make it longer still." Next Sunday morning you will open that shop of yours, and put another link on; next Sunday you will be drunk, and put another link on; next Monday you will do a dishonest action; and so you will keep on making fresh links to this chain; and when you have lived twenty more years, the devil will say, "More links on still!" And then, at last, it will be, "Take him and bind him hand and foot, and cast him into a furnace of fire." "For the wages of sin is death."

There is a subject for your meditation. I do not think it will be sweet; but if God makes it profitable, it will do you good. You must have strong medicine sometimes, when the disease is bad. God apply it to your hearts!—*Spurgeon.*

Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1861.

Popery in Mexico.

The following article in reference to the present state of affairs in Mexico, is from the London *Record* of the 2nd inst. We think it will be interesting to our readers as showing the workings of Popery on this side the Atlantic. We ought to be truly thankful for the blessings of peace and good government, which we enjoy, and pray that we may be preserved from ever experiencing such a reign of terror as now obtains in Mexico.

Were we to cast a parallel to the proceedings which are just now being carried on in Southern Italy, under the active superintendence of "Holy Mother Church," we should have but to cross the Atlantic and inquire the state of the equally priest-ridden community of Mexico. General Marquez and his army would have ample compunction for Cialdini and his band, whose outrages they emulate, or even exceed. Were President Juarez located in place of Cialdini at the Palazzo degli Ferentieri, we should probably have to record that life and property were as insecure in Naples as they are at present in Mexico. Bad as the state of affairs is in the former, it would be hailed as a return to something like order by any one who has had a few month's experience of what is termed Government in Mexico.

It has been our painful duty to refer on former occasions to the frequency and frequency of the evils which are rife in a land so rich in all the bounties of Providence, and so impoverished by the outbreaks of man. They have now however reached a height at which interposition of some kind, in the interests of a common humanity, would seem to be all but inevitable. We whose proud boast it is that the name of an Englishman is everywhere a tower of strength to him who bears it, are called upon to witness the daily outrage of the British flag, the murder of our citizens, the plunder of their property, and the triumphs of a faction who parade their hostility to us and all that belongs to us. We have been too long content to regard as the acts of isolated bands of ruffians, deeds which the so-called authorities of this unhappy land were either unable or unwilling to avenge. They have now been aggravated by constant repetition, and seem likely, unless some more energetic action be taken upon our part, to become the recognized mode of treatment adopted by Mexico towards our countrymen in general. The professions and promises which heralded the assumption of the Presidency by the present possessor, are now known to be as false as they have invariably proved to be utterly futile. By an almost unanimous resolution of the Legislature, initiated and approved of by the Government, a suspension of payments has been decreed, which is in fact a repudiation of the British Convention. A cessation of all diplomatic intercourse by our Minister, Sir Charles Wyke, has been the immediate result of this breach of faith. It is necessary in all such instances to draw a broad distinction between those losses which may accrue from the ordinary risks of speculation, and those which may be traced directly to acts of violence and spoliation perpetrated against the subjects of a friendly Power. We are in no way concerned to see those, which the prospect of a high rate of interest has tempted to embark in Mexican funds, reimbursed to the utmost farthing for an outlay which must always have been regarded as hazardous in the extreme. But we are bound to obtain satisfaction for claims which have been ratified under the sanction of our own Government, and to exact compensation for plunder and outrages carried on within the very walls of the British Legation. Nor is this all. British lives are, at the present moment, in actual danger, and British property is recklessly given to the flames within sight of the walls of the capital. Commercial enterprise is forcibly suspended. British subjects are driven from their peaceable occupations, and are in process of being expelled from a country, the authorities of which can neither retain, themselves from acts of dishonesty, or punish those who add violence and outrage to robbery and intimidation.

