"After I got out *I found Jesus* was not with me; I could not go without Jesus, so I went back to my closet to find him. Now he is with me, and I can go."

How simple and beautiful the lesson!

Minister of Christ! do you feel that Jesus is with you when you leave from your study to enter your pulpit or to visit your people or neighbours at their houses? If not, do you feel that you cannot go without him?

Labourer for Jesus! how is it with you when you go to your class, or to hold your prayer-meeting, or visit your district? Is it ever said after such meetings with them, or with each other, "Did not our heart burn within us while HE talked with us by the way, and while he opened to us the Scriptures?"

THE

Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1861.

Ecclesiastical Matters in Europe.—The Pope has recovered from his illness. He celebrated pontifically on what is called the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul, both at High Mass and Vespers. A letter from Rome, written on the 13th July, says "almost every day now he drives out, and takes a long walk." In short, it appears "His Holiness" was never in such a precarious state of health as some *heretical* papers represented him to be. But though comparatively well in body, he does not appear to be altogether easy in mind. That ungrateful son of the Church, the King of Sardinia, is again causing him trouble. The Piedmontese Government has resolved to contract a loan of 500,000,000f., and the Pope thinks, and perhaps justly, that a sum so enormous is not intended solely to provide for the wants of Piedmont, properly so called. He sees that it will impose a burden on the Provinces taken from the Sovereign Pontiff, and, of course, conscious of the duties incumbent upon him with regard to the sacred patrimony of the Church, boldly protests against this loan, declaring that he will not recognize the effects of it as far as concerns the interests of the Pontifical States. He is also deploring the aberration of some ecclesiastics of Milan, Modena, and the Kingdom of Naples. Notwithstanding his reverses, however, he is apparently not discouraged. In the Consistory held on the 22d ult., he pronounced an allocution proclaiming 15 new bishops, namely—6 French, 2 Spanish, and 7 South American. He appears desirous, too, of fomenting mischief in South Italy, for he has given up to the ex-King of Naples the arms which were taken from the Neapolitan troops who took refuge in the papal territory, and which arms, consisting of 30,000 muskets and several guns, were deposited in papal custody by Gen. de Goyon. These arms are being served out to hordes of armed brigands, who daily leave Rome to swell the ranks of reaction in the southern provinces.

The French Government has lodged a complaint with the Papal Government against the Bishop of Poictiers, for having, in the allocution which he pronounced in his church on St. Peter's day, made offensive allusions to the Emperor Napoleon, designating him Herod III.; and a priest named Rigaire, who publicly censured from the pulpit the decrees of the Council of State which condemned the Bishop of Poictiers' charge, has been sentenced by the Court of Appeal in that place to pay a fine of 500f., with costs of suit, and in default of payment to 6 months' imprisonment. These facts show that the Emperor will not allow himself to be trifled with by priest, bishop or pope.

Two Christians have just been placed at the head of important services at Constantinople. One of them has been appointed director of the telegraphs; the other has been named to one of the highest posts in the Ministry of foreign affairs. These two appointments are looked on as undeniable symptoms of the new Sultan's favorable feelings towards his Christian subjects.

The report of a visitation held at the College of Maynooth on the 6th of June last has been issued for the information of the House of Commons. The total number of students on the college books at that date was 524. Every student now in the college has taken the oath of allegiance, with the exception of 7, who were absent at the time of the last January quarter session, and 17 who have entered since that date. What benefit is expected to be derived from students who are under allegiance to the Sovereign Pontiff, taking the oath of allegiance to the Queen, whom, no doubt, they regard as much inferior to His Holiness as does the Rector of St. Dunstan's, we are not informed; but we consider that to require these students at Maynooth only to take the oath of allegiance is but a poor return for the £30,000 which it receives from the British Government.

