

and rail-road. Turin contains a population of 180,000, is beautifully situated in a highly cultivated plain.

By rail-road we went from Turin North-west about 40 miles to the base of Mount Cenis a portion of the Alps. This we had to pass over to get through Savoy into France.

J. W. B.

P. S.—Though my notes are not exhausted your readers I think would not be interested by my further detailing the incidents of a hasty journey of 700 miles through France by a new route.

Wulfville Dec. 1863.

J. W. B.

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notice.

Mrs. HENRY GOODWIN.

Died at Argyle Oct. 5th 1863, in the 82nd year of her age, Azubah the beloved wife of Mr. Henry Goodwin and daughter of the late Deacon James Frost.

For the Christian Messenger.

Donation Visit.

DEAR BROTHER,

Allow me to acknowledge through the Christian Messenger a very kind and liberal donation of \$82 by the brethren and sisters at Lahore.

This praise worthy effort to meet the wants of their minister secures to them my sincere thanks, prayers, that they may be blessed and the great head of the Church may give them an abundant entrance into his everlasting kingdom and glory.

Lahave.

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the States!

[From Telegrams to morning and evening papers.]

TUESDAY Dec. 22.—The captured ram Atlanta has been refitted and will soon go to sea from Philadelphia.

The Union Virginia Legislature passed a bill calling a Convention for the purpose of abolishing slavery.

WEDNESDAY Dec. 23.—Reported that General Butler would leave Fort Monroe to-day for City Point, with a thousand prisoners for exchange.

Baltimore Secessionists report Lee's army will winter at Hanover Court House.

Also reported that the Confederates sent Commissioners to Ireland to obtain recruits.

FRIDAY, Dec. 25.—Gen. Gilmore was shelling Charleston daily with 100-pounders. Charleston despatches to Richmond mention the same, but report little damage.

It is expected Arkansas will soon be represented in Congress, arrangements are progressing for election in that State. Reported all the Confederate rams in England have been offered to the English Government at a certain price.

Gen. Averill officially reports a dashing raid by his command in West Virginia, burning at Salem three depots containing twenty thousand barrels flour, ten thousand bushels wheat, one hundred bushels corn, fifty thousand bushels oats, and two thousand barrels meal, besides a large amount of equipment, and a hundred waggons; also wrecked 15 miles of Virginia Railroad.

Evening.—Two Union prisoners escaped from Richmond (one feigning death was carried out in a coffin) and arrived in Washington. They report Union prisoners suffering great hardships in prisons and hospitals. Rations of Confederates themselves scanty, consisting of corn bread and occasionally a piece of bacon.

Secretary Welles issued instructions to post (?) vessels at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other important ports to enforce the new regulations relative to passports for vessels and passengers.

Russian fleet gone to winter near Fort Monroe.

MONDAY, Dec. 28.—Steamer Cheatham, laden with cotton, tobacco, rosin, &c. was captured. The prize is estimated at \$150,000.

The English barque Cirassian was seized in New York under suspicious circumstances; and many arrests were made both of males and females. Four revolvers were taken from one woman.

Evening.—Advices from Charleston to the 24th, represent no prospect of active operations; there was but little firing for several days.

Keels for two immense war vessels were laid at Brooklyn last week.

U. S. Marshal, on Saturday, found a number of revolvers among the passengers on steamer Morning Star. A number of roughs offered large inducements for passage, if taken on board after passing the guard ship.

Russian Minister at Washington, by instructions from Emperor, personally thanked President Lincoln for courtesies to Russian fleet.

THE CHESAPEAKE.—The stories circulated in New York concerning the Chesapeake are made the occasion of fresh exhibitions of hatred to Britain and Britishers. The N. Y. Herald maintains its character as usual for untruthfulness and malice. The following may be taken as a specimen:

"In this matter there are several points that it is worth while for the people of the United States to keep in remembrance against the day of settlement, when we shall come to understand what our relations with England are. First, we are to remember that the Chesapeake piracy, like every other crime against our commerce that has been committed under cover of this war, by British subjects. It does not appear that a Southerner was concerned in the seizure at the Chesapeake, but it was wholly done by a party of men of the kind known as Blue Noses—men with the cold blood and feeble circulation of reptiles—in other words, natives of the British province of Nova Scotia. Next, it is to be remembered that when these blue nosed pirates ran the vessel into British waters in the same province of Nova Scotia, the blue nosed people of that province purchased the cargo at prices which show their complicity in the outrage as receivers of its fruits—flour at three dollars per barrel, and sugar at as many cents per pound as dollars are paid for it in the Southern States. And thirdly, it must not be forgotten that after the pirates had been caught, at great expense to our government, and were in the hands of the officers of justice, they were rescued by 'prominent citizens' of the principal city of the same province, and set at liberty."

