

are still continued, where our pastor labors faithfully and devotedly, to gather sheaves for the Lord of the harvest; where the young Christians tell of their heartfelt happiness, and exhort their companions they have left behind, to fly for refuge to lay hold upon the same glorious hope. The river of salvation is still flowing, quiet, yet deeply; thirsty spirits are drinking of the waters of life freely, and realizing in their blest experience "that he that believeth in Jesus, though he were dead, yet shall he live." These gracious influences have as yet been almost wholly confined to the buoyant features of youth, yet the work has been, and is, silent and powerful; deep solemnity seems to pervade the meeting, and we feel like Moses of old, that we are standing on holy ground; while the cloud of mercy is discharging itself around us in gentle showers. We feel that this is a time for holy joy and gladness, a day of Jubilee; when sower and reaper may rejoice together, a season for our full hearts to beat in unison with those angelic beings, who hovering over us watch with intense interest the triumphs of Immanuel on this sin-stained earth; who, when they see contrite spirits bowing to the mild sceptre of Jesus, strike the golden harps anew, to songs of rejoicing; and their glad wings, and swiftly fly to heaven, to proclaim the glorious news before the eternal throne. May our great Redeemer triumph gloriously; make still mightier conquests, take unto himself his great power and reign, in general and long continued revival of pure religion, until every house shall become a house of prayer, and every heart an altar from which acceptable incense shall ascend to heaven.

Our confidence is in him, who has all hearts in his hands, and can turn them as the stream of water, whithersoever he will. Thanks be to God for his unspeakable gift. Churches of Christ pray for us.

Yours in Jesus,  
A DISCIPLE.

Oct. 23rd.

Religious Intelligence.

**ONSLow.**—Rev. B. Scott writes under date, Omslow, Oct. 30, 1862: "Our Quarterly Meeting has come off very interestingly. The Great Head of Zion has been pleased graciously to revive his cause amongst us. I have baptized recently twenty-four willing converts, all young people but three persons. When I have more time, perhaps I shall give you a further account of the revival.

**JACKSONTOWN, N. B.**—A correspondent of the *Religious Intelligence* says: "I would observe, before I close, that there is a good revival at present in Jacksontown, near where I live, in connection with the Calvinist Baptist Church. I learn they have already baptized thirty-one.

The English correspondent of the *Zion's Herald* makes the following remarks relative to the British Wesleyan Conference and the labours of Dr. and Mrs. Palmer:—

If the question be asked, What are disorderly revivals? The answer of the Wesleyan Conference would be—such as are promoted by W. Caughey, and Dr. and Mrs. Palmer, of America. This year the Conference among its miscellaneous resolutions records that it "deems it expedient to direct superintendents not to sanction the occupation of any of our chapels for continuous service by persons who are not amenable to our regular discipline." It is farther stated that, "The object of this record is not to discourage efforts to promote revivals of religion, (for these we have ever sought to encourage by such means as consist with sound doctrine and godly order,) but to prevent irregularities which tend to impair the true and lasting prosperity of the church."

Acting therefore upon this resolution of the Conference, no superintendent can allow Dr. and Mrs. Palmer to be present to conduct revival services in any Wesleyan chapel. But if one door may be closed, others will doubtless be opened, and Dr. and Mrs. P. will be able to prosecute the extraordinary work to which they believe themselves called.

**THE BIBLE WOMEN IN LONDON.**—The *London Times*, in an article of some length, bears testimony to the value of the labors of the Bible-women in London, and other large cities. In London alone 160 are employed. Referring to this agency, the *Times* says: "Such a message knocking at the door of sickness must be welcome. It is human nature in its sympathy and sacrifices, and services, to those who rarely hear a kind, and never an encouraging word. Since the institution of this new class of laborers in the service of sorrow and suffering, about three years ago, 27,000 Bibles have been sold among the very poorest."

The *Christian Chronicle* says:—"The Baptists of Australia have increased since 1857, from 6,412 communicants to 10,000. They are about forming a regular Baptist Association."

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the States!

[From Telegrams to Morning and Evening papers.]

**OCT. 29.**—General Burnside has moved across the Potomac and has been heavily reinforced in his position at Lovettsville. This is regarded as an initiatory movement preparatory to a general advance of the whole Federal army.

The entire army of the Potomac will cross over the river, so soon as transports can be procured for that service.

The Federal forces in the Gulf of Mexico have destroyed the Salt Works at St. Joseph's Bay.

The Federal steamer *San Jancinio* was to leave again immediately in search of the Confederate steamer *Alabama*, or "290."