"Woman as she Should be; or Agnes Wiltshire. By Mary E. Herbert, Halifax, Nova Scotia."—This is a very neat little volume of 145 pages. It is written in a chaste and pleasing style, and evidences the authoress to be a person of both talent and education. It may be classed among those works of fiction which are designed to inculcate lessons of benevolence, morality and virtue, and, like others of its class, it will no doubt to some extent answer the purpose for which it was intended; but we are inclined to think that women as they are, generally speaking, are already too prone to read works of fiction, and that our authoress would accomplish her object in teaching her sex what they *should be*, much more effectually by throwing aside "the-day-was-drawing-to-a-close," "sat-at-her-chamber-window" style, and telling them out directly and plainly what she would have them to be. "Woman as she should be" is not the first production of Miss Herbert's pen, as she is the writer of the "Æolian Harp." "Scenes in the Life of a Halifax Belle," &c. She is a native of Nova Scotia where her writings are well known, and by many highly appreciated. In New Brunswick also her works have been extensively circulated. She purposes, we understand, to visit Charlottetown in a few weeks, to solicit subscribers for her last volume; and we hardly think we need say that the people of this Island should not prove themselves behind their neighbors in encouraging Colonial literature. The price of the present work is 3s. 9d, P. E. I. currency, per copy.

Bible Christian Sabbath School Tea.—We have been requested to intimate that the Bible Christian Sabbath School Anniversary will be held at Willow Farm, Princetown Road, (adjoining the residence of G. W. DeBlois, Esq.), on Tuesday next, the 13th inst. Tea for visitors at 4 o'clock p.m. The Anniversary Sermon will be preached to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, by Rev. Mr Barker, in the Bible Christian Church, Charlottetown.

In the last No of the *Examiner* we observe a piece of what we suppose was intended for poetry, which the writer says is No 1. of a series of short satires that he purposes to write on the sayings and eccentricities of a person whom he denominates "the Gildville Parson." The so-called satire is too low and contemptible to call forth a lengthy notice, and we would not have mentioned it save to show the degradation of a portion of the Island press. Had the piece possessed even a grain of wit, we would not have wondered at its finding a place in the columns of a newspaper; but as it is we can only consider the whole affair as an exhibition of spleen. The Rev. gentleman whom the writer in question attempts to ridicule, is a venerable minister of the Church of Scotland, who is too well known in this community for the least suspicion to be thrown on his character by the slander of the *Examiner's* correspondents.

The Rev. Robert H. Patterson acknowledges the receipt of £2, from James M'Clure, Esq., Bradley Point, towards the erection of the Presbyterian Church at Summerside.

Fulton Street Prayer Meeting.—This meeting still flourishes, and prayers are daily offered for "all ranks and conditions of men," and especially for those engaged in the war.

On a recent occasion a passenger from the Great Eastern, lately making her voyage from England to Canada, addressed the meeting. He said he had heard that allusions had been made to the fact that, during the late voyage of the great ship, a revival was enjoyed on board. This was true. The ship was filled with soldiers, going out on the order of the British Queen. The troops were of the class which had been specially blessed with revival influences from on high. He had no doubt that hundreds would rejoice through the endless ages of eternity, that they ever embarked on this voyage of the Great Eastern.

It is not wonderful that there should be such a revival. Indeed, it would be wonderful if a revival had not been been. He knew a revival had been prayed for in this meeting. And Christians in England, Ireland and Scotland had prayed for the same. Why not expect a revival? Revivals come in answer to prayer.

The prayer meetings held on board every day were exceedingly solemn and affecting. They were like this Fulton street prayer meeting. Many a soldier of the Queen stood up as a good soldier of Jesus Christ. And many who were his enemies at the beginning of the voyage became his friends.—*Hx. paper*

New Church.—A Church is to be erected in Brunswick Street, on the vacant lot adjoining the residence of Joseph Robinson, Esq., for the Campbellite Baptists.—*Hx. Journal*

The Montreal *Witness* tells a strange story of the disappearance of a young French Protestant who came out in May from France to the care of Dr. Helmuth. The Jesuits got a hold of him and took him to one of their institutions. He got out one day and told his case to the Editor of the Montreal *Witness*; but he had to return to the Jesuits institution for his luggage, and he has not been heard of since.

A convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church was lately held at Montgomery, at which it was resolved that, in consequence of the formation of a Southern Confederacy, the Protestant Episcopal Church in the seceded States should be an organization independent of the Church in the Northern States. A committee was appointed to prepare a constitution and canons, and report at a meeting to be held in October next.—*Canada paper.*

For the Protestant.]

