

News Summary.

The *Canada* arrived on Wednesday last. News unimportant. An able letter appeared in the *London Times* of the 21st ult., on the "Gold Discoveries of Nova Scotia," from the pen of P. S. Hamilton, Esq. This is said to have caused considerable interest on the subject in England. Another dreadful catastrophe had occurred in a coal mine at Merthyr Tydvil, 50 lives were lost by an explosion. A Commission is appointed to enquire into the means used to prevent such disasters.

Sweden has protested against the Southern blockade on account of its inefficiency. Mr. Bright endeavoured in the imperial Parliament to censure the government for sending troops to British America. He was however almost alone. The reply was simple: by the expenditure of a million of money war had been prevented and a lesson taught the U. States for a long time to come. If Mr. Seaward had been upright he would have sent back Mason and Slidell with his despatch, stating that they had been seized without government orders; and that "if the American public had been honest, judges, governors, and Navy Department, and Congress would not have joined with the mob in praising Wilkes as a hero for his defiance of law."

The *City of Washington* arrived at New York on Monday with dates to the 27th ult. No news of importance.

The O'Donahue had challenged Sir Robert Peel for personality in debate. Affair settled without fighting.

The news from the U. States is somewhat exciting. The brief despatches open a wide field for conjecture. The Telegraph lines being in the hands of the government would lead to the supposition that, as a matter of course, nothing is given which will favor Southern interests. The sea-fight on Saturday last, seems to have been a desperate encounter.

Notices, &c.

Edward Manning Professorship.

Dear Brother,—I am requested to report the following additional sums for the Edward Manning Professorship;

Mrs. James Lovett,	\$4 00
William Thomas,	5 00
Thomas H. Borden,	1 00
James Borden,	1 00
Lucy Borden,	1 00
Ruth A. Borden,	1 00
Abiard Borden,	1 00
Dr. Freeman,	2 00
Mrs. Dr. Freeman,	2 00
Ebenezer Kinsman, Junr.,	1 00

Donations to this fund will be thankfully received till it is completed.

D. FREEMAN.

Received for Foreign Mission.

1861. Aug. 27.—A Friend,	£0 2 6
Sept. 13.—J. D. Marsters, Kempt., ..	0 5 0
1862. Jan. 22.—A Friend in Newport, ..	1 0 0

Also, towards making up Brother Crawley's loss by fire—

1864. Aug. 15.—Bridgewater Church,	0 7 6
1862. Jan. 31.—Per Rev. W. H. Humphrey, ..	0 7 6

Brother John Wheelock, Treasurer, has likewise received from Brother Solomon Hersey, Treasurer in N. B., \$184.76.

C. TUPPER, Secretary.

Aylesford, March 5, 1862.

P. S.—A remittance has been recently made to Brother Crawley, for the support of native preachers, including the sums named above, with those contributed for his personal benefit.

NOTICES.

Acadia Athenaeum.

The Fifth Lecture of the Season 1861-2, will be delivered on Friday Evening March 14th, in the Vestry of the Baptist Meeting-house, Wolfville, by the Rev. S. T. Rand.

Subject—"THE MYSTERIOUS CONFLICT." Doors open at 6 1/2 o'clock. Tickets to be had at George V. Rand, and at the door.

D. A. STEELE, Cor. Sec.

Acadia College, March 3rd.

Acadia College.

The Quarterly Examination of the Classes will take place on Tuesday the 18th inst., and two following days, commencing each day at nine o'clock, A. M.

The members of the Visiting Committee are requested to attend the Examination.

J. M. CHAMP, President.

March 1st, 1862.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Governors on Wednesday the 19th inst., at seven o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is requested.

S. W. DEBLOIS, Secretary.

March 1st, 1862.

Letters Received.

M. Kinsman, 28th, £5. Rev. A. S. Hunt, 27th. W. Sabean, 26th, 20s. J. M. Parker, Esq., 28th, £2. Rev. Dr. Tupper, 13th. C. Wheaton, 3rd. T. H. Rand, 3rd. Rev. J. Davis, 1st. Rev. D. Freeman, 3rd. Esq., 1st. D. G. Pineo, 1st. D. Webster, 1st. G. Eisenhaur, 6th, 20s. T. W. Chesley, 25th. J. L. Tremain, Esq., 4th, 20s. Rev. Dr. Tupper, 5th. Ward Eaton, Esq., 6th, £5. Rev. G. Armstrong, 25th. Rev. J. A. Moore, 3rd. A. B. Coldwell, 8th, 5s. A. C. DeWolf, 6th, 10s.

