Influence of Personal Religion.

Preaching doth much, but it is not appointed to do all. The lives of preachers must also be a convincing light; and all true Christians, men and women, are called to preach to the world by their good works. Your lives must teach men that there is a heaven to be won and a hell to be escaped. Your lives must tell men what holiness is, and convince them of the need of regeneration. Your lives must tell men by repentance and obedience, that sin is the greatest evil, and must show them the difference between the righteous and the wicked. . . . . The world will judge of the Scriptures by your lives, and of religion by your lives; and if your lives are such as to persuade men that Christians are but like other men,—as carnal, sensual, uncharitable, proud, self-seeking, worldly, envious, as others,—and so that Christianity is but such, this is a horrid blasphemy of Christ, how highly soever your tongue may speak of Him, and how low soever your knees may bow to Him.—*Cripplegate Lectures.*

Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1861.

French Acadian Emigration.

Our contemporary the *Islander* predicts that one of the results of the Loan recommended by the Royal Commissioners, if carried into effect, will be to cause Roman Catholic emigration from Ireland and Newfoundland to this Island. If the Loan of itself could be proved to have the effect of encouraging immigration, that would, at least, be one argument in its favor, for the paucity of our population is now an obstacle to the full development of the resources and wealth of this Island. We believe that this Colony has everything to gain from an influx of immigrants of an industrious, economical and peaceable class; but that such can be most readily obtained from Newfoundland, we think recent events do not go far to prove, unless it be that the peaceable are more inclined to emigrate than the riotous. We do not, however, purpose to discuss the question whether emigration from Ireland and Newfoundland, should be encouraged, for we presume our contemporary of the *Islander*, and we are at one on this point, but to call attention to the fact that agencies are at present in operation which may be effectual in removing a great portion of the French Acadians from the Colony; and if this should so happen, we trust that intelligent and experienced farmers will be induced to come here and occupy their places.

Many of our readers are aware of the vast exertions that are being put forth by the people of Canada to attract emigrants to that extensive country—exertions which are stimulated by the strife existing between the British Canadians of Upper, and the French Canadians of Lower Canada. The former demand a representation in Parliament based upon the respective numbers of the population of the two grand sections of the country; the latter being in the minority repudiate this claim. In the meanwhile, the people of Lower Canada, the great majority of whom are French Catholics, are exerting their utmost to increase their number by attracting emigrants from all parts of the world of kindred religion, race and feelings with themselves. In the prosecution of this plan, they have directed particular attention to the French Acadians of our Island. They are backed in this scheme by the Canadian Government, and they have some strenuous agents here, the most energetic of whom is the Rev. Mr Belcourt of Rustico. The facilities afforded by Government, appear from the following letter which has been directed by authority to the Roman Catholic Bishop and every parish Priest in this Island:—

QUEBEC, June 22, 1861.

Rev. Sir,—I am authorized by the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works to inform you that if there are in your locality any families who desire to emigrate to the Baie-des-chaleurs, they may procure a passage gratis in the *Lady Head*, on producing a ticket signed by you. They can embark at the following places: Pictou, Shediac, and Miramichi; they will be landed at Dalhousie, Baie-des-Chaleurs. Every fifteenth day from the 24 of July next, the Steamer will leave Pictou on Tuesday, Shediac on Friday, and Miramichi on the evening of the same day.

I have the honor, &c., &c.,

F. BUREAU, Agent.

The Very Rev. P. M'Intyre, Ch. Town, P. E. I.

The above letter seems not to have been received by some at least of the Rev. gentlemen to whom it was addressed. This we infer from a rather angry letter of the Rev. Mr Belcourt, dated at Rustico, 28th Sept. last, published in the *Courier de Canada*, wherein he states not one Acadian received a free passage in the *Lady Head*; and that if the Government intended to grant this favor, it should at least have made that intention known. Yet in the same letter, Mr Belcourt acknowledges having received 25 passengers' tickets, which he erroneously attributes to the generosity of the Hon. Mr Tessier—for it appears that the latter gentleman received them from the Canadian Government with the offer of as many more as should be required. From the foregoing letter, and the statements of the Government organs in Quebec, it appears beyond doubt that emigrants from this Island can obtain a free passage from Pictou and Dalhousie, on obtaining the necessary certificate from any Roman Catholic clergyman.