Mr Editor:

The concluding part of my former letter just began an imaginary, but in reality, a truthful description of some particular locality where falsebearing is the ruling evil. I shall now continue this description:—Continuing this road for a short distance, there may live, we will say, a few miles to the right, two thriving, and respectable families. Those families, owing to good management and integrity, have accumulated considerable wealth; and by good behaviour and growing intelligence, have placed themselves on a standing with cultivated and highly respectable society. On this account, then, they are maligned, as being dishonest; scoffed at on account of their high-mindedness; belied on account of their success in life; slandered on account of standing aloof from tattletales and backbiters, and despised because of their economy. We see thousands of these cases; but the real fact of the matter is, all this illwill and persecution, if I may use the term, is owing to their prosperity in life, which creates a jealousy in certain narrow minded creatures.

We now arrive at the stronghold of the evil. Here lives a young woman, possessed of many "shining qualities," but given to the detestable practices of backbiting and gossiping. To this particular evil she has a strong predilection, although her actions in other respects, may be highly commendable. She very unwisely encourages a set of gossips, who, through jealously, hatred, or ill-breeding, slander, every respectable inhabitant of the place—save persons of their own particular caste. She questions them, and circulates for truth whatever they tell her. If the report proves to be incorrect, she is set down as the real inventor, whom a great part of the blame should be attached to those silent tools who so foolishly do her bidding. Surrounding society then becomes endangered. They dread even to make the most trifling remark before one of these busybodies. Even enemies, whose faults should be hidden rather than exposed, will be made the topic of conversation. How infinitely more to their advantage would it be, through time and eternity, if they would take up the time thus foolishly spent, in reading valuable books, calculated to render them good and intelligent members of society. Not far distant from here, quite another class of people may be found—people who meddle themselves with nobody's business save their own, who do not associate with those of the *pragmatical* stamp, who lead a good moral life, and who in the eyes of all right thinking men, stand high in the scale of respectability. But because they are of a different race, and, perhaps, professing a different religion, and because they were at one time less wealthy, less "genteel," they are despised. Every story, however mischievous, will at once be fastened on this less pretending people. This evil habit is not confined to any one particular locality of the Colony. It has spread itself over the length and breadth of this "sea-girt Isle." Charlottetown itself, is not exempt from its effects. There, as in other places, you will see scores of our so-called ladies marching abroad in search of news, though it might almost be remarked concerning some of them, "that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." Did they spend the time thus taken up, for such objects as collecting money for Missionaries, instead of running about gossiping, what an incredible amount of good they might effect. Even the minister of the Gospel does not escape their bitter remarks! Last Sunday while preaching, they will say, he made use of improper expressions—he touched on things he had no business with—his sermon was insulting and ridiculous—in fact, he has no business to preach at all. Were they learned—had they even the shadow of critical powers—he would not fear; but because they are unintelligent, he fears the lash of their unbridled tongues. After meeting, the dress, the ribbons, the bonnet, the make of every body's garment becomes the subject of conversation. In society of this sort, life becomes a burden. Fireside pleasures and amusements are ruffled by

"The clash of arguments and jar of words,
Worse than the mortal brunt of rival swords."

Can God look upon such people with any degree of kindness? Oh! let us reform.

Simpleton.

[For the Protestant.]

Mr Editor:

Believing that we should not despise the day of small things, a number of professing christians have banded together for the purpose of more extensively diffusing through the medium of Tract distribution those truths and principles which alone make man wise unto Salvation. Great as the facilities for having the Gospel expounded, are, it is still undeniable that were it not for the influence Tract distribution brings to bear on society, a large number of those rejoicing in the light of Divine revelation would have remained groping their way in spiritual darkness—and when we state that this instrumentality though small and unassuming in its appearance has been blessed to not a few of those who have died to the glory of our God, we believe we state a truth to which many now before the Throne of God could witness.

It is true "The Tract" though seemingly an impotent agent in carrying out the design of our Saviour, can and has wielded an influence the extent of which Eternity alone can developes. In the absence of a more effectual way of reaching the hearts of numbers living without God and without Christ in the world, we believe the enterprise should receive our hearty support, bearing in mind the promise that even a cup of cold water given in the name of our Saviour most invariably bring its reward.

