

of friends to mourn their loss. He cherished a hope in the Saviour and was resigned and submissive to the will of Providence. Much of his time was spent in prayer and praise. May God bless them that are called to mourn our dear departed ones, and enable them to look away to the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world. God is merciful and kind. His tender mercies are over all his works.—Com.

Religious Intelligence.

KINGSTON, AYLESFORD.—Rev. W. H. Porter writes:—Christians are always glad to hear of revivals. I have not observed any notice of a good work of grace which has been progressing in the neighbourhood of Kingston under the united labors of Rev. Dr. Tupper and Rev. Willard Parker. A series of interesting meetings has been held of late in that place. Several converts have been baptized. Probably either Bro. Tupper or Bro. Parker will acquaint you more particularly ere long.

ONSLow.—We are glad to learn that a work of revival has commenced at North River, Ouslow—six persons have been added to the Church by baptism during the past two or three weeks.

UPPER SALISBURY N. B.—We learn from the Visitor that the revival at this place is progressing; difficulties that threatened seriously the peace of the church have been removed, and twenty-one have been added by baptism.

“The week of Prayer” is being observed in St. John, under the auspices of the Sabbath School Teachers Association by Prayer meetings being held in Smiths building, Prince William Street each day at 12 o'clock for one hour.

Colonial and Foreign News.

Prince Edward Island.

The harbor of Charlottetown, P. E. I., is completely frozen over. Foot passengers have been crossing on the ice for some days past.

The government papers deny the truth of the statement made that Governor Dundas had been recalled.

New Brunswick.

The store of Mr. Hugh Hay of Woodstock, was feloniously entered on Sunday morning and articles to the amount of \$1500 stolen.

A CROWD OF LUMBERMEN.—The St. Croix Herald states that—“One hundred and thirteen men with ninety-two horses and oxen put up at the two hotels at Princeton, on Monday, the 21st inst., on their way to the lumbering woods. There has been great activity during the past few days and a great exodus from this city towards the field of Lumbering operations.”

The New Brunswick Government sued Mr. James Robertson, the present Deputy Treasurer at Moncton, to recover about \$1000 due by the late Deputy Treasurer at that port, who died a defaulter, Robertson appearing on the bond as one of the sureties for the late incumbent. The defence was that the signatures to the bond, purporting to be those of Mr. Robertson and Mr. Dunlap, were forged. The Jury seemed to think they were forgeries and gave a verdict for the defendant. The Solicitor General appeared for the Crown and Postmaster General Steadman for Mr. Robertson. The Government withdrew the action against Mr. Dunlap.

Lieut. David Collins and private McKinney, two of the crew of the Chesapeake, have been arrested and are now in custody in St. John under warrants issued by the Executive Government of the Province, at the instance of the American Consul, Mr. T. Q. Howard.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last as Capt. James H. Lyons of the ship Empress was descending the ladder from the Lawton wharf to his ship his foot slipped and he fell down between the wharf and the vessel, striking the fender by which he was killed on the spot. Drs. Bayard and Humphrey were soon in attendance but life was extinct. Capt. L. leaves a widow, three sons and two daughters. He was highly esteemed in the community.

THE EXAMINATION AT ST. JOHN OF THE “CHESAPEAKE” CAPTORS.—St. John, Jan. 4, P. M.—The examination of Collins, McKinney and Seely, charged with being concerned in the Chesapeake affair, was commenced before the Police Magistrate of St. John this morning.—At the outset, counsel for prisoners took exception to the form of warrant; also contended that the case did not come within the extradition treaty, the offence having been committed on the high seas, and not within American jurisdiction. Magistrate reserved judgment on these points. Captain Willet's evidence was then taken. He modified his first statement, as to the number of shots fired at him, and now says there were but two or three; otherwise his evidence was substantially the same as his published statement.

Cause was adjourned until Wednesday next. The Court-room was crowded with spectators during the examination. There was but little excitement.—By Tel. to Chronicle.

An American was tried in Fredericton, a few days ago, upon a charge of enticing soldiers to desert. He was found guilty, and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in the Provincial penitentiary.

Canada.

The Canadian Government has determined to establish two military schools—one at Toronto and the other Quebec—for the purpose of enabling officers of militia, or candidates for commissions or promotions in the militia, to perfect themselves in a knowledge of their military duties, drill and discipline.