About twenty-five years ago two emigrant ships were wrecked on the coast of New Jersey, and a story was started that the emigrants were

robbed by the people who lived near. Upon that slight basis the people of England bestowed an opprobrious epithet upon the people of that part of New Jersey, and have called them Barnegat pirates ever since. How bad a name, then, to be proportionate, ought we to give to the people of Nova Scotia, who thus exhibit against us their sympathy with these wretches, and who make heroes of common murderers and pirates, and rescue them from the hands of their own authorities?

One consolation in reading the above is, that the notorious character of the paper, from which it is taken, is pretty well known all over the world. When the facts are made known and properly represented to the U. S. public, we presume the illegal proceedings of their officials will exonerate Nova Scotia from blame in the matter. Great prudence and firmness is however necessary in our authorities just at the present time. The Chesapeake has a military guard on board and is lying at anchor off the Dockyard in Halifax harbor.

Latest from Europe!

FRANCE.

Paris Dec. 8.—The reading of the draft of the address took place to-day in the Senate. It is a paraphrase of the Imperial speech to which it replies. The address speaks of the devotion of France to the Imperial family, and says, relative to Mexico, that "the primitive object of the expedition was not to create an empire under the sceptre of a foreign prince, but to defend our honour and our interests, both of which were menaced." A hope is expressed that the war indemnity to be paid by Mexico will cover the advances made. The initiative taken by the Emperor on the subject of the Congress is eulogised. The address further says on this point, "England, however, has decided that she would abstain from taking part in the Congress. Her exceptional position allows her, perhaps, to be less sensible than your Majesty of the dangers of the status quo, but the other Governments can only gain by establishing a status which will no longer be menaced nor misunderstood, whatever happens."

The address says, in conclusion:—"The country will not disavow the words of your Majesty, 'I speak in the name of France.'"

A French loan of 12,000,000, is talked about in Paris, in order to make up the deficiency caused by the Mexican and Cochinchina wars. It is asserted that the Paris export trade with Mexico has largely increased since the occupation of the Mexican capital by the French.

POLAND.

The National Government of Poland gives notice of its intention to prosecute hostilities against Russia by sea as well as by land. The Captain-General has issued a circular warning foreign shippers and underwriters that shipments made in Russian vessels are subject to the risks of war. He does not indicate the means by which the Polish Government intends to prosecute a maritime war, and until some actual representative of the Polish navy appears upon the seas, many people will be disposed to regard this notification as a mere paper blow at Russia commerce. At the same time, it is far from impossible that the Poles may have laid their plans for sending forth one or two Polish Alabamas to prey upon Russia commerce.

MADAGASCAR.

It seems from the latest accounts received in Paris from Madagascar, that the very improbable belief that King Radama was still living gained in strength. His widow, the present Queen, had, it appears, entered into a morganatic marriage with her Prime Minister—a union which, it is said, led to a violent outbreak raised by the nobles and great dignitaries, who caused the unfortunate Minister to be strangled.

DENMARK.

The King of Denmark has issued a proclamation to the Holsteiners, warning them that any insurrectionary movement against him will be put down. Denmark, he says, intends to give the German provinces an independent position, and he hopes by-and-by that Holstein will voluntarily draw nearer to the "remainder of the country." He has also thanked the Lauenbergers for their sympathy with him. A meeting of Schleswigers and Holsteiners, favourable to the German side; of course, has been held in Hamburg.

The Mémorial Diplomatique remarks that Holland is the only continental power, which has to a "certain extent" followed the example of Great Britain in the Congress affair. With respect to the Dano-German difficulty, the Mémorial says France is resolved not to attend any other Congress than a European one, and it admits that the attitude of Austria and Prussia on the question of Federal execution excludes all idea of their participation in a Congress.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

Dresden Dec. 7.—The Dresdner Journal of to-day publishes a telegram from Frankfurt, stating that in to-day's sitting of the Federal Diet the representatives of Weimar and Saxe-Meiningen introduced a proposition that neither the King of Denmark nor the Duke of Augustenburg should be recognized as the sovereign of Lauenburg, but that the Federal Diet should rather take that duchy under its own administration.

This proposition was referred to the committee, who will make their report and proposal thereon.

Vienna, Dec. 8.—Vice-Admiral Rumberg, the Danish extraordinary ambassador charged with the notification of the accession of King Christian IX., has left this city, without being received by the Emperor.

