a person who has recently seen him as a "white-headed, homely, spindle-shanked fellow, about thirty-two years of age, and over six feet tall; had been pretty well racked to pieces; one leg gone, an arm useless, a lot of bruised ribs, and a broken collar-bone."

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The l[illegible] news from the Army of the Potomac is that nothing has transpired for some days. Picket firing is indulged in during the night, but ceases during the day.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 2.—A special despatch to the Press from the Army of the Potomac, dated the 1st inst., says: the enemy were reported to be moving their artillery to their right in the afternoon. Slight skirmishing began along the Weldon Railroad.

The 5th corps were placed under arms and marched into the breastworks. Some deserters came into the breastworks during the day and said that we were to be attacked at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. With the exception of the slight skirmishing along the railroad there was no disturbance. The quiet along our entire front is wonderful, it is unaccountable—there is something oppressive about it. We seem to be continually expecting a fight, and know not the time or place of its occurrence.

NEW YORK, Sept 3.—The *Commercial's* Washington despatch says a despatch from the front states that an attack on Grant's position on the Weldon railroad is momentarily expected, with all of Lee's available force. There are indications that the rebels are pinched for supplies.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The Herald's correspondent with Sheridan's army, writing under date of the 1st inst., says of Wednesday's fight near Martinsburg: "We attacked the enemy's outposts to make him show his hand which he did, much to our satisfaction. We then put our trains in motion and deployed in line of battle, opening from the high ground four pieces of artillery, which planted their shells with much precision among the rebels.—The enemy, expecting an engagement, opened with two sections of artillery, but with little purpose. Heavy skirmishing ensued, the enemy pushing forward heavy columns and our force gradually giving ground. They made several efforts to flank us, but failed each time. Our force thus fell back, or rather drew on the rebels some three miles from Martinsburg towards Harrisonville and Falling Waters, when there was a lull. The falling back was in accordance with Gen. Sheridan's orders, and why, is not for me to tell and thus inform the enemy.

BUNKER HILL, Va., Sept. 2, P. M.—Gen. Averill's division attacked the enemy this morning a short distance south of Martinsburg rapidly following him up. We captured 2 battle flags, nearly one train of waggons and a herd of cattle, and by 4 P. M. came upon Rhode's division of rebel infantry and engaged it. Our loss so far is light. We went within six miles of Winchester. The engagement is not yet ended.

CHARLESTON, Va., Sept. 2.—The situation of Sheridan's army at this place is unchanged. We are encamped in line of battle in a semi-circle with both flanks protected from incursions by the enemy. There is an abundance of good water, and our troops are supplied with plenty of wholesome food. Our cavalry under Torbett, Custer, Averill, Merritt and Wilson kept strict watch of the enemy's movements. When he moves he will have to meet our army on a field not of his own choice.

A Cairo despatch of the 5th says that since Gen. Sherman captured Atlanta, the order for the movement of Gen. Smith's force from Memphis up the river has been countermanded. A portion of Gen. Smith's troops are already organizing for a new expedition All up-bound vessels are pressed into service at Memphis. White River, Ark., is presumed to be the destination, though this is a mere conjecture, based upon the fact that the rebels are reported to be very busy in Arkansas, interfering with Gen. Steele's communications, and threatening Little Rock.

The *Herald's* City Point correspondent, writing on the 8th, says:—

"Deserters report that Lee has changed his headquarters to near Reams' Station, with the avowed intention of giving battle. Our preparations are admirable.

"Intelligence from the front and the Shenandoah Valley, lead to the conclusion that Early is reinforcing Lee. It is quite certain that Lee is moving troops in front of the Weldon Railroad.

"The rebels attacked and drove in our advance picket posts the day before, wounding one and capturing 11.

"Gen. Grant visited the front line of the 9th corps on the 7th, inspecting the works.

"A branch railroad of that to City Point, will be in operation in a few days, to every part of the line, thus dispensing with the difficult transportation.

"The *Tribune's* Harper's Ferry despatch of the 9th instant, says our cavalry is engaged almost constantly in skirmishing with the enemy's pickets, and driving them where they are unsupported by infantry. Early manifests no desire to attack, but seems only anxious to retire. Though Averill suffered some in falling back from Martinsburg, he met with no disaster."

Noticing a statement that the Confederates are industriously building a junction between the Weldon and Southside railroads, the Rochester Union says:—"This explains why the enemy was satisfied with possession of the road at and in the vicinity of Reams's Station after obtaining it in the last heavy fight. Our position on the road now is between the station and Petersburg, and by forming the junction above described, the rebels render it practically useless."

Advices from New Orleans to the 3d of September state that the Confederates had made a demonstration on Berwick City, but accomplished nothing. They are reported to be preparing a formidable expedition to attack Brashear City or some other point. General Banks will probably leave for the North on the 15th.

The *Herald's* Key West correspondent reports several expeditions into Florida, in which horses, cattle and valuable property were captured.

It is said that a Confederate plot was discovered last week for the destruction of the steamers running on Long Island Sound. There was great excitement for a time at the various offices of the lines from Boston to New York.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Sept. 5th remarks as follows on the fall of Atlanta:—

"The abandonment of Atlanta under the circumstances is not a good thing; but so far from being dispirited by it our people ought reverently thank God that it is not worse. There are many persons who have had a great weight of anxiety raised from their souls by this news. They have been fearing for the last month, not only that Atlanta would be abandoned, but that some great and irretrievable disaster would overtake the army of Tennessee. Atlanta is gone, but the army is still a unit and is safe. The loss of Atlanta is nothing, the loss of the army would have been without a remedy."

