

For the Christian Messenger.

Donation Visit.

PARKER'S COVE ANNAPOLIS Co.—The friends of Rev. H. Achilles to the number of 70 met at his house on the evening of the 12th inst., for the purpose of making a Donation Visit to his family, the donations amounted to £22 in cash and useful articles.

The Rev. Isaiah Wallace and gave an interesting address on the occasion, Deacons Edget and Leach and Bro. J. W. Wetherspoon also addressed the friends present.

Mr. Achilles desires to express his sincere thanks to the donors for the timely aid and friendly visit.

Colonial and Foreign News.

New Brunswick.

The city of St. John, N. B. contains a population of 21,317—an increase of 4,468 since 1851.

LYNCH LAW IN N. BRUNSWICK.—THE St. Croix Herald OFFICE DESTROYED BY A MOB.—Calais, 20.—The Office of the St. Croix Herald at St. Stephens was broken into by a mob at midnight, last night, and a large quantity of type, &c., destroyed. Some materials were thrown into the river. Destruction of the property in the office was general. Loss estimated at \$500.

The cause of this outrage probably finds explanation in the determined and persistent manner in which the editor has recently denounced Secession, this course creating for him much enmity in certain circles.

Latest from the States!

Various reports have been telegraphed during the week, one of which was that the Federal forces had attacked New Orleans and the inhabitants were fleeing from the city.

Another to the Reporter and News-room on Saturday, was that the New York Herald states that all fears of a rupture with England in the Trent affair may be dismissed, for the following reason:—

The demands of the British Government being such as can be honorably conceded.

It is reported that the Federal Government has made an important treaty with Mexico, by which the French and English Expedition may be withdrawn. It provides for a loan of eleven millions dollars to Mexico to pay its English and French creditors.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-one thousand horses, and two hundred waggons loaded with provisions and clothing for General Price in Missouri, have been captured by Federal troops, (very doubtful).

Despatches and letters assert that the rebellion in Missouri is nearly crushed out.

Capt. Seymour the Queen's Special Messenger by the Europa, left Boston on Tuesday the 17th. Mr. Adams the American Minister in London, also sent a special messenger by the Europa. Both of these gentlemen reached Washington on Wednesday night at 12 o'clock.

BOSTON 23rd.—Tribune's Washington correspondent says that Lord Lyons made first official communication regarding the Trent affair to Secretary Seward on Saturday.

The Secretary is now engaged with his reply. The general impression is that the British Government does not present an ultimatum, but leaves room for negotiation.

The statement that the Government has determined to yield everything to England, even to the surrender of Mason and Slidell, is pronounced utterly false.

A despatch from Point Rocks, Maryland, 8 P. M., 22nd, says a fight on Upper Potomac. Jackson has returned to Leesburg with entire force, having failed in everything.

Rebel battery opposite Col. Gray's camp also retired to Leesburg. Impatience and discontent rampant among rebels.

The Herald has information from a colored man escaped from Alabama that there are eight thousand runaway negroes in that State hiding in the woods.—Colonist.

NOT UNLIKELY.—The monetary article of The London Times of Saturday 30th ult says:—A suggestion—which, it may be feared, is more ingenious than probable—has been raised, to the effect that the captain of the San Jacinto may be a Secessionist, and that he accordingly strained his orders with a view to render certain the ultimate success of the Southern cause. The New York paper which enjoys the largest circulation has long been reputed to be acting under a similar impulse in its efforts to drag the country into a way with Great Britain; and it is also avowed in all the American advices that "treason" pervades every department of the State, from the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, down to the lowest clerks in the Treasury, the post offices and the custom houses. Even in Fort Sumter, according to the last accounts, a trouble of this character threatened the safety of the place.—"Statements are made," it is said, "on excellent authority, that there are in that fortress two field officers, a Major and Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery, who are favorable to the rebel cause," and as the newspapers teem with similar and even more serious accounts from other points, the surmise now broached with regard to Commander Wilkes is not without a certain degree of plausibility. The New York writers recommend a wholesale shipment of such traitorous officers to the Dry Tortugas, but the fact that such a pro-

ceeding would probably decimate the Federal army and navy begets the suspicion that a war with England may have been looked upon by the more reckless class of politicians as a more certain and less disagreeable means of cure.—The projected shipments of saltpetre to America were stopped yesterday afternoon, and to-day a general order was received at the Custom House prohibiting the exportation of this article to any country except under certain stringent conditions.

