

THE PROTESTANT, AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

Secular Department.

NOTES ON THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

From Wilson's *Scandinavian Times*, October 2.

The Italian intelligence is still laden with the trouble and difficulty which have affected that Peninsula for so long a time past. Neapolitan letters, received in Vienna, give an account of the great agitation which prevails in Naples, and of the measures which have been taken in consequence of political movements. Foreign papers, belonging to the higher families, have been seized on a charge of holding political councils, and the names of those people certainly show that the feeling is not confined to democratic circles. The movement is very ominous. The Pope is said to have informed the Great Powers that, if he will not resign his claim upon the Legations, and, if necessary, will call upon the Roman Catholic kingdoms to support him. This step might, indeed, have been expected from the Head of the Holy See, for a quiet acquiescence in the annexation of the Romagna would be but the beginning of trouble to the temporal authority of the Pope.

The capture between Rome and Picentia is now more generally credited, and the belief prevails that the Sardinian ambassador has got his passport from the Eternal City. The capture is, however, not a new one, and the two governments have been on unfriendly terms since the passing of the law which partially suppressed the conventional establishments in Sardinia. Sardinia, as a Catholic power, has always retained a representative at Rome, but the friendship of the two countries almost terminated at that point. It is stated that Massini has written to the King of Sardinia, to inform him that, although only fitted about three weeks, is said to have already yielded a return of three quarters of a million of dollars. The cultivation of opium is carried on to an immense extent in the vicinity of New York, which are planted in shoal water, in suitable bottoms, with as much regularity and care as our farms plant their corn or potatoes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The contracts for overland transportation to our army in Utah fix prices for carrying only what may be ordered; therefore the expense of transporting lumber, provisions, &c., may be avoided in future if Congress should enact a law requiring contractors to furnish the products of Utah. As the agent of Brigham Young has turned out to be a scoundrel, called a warr upon the Treasury, it is time there is no knowing at present, but the King of Sardinia will hardly ally himself with so thoroughly going a politician, or make a promise which he knows he cannot fulfil, excepting under very peculiar conditions. The idea of restoring the Grand Duke by universal suffrage appears to have afforded a laugh to the people of Central Italy. In the meantime, the measures of the Provisional Governments are said to work very favorably. The removal of the lumber and fiscal inequalities which separate one Duchy from another is creating a climate which makes the advantage of the new order of things apparent to the most intelligent classes.

The text of the address delivered by the Pope to the Conventry of Cardinals, on the 30th ult., has been published; but its tone has been pretty faithfully anticipated by telegraphic advice. The Pope deplores the wickedness which has induced the enemies of the Holy See in the Romagna to stake of apostolic authority and temporal autonomy to Sardinia, but rejoices that the "great majority" of the Romagna "are aloof with horror from these culpable enterprises." He announces that he will protect the rights and possessions of the church and the civil authority of the Apostolic See. So he declares "null and of no effect all acts encroaching on the power, ecclesiastical immunity, our civil sovereignty, and that of this Holy See." He reminds his hearers that those who have abdicated such acts have incurred ecclesiastical penalties and censures, and pray that they may be brought back to the "paths of justice, religion, and salvation."

It is stated that Colonel Avrill, who was attached to the Government at the latest period of the history of Paris, has with difficulty obtained a place at the court of the people. It appears that he was suddenly discovered last Wednesday at Paris in disguise—plotting, of course, against the new order of things. He was instantly attacked, and took refuge in a garret-house, into which the populace burst, and, excited were their feelings, that the unfortunate man fell to rise no more beneath their blows. When in power he was said to be the most detested man in the Duchy. The *Daily News* of yesterday, its correspondent—Continental—thus telegraphs this intelligence:—We implicitly trust this—because it has been the theory of the Italian cause that the people everywhere have upheld the authority of the law at a time when they were tempted to consider only their own power. That glory still belongs to them, for it is not in the power of a handful of men in a single city to change the character of a whole nation."