The *Enquirer* says:—

"The loss of the place is otherwise without material importance. As a military post it had no value whatever. It was once important as the junction of railroads, but has ceased to be so since the railroads to the North were lost. Sherman could not hold it for a week if the Confederate army in the neighborhood was in proper hands.

"But the moral effect of its losses, though it may be temporary, will be great. It will render incalculable assistance to the party of Lincoln and obscure the prospect of peace, lately so bright. It may enable him to execute the draft. It will also diffuse gloom over the South. This depression, however, may be speedily relieved, if the Administration has a grain of real sense or a spark of unselfish patriotism. The reinstatement of Johnston or the appointment of Beauregard would at once restore the confidence of the country and of the army; and the genius of either would soon prove Sherman's advantage to be an illusion and an abortion."

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

It has never fallen to the lot of the journalist to comment upon proceedings so utterly discreditable to both sides as the recent riotous proceedings in Ireland. The duke of Wellington used to say, with an emphasis somewhat unusual to him, that the Irish people were only half conquered, and therefore regardless of all such considerations as duty and obedience to the law. If we regard the authority of the Duke as tainted by political disappointment, it is not easy to find a hypothesis to account for the present riots. They are not caused by want, and even in harder times the Irish people have borne their sufferings in a manner which commanded the respect of their English friends. Nor are the riots founded upon any form of dispute between landlord and tenant, or in a passion of revenge for the eviction of cottiers. For the cause of these riots we are driven to purely political and theological causes. In Dublin the fellow-citizens of Daniel O'Connell thought the time had arrived to pay the honours of his memory which, had he been an Englishman or a Scotchman, would have been rendered at least a dozen years ago. It was a reproach to Ireland that the name of her last great son should be almost forgotten in his own country. It is the fashion of this material age to commemorate our great ancestors in stone, and the chisel of the sculptor is made to do that which hearts colder than marble itself might be unable to teach. a monument to O'Connell had long been talked of, and subscribed for; and, indeed, everything decent had been done except paying up the subscriptions. Nevertheless, good men and true in Dublin resolved upon the execution of the design; and on Monday week the citizens of Dublin assembled to inaugurate the foundation of the pedestal upon which the monument is to stand. A more innocent and harmless proceeding, under any circumstances, it is impossible to conceive. In view of the fact that Irishmen sought in their own demonstrative way to pay homage to the memory of a great man gone, at least the sympathy of O'Connell's surviving opponents might have been silently rendered There was much in O'Connell's life to which English interests and English feeling was opposed; but even then we never denied his merits as an orator, a humourist, or a patriot. He might be mistaken in his latter policy; but when he fought the battle of Catholic Emancipation, he not only released his co-religionists from disabilities, but he raised England in the scale of nations, and enabled her to remonstrate effectually with foreign Powers, whose policy inflicted wrong upon suffering Protestants We have no reason to regret that great act, for it enables us to point to our own example in concession, and to the loyalty of our people to the Throne as our reward.

Some silly people in Belfast took it into their heads to burn O'Connell in effigy on the very day that the honors, so long due to his memory, were tardily paid in Dublin. Why such a proceeding was allowed by the magistrates and the police does not appear; but the successful execution of such an exploit was tolerably sure to lead to further disturbances. It does not surprise any one to learn that retaliatory measures on both sides succeeded each other, and that Presbyterian Churches, Wesleyan Chapels, Nunneries, and the residences of Catholic Bishops were "wrecked," in order to satisfy the mistaken and useless zeal of the devotees of a spurious religion. The people who so far gave way to their passions were neither good Catholics nor sound Protestants, and the utmost they can expect is to be treated as mere rioters, whose proceedings have not the shadow of a pretence for justification. Meanwhile, the military powers have been called in, and lives, we fear not in every case the lives of rioters, have been sacrificed to the Moloch of mobocracy. We are not writing of Irish riots in New York, which were respectable in comparison, because they arose out of a fear of the conscription, but of riots in the thriving city of Belfast, where industry flourishes, and the people are supposed to be loyal subjects of her Majesty. It is certainly frightful to contemplate what may happen after an appeal to the mob-like passions of muscular Christians of the Belfast sort. We had hoped that the days for Arms and Processions Acts were gone, never to return in Ireland, but these late proceedings in Belfast, the least likely corner in all Ireland, will tend to awaken us from such a delusion. If it cannot be permitted to the citizens of Dublin to assemble, in order to honor the name of a great ornament of the Irish bar and of the English senate, without having the complement of a riot elsewhere, we can only ask the Legislature to prohibit Processions in order to prohibit the necessary sequence of riots. But in the meanwhile we can have the ringleaders on both sides brought to justice, and compel them to pay in person for the inconvenience and loss they have caused to others in purse.—*London News of the World, Aug. 21.*

A most disgraceful affray occurred in the City Council, Toronto, recently. Some offensive remarks were made by Ald. Sterling in reference to Ald. Vance, whereupon the latter rushed at the former and knocked him over by a blow of his fist. Great confusion followed. Vance was after much parleying arrested by the Mayor's orders and taken from the room.

CORRESPODENCE.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

FRAGMENTARY NOTES OF A TRAVELLER.