The county allotted by Government for our Acadians, is called Matapedia, and is situated near the confluence of the Restiguouche and Matapedia Rivers,—consequently emigrants do not require to navigate the St. Lawrence. The land is represented as extremely fertile, and costs only about £5 per 100 acres. The locality is adjacent to the line of the projected Intercolonial Railway, surveyed by Major Robinson, and although now a lone forest out, of the range of postal communication; yet from the present prospects of the speedy completion of the railway between Quebec and Halifax, it will probably ere many years be a thriving and populous district. Already 220 of the French from this Island are settled at Matapedia, and there is every probability of their number being greatly increased next spring. On Monday last, three or four families of the Rustico French took passage in the *Westmorland* to Pictou *en route* for their new home. A person who visited the Settlement, writes that the first care of the French was to raise a *croix*, around which they have built a small chapel covered with bark, in which they meet for prayer. They are 30 miles distant from the nearest priest. Government granted them £50 for the purpose of opening up a road, and last Summer they made a piece one mile and a half in length, and 11 feet wide, which constitutes the whole of the "Queen's highway," with which they are as yet provided. From these facts, and the following extract from a letter of the Hon. Mr Tessier, it will appear that whatever prosperity is in store for them hereafter, hitherto their comforts and independence have not increased by leaving the "intolerant soil" of Prince Edward. "It will be necessary by means of private subscriptions" writes Mr Tessier, "to provide immigrants with seed grain next Spring, for it must be remembered that those who are most anxious to leave the intolerant soil of Prince Edward Island, are the poorest. A great number of immigrants purpose to join their friends at Matapedia next Spring."

Considering the absolute repugnance with which the French view our injurious and unfortunate tenant system, the easy terms of tenure, the mere trifle at which most fertile land is procured there, and the unbounded influence of the Roman Catholic Clergy over their flocks, it may appear likely to some that the Island will in a short time, for better or worse, be divested of a great proportion of its Acadian population. But it may well be doubted whether, from the present state of political parties here, the Bishop and the cool-headed Scotchman who compose the vast majority of the power, influence and intelligence of the Romish priesthood in this Island, will consent to promote a scheme of emigration which tends to lessen their political power and the number of their adherents. This doubt is confirmed by the fact that the letters sent from Canada to the Roman Catholic Clergy of the Island, although intrusted to a gentleman who undoubtedly delivered them in Charlottetown, were not forwarded to some ardent advocates of Acadian emigration to whom they were addressed. A Quebec paper very naturally infers from this that Bishop M'Intyre is opposed to the movement.

General emigration from a half-peopled country like ours, distinguished for its fertility and salubrity, indicates some radical obstruction to the settlement of the colony which it should be the first aim of every patriotic representative of the people, by all possible means to remove. The system of land tenure, which discourages the French, and the proffered facilities which induce them to emigrate, will gradually influence our population in general; and it is worthy of observation that the offer of a free passage and cheap lands, is not, by the above letter from an officer of the Canadian Government, limited to French families exclusively. It may be, however, that the emigration of the Acadians is principally encouraged on religious grounds. They may be told that there is little hope of Romam Catholic ascendancy here, but that in Lower Canada, they can obtain everything as they desire. If this be the motive, then we say they are "leaving their country for their country's good."

George Müller's Orphan Houses, Bristol, England.

Some account of Mr Muller's work of faith, in connection with these Orphan Houses (which, however, he says, are God's, and not his) may not be uninteresting to our readers. Is it not well to mark the answers to prayer which God gives, and seek to encourage all his children to trust only in Him? Mr Muller positively disavows all sectarian leanings; and he is, we believe, a man of no particular party. He seeks to honor God alone in this "labor of love." No one can read his journals without seeing that his chief object in providing for his 1150 helpless orphans, is to lead them to seek, and to know Jesus Christ, as their salvation, and not to convert them to sectarianism of any name. Therefore we can, in connection with such scriptural aims and efforts, publish what God has wrought, for His own glory, in answer to prayer. Further, Mr Muller is continually receiving letters, and all sorts of pecuniary and other helps for his work, from believers of *every* denomination. Sometimes it seems as if the different bodies of the people of God vied with each other to see which could serve God's cause most through His faithful servant at Bristol. This outline must necessarily be short. We are constrained to give it, because this most interesting work is becoming the subject of conversation and enquiry in most religious circles.

Mr Muller is the son of German parents. They were repectable people, and "well-to-do in life." George was educated, we learn, with a view to professional life; but his early days were more like the beginning of the course of a "rake," than a man of faith and prayer. But, to be brief, after several years he became a Minister of the gospel, and spent part of his ministry in the West of England. In the "Brief narrative of facts relative to the new orphan houses, by George Muller," for 1861, he writes:—

> The reader who desires to have a minute account . . . . will find it in "A Narrative of some of the Lord's dealings with George Muller." Nisbet, London. (To be had through any bookseller.) Sixth Edition. Three parts. 604 pages. Price 3s. 6d. These three parts contain the Life of the Author before his conversion, the circumstances under which he was converted, the reason of his coming to England, the account of the Lord's dealings with him since he has been in England, many answers to prayer with respect to his own personal circumstances, and the whole account of the Scriptural Knowledge Institution up to July 14, 1844, from whence the Fourth Part, published at Nisbet's, London, in 1856, 192 pages, forming a second volume, price 2s. 6d., carries on the Narrative to May 26, 1856.