The great object of Tract distribution is to present to the minds of those either incapable or regardless of attending the public means of grace a truthful view of man's state by nature, and an invitation to come to the Lord Jesus Christ. That a necessity exists for such a Society is amply manifested by the list of punishments daily recorded in the public journals against those who offend the law of both God and man, but more especially is this apparent in the unblushing manner in which Sabbath breaking, with its attendant evils is continually practised in our midst.

To attempt influencing the parties guilty of such conduct, generally speaking, calls forth a rebuke, often accompanied by the grossest abuse, while the more silent messenger "The Tract" is as it were inadvertently admitted to a share of attention, and has often been productive of the most gracious results, though any remarks from the distributor would have been spurned as worthy of ridicule.

This we consider a weighty argument in favor of Tract distribution, which should lead us to appreciate it as an invaluable auxiliary to the common cause, and accord it that place in Christian estimation and support to which former success has clearly established its claim.

The support mostly needed is not so much of a pecuniary nature, as of that practical patronage which may be extended to the working part of the society. The self sacrificing zeal of Tract distributors has too often called forth a sneer from professing Christians rather than a good natured plaudit. True, the labourer in the vineyard of our Lord looks not to the world for his hire; but as his calling is of God, even as his expectations are from above; and in seeing the work of the Lord prosper in his hands he is stimulated to still greater efforts notwithstanding the coolness with which they are acknowledged even by those from whom he would expect co-operation and support. But [illegible] it should be; he ought to receive their countenance [illegible] ragement.

Thankful as we are to record the comparatively limited effect produced by this unchristian like attitude, it is nevertheless our duty to discountenance each and every attempt to weaken even the smallest means by which the knowledge of our Lord and Master may be disseminated.

To those engaged in this simple yet holy calling, we would simply say, relax not one iota of your diligence in this good work, you can afford to be laughed at. As your Master occupied a lowly position while here for the good of mankind, even so it becometh us to acknowledge our allegiance to Him and show that we possess that spirit of philanthropy which our Saviour manifested. That the christianity of the present day may partake more of that genuine spirit of humility which, displayed by our Lord, has been practised by the true disciple of every age, is the sincere desire of

Hamilton.

Secular Department.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The steamship *Europa* arrived from Liverpool via Queenstown on Wednesday afternoon. She brought £10,000 in specie for Halifax, and £39,968 for Boston. The Mail was received here yesterday morning. Dates to the 27th ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A great deal of rain has recently fell in England, but it makes but little impression on the prices of grain. The arrivals of wheat and flour are very large.

The money market having a more easy appearance, prospects for the fruits of the earth all that could be wished for, demand for labor increasing, with pacific political intelligence from the continent, creates a better feeling amongst the trading and commercial classes of the United Kingdom, and more remunerating rates obtained for several articles.

Consols 89¼ to 89¾ for to 90 for account.

The changes in the *personnel* of the Government, consequent on the retirement of Lord Herbert from the War Office, and on the translation of Lord John Russell to the Upper Chamber, form the subject of considerable controversy in official circles. It is now clear that there is little hope of Lord Herbert ever returning to public life. His health is constantly declining, and all the efforts hitherto made to retrieve it have been failures. Seeking refuge in the House of Lords from the hard work and late hours of the House of Commons, he has found no relief, and his place as the Secretary for War is to be filled by the amiable and accomplished Sir G. C. Lewis.

Sir George Grey, in consequence of this change finds himself once more at the Home Office. But the most singular transposition is that of Mr Cardwell. Abandoning the Secretaryship for Ireland, he succeeds Sir George Grey as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, —an easy post, and one we should have thought too easy for a man who has so much hard work in him as the member for the city of Oxford. The new Irish Secretary is to be Sir Robert Peel, a rising man, if he will do justice to his own abilities. His father, the late Sir Robert Peel, once filled the same position during the stormy days of Irish politics, some forty years ago, and speedily became involved in a duel, as was the custom of those days, with one of the "tribunes of the people." Lord John Russell's promotion to the House of Peers is declared by the leading morning print to be the consequence of these changes. We cannot see the relevancy of the assumption, and Lord John himself repudiates it when he tells the city electors that forty-seven years of active political life entitle him to rest—and, he might have added, there is no rest in the popular branch of the Legislature for one who holds a leading ministerial position, which, perhaps, he could hardly have done in *courtesy* to the assembly he is leaving. Lord John's new title is "Earl Russell of Ardeallu,"—a title derived from an estate of £5000 a year in Ireland, left to the late Duke of Bedford by the Earl of Ludlow, and by the Duke left to the new Peer. It is said to be the only estate which Lord John Russell possesses.