(*Continued.*)

Mr. Birch, said I, you have not yet made me acquainted with the Speaker, who is generally considered the most important personage in the House. Then, if such be the case in the present instance, replied Mr. Birch, the Lord save the good name of us all who belong to the House. While *we* are in committee, sir, you must know the Speaker is not in "the Chair"; there he is, yonder just coming out of his "refreshment" room, (some call it his liquor study,) with his large bushy beard and face like a midsummer full moon. He is the *dryest* man in the House; I mean thirsty, sir, when I say dry. He was once, I believe, a parson or minister of some church or other; I forget now the name of it. But whether that church was *too dry* for him or he *too wet* for the church, I don't know; but I believe the managers, after some years of difficulty with him, managed to stop his pay, and his Gospel being, "no pay, no work," he turned politician, and there you see him, cramming that large "quid of honey-dew" into his craving "potatoe trap." Yes craving, indeed it is, for I believe if the grand Falls of Niagara were composed of nectar, he would swallow it, and yet not be satisfied. Indeed, the most plausible excuse that I have as yet heard his friends attempt to make for him, in extenuation of his most disgraceful conduct in assisting to turn his colleague and patron out of "the Chair"—that he might occupy it himself—is, that his thirst was so great that he wanted to have as perfect an approach to *Col. Gray's Spring* as possible, which at present people presume to suspect is not only the spring in "Spring Park" but also the Treasury spring, which lately has been found to contain more of the *Nectar* than "Spring Park"; so that you see, sir, if he abandoned the Gospel, he still adheres to the choice of "the gods." A more melancholy record of human depravity is scarcely to be found, *even of the "Jackal,"* than his base perfidy in conspiring against the late Speaker, through whose means *only* he was elected at the two last general elections. No, not even the limping "Grand Master," and all the infernal imps under his sway, could have got him elected for the old and respectable borough of Georgetown without the aid of the ex-Speaker, and yet many people think it is a reward partially merited on the part of the ex-Speaker, inasmuch as *he* well knew the hollow-hearted, worthless, greedy selfishness of the creature whom he cherished as a colleague, and that with such fellows "eaten bread is soon forgotten." To you, sir, said Mr. Birch, who is a stranger here, what I have said respecting the present Speaker and ex-Speaker may be somewhat mysterious, and I therefore deem it necessary to enlighten you on that subject. About the merits or demerits of the ex-Speaker, I am not now called on to speak as he deserves a chapter for himself; but at present I must say, irrespective of his political views, that a better choice of Speaker could not be made, not only in this, but, perhaps, in any of the British North American Colonies—well read in parliamentary rules and practices, stern, perhaps severe, in maintaining those rules, but honest, straightforward and gentlemanly, ever courteous in his mode of exacting due observance of them—unyielding alike to his friends (political) and enemies, he became obnoxious to the Leader and his Jackal, because he was too impartial not to court them when in error, and make the Chair, which he so ably and so honourably filled, a protection to all alike while they kept within "the rules of the House." But you recollect the old proverb, "set a beggar on horseback, and he will ride to the d——l." And if, in the present case, the beggar on horseback (in politics) did not ride to the d——l, he rode to the "nearest of kin," the "Jackal," and made known his complaint, "that while he was crossing the floor of the House *where he had a servile majority*, he was ordered to "*uncover*" (his head), which he considered quite incompatible with the dignity of "LEADER." I shall easily fix that, said the Jackal. I shall summon all the animals that have been fed at your Leadership's well-supplied stables, and shall make known to them how very seriously your Mightiness has been *shown up* by "the Chair," and that if your position does not protect you, *no matter whether right or wrong*, there can be no hope for any of the "small fry," and therefore *we* must turn the Chair upside down, and place one therein who will be governed by the leader, instead of attempting to govern him or order him to "uncover" while he desires himself to be covered. Yes, said the Jackal, I, too, have been snubbed by him, and I don't or can't forget it. I shall manage the business, and, as usual, I shall prompt your leadership to move in the matter as soon as I shall have the plot ready. I shall get the ex-Parson Rory into the Chair, who shall always look at your leadership with such a squint, that he never will discern whether your head or feet be "uncovered." What care we for any parliamentary rules, so long as we have a majority, fed not only at your Leadership's well regulated stalls, but also on the Government pastures? And strange enough (said Mr. Birch), as if to publicly make known the ex Parson's disgrace, they put him in "decent mourning" by dressing him in black, as if he or they were sorry for his apostacy or vile conduct towards the late Speaker, or his former occupation at the pulpit, for previously he wore grey, but now the Jackal would have him appear in *Grey* livery no longer; and whether the "decent mourning" be had from the public plunder of a Bank, or the Treasury, it matters not a tittle to the Jackal or to "Rory," each having accomplished his desire, the one to serve his leader, *the better to keep him in leading strings*, the other to appear in his sable robes, to remind him of his former sacred calling, while it also gives him double allowance at the Treasury fountain, and free course on all occasions to the *nourishment* room.—(*To be continued*)

(FOR THE EXAMINER)

THE UNION QUESTION CONSIDERED IN RELATION TO DENOMINATIONAL PRETENSIONS.

MR. EDITOR:

The Union of the Colonies is now the principal topic of discussion, both public and private. The arguments both for and against the Union are numerous and weighty. We find honest men and sincere patriots, on this question as well as on every other question of public importance, arraying themselves against each other. The disputants deserve a patient and a fair hearing, in order that the audience may see clearly the various advantages or disadvantages that may accrue from a federal or legislative union of the North American Colonies of Great Britain. Party politics, local interests, or sectarian jealousies should not be allowed to blind men to the real merits of this important question. The ultimate decision of the people in this matter should be arrived at by a process of careful enquiry and patient thought. Passion or prejudice should not be allowed to cloud their minds or sway their judgment. The public writer who appeals to the sectarian animosities unfortunately existing among us, in order to prejudice his readers either for or against Colonial Union, insults their judgment by practising upon their fears, instead of appealing to their reason. This is the course pursued by the editor of the *Islander*. Being an advocate for Colonial Union, he attempts to frighten his readers into an unintelligent agreement with him by pointing to the old bugbear, Catholic Ascendancy, newly painted, to suit the occasion, in the most frightful colours. He tries to prove that Catholics have, at this moment, a greater share of power than they ever before possessed on the Island, and that by a slight change in one or two of the electoral districts the Catholics would be able to return such a number of representatives to the House of Assembly as would bring the transaction of public business to a stand still. How a Union of the Colonies is to remedy the evils that the editor of the *Islander* has conjured up, he has not told us. The people of Prince Edward Island, I presume, in the event of an Union of the Colonies, will not be wholly divested of the power of self-government. It is not at all likely that designing politicians and unreasoning fanatics will, by the constitution of the Union, be debarred from exercising the elective franchise, or hindered from publishing the productions of their cunning brains or their heated imaginations. For all that the *Islander* has shown to the contrary, the same aimless struggle will be carried on with as much acrimony and violence after as before the consummation of the Union. But independent of this, a fatal fallacy underlies the reasoning (!) of the *Islander*, and that is, that there do not, in Prince Edward Island, a Protestant and a Catholic Party as Religious parties, imply religious questions? Now, the writer defies the editor of the *Islander* to state one single religious issue between parties in this Island. The questions that divide parties here are simply and purely political. It is absurd to create religious parties to discuss and decide upon political questions. The writer does not feign ignorance of the fact, that one of the political parties on the Island has endeavoured to drag something that goes under the name of religion into politics; but this has always been protested against by the opposite party. Liberals have regarded this proceeding as a trick of their adversaries to gain place and power. The Protestants of the Liberal Party laugh at the pretensions of their co-religionists of the Conservative party to superior soundness and sanctity. They know and feel that they are fo the full as sound Protestants as their opponents. They never, for a moment, considered themselves compromised as Protestants by their connexion with the Liberal Party: neither is their religious *status*, in the various churches to which they belong, at all affected by such connexion. They are Liberals solely for political reasons; and whatever the *Islander* may say to the contrary, they are too intelligent and too independent to be duped or coerced either by Catholic priests or pseudo-religious politicians.

If the Conservative Party has thought fit to drive from its ranks, by insult and petty persecution, its Catholic supporters, the Liberal Party has not been so foolish as to refuse to benefit by the vicious policy of their opponents. The Catholics, as Catholics, have made no terms with the Liberal Party—they have required no sacrifice of principle—they have demanded no favours as the price of their assistance. If the political influence of the Catholic clergy is greater now than it has hitherto been, it is entirely owing to the wanton attacks that have been made on the Catholic religion and priesthood by the officials of the Government. If the Catholic clergy are covetous of political power they must feel grateful to the Government for placing so much of it in their hands. I can think of no surer means of investing the clergy of any denomination of churches with political power than the course pursued by the Government with regard to the Catholics. What is more natural than that the laity should look to their religious teachers for counsel and guidance, when their religion was attacked by those whose duty it is to respect the religious feelings and convictions of every denomination of christians in the community? Suppose the Colonial Secretary and a host of underlings in the pay of the Government thought it good policy to ridicule in the newspapers the peculiar tenets, say of the Presbyterian body—suppose unmeasured abuse to be poured out by these officials upon Presbyterian ecclesiastics, past and present — suppose it were slyly insinuated by some, and broadly asserted by others, that Presbyterians were not fit to be trusted with the privileges of British citizens—I ask, how many Presbyterians would be found to support the Government who employed and countenanced these officials at the next general election? Would there be fifty? Would there be a dozen? Would there be one? What better plan could be devised for throwing political power into the hands of Presbyterian clergymen than this? Ministers, whose political opinions, in ordinary times, were regarded with perfect indifference, and who would be opposed at the hustings without a scruple, would then be listened to as oracles, and followed to the polling booths by their entire congregations. Opposition to the Government would become a point of honour and of conscience; and he who, for power or gain, sided with the enemies of his church, would be regarded as the basest and most venial of the slaves of Mammon. Are Catholics to be called grasping and designing, and I know not what else besides, for doing what, in like circumstances, and with equal provocation, any other denomination of Christians would have done? Are they who, for their own selfish purposes, have proscribed Catholics, and driven them into opposition to the Government, to be allowed to say that parties in Prince Edward Island have lost their political aspect, and have assumed a religious character? The Conservative Party cannot be considered in any sense a religious party. The men who now form the Government were placed in power by those who believed that they had the ability and the inclination to settle the Land Question favourably for the tenantry. Their promises and protestations were believed by a too-confiding people. On the strength of these they were elevated to power. Had the Government thrown over the Award, and depended solely on what they are pleased to call the religious question, they would have found themselves in a woful minority.

Should the Protestants of this Island listen to the counsels of the fanatic faction, and fall out with their Catholic fellow Colonists, they know not why, greater evils than a mere "dead lock" in political matters would befall them. It matters little whether we are connected federally or legislatively with the neighbouring Colonies, or whether we continue isolated as we are at present, so long as a captious, jealous, and intolerant spirit is fostered by the Catholics and Protestants that form this community—so long will there be political and social disturbances among us. Where one party is insolent and the other irritable, there never will be wanting something to quarrel about. And contests are not the less bitter and violent because the matter in dispute is the merest trifle. A petty municipal squabble may be productive of much more ill feeling and violence than, in other circumstances and in a more peaceably disposed community, would attend the most important and hotly contested general election. Nor will this spirit of strife confine itself to disputes concerning public interests — it will destroy the peace of neighbourhoods — it will even cause divisions and heart-burnings in families.

The remedy for the evils arising out of the sectarian jealousies of the people is not Colonial Union of any kind,—it consists in a complete separation of denominational religion from politics. This, and this alone, can effect a thorough and a radical cure of those evils. To this complexion we must come at last, whether now before the evil has attained any very formidable dimensions, or some time hence, when bitter experience shall have taught our people the folly and wickedness of any one denomination of Christians in these days attempting to lord it over any other denomination.

