rest the scene of disturbance, seeing tening aspect of affairs, and the, at ment, great disparity of numbers, their sealing guns, and the mob, no w them make their appearance with aded weapons, then they came to a halt, evious occasions. Thus two opposing re again arrayed against each other—blic, on the aggressive, more numerous nt—the Protestant, in defence of their nd families, smaller but more deter-

pendiary magistrate was at the time in Grace, but a few influential men, and ree constables were interposed between gerents as peace makers, but unfortu- ter the lapse of about half an hour a discharge of fire-arms almost simul- from both sides, and then the street dily cleared, each party betaking itself ter of the adjacent houses and fences, ng up both up and down the street a fire, which had the effect of prevent- arge gathering, within range of each the remainder of the evening. The returned from Harbor Grace shortly irst discharge of fire-arms, and imme- on learning the state of affairs tele- o the latter place for the troops who oned there. These were quickly des- his assistance and reached Carbonear t o'clock in the evening, in the mean- was going on towards his residence raphing for the troops, a gun was dis- rom one of the houses occupied by the mob, which lodged a charge of more ndred heavy shot in the back of his cap, but providentially none entered his was, at the time of this attempted as- n, the only person to be seen on the After the arrival of the troops the town their assistance, but not without the ifficulty, preserved in a state of peace, s not till nearly sixty special constables sworn in, and a fresh accession of mili- police had arrived from St. John's that rty put off their warlike attitude, or at- to resume their ordinary occupations— or more than a week the Protestants t what moment of the day or night their t revengeful adversaries might attack hile the Catholics were equally appre- that they had at last worn out the pati- their peaceable fellow townsmen, and latter would take the law in their own nd inflict upon them that punishment ey felt they so richly merited. Happily , the active measures taken by the ma- and the government, prevented any collision, and after having endured the and trouble consequent upon two or eeks of civil war, we are returning to the or we venture to hope, a better state of

I am, Sir, yours truly,
VERITAS.

Miss Marsh at Home.

e foreign correspondence of the *Standard* the following agreeable notice of the ther of Hedley Vicars, who has been such sful leader in the work of evangelizing ngerous classes in Britain. The writer, tes from London, says:—

week I was out in the country; took and spent the evening at Beckenham in

Most of your readers, I well believe, who lives in the rectory there. Mr. F. ers, a son-in-law of Dr. Marsh, is rector parish; and for many years his father- Dr. Marsh, and Miss Marsh, have lived Mr. Chalmers. Dr. Marsh is a very old upwards of four-score. He is very hard of g, and uses constantly a large hearing t, which when not in use he keeps sus- d about his neck. He is one of the most tul old men I ever saw. His countenance e angelic; his white hair surrounding it ays of coming glory. He is a most hea- minded man, and lives close to God: pos- , too, of the most catholic spirit. Though Presbyterian, and make no compromises in the friendliest spirit with all Episcopali- o love the Lord Jesus Christ. I often go ckenham, and when there, usually preach school-room, or at some other meeting. ast evening I was there, we had a meeting room used for that purpose, where Mr. ners opened with praise and prayer. I hed, and concluded with praise and prayer. r or two ago, Dr. Marsh accepted the liv- a neighboring parish, called Beddington. good income, but Dr. Marsh spends the in paid agents of one sort or other. He ionally preaches himself too, though his ness is much against him in that respect. he evening of my visit he and his wife and hter (Miss Marsh) were at Beckenham, and pent a very pleasant time. Miss Marsh has greatly owned and blessed of God, in all as undertaken. Her work among soldiers, ies, and sailors has been very remarkably wed by success. Her health, which had en down under her many labors, is now letely restored, and she looks healthy, y, and well as ever. She has a fine com- ling presence, a tendency to what the French *mbonpoint*, and is of great personal beauty, oice being peculiarly full, rich, and mellow. ught your readers would gladly hear that n of private gossip about one who is, among o greatly beloved and honoured by men of nks, classes, and parties.

Through the Post.