The *Globe* has reason to believe that Earl Grey will resume the office of Under-Secretary at War, and that Mr G. Baring will return to the India office as Under-Secretary of State.

Her Majesty will leave Holyhead for Ireland on the 23d Aug., where she will remain until the 29th, and then go to Scotland.

Mr Laing has arrived in London from India, and his health has been so completely restored by the homeward voyage that Lord Palmerston is impressing upon him the necessity of going out again, after reasonable repose, to complete his financial policy.

FRANCE.

The French National shooting match at Vincennes is to begin on the 4th of August and finish on the 8th. The principle Rifle prizes are 14,000 francs, 10,300 fr., and 8600 francs.

The treaty of commerce between France and the German Zollverein is to be signed immediately.

After October the 1st the *Nord* of Brussels will be printed and published in Paris, as an organ of the Franco-Russo alliance.

The *Pays* announces that France is about to establish a "corps of occupation in China"—1,300 men are to be stationed in China, and a smaller force at Tien-tsin.

ITALY.

Turin, July 26.—The official *Gazette* says:—Two individuals, named Groben and Austerlitz, have been arrested here on a charge of enlisting recruits for the Pontifical army. They had Papal and Austrian passports. Lists of men enrolled since 1859, and a quantity of Bourbon and Papal portraits and decorations, were also found on them. They were about to enter the Italian army, in order to attempt to corrupt the soldiers.

Florence, July 26.—The reactionary band has been formed at Toscanella. Troops will be dispatched in order to prevent them crossing the frontier.

Naples, July 25.—A Central Bourbon Committee has been discovered. Prince Montemiletto has been arrested. It is rumored that the Duke of Popoli and other persons of high rank are compromised.

The state of Naples, according to letters from known and authentic sources, is most deplorable, and society is so disorganized that the people are only kept down by the strong hand. Dissatisfaction with the new Government is loud and general, and even those who hailed the appearance of Garibaldi with delight this time last year, are now ready to break out into open revolt. For this the Government of Victor Emmanuel has itself a good deal to blame, inasmuch as the transition state from the old to the new Government was not attended to nor cared for, until disorder and confusion had become chronic. Gen. Cialdini is working energetically, and we learn that the chief of the brigands has been defeated. But there is one circumstance which has evidently escaped the attention of the letter-writers from Naples, or has not been deemed worthy of notice —namely, the deep and abiding dislike which the Southern Italians have for those of the North. This dislike was kept within moderation before the union, but in Naples, we are assured, it is stronger at present than ever.—Probably the Neapolitans thought United Italy meant Naples for the capital; but they have found out their mistake, and even the absence of royalty, bad as the monarch was when he was there, gives an additional sting to their moroseness.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, July 26.—A stormy discussion on the nationalities took place in the Lower House of the Reichsrath. All the members of the right, with the exception of three, left the house, previously, however, reserving to themselves the right of expressing their views on a future occasion.

The Austrian rescript in reply to the address of the Hungarian Diet has been received at Pesth, and it closes up all hope of a reconciliation. The recent tactics of the Diet have been the means of bringing the moderate and the extreme members of that body into complete fusion, and all parties are now animated with but one desire—to free themselves from Austria the very first opportunity which presents itself. In thus acting, Austria has spoken in a way and with a freedom which will justify the Hungarians in the eyes of all jurists in taking up arms the first favorable moment. When that moment may come no one can tell, but the spark once ignited in Italy the flame would extend to Hungary, and the empire of Francis Joseph would be rent asunder. A rumor existed at Pesth that England had counselled Austria to resist the demands of the Hungarians; but this is evidently a libel on Lord John Russell and the whole of the Cabinet.

SPAIN.

Cadiz, July 25.—The daughter of the Duke of Montpensier is dead. Havannah advices received here announce the death of the Archbishop. Financial affairs are improving. Mexico advices state that Juarez had been elected President. His reactionary advisers were triumphant. A state of seige had been proclaimed. General Degollado was dead. The Spanish journals state that perfect tranquility prevailed in San Domingo.