Mr Muller felt that it was not God's will that he should bargain for *hire* as a minister, and preferred to labor in the gospel as Christ's free servant, and look to his Divine Master for daily support. In this it appears he was not mistaken. Very soon after he began this "life of faith," he was fully confirmed in the persuasion that it was of God. Sometimes his faith was tried at the first; but he was never permitted to "want any good thing." God put it into the hearts of His people to send help to His servant, from time to time; and George Muller never regretted the giving up "a regular salary." God caused him to know that the hearts of all men were in *His* hands. It soon appeared that the Lord had other work for Mr Muller to do. More money was sent than he needed; and he resolved that it should not all be spent on himself and family. He found some poor and destitute ones for whom God helped him to care; and a few orphans are now taken to share in the bounties of God's providential care and love. While we write, there are, we believe 1150 Orphans under his care. In the "Brief Narrative" of 1861 he writes:—

> The longer I live, the more I am enabled to realize, that I have but one life to live on earth, and that this one life is but a *brief* life, for sowing, in comparison with *eternity*, for reaping. The consideration of these truths, while they have a practical influence upon my life, in general, so they also lead me, in particular, to labor for Orphans, poor destitute Orphans, who have no helper and friend, and whose helper and friend, under God, I seek to be yet farther and further, unworthy though I am, to be thus highly honoured.
>
> There is not the least honour due to me, on account of it. The germ was first implanted by the Lord, and he caused it to grow and to increase. The gift which he had been pleased to impart, for such service, was used, at first, while the work was small; for I began with 30 Orphans. Afterwards were added 30 more, and then after a year again 30 more, and finally after the lapse of several years 30 more. Thus, for about 12 years, the number of Orphans under my care never exceeded 120; but then it grew to 300, with the opening of the New Orphan House No. 1, and with the opening of No. 2 to 700: and now, with God's blessing, it will shortly be 1150. Thus, with the enlargement of the work, the gift, which the Lord had been pleased to give to me, was further and further developed, as the whole work grew up under my sole and immediate direction.

The *variety* of the contributions for the work, is interesting. We copy from the last Report some disconnected extracts:

> Aug. 19, £60. "From a servant of the Lord Jesus, who, constrained by the love of Christ, seeks to lay up treasure in heaven."—Had another precious answer to prayer for means for missions, in particular, by the reception of the following information, "My Heavenly Father has been pleased again to send me unexpectedly £1000, which He has given me the desire to give to His service. I am happy to send you £800, for the Lord's work in your hands. I have kept the £200 for the Lord's work in L——. Will you please to divide it thus—£300, for the Orphans, £300, for missionaries, £120 to be divided between the Bible—, Tract—, and School Fund. Will you kindly accept £40 for your own use, and give £40 to Mr C." Then follows the information that the money had been sent to my bankers, &c.—Aug. 22. From C. J. H. 6 brooches, 5 bracelets, an iron cross, a little heart, a glass handle, and £10.
>
> Oct. 2. From a Clergyman in Oxfordshire £10.—Oct. 4 From Somerset East, South Africa, £5. and £5.—Oct. 5. From Scotland £20. for the Orphans. £5. for Mr C., and £5 for myself.—Oct. 15. From Abingdon 10s. for missions, with 10s. for the Orphans, as "A thank-offering for a bountiful harvest."—
>
> Oct. 29. A clergyman sent from Cheltenham £20.—Nov. 8. From Manchester £4. 10s., with 10s for myself. This donor has for several years sent me again and again similar donations.
>
> There is one donor who is himself entirely depending upon the Lord for means, as a servant of the Lord Jesus, and who sends me the fifth part of all that God sends him, in answer to prayer, by which means I have received £8., £6., £7., even £10. and upwards per month
>
> Nov. 9. £50. "From a servant of the Lord Jesus, who constrained by the love of Christ, seeks to lay up treasure in heaven."
>
> From the neighborhood of Abergavenny 12s., being "A penny from each job during the past year; a free-will offering." Notice, dear reader, this donation of a poor working man.
>
> March 15. Anonymously £10. "As a thank-offering for mercies received during the late storms in February, both in person and property."
>
> I have then, out of the 1842 donations, received for these objects, from May 26, 1859, to May 26, 1861, referred to some. Out of these 1842 different sums, entered in my account books, I find that 220 were 5s. and under; 316 above 5s. and not exceeding 10s., 297 above 10s. and not exceeding £1., 120 above £1. and not exceeding £2., 166 above £2. and not exceeding £5., 49 above £5., and not exceeding £10., 30 above £10. and not exceeding £20., 20 above £20. and not exceeding £50., 8 of £50., 1 of £55., 1 of £57. 10s., 1 of £60., 1 of £82 10s., 2 of £100., 1 of £420., 1 of £500., and 1 of £1000.
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> From the Inmates of the Liverpool Penitentiary £3 14s. 8d., and from their Matrons 5s. 9d., being saved by abstaining for one month from the use of butter, in order to send the allowance to the Orphans.
>
> Dear and Honored Sir, I am delighted to be able to send a trifle to the dear Orphan House, of which I was so long an inmate [18 years,] and may I ask your acceptance of the same. It is a very small sum; but I know you will accept of it, as though it were more.—I often think of the Orphan House and of the great care and kindness I received when there, and shall always look back with gratitude on the past.—I hope, dear Sir, your health is better than it was.—Will you please to remember me respectfully to Mrs. Muller and Miss Groves.—I am still very happy and comfortable in my situation, where I have now been two years. Hoping you are well, believe me very gratefully, respectfully, and affectionately, ...
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> A diamond ring from Liverpool, with the following letter—"Dear Sir, I send you a Brazil diamond, set in India gold, the proceeds of which you can apply to yourself, if you stand in need; to the Orphans, if you do not. I have worn and loved this ring for years; but loving the Lord Jesus, and feeling more and more the reality of heavenly things, and the fleeting character of all earthly, I desire to part with the outward adorning for his service, (that part of it at least which is merely ornamental,) the more fully to set my affections on treasures which earth will not part us from, but polish into lasting and startling brilliancy. If the value of a gift is to be tested by the amount of self-denial it calls forth, then the value of this bauble is not small in the sight of Him who saw greater value in the widow's mite than in all the others had cast into the treasury. Please acknowledge safe arrival. Respectfully yours." . . . .
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> Jan. 10. "Saved in farthings through the past year" 3s. Do you notice this, dear Reader? Saved in farthings" 3s. What a variety of ways God uses to supply me with means! There are those who give £5., £10., £50., £100., yea I have had £5000., £7000., even £8100, in one donation; and here is one who gathers during a whole year 3s., by putting aside a farthing now and then out of deep poverty. The abundance is God's gift; this small donation out of deep poverty is God's gift; out of his hands I take the one and the other. On him I wait, and on him alone. I do verily look to him, and to him alone.

An account of Mr Muller's work lately went the round of the religious papers, under the name of "The Bristol Miracle." About this, he says—

> I do not pretend to miracles in connexion with this work; I am grieved, indeed, to hear that this work is called a miracle; but I do confess that I carry on this work simply by prayer and faith in God, viz., I ask God to influence the hearts of those who know of the work through the Reports or otherwise, to help me with their means; and he does so. That God has used the Reports in thousands of instances as the instrument, I doubt not; my trust, however, is not in the Reports, but in God. But should any one have the thought put into his mind, by Satan, who would seek to rob God of his honor and glory, that after all I do ask persons for help, by word or letter, then I say, where in the whole world can one be found, whom either directly or indirectly I have asked for help since I began the Orphan work? Nothing could be more easy than to unmask me as a deceiver, an impostor, a hypocrite, who says that he never asked any one for help and yet did so; but this cannot be done, for I never applied to any one for means either directly or indirectly.

The balance in hand at the beginning of the present financial year, with the year's income for all purposes for which money or value is sent to him, was £78,058 15s 6½d stg. "What hath God wrought!" we may well exclaim. Of this sum, there has been expended for the new buildings, the support of the orphans, and other useful institutions in the year, the sum of £48,532 0s. 7½d., leaving a balance of £24,526 14s. 10½d. Mr Muller is looking to the Lord for help to build *another* orphan house, so as to have in all, 2000 orphans; and of the balance in hand, £13,769 4s. 8½d., will be used for this purpose. When the whole work is completed, his *annual* expense will amount to £85,000 It will cost £50,000 to build another Orphan House for the complement of 2000 children. This includes the purchase of a large field for the boys to work in. Mr Muller further writes:—