he Post-office blue book just issued tells us there were delivered during the year 1860 verage of nineteen letters to every individual e United Kingdom, being an average in- e on 1859 of about two letters in the year very three persons. The correspondence of country that was immediately more than ed by the introduction of the penny post- has been more than trebled since the first f that system. Ten thousand persons last posted letters they had not addressed. Two ns of letter-writers had their letters sent for more legible or sufficient superscription, very day there arrived at the Post-Office than twenty thousand letters addressed to r that person, with no other whereabouts London. Two hundred and twenty-five s' worth of postage stamps dropped off the after their deposit in the letter boxes and bags. For every eight letters there went wspaper into the post, and for about every tters a book packet. One letter in every hundred and seventy-six was registered, out one in seventy-six contained a money, if the money orders all travelled by post. oney stirring through the Post-office last nearly amounted to fourteen millions, in- of the three hundred thousand so trans- d in the first year of the system. Of the obtained from the inland service and the y-order office about four hundred thousand s were sunk in cheap carriage of the al and foreign letters, at a loss to the de- ent, but a gain to the commerce of the ry. Every letter between England and the cost the Post-office ninepence more than harged for its carriage. The greatest loss is way was a gross sum of two hundred and pounds on the West Indian, Pacific, and Brazilian line. The only contract for conveying foreign mails worked with a profit to the Post-office was that for the Dover and Calais line. To return to home communication, we may add that in more than a thousand places free deliveries were last year established or extended; more than five hundred new road letter boxes were erected, and, above all, the important organisation of the Post-office Savings Banks has now been brought into life.—*Examiner.*

Parliamentary.

Opening of the Legislature.

The Session of the Legislature was opened yesterday with the usual formalities.

His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave, attended by his suite, arrived at the Council Chamber precisely at 2 o'clock, and was received by a guard of honor consisting of a Company of the 16th Regt.—and the Mayflower and Halifax Rifles Volunteer Companies.

His Excellency opened the Session with the following speech:—

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The sudden death of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort has deeply afflicted our beloved Sovereign, and cast a gloom over the whole Empire. You will, I doubt not, be anxious to convey to the foot of the Throne an expression of sympathy and condolence in accordance with the universal sentiment of Nova Scotia.

Circumstances having arisen, which threatened for a time, the amicable relations that have so long subsisted between Great Britian and the United States, rendering War upon our frontiers imminent, attention has naturally been turned to the state of our local defences. Her Majesty's Government has shown a disposition, while maintaining the honor of the British Flag, to defend these Provinces with the whole power of the Empire; and it becomes our duty now to prepare for self-defence and to take such measures as will hereafter secure this country against sudden or unexpected attack.

It affords me much gratification to be enabled to assure you, that the Volunteer Corps, throughout the Province, are increasing in numbers and improving in discipline. In case of invasion they would have sustained the regular forces with spirit, and formed in each county a valuable school of instruction for the Militia.—But, while great credit is due to the exertions of these Corps their numbers are still inadequate to the defence of the Province; and it should be remembered, that their services, being voluntary, it is not just that a duty, which rightly devolves on all, should be accepted from the loyalty and patriotism of a few, not only without remuneration, but at considerable sacrifice and inconvenience.

A measure, having for its object the revision of the present Militia Law, will therefore be submitted to you, and I would earnestly press upon your consideration the necessity for taking such steps as shall, without wasting our resources by extravagant expenditure, secure to the inhabitants of Nova Scotia the means of resisting aggression in the event of War.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The public accounts, with the estimate for the current year, will be laid before you. Though the derangement of commerce, arising out of civil war in the neighboring Republic, and from the closing of the Southern ports, has largely affected our revenue, you will be gratified to learn that the appropriations of the year have been met, and that the credit of the Province maintained.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The discovery of Gold, in various parts of this Province, during the past summer, has opened new sources of employment for our people.

The responsibility has hitherto devolved upon the Government of regulating this new branch of industry, guarding alike the rights of the Crown and the interests of proprietors. The responsibility of legislative regulation will now rest upon you. In the papers, which shall be laid before you, the steps, already taken, will be detailed; and your attention will be invited to a measure by which a permanent and uniform system of management may be established.

The liberal provision made at the last session for a representation of the industrial resources of this Province at the great International Exhibition, enabled me to appoint a commission charged with that service. By the labors of a body of intelligent gentlemen a very creditable display of objects of Natural History, of Art and Industry, will be made: not the least valuable or attractive portion of which will be specimens from the Gold Mines, and from the rich and inexhaustible coal measures of this Province. It is reasonable to assume that the exhibition of these specimens will attract into Nova Scotia some of the surplus labor of Europe, and call home many of our people who have been seeking employment in the United States and elsewhere. Some provision should be made for a wide diffusion of correct information in regard to the social condition and industrial resources of this Country.

A geological survey of the Province would be invaluable, as an authoritative record of facts upon which capitalists, at home or abroad, and immigrant seeking employment, may rely. With a view to ascertain the practicability and cost of such a survey, correspondence has been opened with eminent geologists, and I shall be gratified if the financial condition of the Province is found to warrant an appropriation for this service.

