

rectly before him, for which he may labor with an encouraging prospect of success.

It may be objected, 'that in districts wherein this law would not be adopted, intoxicating drinks could still be procured.' And so they could be in these same districts if a general prohibitory law were passed; as it would undeniably be inoperative—it has always been so found—wherever a majority of the people were against it.

As such a law is neither unconstitutional nor unprecedented, it can not be consistently refused. Let it, then, be earnestly sought, without delay, by strong petitions, signed as numerous as possible. When it is obtained, let a thorough canvass be made in every place in which success may be reasonably anticipated.

May intemperance be speedily eradicated from the whole earth!

Aylesford, Nova Scotia, July 15, 1862.

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notice.

MISS ANNIE OLIVIA RICE.

Died on Monday evening, the 17th inst., at Bridgewater, Lunenburg Co., of typhoid fever, after a short but severe illness, Miss Annie Olivia Rice, daughter of the late Timothy and Mary Alice Rice, of Bridgetown, and granddaughter of Mr. William Newcombe, of the former place, in the 17th year of her age. The funeral took place on the 19th inst., and was attended by a large number of relatives and friends.

Religious Intelligence.

THE NESTORIAN VISITORS.—The Quiver announces that the two Nestorians from Oroomiah, who were recently in London, have left for their native country. They embarked on the 17th of Sept., accompanied by Dr. Perkins, an American missionary, who was provisionally returning to his mission sphere in Persia at the same time.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE PROTESTANTS.—On the occasion of the late passage of the Emperor through Bourges, the Consistory was admitted with the other constituted bodies to the audience. After the short official exchange of words, the Emperor asked the Pastor Clavel, of Sancerre, whether there were many Protestants at Bourges? "Sir," was the reply, "we represent the Protestants of four departments, the Cher, the Indre, the Allier, and the Nièvre."

A NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.—Dr. Kenrick the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore, has recently put forth a new translation of the New Testament, in which, with other improvements on the Douay version, he substitutes "repent" for "do penance," &c.

We may as well expect that God should make us rich without the least diligence or application, as make us good without the concurrence of our own endeavours.

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the States!

[From Telegrams to Morning and Evening papers.]

Nov. 25.—General McClelland's Mississippi expedition it is reported, will be ready to move about the fifth of December.

General Pope is reported to have been ordered to St. Louis to relieve General Curtis. General McClelland declines to receive any public honors in New York.

Secretary Chase will probably urge on Congress to substitute Government for Bank Currency by taxing the latter and arranging for the circulation of Government currency through the Banks.

Freeman's Bank at Bristol, Rhode Island, was robbed between Saturday and Monday of \$15,000 in bills of various banks.

Nov. 26.—There is a report in circulation that the Federal movement to the Rappahannock was only a feint, and that the real advance "on to Richmond" would be made in another direction.

Fredericksburg remained unshelled, and still continues in possession of the Confederates.

Preparations for a Federal advance are steadily advancing.

President Davis has ordered General Holmes to ascertain if General McNeil executed ten citizens of the State of Missouri, and if so to demand the surrender of the said McNeil, on pain of executing the next ten Federal officers falling into General Holmes' hands.

The entire Northern portion of Virginia has been abandoned by the Confederate forces.

Nov. 27.—It is expected that the Railway will be finished to-day from Acquia Creek, to opposite Fredericksburg, long lines of the roads having been corduroyed.

The Confederates were busily engaged on Tuesday constructing works in the rear and left of Fredericksburg.

Nov. 28.—Reliable report that the whole of Lee's army is concentrating in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, determined to dispute the Federals crossing the Rappahannock river, and their advance, step by step.

Fredericksburg not occupied in force. Soldiers of both armies use the river, and are sometimes in hailing distance.

President Lincoln had an interview with Burnside at Acquia Creek on Wednesday.—The inference drawn from which is, that the army is about going into winter quarters. The expediency of doing so forms the subject of talk in military circles at Washington.

Confederate cavalry and infantry pickets in sight in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry.

Confederate movements in middle Tennessee problematical. Their concentration is supposed to be a feint to cover the removal of supplies and enforce the conscription. They are estimated at 40,000 strong.

DEC. 1.—Rifled cannon command the fords and bridges of the Rappahannock River. General Lee's headquarters are visible two miles in rear of the city of Fredericksburg.

A party of Confederate cavalry had crossed the river—evading the Federal pickets—and capturing two companies of Pennsylvania soldiers.

Five Federal gunboats are reported to have ascended the Rappahannock River, opposite King George's Court House, some 20 miles below Fredericksburg. The right wing of the Confederate army extends nearly to that point.

General Burnside held a consultation on Saturday last with President Lincoln and General Halleck at Washington city.

A powerful Federal squadron is concentrating on the Mississippi River, and more vessels of war are now at New Orleans than at any time since it has been captured.

The Federal army in the South West is in motion. Sherman's force had left Memphis. Grant's army has marched off on the Holly Springs road provided with seven days' rations for the troops. The Confederates are falling back towards Grenada, destroying the Railroad track.