To explain all this, we have only to state, that for about the twentieth time in as many years, the political fate of Mexico is again trembling in the balance. Those, who finally imagine that the discomfiture and flight of Miramon would have been followed by the rest and dispersion of the Church party in Mexico, must have found themselves bitterly disappointed. The man himself is gone, but his followers have found fresh leaders. Under the guidance of two ruffians named Marquez and Meija they have again collected in force, and have upon one occasion actually made their way into the very suburbs of Mexico itself. "The Catholic religion and death to foreigners" are the appropriate war-cry, to which their adherents are allied. Their ravages have been extended to the very walls of Mexico, within which is now confined every foreigner who has been able to reach this equivocal city of refuge. At Tambaya, three miles distance from it, a British merchant has been butchered in his own house by a band of assassins, whose avowed object was not plunder, but blood. At Bolom, in the same neighborhood, a British factory has been stripped of its contents, while the manager and his family have barely escaped with their lives. In the rich mining districts of Parbuca, and Real del Monte, upwards of one hundred English subjects, engaged in mining operations, have been exposed, together with their families, for whole days to the brutal licence of the bands which own Marquez as their leader. He has already defeated the Federal troops, which under Gens. Degollado and Valle, had marched out to oppose him. Both these officers were shot in cold blood, as is his custom, after their defeat. General Ortega has driven him for the moment from the vicinity of Mexico. But there is no guarantee whatever against the return, at a moment's notice, of this imaginary and energetic desperado, who makes no secret of the fate reserved, in the too probable event of his success, for the President himself, the members of his Cabinet, and every Liberal and foreigner in Mexico. So imminent is the peril, that measures have already been taken to arm, under the superintendence of their respective legations, every foreigner resident in the city. With diplomatic relations formally suspended, with treachery in the camp of the Federals, and an enspiring and contemptuous foe at the very gates of the capital, the prospects for British residents in Mexico is already sufficiently gloomy. We do not attempt to prescribe to the Home Government what steps should be taken under circumstances so exceptional to vindicate the honor of England; but we do say that if English lives are sacrificed, or English capitalists ruined, by a want of due precautionary measures, a heavy responsibility will rest upon all by whom the catastrophe might have been foreseen and averted.

Presbytery of P. E. Island.

The Presbytery of P. E. Island met in this City on Wednesday last. There were present the Moderator the Rev. R. S. Patterson, and Revs. Messrs. Allan, Munro, Murray, Sutherland, Fraser, M'Neill, Laird, Ross, and Morrison, and Messrs. Beaton, M'Millan, D. Laird and Auld, elders. One or two items of general interest, amid a great variety of ordinary business, may be noted. A call from the Richmond Bay congregation to the Rev. John M'Leod, now of Newport in the Presbytery of Halifax, and formerly Pastor at Richmond Bay, was sustained, and the call ordered to be forwarded. Mr Allan M'Leod, who for two seasons has labored with much acceptance, as Catechist at Dundas, was, after the usual trials, licensed to preach the everlasting Gospel. The progress of the church in Dundas was a matter of special gratification, no other section of the Island having made equal progress in the same time. The Presbytery was further informed that the executive Committee of Circulation, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, had arranged for division into two collecting districts, and with a view to the further consideration of this important matter, the Presbytery adjourned to meet at Greenfield on the last Wednesday of October, at which time the Synod Committee, appointed the following evening, is also to meet. The Presbytery appointed the following commissioners to the Synod, viz. Mr Allan M'Leod, Messrs. Laird, Ross, and Morrison, and Messrs. Beaton and M'Millan, elders. The Presbytery adjourned on Friday evening to meet on the 29th inst., at the usual hour, when it was agreed to spend the Sabbath, the 6th October, in dispensing the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in Charlottetown. The following members were appointed to attend the Synod, viz. Messrs. Allan, Munro, Murray, Sutherland, Fraser, M'Neill, Laird, Ross, and Morrison, and Messrs. Beaton, M'Millan, D. Laird and Auld, elders.

—*Communicated.*

Revival in Jamaica.

Rev. A. Crawford of the Free Church of Scotland, who was for sometime labouring in Canada, and has for several months past been travelling for the benefit of his health, delivered a Lecture on the above interesting subject in Queen Square Presbyterian Church on the evening of Wednesday last. Mr Crawford was an eye-witness of the Revival in Jamaica, and was honored to take part in the same, therefore he could speak confidently of its blessed results.

In the first part of his lecture he described the physical appearance of Jamaica, and gave a brief sketch of the history of that important Colony, referring particularly to its condition since the emancipation of slavery in the West Indies. In the second part, he described how the Revival commenced, and what he saw and heard respecting it while travelling on the island last winter. The work began among the Moravian Brethren, and gradually spread over the whole country. All evangelical denominations shared in the blessing—Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Baptist congregations had hundreds added to their communion roll; and a very friendly feeling existed between the clergymen of these different bodies. Prayer meetings were often held at half-past four in the morning, in order that the exercises might be over before the people were required to begin their daily labor. Prostrations were frequent, but not much importance was attached to them by the ministers of the different Churches. One evidence of the good results of the revival was the diminution of drunkenness; and another the number of marriages which was celebrated, sometimes as many as twenty or thirty at a time. This latter was an indication of good being done among a people who were noted for their immorality. Extravagances, however, also accompanied the revival, such as some pretending to the gift of prophecy; others remaining in churches all night after the regular services of the evening were over, and those who had conducted them had retired to their respective places of abode; and others again who were comparatively ignorant, leaving their homes and family duties, and wandering about in different parts of the Island to speak of Jesus to such as they might meet.