This circumstance is regarded as a confirmation of the view that, in spite of the withdrawal of the March patent, Austria still insists upon Federal execution in Holstein.

A deputation from the Municipal Council of Vienna presented a petition to the Emperor yesterday, relative to the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein.

The Emperor, in reply, said he did not deem it necessary to assure them that in this question he should fulfil his duties as a Prince of the German Confederation, and strive with all his power for the preservation of the constitutional rights of the duchies. His Majesty stated, however, that the Municipal Council would do much better if, instead of discussing high political questions they would direct their activity more to commercial affairs.

Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Dec. 7.—The Federal Diet has passed, by a small majority, the resolution for Federal execution in Holstein, reserving to itself the settlement of the question of the succession.

The order for the advance of troops into the Duchy was immediately despatched.

Copenhagen, Dec. 8.—Dagbladet of to-day says:—"The nobility and peasantry and the Legislative Assembly of the Duchy of Lauenburg held a meeting on Friday last, and passed a resolution declaring their intention to remain faithful to Denmark, and to recognise King Christian."

According to Dagbladet, Count Moltke's demand that the constitution should be declared provisional, has been rejected by the King.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

Vienna Dec. 8.—Intelligence received here announces that engagements, resulting in favour of the Poles, have recently taken place between the Russian troops and the Poles, under Rudzki and Eminowicz, in the Government of Lublin and Podlachia.

The news of the battle near Jadow, in Masovia, is confirmed.

Count Ostrowski, a Pole, late Director of the Interior at Warsaw, has been superseded by the Russian General Goccevi.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE YOUNG KING OF THE GREEKS.—An Athens letter of the 14th contains the subjoined:—"The Athenians are becoming daily more and more pleased with their young King. They are surprised at the simple, modest, and really unique life he leads. He walks through the streets alone on foot, or with one of his young Danish friends, saluting all—stopping to converse with people, visiting the vegetable market, inquiring the prices of the articles exposed for sale, &c. King Otho, on the contrary, never went out but with the greatest solemnity. King George attends the national divine service on Sundays. It is reported that he is about to embrace the faith of his subjects, but I do not believe the statement. All the promotions made in the army since the Revolution have been abolished by the National Assembly. In an army of 4,000 men, in one day not less than 300 sub-lieutenants were appointed. The lieutenants made themselves colonels, and Heuffen, a simple writer, had become general-in-chief. The Government has just given a mark of confidence to the inhabitants. It has replaced the English and French sailors, who guarded the bank, by a body of twenty gendarmes."

Antidote for Poison.

THE PAIN KILLER.—Rev. T. Allen, writing from Tavoy, Burmah, Jan. 6th, 1857, says: "within the past four years I have used and disposed of above five hundred bottles, but am now out. Please send me a fresh supply (through the Mission Rooms) as soon as you can, say two hundred bottles. I date not by without it myself, and there are endless calls for it, both by Burmans and Karens. I always take it with me into the jungles, and have frequent occasions to use it, both on myself and others. One night, while sleeping in an open Zayat, I was awake by a most excruciating pain in my foot. On my examination, I found I had been bitten by a Centipede. I immediately applied the Pain Killer, and found instant relief. In less than one hour I was again asleep."

Rev. Mr. Hibbard, writing from Burmah to his father, says: "I have used Perry Davis' Pain Killer for coughs, colds, summer complaints, burns, and for the sting of scorpions, with uniform success. We always keep it where we can put our hand on it in the dark, if need be."

Sold by Avery Brown & Co., and Brown, Brother & Co.

GIFT-BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Bibles, Prayers, Psalms and Leisure Hour, and Good Words in volumes complete, Children's Books in variety, as per catalogue supplied at the Agency of G. E. Morton & Co.

Plantation Bitters—a new supply received from the Proprietor, is offered at reduced prices by G. E. Morton & Co., Granville street.

The hazard of the Dye—may be avoided, and success ensued, by the use of Judson's simple colors for dyeing feathers, ribbons, silks, woolsens, etc., of every shade—no preparation required—sample bottles 12 cents. Sold by G. E. Morton & Co.

Rackett's Diamond Lead, for Stoves—clean, brilliant and economical. Sold wholesale at the agency of G. E. Morton & Co.

A gem among Almanacs. Rimmel's Perfumed Almanac for 1864 may be had at the News Agency of G. E. Morton & Co.

Penny's Metallic Diary and Wallet for 1864, supplied by G. E. Morton & Co., Halifax.

Dr. Stone's Cough Elixir, and other popular patent remedies, supplied at the Agency of G. E. Morton & Co., Halifax.