A PROTESTANT.

Prince County, Sept. 12th, 1864.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, September 19, 1864.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE English Mail, via the R. M. S. *Arabia* to Halifax, arrived here from Brule on Thursday night. The news, either Foreign or British, is not of much importance; but such as it is, it will be found duly noticed in the selections which we make below from our latest papers.

PRUSSIAN AND AUSTRIAN ALLIANCE.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—The *Provinzial Correspondenz* of to-day, in an article on the visit of the King of Prussia to Vienna, says:—"The Austrian and Prussian Sovereigns are desirous of maintaining true friendship towards each other as allies, being convinced that not only their own States, but the whole of Germany, will thereby be benefitted. While on the one hand Austria will have no cause to regard with jealousy the increase of power obtained by Prussia through her future relations with Schleswig-Holstein, on the other hand it will require no effort for Prussia to support Austria in the fulfilment of her mission as a German Power in the South and South East of Europe." The writer concludes by observing that the settlement of the future commercial relations between Austria and Prussia cannot be supposed to depend upon the fulfilment of certain political conditions.

RECEPTION OF THE MEXICAN ENVOY BY THE KING OF ITALY.

The envoy sent to the Italian Court by the Emperor Maximilian was received by the King on Tuesday. He expressed a hope that he might strengthen the understanding existing between two peoples of the same race, whose Government was based on the national will, the basis of every free country. The King, in reply, expressed his satisfaction at receiving the Minister of the new Monarch, whom he had long esteemed. His Majesty further said he was confident that the Emperor Maximilian would secure the happiness of his subjects by following liberal principles, and had no doubt that Italian subjects would find security and protection under the new reign.

VISIT OF THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS TO COPENHAGEN.

The Grand Duke Nicholas was expected at Copenhagen on Thursday. The steamer Schleswig had left for Lubeck to convey his Royal Highness from that place to Copenhagen.

INSULTING LETTER TO THE KING OF GREECE.

An insulting letter addressed to the King by a member of the Opposition, gave rise to an excited sitting of the Assembly. Exasperation prevailed in the capital, and protests were signed by large numbers of persons. The Assembly expressed its indignation at the letter by a majority of 193 to 27; 28 members abstained from voting.

THE INSURRECTION IN THE TYROL.

Letters from Trient announce the discovery of a very extensive conspiracy extending throughout the whole of the Italian portion of the country. Numerous arrests have taken place at Trient, Pergine, Cles, Roveredo, Mori, Reva, and other places. At Torhole chests filled with arms, ammunition, and uniforms have been discovered, and in Pergine one filled with revolvers has been brought to light. A great number of the conspirators have been brought into Innspruck.

Tranquility is not yet restored at Geneva. The people have not resumed their occupations, and arrests continue to be made among the adherents of both parties. The Federal Commissioners have ordered the removal of the arsenal from St. Gervas. The September *fetes* have been postponed.

GENEVA, Sept. 1.—Fresh arrests have been made, and amongst them M. Fontanel, the former State Councillor. The excitement still continues, and the Federal Council has despatched a third battalion from Berne.

THE INSURRECTION IN TUNIS.

Advices from Tunis have been received to the 21st August. It is officially announced that four teen of the tribes have made their submission. Private letters state, however, that forty tribes are still in insurrection, and that several chiefs who had manifested a wish for peace had been killed. A chief who signed conditions of peace was obliged to take refuge in Tunis. Disturbances continued at Sfax and Sousse. Most of the tribes demanded the dismissal of the Kasnadar. Advices from Algiers state that the expedition sent out against the assassins of M. Mollard Eginelles has been instructed to drive the insurgent population from Tell. Fresh fires have taken place in the forests of the province of Constantine.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—*La France* of this evening states that a decree, appointing the Duke of Magenta Governor of Algeria, was signed this morning at Chalons. It is stated that another decree provides for the re-organization of the administrative staff of the colony.

SPAIN AND PERU.

The journals of Cadiz, Valencia, and Barcelona advise the Government to erect a fortress in the Chincha Islands, saying that they are the legitimate property of Spain.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 1.—A law has been published authorising the purchase, by foreigners, of estates in Roumania. A rural law has also been published, dividing the peasants into three classes, proportionately to the number of cattle they possess. They will receive acres of land according to the class to which they may belong. Great enthusiasm prevails throughout the country.

GERMANY.

LIFE AND DOINGS AT THE GAMBLING PLACES.

Baden-Baden is filling rapidly with strangers. They have endeavoured to make Baden more respectable by excluding a certain class of women who go about without husbands or brothers, and get a great number of people into trouble. To pretend to morality at gaming establishments is a novelty at least. The mineral waters at these places is an excuse; the great attraction is *rouge-et noir* and *roulette*. The gay Parisian ever finds Baden-Baden and Homburg tolerable. Here we are at "wicked and agreeable Homburg." The gardens of the mineral springs look fresh and green, and there the other day the Paris Cricket Club pitched their tent and carried off honors. M. Blanc, the proprietor of all "the establishments," paid the cricketers' expenses to and from Homburg. There are quite as many visitors as usual here, and a fair sprinkling of English aristocracy. We hear many interesting stories about ladies and gentlemen who have lost large sums of money. In fact, it is the old history of cupidity being too anxious and greedy ever to be content with fortune's favours. People will remain to lose, as well as win, their money, and thus M. Blanc can afford to give the public balls, concerts, gardens, and mineral waters, all for nothing, and thanks you for coming to them. The weather has turned very, very cool, and the ladies come out much in scarlet cloth cloaks and jackets. M. is here with his wife and daughters in the height of the Paris fashion; the tiniest hats imaginable, with a large bouquet in front of nearly every flower that blooms, and about two pounds of additional hair put on at the back. They are pretty, and can afford to be looked at. Mdle. G. has just left, having lost 50,000f. at the tables. A figure in white glides along the terrace every evening, with a magnificent string of large diamonds on; she has plenty of money now, but never plays with her own. This is one of the most conspicuous of our Traviata company. Some of the fair gamblers have gone off to Baden-Baden. Our tables are pretty well attended.