> 8. The pecuniary help, which the Lord has given me hitherto, is another voice as from himself to me, to go forward. To pass by the former enlargements of the work. I will only refer to the last great enlargement, first contemplated by me at the end of 1856. The state of the Institution was then so, that the expenditure for all the various objects thereof amounted to about £6000. a year. To obtain this sum, year by year, simply by prayer and faith; without regular subscribers, without agents for collecting, without asking any one, without any visible prospect whatever, seemed a large sum indeed, looking at it naturally. But, by this contemplated enlargement, when carried out, the expenses would not be only £6000, but £15,000 a year. Many were startled by it. And so should I have been, had I simply looked at matters with natural reasoning powers; but I looked to the Lord, and to him alone. I trusted not in circumstances; I trusted not in donors, nor even in donors who gave largely. And now, how have matters been, and how has the Lord dealt with his servant who trusted in him? Has he said by his dealings with him, Thou hast been presumptuous; or, Thou hast expected too much from me? Nay, the very reverse. Hear, concerned reader, how I have fared. During the 17 years which had elapsed since the formation of the Institution, before the contemplation of this great enlargement of the Orphan work, the total of the income, for the various objects of the Institution, had been about Fifty Thousand Pounds: but since then, during 10 years only, it has been about One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds. See how unbelief has been put to shame. My full persuasion was, at the time, as expressed in the Report of 1856, and reprinted in the second volume of my Narrative, that, as I had come to the decision regarding this intended enlargement, on the ground that I judged it to be the will of God, for the reasons there given, I was sure God would help me with means; and so it has been. For I never, during the past 27 years, have gone on more easily, regarding means, than since May, 1856.

During the past year, Mr Muller has given £5273 7s. 6d. for Missionary purposes. Not one of these Missionaries have any reason to expect that such help is coming to them from Mr Muller. When sent once, it may never be sent again, as far as they know. There is no understanding of any kind between them. They are men who labor *in faith* for the gospel's sake, and have no regular human support.

Mr Muller resides at 21 Paul Street, Kingsdown, Bristol; but goes to the Orphan Houses every day. He also is constantly preaching to large congregations. Mr Spurgeon once called on Mr Muller. He said, "Is it not wonderful that God should do such a work." Mr Muller replied—"It would be wonderful if God did not do it, Mr Spurgeon." This is characteristic of the man. His faith is strong in God. Let us seek to be likeminded, and try to honor God, and He will surely honor us.—*Com.*

Latest Intelligence from the South Seas.

We are very glad to learn that the clouds which a few months ago gathered so gloomily round the New Hebrides Mission are clearing away. The latest tidings from Tana and Erromanga are hopeful. The measels are not yet quite gone. Many of Mr Geddie's best people have died, "Trusting in Jesus;" but the people of Tana are less turbulent than had been anticipated; and Mr and Mrs. Matheson and Mr Paton were safe and well several weeks after the fatal catastrophe on Erromanga.

We learn from private sources that the minister who was on Erromanga, when the deed was done was the Rev Mr Milne, of the London Missionary Society (we presume.) He kindly did all that a Christian friend and brother could do in the circumstances, and communicated all the facts to the parties interested.

Mrs Gordon's maiden name was Ellen Powell, and she has a brother in London to whom Mr Milne communicated the tidings of the Massacre. Only for Mr Milne's presence and interference the bodies would have been cooked and eaten and the Mission premises burnt. He collected everything he could, connected with the premises, and forwarded them to Sydney. He cut of a large quantity of their hair for friends. The Bishop of New Zealand visited the graves of the martyred ones and read over them the English Burial Service. He felt a great interest in Mr Gordon, and Mr Gordon held him in high esteem.

The Edinburgh *Witness* of the 21st September, devotes a leading article to the "New Martyrs of Erromanga," and argues the propriety of forsaking so fatal a field where four have already fallen fruitlessly. The article calls forth a spiritual reply from Dr Kay, the Secretary of the F. M. Board of the R. P. Church of Scotland in which he says—"I venture to say that in no Mission field has the Gospel had such free course as in the South Seas. I call your attention to Aneiteum, where, a few years since, the whole population without exception was sunk in the degradation of heathenism, but where, at the present moment, with the exception of one or two individuals, every native on the island is a professor of Christianity, and not a few are consistent members of the Church." He goes on to argue most constructively, in defence of the course pursued by the missionaries; and he refers to Mr and Mrs Gordon in terms of the warmest commendation.