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

For the Christian Messenger.

NEWS FROM THE "OVENS GOLD DIGGINGS."

MR. EDITOR:—I am somewhat surprised that so little has been published concerning the "Ovens gold diggings," whilst scarcely a paper is issued but contains encouraging accounts from "Tangier" and other gold fields. It affords me pleasure to learn that gold is being discovered in many parts of our province; but, Sir, in my opinion the "Ovens" present a more inviting field than any other. I feel it my duty to offer a few facts and thoughts for the consideration of your numerous readers, although I would rather leave it for abler pens. I cannot, however, think of allowing a large portion of the people to remain in partial ignorance of the success which is crowning the efforts of some hundred men now operating in the mines without offering a passing remark.

There are doubtless rich deposits of gold in the vicinity of the "Ovens," and I will give my reasons, although it has been settled during the winter almost beyond a doubt by the rich veins which have been found. My first proof, then, is the unparalleled placer-washings which, as you are aware, have, in many instances, richly remunerated their owners. Some of those on the Eastern shore are said to have been the richest ever discovered. One gentleman informed me that he with two others took out, in four hours, over \$174 worth of gold; and others lesser amounts. Myself with two more took out in part of an afternoon, on the Western shore over 1 1/2 ounces, and other companies larger quantities in less time. Now, Sir, I ask where all this gold originally came from? Surely it did not wash in from the ocean, as some foolishly imagine. It evidently comes from the cliff which for ages has been breaking off, and grinding to dust on the shore. This accounts for the gold being imbedded in the sand and in the seams of the rocks. Admitting this fact, there must be an abundance still remaining in the cliff. Secondly, rich gold-bearing veins have been opened, and all proving really good.

One fact is worthy of special notice, viz: some fine specimens have been procured within a few inches of the surface, and another indication of the richness of the mines is that the veins become richer and larger as they go downwards. Messrs Bent and Burgess, struck a vein near the surface, crushed 10 ounces of the quartz and got \$6.30 worth of gold,—this occurred quite recently. Messrs. Campbell and Co., of Liverpool, are doing extra well. Mr. C. had the kindness to shew me some specimens which were certainly beautiful. I was told that in one day this Company took out sufficient gold to defray the expenses for five weeks, with ten men employed. The second tier of 3-acre lots, laid out during the winter is also proving rich; the Manning claims (so-called) are doing well; out of ore bbl. of quartz, \$100 worth of gold was taken. The leads known as Langille, Mosely, Traunwizer, with numbers of others are said to be rich. Mr. J. E. Bars, some weeks since informed me he could easily take one dollar's worth of gold from 1 lb of quartz, out of some of his leading veins. Another out of 15 lbs. inferior quartz, took \$7.50 worth. Another lead turned out at the rate of 62 oz. per ton. In fact, Sir, the miners are in high spirits and well they might be when such facts come under their notice. Over six thousand claims have already been secured, others are being applied for daily. A crusher has been ordered from the States and is expected shortly. Already, persons are beginning to pour into the "Ovens," which by the bye are pretty good yet; and it is supposed that as soon as the spring opens instead of hundreds, thousands will be rushing to seek their fortunes on these golden shores. May they all succeed, though like all gold seekers some doubtless will return worse off than when they first visited the place. A number of large Hotels are in course of completion; Bridgewater Hotel and Wilmot House, are filled almost continually with travellers, visiting the place. Mr. Wiles keeps the former, and Mr. Wm. Merry, the latter. Travellers are well cared for at either place. Mr. Hall keeps a Livery Stable and runs an Express to the town of Lunenburg tri-weekly.

A Temperance Society of upwards of 60 members has been formed. Also a Division of "Sons of Temperance" is about being opened, both of which, we trust, will wield a powerful influence in crushing the monster, Intemperance; who loves to shew his head in such places. A large Hall for religious and public meetings is in contemplation. The Society in general is good at the Ovens. The original proprietors of the soil care but little for improvement. They were sorry when the Gold was discovered,—notwithstanding they are so much the gainers;—would rather have enjoyed the quietude of their forefathers, than the golden prospects of the present. One old German said to me, "Vell, vell, I wish tee fust man tat fount tee g. lt, hat tell off tee pluff, an' kilt himself, before he tolt tee next man,—for tay steals my taters, an' treats town degrass an' cleart felts."