Although an unfavorable answer was given, by Her Majesty's Government, to the joint address of the two Houses asking aid to the Intercolonial Railroad, circumstances seemed, at a later period of the year, to favor the presumption that that decision might be revised; and that a renewed application from the three Provinces most interested, would be more successful. A delegate was sent to New Brunswick, and a joint delegation subsequently assembled at Quebec. It was there determined to renew the offer made in 1849, and again in 1858, and to send delegates to England to urge the acceptance of that proposition upon Her Majesty's Government. When the papers are laid before you, I trust that the mode in which these missions were conducted will meet with your approval. No answer has yet been given to this application, which is still under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

Recent events have brought prominently to the notice of the people of the British Islands the absolute necessity of this great National Highway as a work of cheap defence. The danger to our frontier, in case of war in winter, has now been demonstrated; and the cost of transporting men and material over the common roads will soon be ascertained. These considerations, we may fairly anticipate, will be maturely weighed: nor can the presence of an enormous standing army in the neighboring Republic, and the facilities for throwing large bodies of troops into the adjoining Provinces, which exist in that country, escape observation.

Much labor has been expended throughout the summer, and with beneficial results, in adjusting the titles to land in the island of Cape Breton, and in quieting disputes arising out of the irregular occupation of Indian Reserves. This service will be continued till the irregularities of the past no longer impede the distribution of real estate and the improvement of the Island.

That you will devote yourselves to the business of legislation, in a spirit of thankfulness for the blessings of the year, I confidently anticipate; and you may as certainly rely on my anxious desire to co-operate with you in every measure calculated to promote the prosperity of the Province.

The Members of the House of Assembly having returned from the Council Chamber, His Honor the Speaker read a copy of the Speech.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary, by command, laid on the table the Sheriff's returns on the Election writs for the county of Kings and Victoria, declaring Daniel Moore and William Gammell severally returned as members elect for those counties. Those gentleman being in attendance, took the usual oath of allegiance, and signed the roll.

Mr. McLellan moved the answer to His Excellency's speech, and Mr. Gammell seconded it. Dr. Tupper, Hon. Mr. Howe, Hon. Mr. Johnston then addressed the House briefly.

Dr. Tupper, in the course of his remarks, spoke of the necessity of economising the public time. The sessions of the Legislature of late years had grown to an inordinate length, and the necessity of some change in this respect had taken a deep hold of the public mind. He gave notice to the House that to-morrow he would move for a committee to revise the standing rules of the House as being the only mode by which to bring the debates of the House within a reasonable compass. He also alluded to the necessity of steps being taken in regard to the education of the country.

Hon. Provincial Secretary said that nothing could be more fair or wiser than the speech delivered by the hon. member for Cumberland. He thought too, that the business of the country could be satisfactorily disposed of in a far less time than at present. He referred briefly to education, and said he looked forward to some speedy improvement in our present system. He would wish to see the country educated from one end to the other.

Hon. Mr. Johnston followed, and paid a most eloquent tribute to the memory of the late Prince Consort.

The answer to the Speech being laid on the table, the House adjourned until the next day at three o'clock.—*Jour.*

FRIDAY, Feb. 14.

The house was opened at 3, p. m.

Mr. McLellan moved the adoption of the answer to the Governor's Speech.

After some very eloquent remarks from Mr. Johnston, who urged the passing of the answer without discussion, that no unseemly debate should "delay the expression of our sympathy and condolence with our beloved Queen in her bereavement," and a eulogy upon the late Prince Consort, which was followed by some remarks from Hon. Prov. Secretary, who expressed his desire to preserve that harmony and kind feeling with which the session has so happily commenced; the answer to the Address was passed unanimously.

SATURDAY, Feb. 15.

House met at 2½ o'clock, and shortly after proceeded to Government House with the answer to the address. The doors were opened at 3½ o'clock.

Hon. Provincial Secretary laid before the House several despatches concerning the death of the Duchess of Kent, and of the Prince Consort, which were read by the Clerk.

Hon. Provincial Secretary moved that a Committee of Conference be appointed to confer with the Hon. Legislative Assembly, with reference to these despatches.

In reference to the reporting Committee, it was stated that some progress had been made, but as it was understood that publishers of the different papers wished to come before that Committee, a meeting on Monday at Eleven o'clock was proposed for the purpose.

The House then adjourned until 3 P. M. on Monday.

MONDAY, Feb. 17.

The House met to-day, at 3 o'clock,

Hon. Attorney General reported from the Committee selected to appoint the standing Committee of the House.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary laid on the table of the House a volume containing the Census Returns of the Province.

Some conversation took place on the propriety of circulating the returns as much as possible among the members of the House and others in the Province.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Last night's Gazette contains the following appointments:

In the County of Annapolis:—The Rev. Henry Despard Deblois to be one of the Commissioners of Schools for the Western District, in place of Rev. William Godfrey, resigned.

In the County of Guysborough:—Edward J. Cunningham to be a Notary and Tabellion Public.

In the County of Lunenburgh:—To be Justices of the Peace—Reuben Gardner, John Tretheway, James Lantz, and George Taylor.