The *New York Express*, newspaper, professes to have reliable information from semi-official circles in Europe that England and France have decided on recognizing the Southern Confederacy, if joint offers of mediation from those Powers, and an armistice of several months, to be proposed to Mr. Secretary Seward, are not accepted.

**OCT. 30th.**—The Confederate army has not retreated up the Shenandoah Valley; their sick and wounded have been sent to Staunton, evidently anticipating an early movement on the Potomac.

Buell's army is reported making forced marches to Nashville to anticipate the expected combined attack of Bragg and all the forces in Tennessee and Mississippi, amounting to 160,000.—This report explains the reported Federal evacuation of Corinth and Bolivar; the object being evidently to march to the defence of Nashville.

**OCT. 31.**—The Cavalry force from the army of the Potomac made a forced march into Virginia, upon a marauding party of Confederates, capturing sixteen prisoners and one hundred and fifty head of stolen cattle.

The Confederate pickets were driven from Upperville on Wednesday last.

The *New York Express*, newspaper, publishes a private letter from Port Royal, South Carolina giving a different account of the recent Federal expedition against Charleston City and the Savannah Railroad, making it more disastrous to the Federal forces engaged in it, than the James Island affair which occurred some months since.

The recent expedition is said to have returned totally defeated, and terribly cut up, having lost one thousand men of a force of a little more than four thousand which originally formed it. The Confederates had the fullest knowledge of the Federal expedition, and manifested the utmost anxiety to meet it.

**Nov. 3.**—There is a rumor via Corinth that the Federal forces occupy Mobile.

Brigt, *Darron de Castine*, of Bangor, Me., arrived at Boston, reports she was captured 29th ult. by Confederate steamer *Alabama*, and released upon giving a bond to pay six thousand dollars after the peace. The crews of captured vessels were put on board, viz:—Bark *Lamp-lighter*, of Boston captured Oct. 15th; burned ship *Lafayette*, of New Heaven, cargo wheat and corn, bound to Ireland; burned schr. *Cresshaw*, of and from New York; also burned barque *Lamatta*, of Boston. Captain Semmes also reported that he had captured ship *Tonawanda* and released her on giving bonds for \$80,000 dollars. Ship *Manchester* and brig *Dunkirk* had burned and their crews put on board the *Tonawanda*.

The British steamers *Anglia* and *Scotia* have been captured and taken into Port Royal. They are valued, with their cargoes, at \$1,000,000.

Another British vessel was run ashore and destroyed.

**Evening.**—The *Herald's* correspondent says the advance of the Federals into Virginia is slow but sure. Will soon be accelerated.

The Centerville correspondent of the *Times* says Confederate General Walker, with 11,000 men, was driven from Upperville through Thoroughfare Gap.

McClellan telegraphs he has full possession of Snecker's Gap. Enemy's cavalry driven out by Federal infantry. They attempted to retake it but were dispersed by five rifled guns. The position is a strong one.

The pestilence has been raging at Wilmington, N. C. Sixteen hundred cases, and four hundred deaths.

Captures of Sabine Pass by Federal steamer Kensington confirmed. Captain Crocker advanced into the country, capturing and burning one fort, two camps, thirty buildings, and ten vessels.

Flour—Superfine, \$5.50 to \$5.60; Extra \$5.76 to \$6.

Sterling Exchange has been sold lately in Boston for 149 and gold has brought 132.

Nine States were to hold their annual elections yesterday the 4th November—namely, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Minnesota, and Delaware.

The steamer "290" was so named owing to her being fitted out by 290 merchants, in shares.

It is stated that the Navy Department will give \$300,000 for the destruction of the Rebel pirate *Alabama*, or pay \$500,000 for the vessel, if captured.

Among the multitude of serious difficulties raised by this war there is none so appalling as the future relations of the freed negroes with the government of the United States.

Official returns from all but three counties in Pennsylvania give a Democratic majority of 2282, which will be slightly increased by the remaining counties.

The approaching election in New York for State officers and members of Congress is exciting great interest. Large meetings are held almost every night by one or the other party, in most of the principal places.

It is not at all improbable that by next spring the government will have a million of negroes to care for. There labor under government supervision is, as the Port Royal experiment proved, a losing operation—the North does not want them, and it will be years before their labor can be made available at the South as hired field hands.

**WILL PRESIDENT LINCOLN RESIGN?—Dr. Mackay** the American correspondent of the *London Times* in speaking of Mr. Lincoln says:—"In every newspaper his resignation or abdication is debated as if it were a matter of course, some opposing, some recommending, but none seeming to think there is the least impropriety in discussing it."