Latest from Europe!

By the arrival of the America news to the 17th inst. was received. The following are some of the most important items:

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.—The screw-steamer Melbourne, which has been loading at Woolwich for some days, sailed 6th for Halifax or Quebec, laden with an enormous quantity of arms, ammunition, and stores, including warm clothing for 10,000 men, such as woollen shirts, fur caps, knee boots, and other requisites. She also takes out Captain Vesey's battery of artillery.

The Cunard steamship Australasian has been chartered by the Government as a transport to convey troops to Halifax. The Australasian is a powerful screw steamer of 2700 tons.

The steamer Persia, the largest vessel on the Cunard line, has been chartered by Government to take troops to Canada.

It has been stated that a battalion of the Guards is under orders for embarkation, but at present no such order has been received.

An Admiralty telegram, received at Portsmouth on Monday, ordered to be in readiness for immediate commission the 51 gun screw frigates Shannon and Euryalus, and the Stromboli, 6 guns.

At Woolwich an order was received for the immediate commission of the Decastation in the Atlantic.

An addition was, on Monday, made to the cargo of the transport Melbourne, viz. 2,500,000 rounds of small arms' cartridges, 30,000 stand of arms and accoutrements, instead of 20,000, and 1500 rounds of Armstrong ammunition. It is stated that the Melbourne will be adequately convoyed to her destination.

The screw iron frigate Warrior steamed into Portsmouth harbour on Monday, and was lashed alongside the dockyards to undergo the repairs ordered by the Admiralty. It is stated that the Warrior up to the present time has cost rather over £400,000, and her successors, before they are at sea, will cost nearly £600,000.

At Chatham on Tuesday, the Pylades, 21 guns; Rattlesnake, 21; and Galatea, 20, were ordered to be prepared for sea with all possible despatch. Fifty more workmen are taken on.

The Warrior was taking in 760 tons of coal alongside Portsmouth Dockyard, preparatory for service on the North American coast should she be required.

The following troops at Aldershot are ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Canada:—Leslie's 6th Battery Royal Artillery; 2nd Battalion 20th Regt.; 2nd, 16th and 45th Regts.; and a detachment of the 16th Lancers. The battery served in the Crimea, and is furnished with Armstrongs.

100-pounder Armstrong guns are now being rapidly distributed among the ships preparing for sea. The Defence, iron-plated frigate, is to have a screw of 450. She will be manned with out the least difficulty.

The Morning Herald says—"The effect of the war feeling upon the American shipping is already most disastrous. No charters are now taken for these vessels, and as for passengers and cargoes little or nothing is doing in these departments. Such is the state of things in this respect that no insurance of this class has been offered at Lloyd's for several days past."

The Northern States have supposed that because Britain has been so large a customer for their bread-stuffs, that therefore she dare not go to war with them, lest the wants of her people should not be supplied. The following from the Shipping Gazette however will shew that there need be no apprehension on that score:

Orders for the purchase of nearly 500,000 quarters of wheat have been within the last few days sent to the Black Sea Ports, both for present and future shipment. The immediate export could not, of course, be made, but eventually there would be no want of vessels to bring home all the corn we required, and vessels trading to America would be released to bring grain from the south of Russia.

FURTHER VIOLENCE OF CAPT. WILKES.—Captain Guichon of the French merchant brig Jules et Marie, just arrived at Havre, reports that on the 3rd of November, when about twenty miles north of the lighthouse of Matanzas he was boarded by the American frigate San Jacinto. The captain fired a shot at the brig, ordering her to bring to, but hoisted no colours.—The order was obeyed; the San Jacinto then went stem on to her broadside, carrying away both her masts and all her rigging, staying in her bulworks, and doing much damage. Captain Wilkes of the San Jacinto then informed the captain of the French brig of his intention to overhaul her, which he accomplished; but as the ship was now dismasted and helpless, the American graciously consented to take her in tow until within 15 miles of Havana, when she cut her adrift. Immediately on reaching Matanzas, Captain Guichon reported what had taken place to the French consul, and drew up a protest against what had been done, setting forth the circumstance of the incident, and declaring that he had been required to show his papers, &c. The brig was bound from Liverpool to Matanzas, with a cargo of coal.