Mr Cawford concluded his lecture by referring in an eloquent manner to the blessings which we enjoy under the British constitution, and under the sway of that Queen, who when asked by a heathen prince the secret of England's greatness, pointed to a copy of the Bible.

Canada Provincial Synod.—The Church of England in Canada is the most numerous religious body in the United Provinces, with the exception of the Church of Rome, and it is the only other body which has, to say the least, a semblance of legal establishment. Its first meeting in Metropolitan Synod, which began yesterday in this city, is therefore, an event of no small interest, not only to the denomination, but to the public generally. All the Bishops of the church are assembled, and meet as an Upper House, under the Presidency of the Metropolitan Bishop of Montreal, and the clergy and lay representatives meet as a Lower House; the consent of both Houses being necessary to the adoption of any measure. This is said to be in exact imitation of the convocation in England.

The sermon in the cathedral yesterday morning was preached by the Bishop of Quebec from Isaiah xxiii, 20 "Look upon Zion, the city of our solemnities; Thine eyes shall see Jerusalem a quiet habitation, a tabernacle that shall not be taken down; not one of the stakes thereof shall ever be removed, neither shall any of the cords thereof be broken." The sermon was able and practical, having special reference to the circumstances under which they had met.

At 3 o'clock the Synod assembled in the cathedral building. His Lordship the Metropolitan presided; and gave an address, partly historical and partly explanatory of the duties and power of the Metropolitan Bishop. There were in attendance 5 Bishops, 52 clergy and 42 lay delegates. The Rev. Canon Bancroft, D.D., was elected Clerical Secretary, and Dr Bovell, of Toronto, Lay Secretary. The Metropolitan stated that he summoned the Synod by virtue of the Queen's Letters Patent. Hon J. H. Cameron thought they were assembled under the authority of Colonial Act of Parliament and of the Imperial Letters Patent.

A Committee was appointed "to consider of a constitution for this Synod, and of the powers granted, or to be granted to the Metropolitan Bishop, with power to report from time to time."

The Synod having decided that "the Bishops shall deliberate in one house, and the Delegates from the clergy and laity in another, and each house shall hold its sittings either in public or in private, at its own discretion," the Metropolitan retired from the chair, having first named the Dean of Montreal as temporary chairman. Rev. Dr Beaven, of Toronto, was then elected chairman.

The Lower House would meet in the large school-room, and the House of Bishops in the room above it.

The Lower House resumed its sitting on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, after prayers in the Cathedral. A Committee presented a Draft Constitution, and another Committee presented a report on Rules and Order of Proceedings. The House occupied the greater part of the day in considering these reports, which were adopted after various alterations had been made.

An address to the Queen from the House of Bishops was then read. This address gratefully acknowledged Her Majesty's compliance with the memorials from certain Diocesan Synods to appoint a Metropolitan to preside over the general assemblies of the Church. On motion for the immediate adoption of the address, a long discussion took place, many members of Synod having the fear that to adopt the address would be an acceptance by the Synod of the powers conferred by the Letters Patent. The motion was carried by a vote of 60 yeas to 30 nays.

Thursday.—The Synod re-assembled at 10 o'clock. An attempt was made to get the vote on the address to the Queen reconsidered, with a view to connect with the resolution of concurrence a clause excepting to the powers conferred by the Letters Patent, and thus secure a unanimous vote to the address. The attempt failed owing to one member of the House objecting. * * * * * *

Friday, Sept. 13.—The Synod resumed its sitting at 11 o'clock. After the reading of the minutes and notices of motion had been made, the lay-secretary read the report of the Committee on the Letters Patent, after which the clauses were taken up *seriatim*. The discussion on the amendments proposed by the committee occupied the House till evening. The opposition to the report turned upon two points,—First one party attempted to continue the power conferred upon the Metropolitan, without any hindrance on the part of the Provincial Synod, but this attempt failed and the amendments to the Letters Patent were adopted. The next point on which opposition was raised, was on the power conferred upon the Metropolitan to suspend and inhibit Bishops of Dioceses. It was argued that in a Province where there was so much ecclesiastical power, great care should be taken not to create too great ecclesiastical power over Protestants. It was further argued, that as the episcopacy was of apostolic origin, no one had a right to appoint an officer with powers to over ride the powers of the Bishops. On the other hand it was stated that the power to suspend might be very beneficial, if exercised under wholesome restrictions, imposed from time to time by the Synod. All the amendments offered in the House were lost, and the report was then concurred in, and an address to the Queen was adopted, praying her Majesty to cause these amendments of the Committee to be inserted in the new Lettere Patent. The amendments of the Committee limit the ordinancy of the Metropolitan See to the present Bishop of Montreal—the Synod making provision for choosing his successor, and declare the powers of the Metropolitan subject to the regulations and canons of the Provincial Synod.