Rev. John Morton to be one of the Commissioners of Schools for the Western District, in place of the Rev. Howard D. Steele, removed from the County.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.—The transport ship *Adriatic* continues frozen in at North Sydney, C. B.

The transport *Mauritius* having landed her cargo of war materials, stores, &c., and refitted, sailed for Portsmouth yesterday.

It is understood that some ten thousand tons of coal for H. M. Naval Yard in this city, are now on passage from Cardiff and other ports in Wales.

The Rifle Brigade under command of Lord Alexander Russell, reached River Du Loup in fine order, without any accident, case of sickness, *drunkenness*, or desertion.

A company of the 63rd Regt., and detachments of the Royal Artillery and Rifle Brigade, left this city in the *Delta*, for St. John on Tuesday evening.

Some 300 men of the 15th and 63rd Regts., were recently feasted by the citizens of St. John. The fine Band of the 63rd was in attendance, and charmed all present.

PACKET BETWEEN HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN.—From the St. John *Newbrunswicker* we learn that a new and splendid vessel has recently been launched from the yard of Mr. A. Anderson, of Portland, named the "Juliet," intended for a regular packet between St. John and Halifax. She is owned by Mr. T. McCarthy, of that city, who has been long and favorably known as one of the most enterprising and successful mercantile men in that community. The Juliet measures 82 feet keel, 24 feet beam, 10 feet hold, and measures 144 tons N. M., and 228 tons old mersurement. She is constructed of the very best materials the country could produce, and no care or pains have been spared. Capt. Wm. Simpson, (formerly of the Julia,) who is well known, as a skilful navigator, is to command the Juliet, under whose supervision she was built.

LECTURE ON SELF DEFENCE.—The Mayor delivered his lecture last night in Temperance Hall, in aid of the Band of the Volunteer Battalion. There was a large number of ladies and gentlemen in the gallery, but the body of the hall was by no means filled. We were surprised to see such a meagre attendance of Volunteers, all of whom should take an especial interest in the objects of the meeting.

The Volunteer Band was placed near the platform, and played during the evening a number of pieces in a masterly manner. With a few months of practice there is little doubt that they will compare favourably with the best bands of the crack regiments of regular troops.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor presided. On the platform were seated the Chief Justice, Hon. Mr. Johnston, Hon Attorney General, Capt. Chearnley, and a number of military and other gentlemen.

THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.—It is pretty generally known to the community, that the old Supreme Court room in the Province Building has, since the removal of the Court to the new edifice on Spring Garden road, been fitted up for a Public Library. The want of such an institution has long been felt in Halifax, and now it is *fait accompli*, we may hope that it will be appreciated. The library is fitted to contain about ten thousand volumes, and it is stated that upwards of eight thousand are at present shelved in the room. These tomes were principally drawn from the libraries of the two branches of the Legislature sitting in either end of the building. The general scope of this literary collection is very creditable to those who have taken the matter in hand. The lower floor is set off on three sides into some eight or ten alcoves, in which suitable shelves have been fitted, and on which volumes of various sizes are nicely arranged. A light gallery extends round three sides of the room, the shelves of which are filled with books, and is reached by flights of light and convenient stairs, at each end of the west side. The railing and balustrades are of iron, and very graceful withal. Neat fixtures on which to mount busts and other ornaments are included in the interior arrangements.—The east front of the library is lighted precisely as was the old Court room, and the whole is amply provided with gas fixtures. Taken as a whole, the new Public library is an exceedingly creditable affair, Mr. H. Elliot, Esq., is the Architect. Graham & Davidson executed the wood work, Mitchell, of the Chebucto Foundry, furnished the castings, and Metzler performed the painting.—*Express.*

The sum of $115,000, Government bounty to American fishermen, was recently disbursed by the collector of Gloucester.

The Royal Gazette received by the last mail contains the appointment of the Rev. Reginald H. Bullock as Chaplain to Her Majesty's Forces. Commission dated 23rd April.—*Record.*

The earnings of the Nova Scotia Railway, during the month of January, 1862, amounted to $8446.96, being an increace of $1988.64 over the same month last year, and $2284.91 over January, 1860.

A town meeting was held in Tangier Hall, on Monday, the 27th of January 1862. Upon being called to order, Joseph Browner, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and John B. Garvie, Secretary. Mr. Browner then briefly stated the object of meeting—viz., to nominate competent persons to serve as Town Officers for No. 26. The said district being devided into 11 road districts, 11 persons were nominated for road Overseers, 14 for Constables, 3 for Overseers of the Poor, 6 for Hog Reeves, 3 for Assessors for Poor and Country Rates, and 1 for Collector. A committee of three persons were appointed to petition the Legislature to lessen the liabilities of miners. A vote of thanks having been given to the Chairman and Secretary, the people returned to their usual avocations, all apparently satisfied.—*Chronicle.*

H. R. H. Prince Alfred had arrived at Havana previous to the 25th ult., where he first heard of the death of his father, Prince Albert. The Captain General and suite paid him a visit of condolence. He arrived in the frigate St. George, and leaves to take a yacht from Bermuda for home.