It continues to be believed that a treaty of peace is about to be signed at Zurich, and it is now rumoured that the drama has been settled by the plenipotentiaries, and that the date of the formal conclusion of confirmation at Vienna. Of course, the questions concerning the Italian Duchies and the Legations will be left unsettled by the treaty, and will be subsequently determined. The agents of the French Foreign Office appear to circulate reports that an European Congress will be convened, and that the restoration of the Grand Duke of Tuscany will be voted by the Tuscan under universal suffrage. They hint that in case of need a Congress will be held without the participation of England, and that France will not be in the English party, but will concur with France in the restoration of Italy. Whether the war will be or not, it is agreed that M. de Pontebale, the French Envoy in Truro on the 14th inst. While a young man named William Smith, son of Robert H. Smith, Esq., was down in a well, the wall caved in upon him. Almost superhuman efforts were made to reach the body before life was extinct, but in vain.

CANADA.
Chief. The French force for China is to consist of something like 10,000 men. The correspondence of a morning paper points out that the evident advance of the Chinese in the art of destructive warfare ought to show us that we cannot, as hitherto afford, to diminish the Chinese, and this seems to be the feeling of the British Government, for we are told that no fewer than forty new vessels are to be forthwith sent out with the view of exacting reparation for the late outrage. On the 20th, forty ships of the Chinese sea and rivers prevail in Nanking, and the number which have since arrived in consequence of political movements. Four ships, however, belonging to the higher families, have been seized on a charge of holding political councils, and the names of those people certainly show that the feeling is not confined to democratic circles. The movement is very ominous. The Pope is said to have informed the Great Powers that, if he will not resign his claim upon the Legations, and, if necessary, will call upon the Roman Catholic kingdoms to support him. This step might, indeed, have been expected from the Head of the Holy See, for a quiet acquiescence in the annexation of the Romagna would be but the beginning of trouble to the temporal authority of the Pope.

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UNITED STATES AND COLONIAL.
UNITED STATES.

A most valuable Oyster-bed was lately accidentally discovered by Canadian fishermen, off Eaton's Neck, in Long Island Sound. The oysters are of the best and although only fished about three weeks, is said to have already yielded a return of three quarters of a million of dollars.

The cultivation of opium is now on a large scale.

It is said to be possible that the Indian mail

was delayed a day on the 29th, that the requisite instructions should be given, after a definite

consensus of action had been agreed on in Downing-Street.

The Protestant.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1859.

Summary.

An English Mail arrived here yesterday morning. A summary of the news, which is not very important, will be found in preceding columns.

TEMPERANCE TRA.—The Daughters of Temperance in this country announce that they will hold a Public Tie, under their auspices, in the Temperance Hall, on Tuesday evening the first of November. Several gentlemen have kindly consented to deliver addresses on the occasion. The proceedings of the evening will occasionally be enlivened by Instrumental and Vocal Music of a select nature. We wish the Daughters every success in their endeavours to promote the cause of Temperance.

1. Moved by Alexander Matheson, Esq., and seconded by Joseph Marshall.

Resolved, That as much inconvenience and many miseries have arisen from this district not having one suitable name to the district, that this deficiency should be remedied.

2. Moved by Samuel Nicholson, and seconded by Louis Matheson.

Resolved, That the district extending from Donald Macleod's, on the east, to the western boundary of Lot 64, on the west, be called "Macleod's District," and that the name of Alexander Macleod's on the north, being a rectangle of six miles in length, by four miles in width, now named "Dundas," as an expression of our admiration of his justly esteemed and most popular Governor.

3. Moved by James Isaacson, and seconded by Thomas Matheson.

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4. Moved by Malcolm Matheson, Esq., and seconded by Thomas Matheson.

Resolved, That this meeting pledge itself to support liberally the cause of education and protestanism, and to encourage, by all lawful means, any attempts to interfere with the sober and industrious habits of the population.

5. Moved by J. Arnould, Esq., and seconded by Thomas Matheson.

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6. Moved by Malcolm Matheson, Esq., and seconded by Thomas Matheson.

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