The Hon. Joseph Howe, Prime Minister of Nova Scotia, and the Hon. S. L. Tilley, of the Cabinet of New Brunswick, have been addressing a public meeting at Ashton-under-Line on American affairs. The general tone of the remarks made by these gentlemen may be stated in a very few words. They had no sympathy with the Northern States, and expressed wishes for the success of the South. They had no desire for war, were quite sure the colonies would fight for England, if their help was needed, and equally hopeful that England would fight for the colonies, and they were, therefore, of opinion that war ought to be begun if war was necessary for the honour of England.—Liverpool Mercury.

The following is from the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.

The Melbourne is expected to sail on Saturday. Little fear is expressed of her being able to reach the Riviere du Loup, where her cargo and the reinforcements she carries will be transferred to the rail. But, even if the ice in the St. Lawrence hinder the Melbourne, or the transports which will follow her, from reaching the Riviere du Loup, the Government, I am assured, have no doubt that troops may be thrown into Canada by way of St. Andrew's, and thence by march or sleigh along the St. John's river, for about 150 miles, to a point where they will have the rail almost to Quebec. When the 43rd accomplished a march from St. John's to Quebec, some years ago, the route they traversed was quite unsettled, and the regiment suffered severely. But now the settlement of this region has so much increased, that if the troops are marched in companies, it is said they can sleep under shelter every night between St. John's and Quebec. However this may be, I am glad to hear that the Government are satisfied it is in their power to reinforce the troops in Canada, even when the St. Lawrence is closed. At present we have about 5,000 men in our North American provinces. We should have more reason to be satisfied with this nucleus of a force were they commanded by a general of rank. There is nothing that would so re-assure the military mind at home, and I am assured in Canada also, as the sending out of a general officer of high reputation, and senior to Sir F. Williams. Indeed, considering what may be in store for our North American possessions should war break out, it is to be hoped that Lord Clyde himself would not hesitate to place at the disposal of Government, his experience and powers of command, as readily for service amid the snows of Canada as he did for service under the sun of India. Nor can it be disguised that, in the prospect of such a future as now looms for British North America, we should be entitled to feel more comfortable if New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were under Governors of experience, and with rather higher qualities than the respectable pedantry of Mr. Arthur Gordon, or the good-natured nullity of Lord Mulgrave.

I am rejoiced to learn that we are sending out, in the Melbourne, several officers of the very highest reputation, whose services will be invaluable in the event of hostilities, and meantime for the organisation of the militia and volunteers. Among them are Col. Gordon, of the Engineers (of Gordon's battery fame); Colonel Dysons, who commanded the 23rd, and subsequently had a brigade in the Crimea; and Colonel Mackenzie, late quarter-master-general in China—all men unsurpassed in their various departments of the service.

Four days later.

December 23, 1861.—The Steamship Arago was intercepted off Cape Race on Saturday evening last, at 6 o'clock.

The Times Paris correspondent says that the Foreign Ministers' official opinion on the outrage is most precise and positive, namely, the violence committed by the Capt. of the San Jacinto is indefensible, that by regarding Commissioners as contraband, Lincoln and his Ministers contradict themselves; for they refused to admit they were at war. The Emperor does not materially dissent from his Ministers.

The British Government are negotiating for steamers as transports to Canada.

The Warrior is ordered to be supplied with eight Armstrong guns, hundred-pounders, and change her forty-pounders for seventy, and will be ready for three years service on the 11th. 3d. Battalion of Military train 600 strong, 6 Battery Royal Artillery, 18th Company ordered immediately to Canada.

The Times of the 8th says that Niagara's advices encourage hope of disavowal of San Jacinto's outrage, and surrender of Commissioners.

A large staff of Medical Officers has been ordered to Canada. Many Sergeants as Drill Instructors, for Canadian Militia.

Still later.

The Edinburg passed Cape Race, at 10 P. M. on Saturday evening, 21st. with Queenstown dates to 12th.

General Scott had a long interview with Prince Napoleon, previous to embarking in the Arago. Reported that he carries expressions that Emperor desires to bring about pacific solution.

Australasian sails on evening of 12th for St. Lawrence, full of troops, &c.

Niagara on Saturday takes 350 Artillery to Halifax.