The great question now is, who will go to occupy the place of the fallen ones? Let the voice of supplication ascend from every family altar and every Prayer Meeting, that God may speedily select and send men whom labors he may be pleased to bless. There must be no flinching from the task. We must not let the Enemy, whose hold on Erromanga is so fearfully firm triumph over us. Christ's cause is destined to prevail, whatever temporary difficulties may come in its way.—*Presbyterian Witness.*

Last evening, Mr Sabine Knight delivered a very interesting lecture in the Hall on the subject of Temperance. He earnestly urged upon his hearers the importance of volunteering into the ranks of the friends of total abstinence, to wage war against intemperance which is a foe to the food, health, mind and soul of man; and he showed that though Scripture often speaks against the use of wine, it never once hints that it is improper to abstain from any kind of strong drink. He urged the Gospel as the great remedy.

Mr Knight, according to the announcement in our last, conducted Divine service at the Baptist Chapel at 11 a.m.; and delivered an address for children on the afternoon, of Sabbath last. Not less than 300 or 400 were in attendance, besides a number of adults, at the latter. The address was well calculated to please and profit those for whom it was intended. Mr Knight also lectured on "The Antichrist" on Monday evening, and gave a second lecture on the same subject on Thursday evening. Of his views propounded in these lectures, we shall be able to speak more definitely, when we have heard him on the Millenium, on which he purposes to lecture on Monday evening next. To-morrow (Sabbath) evening he has consented to preach in the Bible Christian Chapel, at the usual hour.

The Rev. T. Duncan will preach (D.V.) on Sabbath first, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, p.m., at Bannockburn, and at Dog River at half past 6 p.m., by order of the Presbytery.

The Rev. Mr Grant will preach in St James's Church, at half past 6 o'clock, p.m.

Rev. R. S. Patterson is appointed to preach in Queen Square Presbyterian Church to-morrow, at the usual hours.

Mr J. Sabine Knight, Evangelist, of London, will (D.V.) preach in the Bible Christian Chapel to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, service to commence at half past 6 o'clock.

The Presbytery of Pictou met at Antigonish on the 1st inst. The condition of the congregation there was found to be satisfactory. Mr Adam M'Kay was licensed to preach the Gospel. The Presbytery met for visitation at Lochaber on the following day; and at New Glasgow on the 9th inst., when Mr Alexander Falconer was licensed to preach the Gospel.—*Presbyterian Witness.*

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN CANADA.—The Rev. James Wilson arrived from Scotland last month to labor in connection with the Presbytery of Montreal. The Rev. James Black, lately a city missionary at Point St Charles, has been inducted over the congregation at Chatham, C. E.——On the 23th of August the Rev. John Darroch, an ordained minister of the O. S. Presbyterian Church of the United States was inducted over the congregation at Lochiel.——The last *Presbyterian* contains the Report of the Jewish and Foreign Mission Committee. It refers to Dr. Epstein's labors at Monastir, where there are from 3,000 to 4,000 Jews. The Missionary also directs his efforts to spread the Gospel among the Bulgarians, and holds a service in German for the benefit of Protestants. Mrs Epstein has opened a school for girls. The Committee express regret that some influential congregations have not helped this mission effort.—*Montreal Witness.*

Secular Department.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

That very original and eccentric theologian, Mr Spurgeon, has been lecturing in his own chapel, or "tabernacle," on the right bank of the Thames, on the gorilla, and, to make the occasion as attractive as possible, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr Layard, was on the platform, and M. du Chaillu was also present to answer any objections that the captious might urge. But, better than all, the gorilla himself was there, "stuffed out," as we have seen the stranger described, "like an alderman after dinner, the latest aspirant after honors on the platform, calmly surveying the audience, his hands grasping the rails in front, so as to leave them in some doubt, to judge from appearances, whether Mr Spurgeon or the gorilla was about to address them." A scene like this was quite in Mr Spurgeon's way, and he made the most of it. Of course, the tabernacle was full, for the reverend gentleman can always command an audience, but perhaps the most remarkable circumstance was to hear and see two gentlemen, each conspicuous in spheres of action so dissimilar as Mr Layard and Mr Spurgeon, both identifying themselves with M. du Chaillu and the statements in his book of travels. In fact, the preacher expressed his belief in the good faith of the African traveller, and the lecture, we are told, was illustrated by a series of dissolving views reproduced from M. du Chaillu's much-controverted work. This is the greatest triumph that the French-American or American-Frenchman—whichever he may be—has yet achieved. It secures for him, at all events, the adhesion and friendship of a large section of the religious public represented by Mr Spurgeon, and it places him, at the same time, under the protection of a man of learning and science like Mr Layard, himself a great traveller, who is filling, at the present moment, one of the most important offices in the State—an office which brings adventurous travellers within the ken of his immediate influence and patronage. —*European Times.*