ADDITIONS TO THE CUNARD FLEET OF STEAMERS.—The Scotia, a new paddle steamer, larger than the Persia, and over 3,000 tons, built by Messrs, Napier, of Glasgow, for the Cunard Company, will start on her first Atlantic voyage next month. The new steamer China will arrive at Liverpool in a few days from the Clyde, and will commence her first voyage across the Atlantic on the 15th of next Month. The China will be the first screw steamer employed regularly by the Cunard Company in their passenger business.

AMERICAN COURTESY.—Last October a little British gunboat called the Steady, employed in carrying despatches for Lord Lyons between Charleston and New York, was on her way northwards with her pennant flying, when an American frigate fired a shot across her bows to bring her to. Capt. Grant, of the Steady, ordered his men to quarters to prepare for action, when a boat put off from the American and the first lieutenant came on board. Seeing how matters stood he went back to his own ship and brought the captain, who gave a written apology to Capt. Grant for what he had done.

New Brunswick

OPENING OF THE N. B. LEGISLATURE.—The new Parliament of New Brunswick was convened at Fredericton on Wednesday last.

Mr. Johnston was elected Speaker, without opposition.

Governor Gordon, in his speech, after referring to the death of the Prince Consort, expresses the pleasure he experienced in witnessing the cordial welcome that had been given to her Majesty's troops by the people of the Province, particularly the citizens of St. John. The report of two distinguished officers from England, on the reorganization of the militia, will be submitted. The condition of the province is on the whole satisfactory; the harvest abundant, the fisheries productive, and the export of lumber larger than the previous year; but the Civil war in the States has most injuriously affected the general commercial interests. He says the Imperial Government has agreed to sanction any well considered arrangement for facilitating the commercial intercourse of the British North American Provinces; states that the census returns exhibit an increase in the population beyond previous anticipations, and recommends to consideration the law respecting Joint Stock Banks. His Excellency says the extensive discoveries of gold in Nova Scotia, induces a belief that similar discoveries may be made in New Brunswick, and recommends the consideration of amendment of the law relative to Mining operations. He informs the House that the receipts of the Provincial Railway, and also the general revenue of the Province fall considerably short of the estimates, but is happy to state that all demands upon the treasury has been promptly met. He refers to the cordial manner in which he had been received on arriving to assume the government, and says, an ample measure of Self Government has wisely been conceded to the people of New Brunswick by the Sovereign and Imperial Parliament. His Excellency concludes as follows:

"Secure in the strength of that Empire of which New Brunswick forms a part, you can look with pity and regret, but without alarm, upon the convulsions which distract and desolate the neighboring Republic.

The future is full of cause for grave anxiety, but if laying aside all party animosities, all selfish aims, all personal jealousies, you apply yourselves in the spirit which I doubt not will animate your counsels to the consideration of the public good, I rest assured that with the support of a patriotic and united Legislature, and a loyal and gallant people, whatever trials may be yet impending will, under God's blessing, manfully be met and successfully be overcome."

Canada.

The Religious Anniversaries at Montreal commenced on the 29th ult., in the Great St. James street church. It was the forty-first anniversary of the Bible Society. The chair was occupied by the president, Captain Maitland, who alluded to the absence of one of the expected speakers, the Rev. Dr. Dwight, who, by the most lamentable providence had lost his life while on his way to Montreal. The report was read by the corresponding secretary. The society's operations embraced forty-seven counties, with a population of eight hundred and forty thousand, of which it is supposed three-fourths are Roman Catholics. The report regrets that the society had thus far failed in building a Bible House. The committee had, however, procured suitable premises in which the business of the society may be pleasantly conducted. The issues of the year were 6,456 Bibles and 7,088 Testaments, making a total of 13,544, being 700 more than the previous year. The total receipts were $10,191 14. The expenditures were $10,191 41; this includes $1,000 remitted to the patent society as a free gift. Several addresses were delivered; among them was one from the Rev. Dr. Wilkes, who said:

It had been intended that Dr. Dwight of Constantinople should have supported the next resolution. Since he came on the platform he had received an account of how he came to his death. The train on which he was encountered a terrific gale, the car in which he sat was blown from the track; and he (Dr. Dwight) instantly killed. That admirable missionary had labored thirty years in the Turkish Empire, and had only been two or three months in the United States. He was preparing to publish some account of what had been done during his thirty years of missionary work in the East, but the Lord had seen fit to remove him in a moment. Truly a great man hath fallen.

