

Secular Department

SUBSERIAL NEWS

From the London Standard, August 25.

The negotiations at Zurich still progress, and so far as Lombardy is concerned it is believed favorably. With regard to the Duchies the case is more difficult. It is stronger reason than ever to believe that the Emperor of the French is resolute in refusing to allow force to be used for the purpose of restoring the Duchies.

Meanwhile the conduct of the Tuscans is worthy of all admiration. Their moderation and unanimity may be said almost to exceed what was exhibited in this country by the convention Parliament in 1688-9. On the one hand, they have resisted all the violence of the Mazzini agitators, and the schemes of division proposed by the Jesuits.

The date from Vancouver's Island are to the 13th ult. Gen. Harney, on the 9th, ordered four companies of artillery from Fort Vancouver to re-enforce Capt. Pickett, who still occupies Fort San Juan unmolested. Gen. H. had forwarded dispatches to Washington in regard to the matter.

Monday, Sept. 5.—The steamship Habana has arrived, and we have the following Mexican intelligence: The date from Vera Cruz are to the 25th ult. Mr. M'Leh returned to Vera Cruz on the 22d ult., and presented Mr. Buchanan's ultimatum to Juarez, demanding the immediate ratification of the treaty.

Gen. Depolde had ordered the troops at Tampico, and in his immediate neighborhood, to march to San Luis Potosi, which is to be the general rendezvous of the Liberals. He intends attacking the Capital in October. All the Pacific coast was in the peaceful possession of the Liberals.

Gen. Vidaurri was organizing his forces at Nuevo Leon, to march against the Indians and American. Ponceña had defeated the Indian depredators at Sonora, after a severe battle. Business at Manzanilla was good. Topic had been recaptured by the Revolutionists after considerable fighting.

Gen. Marquez was about conducting three millions of dollars to San Blas from Guadalupe, per the British war ship Calypso, but the Governor of San Blas had resolved to prevent its shipment unless the duties were paid, and a difficulty was apprehended.

Gen. Corona had left Mazatlan with fifty men to join the Liberal forces at Jalisco, and attack Marquez at Guadalupe. FORTPORT, ILL., Sept. 7, 1859.—The State Fair is a complete success. Not less than 25,000 people were on the ground, and the receipts for the day amount to \$2,000. At the steam-plow exhibition this forenoon, Fawke's machine plowed an acre in 11 minutes. The number of agricultural implements on exhibition was larger than on any previous year.

United States and Colonial.

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NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4, 1859.—The steamship Habana is believed to have sailed from the 20th ult., and Minatitlan dates of the 1st inst. The steamships Sonora and Cortes had over 22,132,000 in treasure, and 1,200 passengers for New York. A British man-of-war had arrived at San Francisco from Vancouver's Island, supposed to have dispatched for England concerning the San Juan dispute.

Business has improved at San Francisco. In the Provisional Market there was an advancing tendency. Caudillo advanced 1/2. Sugar firm, with sales referred at 11 1/2. The dates from Vancouver's Island are to the 13th ult. Gen. Harney, on the 9th, ordered four companies of artillery from Fort Vancouver to re-enforce Capt. Pickett, who still occupies Fort San Juan unmolested. Gen. H. had forwarded dispatches to Washington in regard to the matter.

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Political.

The political excitement which prevailed among the people of this Island for the last few years, appears to have entirely subsided. Both the Government and Opposition organs are obviously labouring under a scarcity of matter to fill their editorial columns. Even the famous Land Question seems to have lost its power to interest. The Royal Gazette of the 6th inst., announces that Her Majesty has been pleased to confirm the Act passed last Session to enable Aliens to hold Real Estate in this Island.

We hope that as much good may result from this Act as was anticipated by its friends. The Government are evidently desirous that good order should be maintained throughout the colony, as they appoint a number of new magistrates almost every month. So far as we can ascertain public opinion, the acts of the Government are meeting with the approval of its supporters, with perhaps the exception of a few disappointed office-hunters. A part of the public printing has been let by tender. The Land Assessment Receipts, which were formerly prepared by the Government printer, have been taken and printed for just one-half the sum charged by the late Queen's Printer, thus saving £20 in that item alone.

Such sets cannot fail to give satisfaction to an intelligent public. But even the Economist, the organ of the Opposition, in its last issue, acknowledges that "there is very little murmuring heard—no complaint made, and no public opinion aroused by" what it calls "the despotic acts of the Government. In short," it says, "there is no public opinion in the country. The Liberal party appears to be without a leader, has lost heart, and is thoroughly cowed." We do not exactly agree with this statement. We think there is public opinion in the country; but it is of too enlightened a description to be ruffled by the incursions of the Economist.