GARIBALDI AND THE AMERICANS.—The Turin correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 12th instant, says:—It requires no very deep knowledge of Garibaldi's character, no very keen insight into the present state of affairs in Italy, and into the peculiar ties which bind the hermit of Caprera to his island home, to feel sure that no object in the world could induce him to quit his present position. Garibaldi and his party have full faith in the inevitable removal of the final struggle between Italy and Austria early in the next spring; and what amount of honor and power could ever compensate that most disinterested of all men living, if on the first crack of a volunteer's rifle he were to be separated from the scene of action by the whole width of the Atlantic? Garibaldi, moreover, is not so blind a man, nor so easily to be led away by self-conceit, as not to see that not even his undoubted genius, not even all the transcendant prestige of his name, could avail him much in presence of the variety of difficulties which have hitherto brought to nought all the hot impetuosity, the enterprising genius, the vast resources, and the numerical superiority of the Federal States. Garibaldi's exploits, in Europe at least—for we know next to nothing of his doings on the South American continent—have been limited to a narrow sphere of activity, short marches, rapid and desultory operations. He is a guerrilla chief, on no very extensive scale. He will always achieve greater wonders at the head of a 100 to 1000 partisans than when leading ten times this latter number. On the Alps, in 1859, he purposely left one half of his force behind him in Valtelina, so as not to be encumbered with too unwieldy a band. In Sicily, he had barely his 1000 from Marsala to Melazzo, and in Calabria, where he mustered brigades and divisions, he dropped all but 50 followers between Reggio and Soveria, and had only three aides de camp in his railway carriage when he entered Naples. The stoutest New York or New England volunteers would fall away from him, starved and exhausted, after three days of Garibaldi's order of march and commissariat. The sway he holds over his own people is grounded on boundless faith and love; he is accustomed to have his absolute will worshipped, not disputed; nay his most passing thought guessed and forestalled. Though the most affable and condescending of men, the distance between him and his most intimate friends is immense, and never overstepped. None ever dare to offer him advice, none even to address him, when his brow is set and his brands over his venturous adventure. The very spell of the man is in his silence, and when he opens his lips the watchword must be "to hear and to obey." Could such a man ever suit General Scott's heroes, or they suit him?

ANOTHER COMET has been observed by Mr R. James Turnbull, which he describes in the London *Daily News* as visible to the naked eye. It may be seen, he says after dark, say about 9 o'clock, on a clear night, between the constellations of Cassiopeia and Andromeda, forming nearly a central point between the stars Shedir, Almach and Mirach. Even when viewed through the telescope it as yet exhibits no tail, simply a luminous, hazy mass, with a bright nucleus, from which he is inclined to think it is still very distant, as it was long ere the revolving comet, still seen through the telescope, lost its coudal appendage, of which however, it is now shorn.

Latest.

The Steamer *Africa* was intercepted off Cape Race at half-past nine on Monday evening last, with Liverpool dates to the 12th instant. The last steamer from England took news out that the French Chamber of Commerce were memorializing the Emperor to recognize the Southern Confederacy and raise the blockade.

The London Daily News says, that accounts from trustworthy quarters, in Paris, express confident belief that the Emperor contemplates recognizing the Southern Confederacy, the want of cotton being severely felt. The London Shipping Gazette, on the same subject, says that France and England must act strictly together, and argues that the recognition of the two Governments would carry with it an amount of weight and moral influence which would set up the Southern Confederacy conclusively.

A private meeting of the Great Eastern Steamship Company had been held preliminary to a public meeting.

The Earl of Derby has been making a tour through Hungary.

A new proposition has been started about the Red Sea Telegraph to India.

Prince Napoleon has arrived at Brest from America.

A conference on Mexican affairs was about to be held at Paris.

A decree appoints Admiral Lagravieul commander of the expedition to Mexico. Interior Navigation dues and duties on Breadstuffs abolished until September, 1862.

It is reported that French Chambers will be convoked for a short session in January and then dissolved.

The Italian Parliament will meet on the fifth November, and there are rumours of a dissolution.

Cialdini, commander of the Italian army, has resigned.

General Delle Marmora has been offered the command of the Neapolitan army.

The *Africa* has ninety-two passengers.

British and For. American News.

United States.

FIRST NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.—Telegraphic Despatches from New Orleans, of the 12th inst., contain the following from Commander Hollins, of the Confederate Navy:—

"Fort Jackson, Oct. 12. Last night I attacked the blockaders with my little fleet. I succeeded after a very short struggle in driving them all aground on the Southwest-Pass Bar, except the 'Preble,' which I sunk. I captured a prize from them, and after they were fast in the sand, I peppered them well. There were no casualties on our side. It was a complete success.

HOLLINS."