THE EXTRAORDINARY FLOW OF OIL AT ENNISKILLEN, CANADA.—We are informed that last week the most extraordinary discovery of oil was made in Enniskillen, known in the annals of *oildom*. It seems for months past a man named Shaw has been sinking a well in that region, which offered no extraordinary prospects of more success than had attended other wells in the vicinity. But steadily Shaw pursued his work of digging and drilling, until he had well nigh exhausted all energies as well as his scanty means. But although down over forty feet in the earth and twice that depth in the rock, he believed, like Richelieu, that there was no such word as fail, and so he persevered until at last when down to the depth some say of 200 feet—others make it less—he struck a vein of oil which spurted up out of the well to the height of *twenty feet*, and filled the well to running over in less than *thirty* minutes, and even now boils out of the well to the height of some ten feet!

As soon as it was found that the flow of oil was likely to be of considerable duration, conductors were laid to adjoining wells which were soon filled with oil; barrels were procured and they were filled; empty tanks were borrowed in the neighborhood and they too were speedily filled. Indeed, it soon became evident that the requisite number of barrels could not be obtained to prevent an enormous waste, and the result was that in a short time the well had vomited forth a sufficient quantity of oil to submerge the vicinity to the depth of several inches.

The history of Shaw's proceeding is a curious one. It seems that he commenced the well early in the summer, and worked along, meeting almost daily with bad luck. One day the soap stone would bother him; the next day his drill would break. Indeed so unlucky did he seem to be that every one remarked it. To illustrate how hard up he was, we may state that a little while before he struck this extraordinary vein of oil, he wanted to get his drill sharpened, but could not for want of means, and no one would trust him. So back to his well he went with his old blunt drill and commenced pecking away. In a short while, down went his drill and up came the oil in the extraordinary quantities above stated. The well is located on 18, and is but a very short distance from a well owned and worked by Messrs. Forsyth & Chatham. Shaw is a resident of Port Huron.

Of course the waste is immense, although every effort has been and is being made to secure the valuable material. We are informed that shortly after the extraordinary flow of oil was struck, Shaw was offered $25,000 for his chance, and actually refused it. It is stated that the daily waste of the best of oil at the well at the present time is fully one thousand barrels a day, if not more. Here is the most wonderful instance of a man being made rich in a day that we have recently heard of.

In addition to the above, but in connection with it, we heard a person the other day gravely state that a project was on foot to build a tank near Shaw's well, and lay pipes from it to the river Sydenham, through which pipes the oil was to be conveyed to vessels lying at or near Dresden, whose holds were to be filled, and the oil thus conveyed in bulk to whatever part of the world might be selected. We would suggest that some person at ones invent oil elevators.

American States.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The Gunboat Expedition sent up the Tennessee River captured one Confederate gunboat, destroyed three transports, broke up several camps and cleared the River as far as Florence in Alabama.

General Thomas, being largely reinforced, from Somerset and Danville, will march on Knoxville immediately.

It is reported that General Grant has surrounded Fort Donaldson, where fugitives from Fort Henry took refuge, and would probably capture it.

Another report says Confederates there are being reinforced, and will make a vigorous resistance. General Pillow is in command.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Intelligence from Confederate sources, via Richmond and Norfolk, give particulars of complete success of Burnside's expedition at Roanoke Island, which was taken, together with whole Confederate force of about 3000. Their loss was 300 killed, and 1000 wounded. They represent Federal loss very heavy.

Federals then attacked Elizabeth City which was burned and evacuated by inhabitants; whole Confederate fleet captured.

Southern papers admit their disaster as a very serious one, and represent the fight as hotly contested. They lacked light artillery.

Gunboat expedition up Tennessee River to Florence, 250 miles, reports enthusiastic greeting by inhabitants on beholding stars and stripes.

Two Confederate steamers captured—six destroyed.

NEW YORK, 13.—No further news from Burnside's Expedition.

Active preparations going forward for attack on Fort Donaldson.

Reported great Panic at Norfolk. City placed under martial law, and volunteers called for to defend the place—an attack being immediately expected.

British Steamer *Gladiator* still remains at Nassau.—Is thought she will change her flag and become Confederate privateer.

British schooner *Hart*, from Liverpool, captured off Florida coast. Had no papers, but a cargo of arms and ammunition. Suspected to be bound for a Southern port.

A lied Commissioners returned from City of Mexico—Mexican Government will accept intervention of France and England, but demands that Spanish force be with drawn.

NEW YORK, 15th.—Special despatches to Chicago and St. Louis papers on the 14th., report a severe fight going on for the capture of Fort Donelson, which commenced on the 13th.