TURKEY.

Paris, July 26.—A despatch received from Constantinople, dated the 26th, announces that the Sultan continues to effect reforms.—It is proposed to purify the personnel of the Mudirs, and to diminish their privileges and salaries. The Council of Justice has been purged and reorganized. On the occasion of some religious ceremony which the Sultan's son went through, Namick Pacha made a speech, which produced a good effect. The rations allowed to civil functionaries have been stopped. In consequence of a complaint from the French Embassy, the *Levant Herald* has been suspended for two months. General Ignatieff is expected to-morrow. He comes to congratulate the Sultan on his accession to the throne.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Shanghai, June 20.—Affairs are tranquil in Pekin and Japan. At Tien-tsin, trade progressing. According to the latest accounts Blakiston's overland party were 1203 miles from Shanghai. The natives returning to Hankow, and trade is being resumed.

Singapore, June 21.—The Free Press states that a "Seaquake" has caused great devastation on the island of Simo. 778 persons perished.

Calcutta, June 22.—Better accounts continue to be received from the famine districts.

British and For. American News.

United States.

Army movements at Washington are kept very secret, but will be prepared for a forward movement in two weeks.

Gen. M'Clellan his highly extolled.

Southern letters acknowledge that the loss of the Confederates in the late battle amounted to six thousand killed and wounded.

Spies report that the enemy is in no condition to move from their entrenchments.

They are making a vigilant reconnoissance in the vicinity of the Chain Bridge; but no danger is anticipated at Washington from that quarter.

The rendevous of the Maryland rebels is effectively broken up.

The President has been authorised by the Congress, whether intentionally or not, to call for a million of men.

In Congress the Bill for Confiscation of the property of rebels was re-committed; duty on Coffee reduced from five to three cents, on sugar to two cents; Income Tax altered to three per cent, on absentees five per cent.

There is every probability of a decisive battle in Missouri. The Confederates have a large force and are moving on Federal positions. Col. Fremont with a large force has arrived at Cairo, making the Federal Force three 9000 strong.

A vessel has been chased ashore near Cape Hatteras, supposed to be the privateer "Jeff. Davis."

Boston, Aug. 5.—The Anglo-Saxon arrived at Farther Point last night.

The Norwegian got ashore on the 29th on the Island of Anticosti,—was lightened of her cargo by a vessel which ran alongside. She finally got off, arriving at Farther Point on Saturday night.

Nothing important from the seat of war in Virginia.

Breadstuffs slightly better. Sup. State Flour $4.10 to $4.15; Extra $4.30 to $4.35.

The Blockade.—The statement that the British and French Governments are making the blockade of the ports of the Cotton States a subject of serious communication with the Washington administration, is renewed this morning. The enactment of a law closing the ports of entry presents the question in a new aspect, and raises points of international law which will probably lead to some diplomatic fencing. The *Tribune* avers that for "the first time in history," Russia concurs in the course of England. The correctness with which the London *Morning Post* discusses and sustains the proposition to convey the coming crop of cotton overland across Texas to a Mexican port, appears to foreshadow the mode by which the Manchester manufacturers will be supplied in defiance of the blockade. The plan obviates the present difficulty, but is not unlikely to provoke other issues of a grave character.—*Toronto Patriot.*

Canada.

The meeting of the Canadian Parliament is postponed until 22nd August.

The *Great Eastern* is loading with deals at Quebec.

New Brunswick.

The Coal Mines of New Brunswick.—In the year 1860 14,602 tons of Albert Coal were exported from New Brunswick to Boston and Portland, for the purpose of manufacturing a fine description of burning oil, commonly known as Albertine Oil. This coal is probably the most valuable in the world, and is sold at the wharf at Hillsborough, N. B., for $15 per ton. It produces upwards 100 gallons of crude oil, or about 75 gallons of refined oil of the most superior quality, per ton. A company was organized some years ago in St. John for manufacturing Albertine oil from this coal, and up to the present time it has not only supplied the New Brunswick market, but has exported considerable quantities to Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Canada and the United States. Another company was recently organized in St. John for the purpose of manufacturing burning oil from cobale, or cobiet, which is found in great abundance in Albert County. In consequence however of the immense quantities of rock oil being discovered in the United States, and the Government of that country having recently imposed, under their new Tariff a duty of ten per cent per gallon on coal, instead of 15 per cent. advalorem, as formerly, this company, after investing a large amount of capital, has been under the necessity of abandoning the manufacture of oil for the present.—*St. Journal.*

The Church Witness understands that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick will return to England about the 1st October next.