The force of the Federal Fleet in this engagement was 40 guns and 1000 men, while the Confederate Fleet was 16 guns and 200 men.

A later despatch from New Orleans states that preparations were making to capture the whole fleet.

BALTIMORE Oct. 12.—The Norfolk "Daybook" received to-day, contains a despatch from New Orleans giving an account of a surprise and attack made on Wilcox's Zouaves at Santa Rosa Island on the 8th inst.

Detachments from Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama regiments, landing in the night, drove in the pickets, and had a fierce battle. The Zouaves are credited with having fought with great bravery, and the rebels admit that their loss was fifty killed and about double that number wounded.

They claim to have spiked the guns of the Zouaves, and destroyed all their camp equipage. They also claim to have committed great slaughter among the Zouaves, but give no numbers of the killed. They also carried off several prisoners.

A SKIRMISH—DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.—This morning a detachment of 1,000 from the Massachusetts 13th and Col. Geary's Penn. Regiment crossed the river at Bolivar, and attacked the enemy, 1,800 strong. After a severe conflict, the Union troops drove them back from the river capturing a 32-pounder. Our loss was six killed. The enemy's loss is unknown. Gen. Scott thought this intelligence of such importance that he called on the President to communicate it.

Letters received here state that 5,000 armed Rebels, with 20 cannon, are organized in Accomac County, on the Eastern Shore, Va.—*N. Y. Tribune Oct. 16.*

FIGHT AT HARPER'S FERRY.—*Baltimore, Oct. 17.*—A gentleman direct from Harper's Ferry announces that the rebels again appeared on Linden and Bolivar Heights this morning and renewed the attack on the Union forces under Major Gould, with artillery.

Major Gould fired upon them with canister from the columbiad captured on Tuesday, and drove them back, but not until the rebels had burned the mill of A. H. Herr and took the miller prisoner, who was charged by them with giving information to the Union troops of the 12,000 bushels of grain brought there to grind.

The firing was progressing when our informant left. Women and children were fleeing in great terror to the Maryland shore in anticipation of the town being burnt. Major Gould was throwing shot and shell from Maryland heights after the rebels and was confident that he could keep them off until reinforcements reached him.

The schooner Beverly, which was captured by the gunboat Gemsbok, arrived here to-day. She belonged to Nova Scotia, and has a cargo of salt fish.

In the recent passage of Shipping Point, the Pawnee received 7 shots, one passing from one side to the other of her hull. The rebels are building another battery behind the one which fired on the Pawnee.

GEN. FREMONT TO BE REMOVED.—*Cincinnati Oct. 18.*—The Gazette editorially says that when the Secretary of War went to St. Louis, he carried an order to General Fremont, removing him from the command of the Western Department, and instructing him to transfer it to Gen. Hunter.

The delivery of the order was left to the discretion of the Secretary of War. His visit to the Western Department convinced him that a change in the command was positively required, and he presented the order to Gen. Fremont, who asked a delay for a few days in the execution of the order, but his removal was decided upon to take place next week; probably it will be made on Tuesday.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—English Bankers have offered to take $100,000,000 of the new Federal Loan at six and half per cent. The offer is under consideration.

The temporary fall of Government Stocks on Seward's Circular has been fully regained.

No war news of importance to-day.

It is said Rebel batteries on the Potomac have closed navigation, except to war vessels.

A decisive movement by Federal army and navy cannot be much longer postponed.

20 steamers fitted with Federal troops and war ammunition have arrived at Fortress Monroe, and 30 more are daily expected.

Where the blow is to be struck is known only to Government.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Nothing is said here about Mr Seward's circular.

Information has been received here from a reliable source, entitled to credit, that Slidell and Mason, the rebel Ministers to France and England, are not only authorized to negotiate treaties of extraordinary commercial advantage with those Powers, but to place the Southern Confederacy, for a limited period under their protection.

Nova Scotia.

H. R. H. Prince Alfred and Suite and their Excellencies the Earl of Mulgrave, Hon. A. Gordon, and Sir Alex. Milne, left in the St. George, accompanied by the gunboat Bimble, for Tangier and Ship Harbor last Friday. They are expected back to-day.—*St. Journal.*

P. E Island produce is beginning to come in. We notice several cargoes of Oats, Barley, Potatoes, and Oysters. Oats are selling from the wharf at 2s 2d a 2s 6d. per bushel; Potatoes 1s 9d. a 2s.; and Oysters are retailing at 3s. 9d. a 4s. per bushel.—*Reporter*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT TANCE.—A melancholy gloom has been cast over the town of Tance, by the sudden death of George, only son of Hon Adams G. Archibald, Attorney General, on Saturday last. He and two other