The Confederates in the fort and entrenchments outside, number from fifteen to twenty thousand, with Generals Pillow, Floyd, and Buckner.

The fort is completely invested, and the Federal force which is concentrating from Fort Henry and Paducah, will number fully 50,000.

The Federals had driven the enemy from entrenchments at various points, and advanced towards the redoubts.

Gunboats were arriving to co-operate, and it was designed to attack with the whole force of the Unionists and storm the fort if it is not surrendered.

By the capture of Roanoke Island the Federalists obtain possession of 6 forts, 40 guns, and 3000 stands of arms, &c.

Missouri despatches of the 14th, report that General Siegel's division is near Springfield. Price has evacuated the town and encamped near Wilson's Creek.

The first brigade of Hunter's division has left Leavenworth for Fort Scott. Hunter will leave shortly with the second division.

NEW YORK, 15th.—Reports from Fort Donaldson *via* Nashville claim advantage to Confederates so far; that Federals had been repulsed at every point, and gun boats driven off.

Report *via* Chicago says that Confederates gave battle on Thursday outside of entrenchments, but were driven in after severe fight.

Federals hold two Confederates batteries—fight to be renewed—more Federal troops and Gunboats had arrived.

Gen. Buel telegraphs that Mitchel's Division by forced march reached Bowling Green to-day; making bridge to cross—Confederates having burnt bridge this morning, and were evacuating place.

Gen. Lander surprised and routed Confederate camp at Bloomy Gap, Upper Potomac—killing 13, capturing 17 officers, and 40 privates.

NEW YORK, 17th.—Fort Donaldson surrendered Sunday forenoon to Federal land forces.

Generals Pillow, Buckner, and Johnson, and fifteen thousand men, taken prisoners.

Generals Floyd escaped Saturday night with fifteen thousand men. Confederates denounce him as a black-hearted traitor and coward!

Confederates said to have had 30,000 men in the Fort. The balance, besides those taken prisoners and escaped, reported killed, wounded or sick. Federals loss very severe.

Great rejoicing in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and elsewhere. Congress could not proceed with business.

Fighting reported going on near Savannah, and that city is thought to have been captured.

Mitchell's division of Buell's army crossed the river, and now occupies Bowling Green.

Generals Curtis reports having overtaken Price's rear guard retreating from Springfield, Mo., and captured a large number of prisoners and a great quantity of stores, &c. This, it is thought, will end the campaign in Missouri.

Latest from Europe.

Teutonia, from Southampton, passed Cape Race at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

The steamer *Etna* collided with steamer *Cheviot*, and put into Holyhead with fore compartment filled with water. Edinburgh ready to take her place. *Asia* took mails to Queenstown.

The Federal steamer *Tuscarora* has been ordered off from docks by Government. She has taken up a position near the Needles.

The Confederate steamer *Nashville* still in Southampton docks.

Naval engagement in Mediterranean not confirmed.

Steamer *Fingal* condemned at Aden.

The Windham lunacy case ended on the 34th day. Verdict in favor of young Windham.

The *Times'* city article of 31st January says Consols continued dull—92¾ and ¼.

Statement of Seward that Federal Government hold themselves bound, after subjugating Confederates, to restore destroyed harbors or open better ones, added considerably to disquiet of Federal bondholders, since it makes further infinite addition to prospects of ultimate amount of debt.

It is believed that even if the war were wound up immediately, the debt of America would, at rate of interest that must be paid, involve an annual charge on revenue equal to more than half the total required for the national debt of England.

Despatches from Constantinople assert that the Porte, fearing that Garibaldi might affect a landing on the Adriatic Coast, sent to Omar Pasha, ordering him to act with Austrians, should a landing take place.

Russians have been detested in Circassia.

Many wrecks reported in Black Sea.

French troops are being despatched to Mexico rapidly.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The Asia has arrived. It is said that the proposition of Mr. Gregory for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy will be discussed soon after the meeting of Parliament.

Earl Russell had written a letter to the Admiralty prohibiting belligerent war vessels from entering British Ports except from stress of weather, and to receive only supplies enough to convey them to the nearest home port.

It is presumed that this order will compel the Tuscarora and the Nashville to leave Southampton immediately.

The exportation of Salt-Petre from India, except to British ports is prohibited.

Breadstuffs and Provision market quiet and steady.

Consols 92¾.

Privateer Sumpter remained at Gibraltar.

HALIFAX YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The next lecture of the course before the Young Men's Christian Association will be delivered (D. V.,) on Tuesday evening next, the 25th inst., at Temperance Hall, by the Rev. P. G. McGregor. Subject: Our duties to the Citizen, the Sailor and Soldier. Chair to be taken at half-past 7 o'clock.

(Extract of a Letter from Wilmot.)