The blockading squadron is troubling blockade breakers; among others the schr. "Ariel" of Halifax, N. S. has been captured.

FLOUR MARKET.—Superfine \$5.50 to \$5.60; Extra \$5.75 to \$5.90.

Evening.—Notwithstanding vigorous operations, Confederates at Fredericksburg indicating obstinate resistance, two deserters report that Lee's army commenced retiring on Richmond on Saturday, threatening to burn Fredericksburg if then informed of movement. Their activity on fortifications supposed feints; they abandoned first line, and constructing second line further from the River.

Jackson reported really retreating from the Shenandoah valley, going towards Gordonsville by Harrisburg and Staunton.

General Curtis officially reports General Blunt, with forced marches, attacked Confederates near Van Buren, Arkansas—fight lasting several hours. Confederates retreated, fighting till sundown.

General Stuhl made reconnaissance as far as Upperville, satisfying himself Jackson had passed southward on Saturday. He encountered and routed Confederate cavalry at Lincoln's Ferry.

Congress assembled. President's message delivered.

Something like a mutiny occurred in the U. S. Army in camp at New Haven, Conn., last week. The men refused to answer to their names and hooted their officers. It was quelled by Col. Ferris using his sword and wounding one of the men.

The Boston Post says, about one hundred millions of dollars are due to the army and navy—back pay.

Gen. Curtis and a few of his friends are accused of making three million of dollars out of cotton obtained by military authority in Arkansas. He is under arrest.

A lot of powder in flour barrels, valued at five thousand dollars, stored conveniently for shipment to the South, was discovered and seized at Baltimore, Monday night.

Twelve pairs of boots, containing twelve bottles of whiskey, were taken from beneath the clothes of a female smuggler at Memphis, recently, just as she was passing into Dixie.

LOTS OF MONEY.—The Independent estimates that there are two hundred millions of dollars lying idle in the banks of New York city. This vast sum is waiting and watching the movements of the army.

Gen. Ward, Senior Mandarin of the Chinese Empire, originally a Yankee sailor, has ordered three gunboats at New York for the Chinese government. The first, called Dai-Ching, has just been launched.

Applications for pensions continue to pour in daily by hundreds. Already upward of 4500 applications for invalid pensions have been received by Commissioner Barrett, and about 6,000 applications for widows' pensions.

The pilot boat J. D. Jones, at New York 24th, reports when off the Woodlawn, on the 23rd, picked up a number of bales of cotton—probably the deck load of British schooner Tempest, from Matamoros, recently in collision with brig Belle.

A deposit of gypsum, 150 acres in extent, and equal to the best Nova Scotia article, has been discovered within 60 miles of Tawns Bay, Saginaw county, Michigan. It is pure white plaster, and the bed has been bored into 15 or 20 feet without going through.

An important order has been issued, by the War Department, which releases from custody all those now held upon charges of discouraging enlistments, opposing the draft &c. This order will empty Forts Lafayette and Warren and the other military prisons of many of their inmates. So much for the recent elections.

At a sale of prize cotton in Boston 16th inst, the prices realized were: Sea Island, \$1 2 1/2 per lb.; middling upland, 68 1/2 cents; do, slightly damaged 68 cents. The quantities were respectively 13, 102 and 45 bales, and the proceeds of the sale amounted to \$65,000. Previous to the present war, Sea Island would have commanded 30 to 40 cents, and middling upland about 10 cents per lb.

IMPORTANT!—A Washington despatch to the New York World, says: "Information has been received here that certain merchants of New York, incensed at the ravages of the Alabama on American commerce, are fitting out a pirate to prey on British commerce. The vessel is reported to be very swift, and if she succeeds in leaving the port of New York, will inflict incalculable damage on British commerce."

A New York letter says that there never was more gaiety and display in the city than there is at the present time. Never were the streets better filled with elegantly attired people. Stroll through the Central Park any of these charming autumn afternoons and you will find the roads swarming with gay equipages, and in the latter, men, women and children, whose style of dress would seem to indicate perfect national prosperity and tranquility. They are the contractors and their families, whom the unwonted demands of the war have lifted from comparative mendacity to unexpected wealth.—Boston Post.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.—P. Donahoe, the editor of the Boston Pilot is among the number of those drafted in Boston a few days since. Now, he strongly counsels peace. Hear him:

"We should be sorry to impede him (the President) in saving the Union. But his past experience should tell him now that an armistice would do good. What does the South want? Can he not try the value of a suggestion for peace? This may not be the highest spirit—it may not be the way in which guilty rebels should be treated. But it is prudence. We cannot break the spirit in its freedom. Their overthrow would lead to nothing. Enough of blood has been shed, enough of lives have been lost, enough of desolation to all branches of industry has been done, and enough coercive proclamations have been issued; let us now try the virtue of peace."