The Momenti, of Turin, warns England against beginning war with America, as France would take advantage of it to interfere in the East. Austrian papers state that fears are entertained at Vienna that war between England and America would remove the only obstacle in Europe against French ambition, and that France would begin war against Germany.

[From the London Freeman.]

FRANCE.

The expectations of disarmament in France seem likely to be disappointed. The Emperor is said to be resolute in his determination to maintain in all their strength his present land and sea forces. In this resolution he is of course vigorously supported by the Court party. At first M. Fould seemed to carry all before him, and neither the influence of rival statesmen nor the intrigues of interested courtiers were suffered to prevail against him. Now, however, the "minions of the Court" came in for their triumph, and the Finance Minister is said to be much discouraged. The state of Europe is of course named as the general cause of this determination to keep up the armaments, and the Volunteers of England are specially alluded to as a menace which must be met by corresponding preparations in France. Should all these rumours prove to be correct, M. Fould must find himself in a very difficult position. The best of stewards cannot reconcile exhausted income with increased extravagance, and unless the Emperor agrees to some kind of retrenchment, and that speedily, he will find all the financial ability of his Minister insufficient to keep the Imperial machine in motion.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Federal Council have demanded satisfaction from the French Government for the supposed violation of territory by the French gendarmes. This is probably a formal statement of the arrangements between the two governments, as it has been stated previously on the best authority that there was no danger of a rupture between the two powers. They perfectly understood each other, and were perfectly agreed to settle the matter peaceably. This was the authorised form in which the matter was put.

ITALY.

In the Italian parliament the first business was the discussion of the Roman question. Baron Ricasoli explained the "situation," and from his explanation it appears that the only impediment to the settlement of the Roman difficulty is found in the Papal Court itself. France offers no opposition, and so far as the account we have received informs us, all the rumours of a change in the disposition of Louis Napoleon are baseless. A set of propositions addressed to the Pope and offering him everything but the continuance of the temporal power, were put into the hands of the French Government, with a request that they should be presented to the Pontifical Court. They were presented by the French representative at Rome, and they were rejected; and this appears to be the whole of the mystery on which Parisian politicians have been speculating. Baron Ricasoli stated in his proposal that the Italian Government could not without difficulty "restrain the impatience of people, who claim Rome as their capital," and it is to be hoped this warning will have some effect. The Chamber have resolved to discuss the Roman question, together with that of the state of the Neapolitan provinces, at one time. By a very large majority Chambers has passed the bill for levying a war tax in all the provinces. This shows a degree of unanimity in the Chambers equally agreeable and unexpected.

Garibaldi has replied to the address recently sent to him by the people of the Neapolitan provinces. The General is sorry that he cannot go to Naples at present, "but," he significantly adds, "I shall be with you when necessary." The Liberator also expresses his opinion that it is the duty of every Italian to have his sword ready.

RUPTURE BETWEEN SPAIN AND ITALY.

MADRID, NOV. 25 (Evening).—The Correspondencia Autografa of to-day announces that Baron Tecco, the Sardinian Minister, has demanded his passports, and will leave Madrid tomorrow.

The same journal says that the Spanish government consented to deliver up to the Italian government those documents of the Neapolitan archives which do not relate to political affairs, on condition that King Victor Emmanuel withdrew his first note. The Italian government, on their side, demands that Spain should withdraw the note in which she declared herself the legitimate depository of the Neapolitan archives.

CAPTURE OF BRIGANDS.

ROME, NOV. 26.—On the night between the 23rd and 24th instant, a detachment of French troops made 110 brigands prisoners, near Alatri. They also seized two cannons in the mountains.

NAPLES, NOV. 26.—The official Journal of to-day announces that the brigands are being concentrated near Ricigliano, and that General Della Chiesa has dispatched troops to meet them.

TURIN NOV. 26.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Neapolitan members the Duke di Proto and Signor Maddaloni, laid on the table of the house a petition commanding a parliamentary inquiry into the state of things in Naples. The petition was worded in extremely violent terms against Sardinia. The Chamber decided that it should be read in public sitting. Great sensation has been created by this incident.

W. E. HEFFERNAN'S FURNITURE HALL, NEAR MARKET SQUARE, HALIFAX, N. S. Is the cheapest and best place to buy Household Furniture! Feather Beds, Mattresses, Looking-Glasses, &c. &c. Feb. 6, (17.)