The gracious revival of religion on this circuit continues in cheering progress. Seventy persons have been received on trial during the last two months. The former members have been greatly quickened, and many of them are seeking the blessing of "perfect love."

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

A. Robinson ($2 for P. W.)—J. Robertson ($4 for P W)—Mr. G. Johnson, (quite satisfactory)—Robt Longworth ($3 for P. W.)—Aaron Young ($5 for P. W.)—Rev. W. Alcorn ($6.75 for P. W., for C. Hayward $2, Mrs. John Mann $2, Rd. McNeily $2.75)—Rev. A. B. Black ($8 for P. W., for Wm Holland $2, John Bent $2, Eleanor Grant $2, Henry Miller $2)—Rev. B. J. Johnston (new sub. $1 in adv., for Capt. Wm. McRay)—Rev. G. Butcher ($6 for P. W., for C. E Bishop $2, Samuel Dodge $4), Rev. James Burns ($20 for B.R.), Rev. W. Smithson ($5 for P.W., for D. Jess $3, A. Weathers $2), Mr. W. Warwick (shall be attended to—thought it sent for another object).

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 10 o'clock, A. M., Wednesday, February 19.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	17s 6d a 23s 9d
" Pilot, per bbl.	16s a 20s
Beef, prime Canada	none
" " American	35s a 60s
Butter, Canada	8d a 9d
" N. S., per lb.	8d a 9d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	11d a 1s
" Jamaica, "	10d a 1s
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	32s 6d a 35s
" Can. sfi. "	35s
" State, "	32s 6d
" Rye, "	25s
Cornmeal "	20s
Indian Corn, per bushel	5s
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 7d
" Clayed, "	1s 4d
Pork, prime, per barrel	$12
" mess "	$18
Sugar, bright P. R.	50s
" Cuba	40s
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	13s 6d
" refined "	15s 6d
Hoop "	20s
Sheet "	22s 6d
Nails, cut per keg	17s 6d a 22s 6d
" wrought per lb.	3 1-2d a 6d
Leather, sole "	1s 4d a 1s 6d
Codfish, large,	17s 6d
" small,	12s 6d
Salmon, No. 1,	$12 a $14
" 2,	$11
" 3,	$9
Mackerel, No. 1,	52s 6d
" 2,	30s
" 3,	$4½
" " med.	$3
Herrings, No. 1,	15s
Alewives,	12s 6d
Haddock,	7s 6d
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	50s
Firewood, per cord,	20s

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 10 o'clock, A. M., Wednesday, February 19.

Oats, per bushel	2s 3d
Oatmeal, per cwt.	15s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	20s a 35s
Bacon, per lb.	6d
Cheese, "	5d a 6d
Calf-skins, "	4d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s
Lamb, "	3d a 3½d
Veal, "	2½d a 3d
Turkey, "	7½d
Ducks, "	2s 8d
Chickens, "	1s 6d
Potatoes, per bushel	2s
Eggs, per dozen	1s
Homespun Cloth (wool) per yard,	2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool) "	1s 9d
Hay, per ton	£4

WILLIAM COOPER,
Clerk of Market.

Sharp's Balsam for Coughs and Colds.

Halifax, 18th Jan., 1862.

DR. SHARP,—Dear Sir:—Having labored under a severe Cold for some time with a constant tickling in the throat, and a violent Cough which deprived me of rest both night and day. I heard of your Balsam of Hoarhound and Aniseed, I was advised to try a bottle of it, I did so, and I can truly say that I never rested better than I did the next night—my Cough has left me, and the hoarseness is gradually giving way,—although I have not taken more than half of the bottle full I can with confidence recommend it to the public, and would strongly advise any one troubled with a Cough to get a bottle of your Balsam.

I remain your humble servant,
GEO. W. BAILEY,
Of the Metropolitan Troop.

Cogswell & Forsyth, general agents.
For sale by Avery Brown & Co., Brown, Bro's. J. Richardson, jr., J. L. Woodill.
Jan 22 3m

'Carlton's Condition Powders."

FLORA TEMPLE.—Horsemen think! have you ever considered what was the reason that "Flora the queen of the trotting turf," have so long distanced all competitors,—would you like to know? we know you would, and we can tell you. Her owners give her whenever necessary, one of

"Carlton's Condition Powders."

and the result is, she makes her mile anywhere from 2.19 3-4 to 2.25 and the exertion does not her in the least. A word to the wise is sufficient.
Sold by all Dealers,—25 Cents per Package.
Feb. 5 1m.

Tooth and *Ear Ache* are among the complaints for which *Hunnewell's Tolu Anodyne* is adapted. By application to cavity in Tooth, or to the Ear, with cotton wet with the Anodyne, is almost instantaneous in effect, and in cases where an outward application fails to give rel