On Friday evening a resolution was adopted appointing a Committee to consider whether the efficiency of the church might not be promoted by the revival, according to the primitive model, of the order of deacons. In the discussion upon his motion, some speakers argued that laymen having suitable qualifications, should be ordained as catechists, scripture readers, and other officers. In Prussia a number of laymen connected with the Reformed Church preach in halls, and in the open air, which they are not ordained. * * * * * *

[illegible] o'clock, at the Bishops were [illegible] for the prorogation of the Lower House, the [illegible] on the Bishops were borne through with great [illegible] of clergy to the Professors' House, followed by the clergy and lay delegates, proceeded to the Upper House, where the Metropolitan addressed them as follows—We quote the Herald's report.

It affords me no small satisfaction to submit to you this day the schedule of business which has been done by the Upper House during the present session. Very different are my feelings on this occasion from those by which I was influenced when I addressed you at the commencement of the session. Whatever confidence I might have had in the wisdom and discretion of the members of this Synod—whatever hope I have cherished, that under the guidance of God's spirit, we should have our deliberations overruled for the good of the Church and the glory of His name,—yet when so many persons, principally strangers to each other, were for the first time brought together to act as one body under one authority, it could not but be a matter of deep anxiety to watch the gradual development of the spirit which was about to actuate them and the manner in which their proceedings were to be conducted. Let us thank God that on this score such anxiety is now terminated. The Provincial Synod of the Church in Canada is no longer a matter about which we are to speculate and calculate the chances of success. It has met in very full representation from every diocese; it has deliberated, day after day, with much wisdom and high talent, and accomplished with patience and ability a considerable amount of work—having settled all the details of its organization and future course of proceedings, and having thus laid the foundation of much practical benefit for the whole Church in Canada.

The Metropolitan then declared the Synod prorogued. —*Montreal Witness.*

The Rev. Mr Ruddle, for some years past the incumbent of Trinity Church, Sydney Mines, has, we learn, resigned the charge of that parish. As a successor to Mr Ruddle, and with the consent of the Bishop, a unanimous call has been made upon the Rev. Wm. Meek, of New London, P. E. I.—*C. B. News.*

Secular Department.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Cape Race, Sept. 21.—Saxonia left Southampton 4 p.m., 11th, off Cape Race this morning.

England.—Persia at Liverpool, 8th; Bohemia, Londonderry, 10th. Policy of sending reinforcements to Canada is questioned.—*Times* city article says expected combined Anglo-French naval and military expedition to be immediately organized to obtain redress for indignities inflicted on British and French interests in Mexico. Spain earnestly desirous of some adjustment that may end prevailing horrors. Foreign intervention prayed for by whole of Mexican population. Assumed that Federal Cabinet at Washington will cordially cooperate so that it may permanently conciliate our national claims. Further delay at an end.

France.—*Pays* announces increase in military marine immediately. *Patrie* says all powers without exception acknowledge truth of allegations made by Roman Government in protesting against Ricasoli's assertions. *Constitutionnel* says—The mission of French authorities in Papal States is to make integrity of Holy See respected, and maintain neutrality by barring frontier to passage of any armed band.

Spain will, in conjunction with England and France, interfere in Mexico by sending troops to Mexico from Cuba.

Rumored that Minister of United States at Brussels addressed proposals to Garibaldi to take important command in Federal army. Rumored that Garibaldi had accepted appointment under certain restricts.

Emperor of Brazil recognized kingdom of Italy.

Austria.—Emperor received deputation of Lower House of Rechstrath bearing address, thanked them for loyal manifestations of their sentiments. Election of Diet in Ortua district resulted in favor of the Government.

Italy.—National *fete* at Naples passed off splendidly. King and Garibaldi cheered.—Journal of Rome officially declared that passage relative to Rome in Ricasoli's note calumnious and unworthy the dignity of the Holy See to make reply, demonstrating falsity of assertions contained therein.