THE CAR OF JUGGERNAUT.

The *Friend of India* says:—"We saw yesterday, within a mile or two of the office where this journal is published, a sight which was calculated to make a strong man sicken with shame and horror. It was the festival of the "Ruth Jattra," when the car of Juggernaut is dragged forth by hundreds of people, and the roads are filled with tens of thousands more who have come from all parts to be present at this ceremony. Many hours the crowd had been surging up and down, or around the indecently painted figures which were afterwards hauled with great straining and pulling on to the car, almost as if the gods were too weak to help themselves. Ropes of great length were attached to the ponderous machine, and the dense throng made a rush for the honour of pulling at them. The Brahmins urged the mob to exert themselves, and with wild excitement and a terrible din they made a great effort, and succeeded in removing it from the rut where it had lain for a year. The ground sloped a little, and the crowd fell back exhausted. Again the Brahmins shouted, and men beat gongs on the car—again the mob pulled, and the huge fabric was dragged forward a few yards. It stopped suddenly, and the crowd seemed seized with a fit of madness, so eagerly were they rushing forward to peer under the wheels of the car. A great cry was set up; we rushed forward with the rest to look beneath the car. Behind it there lay upon the ground a poor old woman with thin wrinkled limbs and gray hair, her face almost crushed into the earth, and her foot cut nearly off. She writhed feebly in her dying agony, and the Brahmins coolly looked down upon her with heavy, leaden faces, while the crowd still peered beneath the car and cried out that there was more. Upon a closer inspection we saw beneath the front wheel one man, a strong black-whiskered man, lying with the wheel still upon him. He was turned over slightly on his side, and his bowels were crushed out, and the ground around him was soaked with his blood, which had gushed from his mouth and nose. A little beyond him was a second man, likewise crushed to death—the very image of humanity was wiped from the wretch as if with a sponge. The crowd stood for a long time looking at this miserable tragedy, and then they dragged the car back, so as to remove the two dead men. They and the dying woman were left together With the same frantic uproar the car was dragged on again; but whether its wheels were dyed with fresh blood or not we cannot say, for we did not stay to see. These three victims we did see—and that is our fact. Our question is this—Does the Government permit this self-destruction? Is it supposed that the police should prevent it? That is the case, it is generally believed—and we have only further to ask, why the police were not present on this occasion in sufficient numbers to prevent murder or suicide—whichever it may have been? The crowd cried, 'Apse apse'—they did it of their own accord; and it may be so. It is impossible to prevent an orgie which is a tremendous scandal to our rule from being turned into a carnival of blood? If we are not strong enough to prevent this great wickedness in the sight of heaven, in heaven's name let us at least disown it before the world, and not suffer it to remain a reproach to a Government which calls itself Christian."

NEW ZEALAND.

The intelligence from the seat of war in New Zealand during the month of June is of a pacific character. The troops had gone into winter quarters, and no further warlike operations were expected until the return of Spring. The Maories, in the meantime, who have retired from Tauranga, would have ample time and opportunity afforded them of strengthening themselves in their fastnesses, but a report had gained ground that, having all their channels of communication closed, they had been reduced to a state of starvation. Commodore Sir W. Wiseman, Bart., with Her Majesty's ship Curacoa and Falcon had arrived at Sydney, where they would remain until the renewal of hostilities. Major-General Sir D. A. Cameron was at Auckland at the date of the last advices

From Dunedin the emigration to Melbourne had been very rapid, about 1,300 persons having reached Melbourne from that place during the month. Business at Otage was reported to be very dull indeed, and the yield from the gold fields was rapidly decreasing. The new field Wakamarina, in the Nelson district, had proved a failure, but few miners remained on the ground, and they were not doing well.

THE CONVENTION.

THE Provincial Delegates have been receiving and bestowing, on a large scale, Provincial hospitalities in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick since their departure from this Island. On Saturday evening week they were honoured by a most sumptuous Banquet and Ball at Government House, in Halifax, and on Monday following (the 12th inst.), they were entertained at a Public Dinner, by the Government of Nova Scotia, which was given in the very best style at the Halifax Hotel. Speeches were made by the Delegates, at that dinner—judging from the published reports—of the same general and non-committal character as those delivered at the Charlottetown Banquet. All expressed a desire for a Union of the Colonies; but what sort of a Union—whether legislative or federal, or on what principles it should be based—they did not condescend to say. These matters are part of the mysteries of the dark and hidden Chamber of the Convention. It is very stupid to keep up so much secrecy about an affair that must become broad as the sun at noon-day to the public gaze, before the Delegates shall be empowered to determine upon any plan whatever.

The Delegates held two secret sittings in Halifax, and then left for St. John, N. B., where they held a *Conversazione* with the lively inhabitants of that "fast" City, at Stubbs' Hotel, on Wednesday evening last, and then adjourned their secret deliberations to Frederickton. The Delegates from this Island arrived home on Saturday night—not, we are happy to say, in the least exhausted by the arduous duties they have been required to perform for the public good. The Champagne Dinners and Balls were, perhaps, amongst the most distressing part of their occupations; but these had to be endured for the public good; and this endurance will be borne in mind, when, hereafter, the Parliaments of the several Provinces make, with grateful recollections, handsome provision for the patriotic services of their respective Delegates.