Mr. Editor: No. 1. The corner of the globe in which we reside is small. Upon a map of the world the name of our country occupies a space larger than the island itself. But small though it be, and though some may regard it as being situated upon the confines of progressing civilization, still our position may be said to be something which is denied to many countries in several respects more highly favored.—countries for which nature has done more than the being who bears the human form divine—I mean a free press. This privilege we enjoy, in common with those countries over which death were the British flag.

The press is potent, either for truth or error, good or evil. Though in our case it is free—and the fact is a relief to us in a relative sense, must perceive that in some cases it possesses more freedom than purity. Such, however is almost unavoidable. It will be the case as long as it continues to be wielded by men who are low and grovelling.—by men who are base enough to enter for a vitiated public taste. A free, enlightened press is a glory to any country; but a free enlightened press is the correlate of a free enlightened people. A press of this character can only exist among a people who possess the same characteristics. Hence the necessity for the general diffusion of a sound education, based upon the morality which the Bible inculcates.

One advantage of a free press is this:—when a member of the public politics is aware that any injurious element is in circulation in society, he is enabled to detect it, and to denounce it, and to denounce it so loudly and so persistently, that in some cases it is compelled to withdraw. He may attack the opinions of the aristocracy, denounce the follies of its traditions, and then exhibit it to the public gaze, in its reality, in its little and its great. In a relative sense, it is a privilege which is denied to many countries in several respects more highly favored.—countries for which nature has done more than the being who bears the human form divine—I mean a free press. This privilege we enjoy, in common with those countries over which death were the British flag.

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New Brunswick.

It has seldom fallen to our lot to chronicle a more melancholy occurrence than that which happened off the coast of New Brunswick, on the 25th ult. A company of young persons, eleven in number, left Red Bank on the morning of that day, intending to spend a few hours in the vicinity of Red Head. When within about a mile of there, a small straggling boat, rendering her unmanageable, the quickly and sank, with the loss of all on board.

Miss M'Gahy, daughter of widow M'Gahy, of this city; two Misses Wilson, and their brother, William, aged 18 years, and Charles, aged 9 years, sons of Captain Patch, residing at Red Bank, and Mr. Charles E. M'Vic, (native of Dublin,) a boarder in Captain Patch's house. The only persons saved were Messrs. Hicks and M'Kain.—Ed. Pros.

Upwards of £5000 worth of railway iron for the St. John and Shediac Railway, was lost on board the "Middleton," lately abandoned at sea. It is said that the loss of this iron will not interfere with the opening of the railroad to the Vale at the time previously announced.

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MONITOR.

Summary. Owing to the high winds on Wednesday and Thursday last, the Steamer Westmorland, due here from St. John's on Thursday morning, did not arrive till 8 o'clock p.m. She immediately proceeded to Pictou, and returned to Charlottetown yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock. The Halifax papers received, furnish no later intelligence from Europe.

We learn that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor proposes to visit Prince County next week. He will probably be at Summerside and St. Eleanor's on Tuesday; at Port Hill, on Wednesday; at Princeton on Thursday; and at Tryon, on Friday, on his return to Charlottetown.

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MEMOIR

REV. JAMES MACGREGOR, D.D. With a notice of the Colonization of the Lower Provinces of British North America, and of the social and religious condition of the early settlers. By his Grandson, THE REV. GEORGE P. GREEN, Green Hill, Pictou, N. S.

It was expected, I think, in the last few weeks, that his remains would be included in the same volume. But the unexpected discovery of a large number of MSS. of the MSS. of which was not even suspected, has rendered it necessary to issue the Memoir as a separate volume. The Memoir will, however, comprise contents that are equally important to be included in both the Memoir and Remains. It will form a thick 12mo. volume of about 350 pages. It will be printed in clear type, though out of a large size, and on good paper, and will be ready for delivery early in October. Price 10s. in plain cloth, 7s. 6d. in cloth gilt. Fine Morocco, 12s. 6d. in the Green.

The Remains will be issued shortly after a 12mo. volume of 250 pages, and will consist of Three Theological Tracts, viz. on the Impugnations of the Paganism, on the Millenium, and the third on Baptism; public lectures on slavery to the General Associate Synod and to the Glasgow Colonial Society; addresses on behalf of the Pictou Academy, Broad street, N. B. E. I. Carney, to subscribers, 6s. 6d.

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