Gen. Goyon ordered that any invasion by Piedmontese of localities occupied by French, shall be repulsed by force.

At a meeting of Theologians held at Palermo, resolutions were adopted declaring the temporal power of the Pope incompatible with, and contrary to mission of Catholic Church.

Turkey.—Montenegrins evacuated Vanina, accompanied by fifty christian families. Fresh detachments of Turkish troops arrived at Scutari. Dervisch and Mehemed Pacha, with troops, have marched against Realix and Treboque, in Hersegorina.

Montenegrins forwarding guns to Grahorro. All Montenegrin chiefs had met troops expected. Turkish troops crossed Montenegrin frontier.

West Coast Africa.—Territory of Lagos ceded to British Crown, August 5th, King signed Treaty. Commercial Treaty favors English and French, who had been negotiating with King at Bodaboo. Trade on gold coast dull.

Poland.—Disturbances took place at Koleschon Emperor's anniversary *fete*,—the military used much violence against the populace, and arrested many. Deputation for Warsaw.

Saxonia brings £26,000 specie. Experienced strong head winds.

Later.

Steamship Persia, from Queenstown on the 15th, arrived off Cape Race at half-past 8 o'clock on Sunday morning.

London *Times* editorially ridicules the passport system of America; says it will not secure desired ends. Only complaint England has to make in the matter is in regard to discourtesy, in leaving Lord Lyons to learn new arrangement from newspapers.

Movements were making of troops, preparatory to embarkment for Canada.

Russell writes to *Times* that M'Clellan was rapidly becoming master of situation; and says movements of Federalists by water, both on seaboard and Mississippi, must greatly embarrass South.

Stated that the *City of New York* took fifty-five cases of rifles for Northern army. Agents of line deny all knowledge of any shipments contraband of war.

Prince of Wales gone to Prussia to witness military movements on the Rhine.

Understood that Earl of Clarendon will represent Great Britain at coronation of King of Prussia.

Again reported visit of King of Prussia to Napoleon likely to be postponed.

Moniteur denies rumor of extraordinary naval arrangements by France.

Italian affairs unchanged. The *Corroze Mercantile* confirms news that American minister visited Garibaldi at Caprera, to offer command in Federal army. The *Deritte* regrets it cannot give denial to rumors of acceptance of offer by Garibaldi.

Confirmed that Spain joins in expedition to Mexico.

It is said that Hungarian Diet will be convened for December 1st.

India, China and Australia mails reached Marseilles. News partially anticipated. Unimportant.

The Persia passed the Great Eastern putting back to Liverpool in damaged state, on Monday, 16th inst.

Arabia, which left Halifax for Liverpool on Friday, passed Cape Race at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning. Wind, strong east.

British and For. American News.

United States.

The Prince De Joinville and the American Papers.—It seems that the troubles in the neighboring States do not present representatives of present or former European royalty from visiting. We perceive by our exchanges that the French Prince de Joinville recently arrived at New York, and that on his arrival he was met by the Surveyor of that city, who extended to him the hospitalities of his office. The visit of this representative of the late royal house of France being merely of a private character and for the purpose of placing his son in the Naval School at Newport, the invitation was of course declined. After leaving his son at the school, he intended, in company with his two relatives, the Comte de Paris and Duc de Chartres, to visit the Northern and Western States. It is said that he expressed his warm sympathy with the United States government, and hoped the Union might not be destroyed. The Prince is described as a very tall, thin gentleman, slightly stooping in the shoulders, his hair slightly grey, with fine, well cut features and a sharp grey eye. His son, resembling him somewhat in appearance, is a good looking lad of seventeen.

In tendering to the representative of a fallen dynasty a reception equal to that given to the heir apparent to the throne of Great Britain, and exceeding that offered to the Prince Jerome Napoleon, brother to the present Emperor of France, and next but one, heir to the throne, we can scarcely understand the motives which either can have, or might be expected to, influence the American authorities. What possible benefit can these excessively flattering welcomes tendered to a representative of a fallen dynasty, prove to the American people? At this time, more than any other, we are at a loss to comprehend the motives of the American officials. Such welcomes tendered or given to one of the enemies of the present Emperor of the French, and that too, when his own cousin is visiting the Republic and scarcely meets with the same recognition, cannot but prove distasteful. Next to Great Britain, we opine that it should be the policy of the American people to conciliate the friendship rather than alienate the affections of France. In former times and during a trying period of the American government's existence, the government of France accorded it essential aid; and is it a fitting return for that assistance to *fete* one of the enemies of the reigning monarch of the nation? —*St. John Courier.*

The point of difference between the President and Major-General Fremont is set forth in a letter from the former, among our telegraphic dispatches. It seems that Mr Lincoln thought that the action of General Fremont in declaring confiscation of property did not exactly conform to the law enacted on that subject at the late session, and hence a correspondence, the result of which is the restriction by the President of Fremont's proclamation to the letter and spirit of the act. We judge that there has been a little feeling in the matter, but do not see any reasonable ground for the resignation of his command by Gen. Fremont. Certainly there is no design of removing him expressed or indicated in the letter of the President.—*Tribune Sept.* 16.