We are informed by a Halifax paper that the Convention will meet again at Quebec on the 10th of October. We suppose it will be with closed doors, as usual; and the trying ordeal of Champagne Dinners will again have to be endured on a grander scale in the Canadian Capital—again for the public good.

THE SECRET CONFERENCE.

WE have expressed our dissatisfaction more than once at the secret manner in which the Union Convention conducted their deliberations, and, as we will presently show, ours is not the only journal which reprobates that secrecy. The Delegates are wise politicians, no doubt, but it is not fair to presume that all the rest of the Colonial people are so foolish and imprudent that it would be unsafe to entrust them with an insight into the proposed alterations in their constitutions. The question of union was never a very popular one amongst the mass of the people, especially in this Island. They labour under the apprehension that their political privileges would be most injuriously affected by it; and if anything more than another could add to the unpopularity of the measure, and strengthen the apprehension referred to, it is the awful and pompous air of mystery which has been unwisely made to surround the Convention Room. The Delegates were here regarded as objects of suspicion—and we are not surprised that it was so; when they passed along the street, people, and intelligent people too, would say to one another—"There go the men who are plotting the destruction of their country's liberties." If the proceedings of the Convention had been open to the public, there would be no such unjust suspicion abroad. When the several Legislatures of the lower Provinces had agreed upon having the Convention, the general desire seemed to be that the Colonists should be made acquainted with the question of Union in all its bearings. It was and is well known that the Delegates had, and have, no power to make the least change in our constitutions without the consent of the people. Is it not unwise, then, to let the Colonists be kept in ignorance, and in doubt and suspicion, about the whole matter?

We can well understand that matters of detail would be brought under the notice of the Delegates, which, perhaps, had better be considered in private than in public, in the same way as the proceedings of the Executive Council are conducted. But sufficient time should be given to these matters, and time also given in the most public manner to a review of the principles on which a Union should be effected. We all want to know what are the proposals which Canada makes to the Maritime Provinces—for her Statesmen appear to be the most desirous for Union—and what are the concessions which the Maritime Provinces demand from Canada. Why are we kept in the dark regarding these things? The Canadian gentlemen made, we are informed by an eavesdropper, some very able speeches at the Convention—made, likewise, the most liberal offers that could be expected from them, and succeeded in converting every mother's son of the Convention into the most ardent advocate of Union. Now, we want to know how this conversion was brought about—we want to know what offers they made—and the public would be delighted to hear or read their speeches in print. And we want to know how the Maritime Provinces propose to settle *their* affairs—whether the debts of the several Provinces should be consolidated, or each provide for the payment of its own debt; and we want to know, moreover, how are to be settled all matters relating to customs, imposts, coasting trade, currency, postal regulations, steam communication by water, and railways, public works of all kinds, the settlement of wild lands and immigration. All these things must have been embraced in the deliberations of the Delegates; and it seems to us extremely uncourteous to the peoples from whom those Delegates derive their authority, and without whose consent they are utterly powerless to conclude any Convention—to deliberate on the grave matters of state which we have mentioned with the secresy, silence, stupid pomposity and awe which characterised the infamous Star Chamber of old, and which would now only be congenial to conspiracy clubs under a foul and oppressive despotism. There has been no excuse offered for the mysterious secresy of the Convention. No good excuse can be offered. And the Delegates may rest assured that when they put the word "SECRET" on their programme, they adopted the most foolish proceeding that blindfolded mortals could pursue, and the one best calculated to defeat the object which they profess to have at heart.

Reserving further opinions of ours, on this subject, for a future occasion, we have to introduce to our readers extracts bearing upon the same topic from three of the most influential papers of New Brunswick:—

(From the St. John Morning Telegraph, Sept. 9.)

This Union Convention at Charlottetown is being conducted in a most remarkable manner. We allude more particularly to the secrecy that attends its deliberations. The Delegates now assembled there were appointed under the authority of the several Colonial Legislatures. They are appointed to consider an important public matter, the decision of which affects the interests of every inhabitant of these Colonies, and the fullest information on all points connected with the deliberations ought to be given to the people who have sent these men there. The Politicians who compose the Convention are not the masters or rulers of the people — they are simply the people's servants. And is it to be tolerated that the men we appoint to act for us shall do the business with closed doors, and after the Convention has closed shall prepare just such a report as they please of what they have *done*, and refuse altogether to tell us what they have *said*? Is not this a high handed act? And does it not denote a certain dread of publicity by no means complimentary to the chief actors in this private farce? The people of these Provinces want to know exactly what is said as well as what is done. They want to be informed of the arguments used by their servants for and against a Legislative Union of the Maritime Provinces, and for and against a Federal Union of *all* the Provinces. They wish to see whether their representatives are expressing the sentiments of those who sent them there. They are anxious for information concerning the attitude assumed by the Delegates from the Lower Provinces towards the Canadians, as it is a matter of some interest, to New Brunswickers especially, to know whether the indignation expressed by our Government, during the last two sessions of the Legislature, against members of the Canadian Government of that day was genuine or only assumed for a purpose.

(From the Daily Evening Globe, Sept. 10, 1864.)