Dr. M. thinks that "New York would prefer Jefferson Davis in his place; Philadelphia would, perhaps, prefer McClellan; and Boston, with all the Churches, would undoubtedly shout for Fremont."

Latest from Europe!

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon has returned to St. Cloud, and if the popular rumour has any foundation, a battle-royal of diplomacy is about to begin. Everybody expects that a serious attempt will now be made to settle the Roman question, and the opposing forces of Liberalism and Ultramontanism are marshalling to the fight.

The Chevalier Nigra left Turin on Wednesday night for Paris, and it is understood that his chief, Signor Ratazzi, will shortly follow. Some people look for new and wonderful "combinations" to arise out of the interview between Napoleon and his Italian henchmen, the result of which is to be the annihilation of Austria, and the "rectification" of the Rhenish frontiers.—But these suppositions are not based upon the firmest foundation, and they may all be swept away at any moment by the announcement that Signor Ratazzi is not going to Paris at all.

M. Fould's financial report is published in the *Moniteur* of Thursday. It appears to be of a very favorable character indeed. The increase of revenue for the first six months of the present year, as compared with the past six months of last year is 2,000,000l.

ITALY.

The *Times* correspondent at Turin, writing on the 11th says:—

"We have somewhat disquieting news respecting the wound of the prisoner of the Varignano. For more than a week the bulletins issued by Dr. Ripari and his colleagues, and printed in the *Turin Diritto* and the *Movimento* of Genoa, became every day less reassuring.—The one bearing date of the 9th spoke of 'stationary swelling—tolerable quantity of matter; diminution of pain at the foot; manifestation of the same at the right knee and left hand; a middling night.' On the same day Dr. Ripari summoned Dr. Zanetti, of Florence, to a consultation, which was also attended by Dr. Tommasi and Professor Gherini, of Milan.

"The bulletin of the 10th says, 'a tranquil night; the local pain and swelling diminished.' From all I hear from private sources there is little doubt that matters are even somewhat worse than the doctors are willing to let out.—Garibaldi is more than fifty-four years old.

The court-martial on the soldiers who had deserted from the royal army to take part in the Garibaldi expedition has delivered its verdict. Five soldiers are condemned by it to be shot for desertion and treason in bearing arms against the state. It is said they will not appeal in vain.

**TURIN, OCT. 14.**—The Turin journals of this evening announce that it is probable that the King will pass a part of the winter at Naples.

It is believed that the state of siege will be raised in the Neapolitan provinces towards the middle of November.

Intelligence received here from Fort Varignano states that Garibaldi continues to experience rheumatic pains in the elbow and shoulder.—The swelling round the wound is sensibly diminishing.

Mazzini has addressed an appeal to the Italian people against the Italian monarchy. He declares that "the royal bullet which wounded Garibaldi has torn the last line of the contract entered into by the Republicans of Italy with monarchy." He affirms that constitutional monarchy has been everywhere, save in England, a failure, and denounces in unmeasured terms the Italian monarchy, its professions, practices, and its results. The letter, or rather manifesto, is eloquent and impassioned, but as it seems to us illogical and unwise. If there be any considerable Mazzinian party in Italy it is likely to arouse them into a discordant and dangerous course; and if there be not, it will weaken, or perhaps even destroy, the influence which Mazzini's disinterested patriotism ought to have by evidencing at once impatience and powerlessness.

SPAIN.

**MADRID, OCT. 14.**—Judgment was delivered to-day on the appeal of the Spanish Protestants. The Court has sentenced both Joseph Albama and Manuel Matamoras to nine years' penal servitude. Messrs. Trigo, Manuel Moreno, Man-

uel Vasquez, Joseph Lereira, Joseph Liniere, Joseph Gomez, Francois Rojas, Joseph Marie Ruiz, Louis Quintero, Ferdinand Medina, Vincent Toribio, and Raphael Gill have been pardoned.

RUSSIA.

**ST. PETERSBURG, OCT. 14.**—An Imperial ukase issued to-day promulgates the fundamental principles of the re-organisation of the Department of Justice throughout the Empire. These principles mainly consist of the separation of judicial from administrative and legislative functions, and the divisions of the various courts of justice into arbitration courts, arbitral assemblies, and district courts.

HOLLAND.