Jefferson Davis, it is now evident, is not dead. The silence of the Rebel organs on this subject has been broken by positive contradictions of the reports of his decease, which at one time obtained general currency in the Free States.—*N. Y. Tribune, Sept* 16.

Great Battle at Lexington, Mo.—*Jefferson City, Mo.*, Sept. 18, 11 p.m.—Two couriers, just arrived from Lexington, give the following intelligence, which is believed by the commanding officer here to be reliable:

General Price commenced an attack on the entrenchments at Lexington, commanded by Col. Mulligan, on Monday. The fight was very severe all day. Gen. Price assaulted the works and was repulsed with severe loss.

The fight was renewed on Tuesday morning by Price, but feebly.

When the courier left, Gen. Lane was at Johnstown, Bates county, Monday morning, with from 2000 to 3000 men marching to the relief of Lexington.

The rebel loss on Monday is reported to be 4000; and the federal 800. It is probably exaggerated.

Boston, Sept. 21.—Everything remains quiet at Washington; the position of the two armies remain unchanged.

It is believed that the President has determined to depose General Fremont.

The people of Kentucky seem to be determined to drive the Tennessee invaders from their Territory, and stirring news is expected from there shortly.

There is no doubt that the Rebels made an attack on Lexington, Missouri, on Monday, and that they were repulsed with heavy loss.

Returns from California show that the Republicans have elected their Candidate for Governor, and secured a large majority in the Legislature.

A telegraph from Yreka, of the 29th, states the reported massacre by Indians of an emigrant party on the Northern route, is confirmed by the arrival of only one survivor, who reports that there were 14 families, numbering 100 persons, and the whole company of men, women and children, were inhumanly butchered.

Boston, Sept. 20.—Another fleet has sailed from Fortress Monroe for some point on the Southern coast.

It is reported that an additional force of 10,000 Confederate troops has marched into Kentucky.

The latest report from Missouri is that the Rebel General Price has taken Lexington, but it is not believed.

M'Clellan has issued an order forbidding firing on the enemy's pickets.

There are no signs of an immediate attack on Washington.

Flour advancing. Superfine State $4 35 a $4 95. Extra $5 25 a $5 30.

Canada.

The New Governor.—The telegraph reports that Viscount Monck succeeds Sir Edmund Head in the Governorship of Canada. Charles Stanley Monck is the fourth Viscount, peerage of Ireland. The title was created in 1800, and the family first ennobled in 1797. The Viscount was born at Templemore, Co., Tipperary, in 1819; married in 1844 his cousin, third daughter of the first Earl of Rathdown; succeeded his father in 1849; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and called to the bar in 1841; was an unsuccessful candidate for the Wicklow election, May, 1848, but was elected, M. P. for Portsmouth in July, 1852. In 1857 he was a junior Lord of the Treasury in Lord Palmerston's Government, but was defeated in Portsmouth by Sir James Elphinstone and Sir Francis Baring. His family seats are Charleville and Ennickerry, in the county of Wicklow.

Marriage in High Life.—On Sunday last the banns of marriage were proclaimed in St. Mary's (R. C.) Cathedral between John H. Daly, Esq., son of Sir Dominick Daly, late Governor of Prince Edward Island, now the Governor of South Australia, and Mary Stuart, daughter of the Hon. Sir Allan M'Nab, Bart, of Dundurn, M. L. C. The wedding will take place in the Cathedral to-morrow forenoon at eleven o'clock, the Bishop of the Diocese officiating.

As stated in yesterday's correspondence, the marriage of Sir Allan M'Nab's daughter with Sir Dominick Daly's son took place to-day in St Mary's Cathedral. The Right Rev. Bishop Farrell performed the marriage ceremony, and celebrated the nuptial mass, assisted by the Very Revds V. G. Gordon and Canon Philbert. There was an immense concourse of people, the edifice being crowded in every part. The altar and sanctuary were profusely decorated, the choir sang its choicest pieces, and everything was done to mark the esteem in which the amiable bride was held, not only by the members of St. Mary's congregation, but by the citizens of all denominations who mustered largely to witness the interesting and imposing ceremonial.—*Toronto Leader, Sept* 20.