ENGLAND'S NON-INTERVENTION.—The Africa's news, relative to the refusal of England to join issue with France in mediating in the American question, has given unqualified satisfaction in the Northern States. The Boston Advertiser says—"It is at any rate an adjournment of the question for the present. England will not undertake to depart from her policy of non-intervention." Time is all the Americans ask in the matter of mediation on their affairs, until they could repair the misfortunes and reform the errors of the past. The assurance that this is conceded is all they could desire, and even more than they have at all times been led to expect. They do not, however, quite comprehend Earl Russell's hint of his being ready at some future period to mediate. The Advertiser thinks the reply of his lordship would not have been so positive if he had any idea of complying with the French Emperor's request, especially as the result of the elections, on which so much stress has been laid, was within two days' sail of England when the answer was penned. Altogether the Northern people are jubilant over the news from England.—N. Y. Herald.

SUFFERING IN MINNESOTA.—The Indian massacres in Minnesota have produced great distress among the settlers all along the frontier counties. Appeals for contributions to aid them are being made in the principal cities. The Governor of Minnesota states that at least thirty thousand miserable men, heart-broken women and abject children, are wandering, homeless, naked and starving. Certainly our country affords no parallel of suffering such as this.—Clothing is greatly needed by the suffering, for the rigors of winter are close at hand.

Rev. R. M. Pease, of St. Paul, Minnesota, writes the Examiner: "The Indian troubles in Minnesota are apparently at an end, many of the Indians having surrendered themselves to Col. Sibley. Some 200 or 300 of them have been convicted of participation in the murders, and will probably be shot, as examples to the others. The question what shall be done with them, is still undecided. General Pope is at work equipping several regiments, part cavalry, to follow those tribes that have fled to the plains, and perhaps to escort those who profess to be 'good Indians,' to the foot of the Rocky Mountains to hunt buffalo. The unanimous demand of the people of Minnesota is, that every Indian, Chippewa, Winnebago and Sioux, shall be removed out of the State, then emigrants may safely come out again, and the refugees now in St. Paul and other places may return to their homes."

THE LAND OF LIBERTY!—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser gives the following brief narrative of an arrest made in N. York recently:

"About two months since, Mrs. Brinsmade, the wife of Dr. Brinsmade, a young lady of about twenty years of age, having a pass from General Butler, arrived in this city from New Orleans, having been placed by her father, Theodore A. James, Esq., a highly respectable merchant of that city, in the charge of D. Phelps, one of the surgeons of the steamer upon which he had secured her passage.

"She brought letters from her father to Messrs. J. D. Scott & Co., and other gentlemen of this city. Upon her arrival here, she was accompanied by the Everett House by an invalid naval officer, who had been requested by Commodore Morris, at New Orleans, to protect and assist her.

"Mrs. Brinsmade's object in visiting the north was to reside with her uncles, one of them in Washington, the other in Troy. She remained a few days in this city and Brooklyn, and then went to Washington, where, after remaining four days, she was arrested by Marshal Baker, who kept her a close prisoner for four days, and carefully guarded.

"Some ten days after she left this city for Washington, a hackman called on one of her friends in New York, and said that a lady was brought on in the train of the previous night by a detective from Washington, and conveyed to the Forty-seventh police station, and her name was Mrs. Brinsmade.

"An immediate application was made to Mr. Kennedy for the cause of her arrest, and for permission to see her. This was rudely refused by Mr. Kennedy, who threatened to lock up the applicant if the enquiry was repeated."

"This lady was in 'durance vile,' her friends not permitted to see her, for over fifty days, charged with no crime, and receives no apology or explanation!"

Latest from Europe!

ITALY.

A letter or memorial signed by 8,748 Italian priests has been addressed to the Pope, praying his Holiness to renounce the temporal power.—One would be inclined at first to think that such a testimony of the feeling of the Italian clergy could not fail to produce a great effect at Rome, but the knowledge that facts are altogether ignored in the consideration of the question by the Papal party, forbids us to expect anything of the sort.

Letters and telegrams from Southern Italy show that the Government is at last making head against brigandage. Several of the most formidable bands have been broken up, and there seems reason to hope that the Italian Government may soon be able to sweep this terrible scourge entirely from the land.

TURIN, Nov. 4.—The Monarchia Nazionale of to-day says:—"Rumours are current that the ministry wishes to dissolve the Chamber. But as the present state of affairs requires not only the activity of the ministry, but the participation of the entire country in promoting internal organization, and furthering the aims of external policy, the agitation of fresh elections could not be regarded as opportune. On this account the Government would not resort to such a measure unless compelled by eventualities which it could not prevent. If, therefore, a coalition of hostile parties should succeed in forming a fictitious majority it would probably become the duty of the government to appeal to the electors for the preservation of liberty and constitutional institutions. Let us hope that this complication will not occur, and that those sections of parliament which uphold similar principles will remain united to resist the attacks of parties of extreme opinions."

GREECE.

The President of the Provisional Government of Greece has issued a proclamation announcing the deposition of the old Government, and the programme of the new one. The principal fact enunciated is the determination of the leaders of the revolution to uphold the constitutional form of monarchy, and to convoke a National Assem-