Persons now residing at the Ovens, dont appear anxious to make the above facts known. But for my own part, I am willing that others desirous of trying their fortunes, should have every available information possible, respecting the late discoveries.

Hoping I have not wearied your patience, and that the above may not have been penned in vain,

I remain yours respectfully,

A PLACER WASHER.

Bridgewater, Feb. 26th, 1862.

New Brunswick.

INQUEST ON THE DEATHS BY RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The examination of witnesses concerning the death of the parties killed, elicited nothing more than the details as to what each person knew of the accident. It seems that the breaks were put down some time before the collision took place—but in consequence of the rain falling at the time and freezing on the rails they did not act.

The Jury were in consultation about an hour and a half and brought in a verdict of "Accidental death."

Latest from the States!

NEW YORK, March 4th.—It is supposed that all the inflammatory portion of Columbus has been burned.

The Confederates are reported to be fortifying an Island thirty-five miles below Columbus, in order that they may have a position to which they can fall back.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is being rapidly rebuilt; forty miles of iron and cross-trees were carried off by the Confederates.

Two gun-boats attacked a battery near Savannah, in Tennessee River, and silenced it. Eighty men landed, but were attacked by a superior force, and compelled to retire.

NEW YORK, March 5th.—Confederate defeats caused great panic in Richmond. Martial law proclaimed.

Orders and business being resumed at Nashville. Union men begin to show themselves. Union sentiments had been crushed there and would require time for full development.

NEW YORK, March 6th.—Port Royal letters state that Fort Pulaski is entirely surrounded by Federal troops, and effectually cut off from Savannah.

General Price has burnt several public buildings, arsenals, &c., at Fayetteville, Missouri.

The Nashville has successfully run the blockade under Union colours.

There is reason to believe that the Confederate Army of the Potomac has been largely augmented since the recent Federal victories.

NEW YORK, Friday Evening, March 7.—Confederates have at Centerville, it is reported, fifty-five thousand infantry, eleven thousand cavalry, and a hundred and twenty light and heavy cannon.

British schooner British Queen captured on Friday attempting to run the blockade, on North Carolina coast.

Election in Hardin County, Southern Tennessee, gives 500 majority out of 1000 votes, and McNairy County 500 majority out of 1800 votes, for Union Candidates. When organized and armed people say they will drive secession out.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—President Lincoln sent yesterday an important message to Congress, recommending Joint Resolutions, pledging Government aid and co-operation to any State initiating gradual abolishment of Slavery, believing Government would find it a means of self-preservation.

The cost of this method of combatting rebellion, the President suggests, is not greater than by war.

NEW YORK, March 8th.—The Steamer Mississippi with 1400 troops and General Butler on board, for Ship Island, ran the Frying Pan Shoals, making a hole in the bows, and narrowly escaping a total wreck.

General Price is succeeding but poorly in Western Arkansas in raising a Brigade.

The Memphis Appeal says that General Pillow has made an eloquent speech urging citizens to arms. He said that the present was gloomy but that he had every hope for the future. If the Confederate army fought as gallantly as those overwhelmed at Fort Donelson, Southern independence would be soon achieved.

Two ladies at Baltimore of high social position have been arrested for giving information to the enemy and sent to New York.

Arapahoe Indians have made an alliance with other tribes to fight the Utahs.

NEW YORK March 10th.—The Confederate iron-clad frigate Merrimac, with the Steamers Jamestown and Yorktown, ran out of Norfolk on Saturday last, and attacked the Federal Frigates Cumberland and Congress, at the mouth of James River. The Jamestown and Yorktown Confederate Steamers, engaged the Federal Steamer Congress, while the Merrimac (Confederate) bearing down upon the Cumberland, struck her amidships with iron prow, laying open her side and sinking her. It is reported that one hundred of the crew of the Cumberland were drowned. (Later, 150 men).

After sinking the Cumberland the Merrimac then attacked the Congress, the latter ship surrendering.

The Federal Steam Frigate Minnesota and St. Lawrence, in going to the assistance of Cumberland and Congress, grounded.

The Minnesota was then attacked by the three Confederate ships of war, the Merrimac, Jamestown and Yorktown; and soon after the iron clad steamer Monitor belonging to the Federals arrived, and engaged steamer Merrimac, and the contest lasted five hours.

The Confederate ships retired towards Norfolk, the Merrimac in a sinking condition towed in by the Jamestown and Yorktown.

The Minnesota succeeded in getting off. Steamer Monitor uninjured.