New Brunswick.

The Provincial University.—The second Academical term of this institution seems to have opened under very encouraging circumstances, and the new management, from the President downwards, seem determined to spare no pains to render it as beneficial and popular as the most sanguine could desire. We must say that the new President, Dr Jack, in entering upon the responsible duties of his office, has displayed a commendable spirit of perseverance under even the most discouraging circumstances. When Dr Jack's name was announced as President of the University, portions of the Press were loud in their condemnation of the appointment—averring that at best it was injudicious and ill-advised. Even the most bitter of these are not now unwilling to give the learned President a fair trial; and, judging from events which have transpired, seem half convinced that the University will yet become that useful and popular institution which they so much desired it should be.

The University opened this term with the very respectable number of thirty students, and we are given to understand that these will be a steady increase. Previous, it seems, has been made for several additional branches of study. Very satisfactory indications too, are offered to encourage students to persevere and apply themselves vigorously to their select studies.—*N. B. Courier.*

The facts of the case in reference to the mentioned "Outrage" in our last, as we have since learned, are simply these: The United States authorities suspected, doubtless from information in their possession, that there was on board the steamer New Brunswick a person said to be the bearer of despatches from the Confederate to their emissaries in Europe; and, on the arrival of the steamer at Eastport, the Deputy Marshal received information that he is actually a native of Nituniskik, in this Province, and by name Butler.) Upon being examined it was found that he was not the real culprit, and was of course set free. Subsequently he received from the Collector at Eastport $10 to indemnify him, we suppose, for the detention. He arrived in this city on Wednesday, in the steamer *New York*, and has since probably proceeded on his journey homeward. It has been freely stated by some rather inconsiderate person that the statement was published in the Courier merely to damage the business of the International line of steamers. We are satisfied that the person who furnished us with the information had no such object in view, and certainly we were not influenced by any such motive in inserting it.—*B.*

Conflagration!—*Thursday, 2 P. M.*—Just as we had commenced striking off our present No. an alarm of fire stopped the press. We give the following particulars rather hurriedly:—

About 8 a.m. fire was discovered in Sime's bakery, Main Street, which spread with fearful rapidity, embracing on the West side, Botsford's building, and two barns in rear; on the East side, the large store and premises of Thomas Gamble, Warren Perrigo, Widow Perrigo, and the extensive premises owned by Mr Gamble, formerly occupied by Mr King as a hotel, together with all the buildings in the rear of these, viz:—barns, stables, &c.

The weather was still and perfectly calm, and by the most determined efforts the fire was prevented from extending farther. We owe a debt of gratitude to the younger members of the community, who, under Providence, were the means of saving much valuable property. Never did we see the boys behave better, and our only regret is that they have not a good engine, &c, for they well deserve it.—*Moncton Times.*

Our Provincial Exhibition.—We learn that the Exhibition Building at Sussex Vale is being rapidly finished, and that considerable efforts are being made to provide for the accommodation of the crowd of visitors who are expected to be present at the opening of the Exhibition. When we consider the great importance of this Exhibition, and the results likely to follow from its success, or from its failure, we cannot but hope that our earnest wishes regarding it may be fully realized, and that the gloomy predictions which we have heard expressed by some persons in this City may not be fulfilled.—*New Brunswicker.*

Nova Scotia.

Some of the claims of the Ovens continue to yield rich returns for the labor expended on them. A vein of auriferous quartz has been discovered at Mr Allan's, above Bedford. Mr Belt of London was anxious to purchase 50 acres in that locality, but he having made a large purchase in Lawrencetown, the Government wisely resolved not to sell him any more claims till they would see what he would do with those already purchased. A New Brunswicker has forwarded a Crushing Machine to the Tangier Diggings. It is to be propelled by steam power. A large Company is in course of formation in this city to prosecute the Gold Diggings on the most approved system. It is proposed to start with a capital of £10,000. We learn that the Company formed in Truro some time ago has collapsed. The Wine Harbor Diggings are decidedly promising. There has been a considerable rush of people to them.—*Witness.*

We regret to learn that a very distressing accident occurred at the East River on Thursday last, whereby a man named William Fraser, tailor, of the Island, had his fingers cut off his hand by a circular saw. We have not ascertained the exact particulars, but learn that Mr Fraser was examining a shingling machine in the saw mill of Messrs. A. Grant & Co., Springville, and was in the act of banding a shingle across the saw when his hand was caught in some way by the saw, and before he knew he was injured, the four fingers of his hand were lying on the block before him. The injured party is a respectable and intelligent man, and has a large family, with whom the community deeply sympathizes in the affliction which has overtaken them.—*Pictou Standard.*

Newfoundland.