Newfoundland.

Fisheries &c.—The accounts from the fisheries are rather unfavourable. The reports of the fishery from Green Bay are exceedingly unfavorable. In Twillingate it has proved nearly a failure; in Fogo it is but little better, and indeed throughout that important and extensive district [the population of which is 9717] the catch to the present time is far below an average one.

Mr F. N. Gisborne has arrived at Newfoundland, to superintend the operations of the English Mining Company.

There is no political news of interest.

Petitions to Her Majesty the Queen and to the House of Commons, praying the removal of His Excellency Sir Alex. Bannerman from the Government of Newfoundland, are in course of signature in different parts of the Island.

Nova Scotia.

Robert G. Haliburton, Esq., Barrister, has been appointed Secretary to the Industrial Exhibition Commissioners. The salary, we hear, will be at the rate of £300 per annum.

Holloway's Ointment.—That well known remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and General Debility, the *Oxygenated Bitters* which has effected such considerable cures, contains no alcohol; yet it is not affected by "summer's heat or winter's cold," and retains its astonishing virtues in any climate.

Interesting from Port au Prince.—Port au Prince dates of the 20th have been received. On the 6th a Spanish fleet of six steamers anchored off there occasioning great excitement and a suspension of business. The Spanish Consul landed with despatches demanding an indemnity of $200,000 and a salute of 21 guns, which were refused by the President. On the 9th the foreign residents were notified by the Spanish Admiral to leave within 48 hours, but a compromise was effected through the exertions of the British Consul. The indemnity is to be settled by commissioners, and salutes were fired on the 16th. At the latest date only one frigate was in port, and the Spanish Consul had taken up his residence there.

LOCAL.

In reference to the Land Commission, the *Islander* of yesterday says, "that up to the present time neither His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, nor any member of the Government has received the slightest intimation relating to the award, beyond that this, that it has been agreed upon, and is on the way to the Colonial Office, to be laid before Her Majesty the Queen."

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by Hon. Col. Gray, Hon. John Longworth, and others, paid a visit to the flourishing settlements of New Glasgow, Cavendish, &c., on Thursday last. At Cavendish a very flattering address was presented to His Excellency, to which he replied in suitable terms. We shall endeavor to give both address and reply in our next. We understand that the Lieut. Governor and his suite were much pleased with their reception, and highly delighted with the appearance of that part of our verdant Isle.

We noticed in a late No. of the *Scottish American Journal*, a lengthy article, headed "Notes from the Provinces," written by the ex-Editor of that paper, J. W. Finlay, Esq. We are pleased to learn that his health has improved, and not the less so that for this improvement, he appears to be in some measure indebted to the salubrious atmosphere of the British Provinces. The article was written from Canada; but as he is now on a visit to the Lower Provinces, and lately made a short call at Charlottetown, to which he expects to return in a few weeks, this Island also will no doubt be made the subject of a few "notes." If so, knowing how popular his former remarks on the Provinces were, we shall endeavor to lay the substance of them before our readers.

Our reader, will not fail to remember the Temperance Lectures advertised in another column. We bespeak for Mr S. M. Howlett, a crowded audience on Thursday evening next, and trust that his appeals will arouse the dormant energies of the friends of Temperance in this City, and induce not a few to take the pledge.

On the night of Sabbath last, we were visited with a severe thunderstorm, or rather a succession of thunderstorms. Flashes of lightning could be seen during the whole night; but while three different clouds passed over, at an interval of about an hour each, the lightning was very vivid, and the peals of thunder terrific. The rain at these times poured down in torrents, and caused a freshet, which we understand in a few places swept the mown hay off the fields, and did some damage to the grain and other crops. At Miscouche, we learn, a horse was killed by the lightning; but have not yet heard that it did injury in any other part of the Island.