We should not be surprised to find that the Confederation meeting at Charlottetown will result in a "great fizzle." The doings of any convention or association that meets now-a-days with closed doors really amounts to nothing—in so far as they affect the public. The members of the Convention made a great mistake in not inviting the press to attend their deliberations. They could have very little to say that the public ought not to hear. And if they had any inner mysteries to communicate to each other too sacred for vulgar ears, they might have been communicated in one or two secret sessions. But, really, it is an absurd thing, at this date, for some dozen gentlemen to get together proposing to dispose of about one-ninth of the globe, and yet afford the public no opportunity to hear what they have to say. It is true that some members of the press went to Charlottetown and by dint of persevering buttonholing succeeded, no doubt, after considerable difficulty, in finding out what was done. But, beyond this we have the merest rumors. Had the press been admitted to the Conference, the public would have taken some interest in its affairs. As it is, nobody seems to care the least about what was done, and we doubt very much if the least excitement can be raised in the matters of the Confederation. The members of the Canadian Government who are now starring it in Halifax, will be here next Wednesday. Our people have, of late, had so many excitements that it is doubtful if this visit excites any enthusiasm here.

(From the St. John Courier, Sept. 10, 1864.)

The few remarks made by us in our issue of last week, appear to be entirely justified by the actual state of things. The Intercolonial Convention at Charlottetown does not seem, as far as any intelligence of its proceedings has leaked out, to have accomplished anything of importance. We asserted, last week, that our Delegates were working in the dark, so far as related to their knowledge of the reliable opinions of the people of this Province generally, with regard to the *important topics proposed for discussion*; and this opinion is fully confirmed by the fact that the discussions of the Convention have been carried on with closed doors, and that all their proceedings are veiled in mysterious secrecy. Were the Delegates from the different Provinces fully assured of their position; did they feel that they were possessed of the true feelings and opinions and of the genuine confidence of the peoples whom they respectively are *supposed* to represent: had they a sincere conviction that the propositions they advanced and advocated in Convention would meet the general approval of their country, they would never have resorted to the mystification of closed doors and secret conferences. Truth needs no screen, and candour abhors concealment. It is fairly to be presumed, therefore, that the members of the Convention felt that they were treading on ticklish ground; that they were individually uncertain of how far their views and opinions would meet with approval at home; and that, therefore, afraid of provoking political unpopularity among their own constituents by the publication of their Conventional sayings and doings, they prudently, but not wisely, sheltered themselves under the shield of a secret conclave. In this we consider that they have acted wrongly in either point of view. Either they went to the Convention fully cognizant of the general views and wishes of their constituents, or they did not. If, on the former view, they carried with them the opinions and instructions of those whom they were supposed to represent, entire publicity of the mode and manner in which they supported and carried out those opinions and instructions was undeniably due to the public at large. If, on the other hand, they were in ignorance of the public opinion, and carried with them no authentic or reliable general credentials, it was absolutely necessary that all they said and did should be publicly reported, in order that the people at large should know the why and the wherefore of every thing that was said and done; that they might be prepared to confirm or contradict what was unauthoritatively said or done in their name; and that they might hereafter give due effect to their opinions, by expressing them unmistakeably at the next Electoral Polls. On these grounds, therefore, we consider the closed doors of the Charlottetown Convention a serious political mistake; and infer therefrom that in such ignorance of the machinery which may have been employed in those secret Conferences the people of the various Provinces can in no wise be bound by any of their results. The summing up of the whole, indeed, appears to be, that the Convention has ended in smoke; that, as far as we can learn, nothing has been definitively agreed upon; that every question considered is as open as it was at the first; and that our provincial revenues have incurred a considerable expense for no adequate consideration. The only item of interest we have yet been able to learn, as the result of the Conventional discussion, is, that the Canadians envy us our open seaboard, navigable as it is all the year round, without exception, while their ports are fast closed by ice for half the year; and that to obtain a participation in this advantage, they propose a certain amount of reciprocal concession, of which the lion's share of advantage would be their's. The selfish policy will not suit New Brunswick. The maritime privileges the Canadians covet might long ago have been secured by them, had they carried out in good faith and honour their agreements and pledges with regard to the Intercolonial Railroad; those agreements and pledges their unprincipled politicians violated, after the maritime Provinces had done everything required of them on their part of the compact; and thereby postponed, nay, even repudiated, the good work which might otherwise have now been far advanced. For all the disadvantages thus accruing the Canadians may thank themselves, and themselves alone; and they, therefore, need not wonder if the lower Provinces take their own time to consider whether they will in any wise hereafter more closely link their fortunes with those of their overbearing Canadian brethren, and upon what terms and conditions they may consent to do so. In the meantime, we consider the Charlottetown Convention a non-committal conversational chatter in conclave; and that our Government and people can be bound by nothing resulting therefrom, until they have deliberately and publicly, *en plebiscite*, declared their approval thereof.

THE HALIFAX AND CHARLOTTETOWN CRICKET MATCH

The Eleven, of Charlottetown, who encountered the Eleven of Halifax in the noble and exhilarating game of Cricket, at Truro, were victorious, as we knew they would be. In the earlier part of the day (Friday last), the Charlottetown Cricketers beat those from Halifax by two to one—the Haligonians having scored only 38, while the Charlottetonians scored 80. At six o'clock the same evening the stakes were drawn, although the game was not fully played, and the Charlottetonians were declared the winners. The Island party returned home, *via* Brule, on Saturday night, and were received on the wharf, with immense cheering, by a dense crowd of their fellow citizens, who crowded there to compliment them on their well-won laurels. With the Volunteer Band at their head, the victorious Cricketters were then escorted to the Pavilion Hotel, where an excellent Supper was prepared for them by Miss Street, of the *Pavilion*. The usual standing and complimentary toasts called forth an abundant supply of eloquence until the approach of Sunday morning warned the party that it was time to separate.

☞ His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN has retired from the Government of Newfoundland, and arrived in Halifax, a few days ago, accompanied by Lady Bannerman, *en route* for England. Sir Alexander received numerous farewell addresses from all classes of the inhabitants of Newfoundland, bearing the highest testimony to the able, impartial, and efficient manner in which he discharged the duties of Governor of that fine Colony.