By R. M. S. *Osprey*, which arrived at Halifax from St. John's, via Sydney, on Sunday last, late news from Newfoundland has been received. There has been an improvement in the shore fishery during the past fortnight. The French fishery will be 150,000 quintals short of an average, and will not much exceed the consumption of France and the French Colonies. The coasting steamer *Victoria* has been found to be unsuited for her work and has returned to New York. Three fishermen were drowned at Grates Cove on the 29th ult. by the filling of a boat while engaged in hauling a herring net.

The General Commanding at Nova Scotia has recommended the Home Government to disband the Royal Newfoundland Companies, they being weak and to keep in St. John's a Regiment of the Line. During the late serious riots there it appears that two Companies were not found sufficiently strong to restore order.

The St. John's *Daily News* says:—"The Government cutter, under command of Mr March, has arrived here from the northward. Mr March reports the setting in of a good herring fishery to the northward, and thinks the Labrador catch this season will amount to a good average voyage.—Mr March found some difficulties between the French and English settlers along the coast. The former were in the habit of using and cutting the nets of the latter.—A memorial has been forwarded by the people, at the northward, to the Government, highly complimentary to March, and acknowledging the efficiency of his command there during the past season.

[From a London Correspondent]

English Views of the American Contest.

Now as to American affairs. I doubt not you know as well as I do, that all through the struggle the British people have never for a moment wavered in their utter abhorrence of the whole system of slavery. And further, the belief is general here, that the strife among the whites *must* result in the liberation of the blacks. Nay, more we believe also that the hope of this result is the cause of much of the enthusiasm of many of the Northerners. But we do not think that the end would be gained by the speedy and complete triumph of the North; because we see plainly, that "the Union" is all that their leaders dare to inscribe on their flag. So we do not feel very much excited or concerned at the news of reverses suffered by them; as their *struggle*, we think, will benefit the abolition cause more than their *victory*. Of course, it is a very horrible thing, that wounds and death, widowhood, orphanage, and destitution should fall on multitudes of our "brethren in blood, language, and religion." But these are inevitable, whichever side wins; while the Yankees seem madly bent on doing their utmost to alienate our sympathies. For years past our government has quietly borne from them an amount of insolence, a tithe of which from any European power would have been a sufficient *casus belli*. And lest we should generously forget bygones in presence of the awful calamity now existing, we find ourselves the objects of the bitterest revilings, and bombastic threats of absurdly impossible vengeance—*when the war is over.* They will take Canada, to compensate themselves for losing the South. They will order a new fleet, and declare war against England and France, to punish them for recognising the South as a belligerent power. And even if, with a pity akin to contempt, we pass unnoticed this insane braggadocio, still we are confronted by a most serious fact,—the Morrill Treaty, ruining our trade. Admitting gladly, that these hostile words and acts are attributable only to a minority of the people, and that they are lamented by all the excellent and noble in the great bulk of the nation; yet this does not much mend the matter; because we fear that this minority is the active and dominant power, and that with it we shall one day have to deal. Then again, while we fully believe that eventually the superiority must rest with the North, yet we do not think it possible that the North should be able to *subjugate* the South; while it seems to us certain, that in the attempt the most terrible disasters must be endured—commercial ruin added to the direct effects of war—and a risk incurred of social anarchy, followed by military despotism. These forebodings do not result from a mere short-sighted view of temporary and material circumstances, but from what we perceive of the moral defects of the Northerners. Insubordination, want of strict uprightness, weakening mutual confidence, and a lack of self-sacrificing public spirit, seem so general as to give reasonable cause for serious apprehension. Already we have heard and gathering Secession addresses, and we fear threats against other nations despotic acts of the government, and annexations! In America!—It sounds like a bad joke. The disruption of the authorities may be constitutional, necessary, and temporary; but the indications of such law are so ugly and dangerous symptoms, that we can but fear the beginning of these things. If the evils be not prevented, will they not greatly increase? [illegible] these things. I only state their existence and consequences, because how it is that even the best friends of America in this country sympathize heartily [illegible] party with the North; while of course there is not among

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