The Stud Horse recently purchased in England for the Royal Agricultural Society, came out in the *Gazelle*, in charge of Mr Little, an experienced groom. He was safely landed on Saturday last, and at once taken to the Stables of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor. The animal looked exceedingly well considering he had been upwards of forty days at sea—he is a jet black, stands 15 hands 6 inches high—has a good pedigree—and was selected, we are informed, by the Earl of Zetland, at the request of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor of this Island.—*Id.*

We learn from the Pictou *Chronicle* that Commander Orlebar of the Surveying Service, recently lectured on Temperance at North Bar Sydney. The Guinears and Margaretha Stevenson are now engaged in surveying the coast of Newfoundland in the vicinity of Burin, Placentia and Cape Race.

Civic Elections.—The Annual Election of Mayor and Councilmen for this City took place on Tuesday last. The Hon. T. H. Haviland was re-elected Mayor without opposition. The following are the Common Councillors elect:—

Ward No. 1. James Anderson, Esq., (in the room of Thomas B. Tremain, Esq.
Do. 2. James Reddin, Esq., (re-elected.)
Do. 3. Richard Hearts, Esq., Do.
Do. 4. William R. Dawson, Esq., Do.
Do. 5. William Boyle, Esq., (in the room of R. A. C. Smith, Esq.,

Incendiarism.—A diabolical attempt to set fire to the dwelling-house occupied by Thomas Scott, Esq., at Warblington, was made on the night of Thursday last. Fortunately, Mr. Scott's dog gave the alarm in time to prevent the consummation of the fiendish attempt and the villain scampered off leaving his work unfinished. Last week we chronicled the destruction of the coach-house, and some months previously, of the extensive and valuable stables at Warblington, but we were then strongly disposed to discredit the numerous rumours afloat respecting the origin of these fires. The last attempt, however, would seem almost conclusively to prove that the whole has been the work of an incendiary. We trust the proper authorities will sift this matter to the bottom, and that their investigations will lead to the detection of the cowardly perpetrator of these outrages.—*Mon.*

Halifax Correspondence.

The Regatta.—Vessels run the Blockade.—Prof. Anderson.—It is a long Lane that has no turn.—Money Market.—Salt.—Quotations of Fish.—Gold Digging News.—Great Excitement at Lunenburg.

Halifax, August 7, 1861.

Dear Editor,

On the 1st of the month, we had both a Holiday and a Regatta—very nice things in a cool day, but on such a hot day as Thursday last, they were not so desirable.

We have a "Royal" Yacht Club now, and a Prince of Wales Cup that will do for a prize for many a year, as it only becomes the property of a three successful competitor.

This week we have had three arrivals from New Bern, in North Carolina, and there are two more daily expected. The cargo of one consists of 724 casks Spirits Turpentine, 76 boxes Tobacco, 22 bbls Tar. The cargo of another is altogether manufactured Tobacco, and the third has Pitch, Rosin and Spirits Turpentine. The consular clearance states, that the Blockade only existed by proclamation. The owners of these cargoes will make a large profit on all the above articles, probably from £2000 to £3000 on each cargo.

At present, we have the veritable Anderson, Prof. Anderson, who performed before the Queen, amazing our citizens, and he certainly does wonderful things. He beats Spirit Rapping, for his table will rap Yes and No, in reply to any question. A Bell suspended from the ceiling, rings without mortal touching it. The secret is, I presume, that a galvanic battery is connected with both, and an assistant, behind the scenes, in a way which any telegraph operator can explain, makes both these instruments respond to the questions addressed to them. The most interesting part of the entertainment, is hearing Miss Anderson describe the contents of a box, which a gentleman appears to have been keeping in his pocket, at a safe distance. For discovery in an extraordinary, that she enumerated thirty different articles describing each coin particularly, and telling the devices on rings and jewellery.

The enterprise gentleman who noticed on your pumps and garden flowers, "The Wonder of the Age," got into trouble with the regular Faculty, a short time ago, and an inquest was held to show that his quack medicine had killed an Irishman. But it was given in evidence, that the stuff might be drank by the pint with as little harm as ginger beer. The jury returned that the child died from want of proper attendance.

The Money Market continues very tight, and the Banks keep on the gold screws to prevent a drain to the United(?) States. Salt has been very plenty, and the market so overstocked that cargoes have been sold at 8s to 9s per bbl. on account of a large

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