The gun-boat "Oregon's" boiler was struck by the "Merrimac" and blown up.

The Federal forces have reached New Madrid, Tennessee, where the Confederates are in force, erecting forts. The inhabitants of Memphis are greatly alarmed, having relied upon these forts for protection.

Dupont's fleet has captured Brunswick in Georgia, and Fernandina in Florida.

Latest from Europe!

FRANCE.

Prince Napoleon has gained a decided victory in the French Senate for his Italian predilections. His amendment on the address, regretting that the Pope had not listened to the advice of the Emperor, has been withdrawn, but on a condition equivalent to a full admission of it.

Mr. Slidell has had another interview with M. Thouvenel. The inefficient nature of the blockade is reported to have been the primary subject of conversation.

The *Moniteur* denies the statement that the French Government has applied to English capitalists for a loan of some four millions at the high interest of six per cent. The operation is, nevertheless, notorious in London, and it may probably be found that some merely technical inaccuracy in the version published by the English journals, is the only justification for the announcement of the *Moniteur* that these statements are incorrect.

The position of the Jesuits in France has been the subject of a warm discussion in the Cabinet Council. M. Persigny, it is stated, advocated the expulsion from France of all the members of this ingenious fraternity, but M. Fould stood up as the friend of the Order.

ITALY.

The Italian Government feels itself scandalised by the hints, broadly enough given, that the recent demonstrations against the temporal power at Rome, were inspired from Turin. The official *Gazette* of Turin accordingly repels with proper indignation the slanderous rumours, and declares that "the Government will not depart from the laws of an upright and loyal policy."

Letters from Rome give partial credence to a report that an ultimatum has been sent from Paris to the papal Government. It is said that the French troops will be withdrawn from Rome on the 15th of April, unless the Pope can agree to negotiate before that time with the King of Italy.

The circular of Baron Ricasoli, in which he disapproves of the popular demonstrations, so common of late in Italy, against the temporal power of the Pope, has been published. It is very moderate in tone, dignified, but emphatic. Baron Ricasoli hopes that the labours of the Government "will not be impeded by inconsiderate acts of enthusiasm and clamorous manifestations." The Government wishes, he says, to reconcile Italy and the Papacy, and the Baron desires only a "moral triumph," in which the sincere Catholics of the civilised world will rejoice.

TURIN, Feb. 18th.—Garibaldi has written a letter warmly approving of the subscriptions now being collected for the relief of the workmen who have been thrown out of employment at Lyons.

HUNGARY.

A letter from Pesth gives a mournful account of the suffering and discontent occasioned by the forced collection of taxes in Hungary. Lately the intelligence from that country appeared to indicate a state of quietude on the part of the people, but it is said that the insults, both the wealthy and the middle classes have endured from the Austrian soldiers, will be treasured up to the day of retribution.

RUSSIA.

The Russian government has replied to the appeal, or rather the demand, of the Pope on behalf of the imprisoned Polish priests, by hastening on their trial and condemnation by the military tribunal. Four of the canons confined in the Citadel of Warsaw have been condemned to transportation to Siberia, and a fifth to imprisonment in the fortress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TUSCARORA AND SUMTER AT GIBRALTAR.—A telegram has been received from Gibraltar, dated Thursday, stating that the Federal steam corvette *Tuscarora* had arrived at that port; that the Confederate steamer *Sumter* was still there, and unable to get coal, in consequence of having no money to pay for it; and that the *Tuscarora* was exercising the same watchful care over the *Sumter* as she did for some time over the *Nashville* in the Southampton waters.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.—TREATY BETWEEN THE QUEEN AND THE GRAND DUKE OF HESSE.—The marriage agreement between the Princess Alice Maud Mary and the Prince Frederick of Hesse has been published. The agreement commences "In the name of the Most Holy and Blessed Trinity," and ends with the signatures of the commissioners appointed by the Queen and the Grand Duke of Hesse. The monetary arrangements are the chief features of the treaty. The Princess on her marriage will have secured to her by her Majesty 6,000l. per annum. Her marriage portion will be 30,000l., and the interest of that sum and 3,500l. per annum will constitute the income of her husband. It is also stipulated that if the Princess Alice should become Grand Duchess, she is to receive the same allowance as is apportioned to the Grand Duchess of Hesse. The time of the marriage, delayed by the recent bereavement in the English Royal Family, is not definitively arranged. The Princess Alice Maud Mary was born on the 25th April, 1843. The Prince Louis is a few years her senior.