The bill for the abolition of slavery in the Dutch West Indies passed the States-General of Holland by a majority of 45 to 7. The following are the regulations adopted respecting the slave abolition at Surinam:—

- "1st. The abolition of slavery on the 1st July, 1863.
- "2nd. The owners to receive a compensation of 300 guilders (120 dollars) for each slave.
- "3rd. The supervision of the State not to continue for more than ten years at the outside.
- "4th. The Government encourages immigration, and offers for that purpose, for a period of five years, premiums not to exceed a million of guilders (400,000 dollars).
- "5th. Fixed labour to be obligatory on all the emancipated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two good-looking girls were taken among the Garibaldians. They were clad as soldiers, and their sex did not seem to be known to their companions in arms.

The Crown Prince of Prussia and our Princess Royal are about to start immediately upon a somewhat lengthened tour in Italy and Switzerland.

**MUNIFICENT PRESENT BY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.**—We are requested to state that the Emperor of the French has tendered the whole of the collection exhibited by the colonies of France to the South Kensington Museum.—*Daily Telegraph*.

**THE BETROTHED OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.**—The betrothed bride of Denmark, who is to be Queen of the British Isles, has naturally called attention all over Germany to everything illustrative of her individually, but first of all to what the oracular "Almanac De Gotha" has to tell. Very warlike is the oracle, forasmuch as she is there actually set down as "lieutenant in a Danish regiment," the compiler or printer having transferred to her account a line about her royal brother.

Commercial.

HALIFAX MARKETS.

CORRECTED FOR THE C. MESSENGER, NOV. 5.

Flour, American spine, per bbl.	\$5 75	a	\$ 6 25
Canada "	5 75	a	6 25
Rye "	4 00	a	4 50
Cornmeal, "	3 60	a	3 75
Indian Corn, per bushel	0 75		
Bread, Navy, per cwt.	4 00	a	4 50
Pilot, per bbl.	3 00	a	3 25
Butter, Am. per lb.	0 12	a	0 15
N. S. "	0 15	a	0 17
Coffee, Laguira, per lb.	0 18	a	0 19
Jamaica, "	0 21	a	
Tea, Congo, "	0 35	a	0 45
Sugar, Bright P. R. "	0 07 1/2	a	0 08
Cuba, "	0 06 1/2	a	0 07
Molasses, Muscovado, per gal.	0 27	a	0 28
Clayed, "	0 24	a	0 25
Beef, Mess, per bbl.	7 00	a	9 00
Pork, Prime, "	8 00	a	10 00
Mess, "	11 00	a	12 00
Salmon, No. 1, per bbl.	11 50	a	12 00
No. 2, "	10 50	a	11 00
No. 3, "	8 00	a	8 50
Codfish, large, per qtl.	3 50	a	4 00
small, "	3 50		
Mackerel, No. 1, "	none.		
No. 2, large "	none.		
No. 2, med. "	6 00		
No. 3, large "	5 00	a	5 25
Herring, No. 1, shore, "	2 50	a	3 00
No. 1, Georges' Bay, "	2 20	a	2 40
No. 1, Magdalene, "	none.		
Alewives, per bbl.	3 00		
Haddock, " Sale from store,	2 00		
Leather, sole, per lb.	0 25	a	0 28
Bar Iron, com., per cwt.	2 60		
Hoop "	4 00		
Sheet "	4 25		
Nails, cut, "	4 25		
wrought, per lb.	0 5	a	0 10
Lumber, 4 inch Pine, per 1000,	16 00		
" (mer.) "	16 00		
Shipping Pine, "	11 00		
Spruce, "	8 80	a	9 00
Hemlock, "	6 50	a	7 00
Coal, Sydney, per chaldron, "	6 00		
Fire Wood, per cord, "	3 00	a	3 40

PRICES AT THE FARMERS' MARKET, NOV. 5.

Fresh Beef, per cwt.	30s.	a	50s.
Oatmeal, "	15s.		
Oats, per bushel, "	2s.	a	2s. 6d.
Apples, per barrel, "	7s. 6d.	a	10s.
Potatoes, per bushel, "	2s.	a	2s. 3d.
Veal, per lb., "	3d.	a	3d.
Lamb, "	4d.	a	5d.
Mutton, "	3d.	a	4d.
Pork, Fresh, per lb., "	4d.	a	6d.
Bacon, "	7d.		
Butter, "	8d.	a	1s.
Cheese, "	6d.		
Calf-skins, "	4d.		
Yarn, "	2s. 6d.		
Eggs, per dozen, "	7d.	a	9d.
Poultry, Chickens, per pair, "	2s. 3d.		
Ducks, "	2s. 6d.		
Turkeys, per lb., "	7d.	a	9d.
Geese, each, "	2s.	a	2s. 6d.
Homespun Cloth, wool, per yard, 2s. 6d.			
Do., (cotton and wool) "	2s.		