The Express thinks this is a move in the right direction, and says:—“We do not see why Dalhousie could not have been appropriated for a military school. If so, what an amount of good might have been accomplished, and ill-will and bickering prevented.”

Mr. W. H. Russell is about to publish, under the title of “Canada: its Defences, Condition, and Resources,” an account of his travels in that country, during the winter of 1861.

LATEST FROM THE STATES.

[From Telegrams to morning and evening papers.]

TUESDAY, DEC. 29.—Report that a number of Confederate officers and soldiers have taken the oath of allegiance.

The plan of leasing abandoned plantations in Eastern N. Carolina proves a great success.

Late Wilmington papers announce numerous arrivals of blockade runners.

A refugee reports 23 having got in the night before he left.

The Herald's despatch says that the reorganization of the army of the Potomac has commenced.

The Alabama has destroyed the ships Winged Racer and Amanda off Java.

Flag of truce boat arrived from City point with five hundred Union prisoners, in exchange for those sent up by Gen. Butler. Confederate Government refuses any further exchange unless their regulations respecting officers and soldiers of Negro regiments are recognized.—They also refuse to negotiate with Butler, because President Davis outlawed him last year.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30.—Chattanooga letter says that Guerrilla Gen. Morgan arrived in Confederate lines, and another raid is soon expected.

On board British bark Circassian seized in New York, 1,000 navy revolvers were found secreted in 50 barrels lard, for transmission South. Bill of lading was found on Mr. Lezua, formerly U. S. Minister to San Salvador, who was sent to Fort Lafayette.

The President visited Confederate prisoners at Port Lookout. About a thousand prisoners ready to enter Federal service.

An expedition consisting of 1400, sent to cooperate with Averill's raid, returned safely to Harp's Ferry, after narrowly escaping from an overwhelming force of enemy.

Richmond Enquirer has despatch from Bristol, Tenn., saying that Confederate forces are still around Raladge and Morristown. Longstreet was unable to follow up his command in consequence of a large number of barefooted men.

Confederate army of East Tennessee gone into winter quarters.

Quit: a large number of arrivals at Memphis and Cairo, from Lower Mississippi with cotton.

THURSDAY, DEC. 31.—Since Congress refused to increase the bounties, enlistments have greatly increased. It is supposed nearly all the army of the Potomac will have re-enlisted within a few weeks. Some regiments re-enlist bodily;—a few refused altogether.

J. D. Storer, general contractor for the navy department, has been arrested, and is to be tried for charges of a grave character.

Gen. Wheeler, with a force of 1500 cavalry and mounted infantry, attacked Col. Siebert, and captured a supply train from Chattanooga for Knoxville. Col. Long went to Siebert's support, and drove the enemy, pursuing them closely, capturing one hundred prisoners.

Deserters report great dissatisfaction among the Confederates; and if the President's amnesty could circulate among them thousands would come into the Federal lines.

SATURDAY, JAN. 2, 1864.—Letters from officers in General Banks' army say that the cotton held by the planters in Texas will soon come to market, amounting to 300,000 bales.

New complications are reported to have arisen about the removal of French tobacco from Richmond. It is supposed that French vessels will not be allowed to ascend James-River.

MONDAY, JAN. 4.—The Confederates have driven in the Federal pickets at Winchester, and it is supposed the Confederate movement was only a scout, though several regiments were engaged.

Archbishop Hughes died in New York last evening.

A tremendous snow storm at West St. Louis, Chicago, Buffalo, on Thursday and Friday, accompanied by intense cold, blocking railway trains and suspending business. The thermometer in Chicago on Saturday last was 28° below zero.

Advices from New Orleans report that the Union forces are making steady progress in Texas, occupying place after place without opposition.

General Magruder has issued a proclamation, declaring that the defence of Western Texas will not be abandoned.

Evening.—Gen. Burnside has been ordered to report at Washington.

Confederates are fortifying Rome, Resaca, and Atlanta.

Union troops in winter quarters at Chattanooga, Huntsville, Lookout Valley, and along Nashville Railroad.

On Thursday night, four Confederate prisoners were frozen to death on car at Jeffersonville, Ohio.

The Boston paper says that about twenty years ago ten Israelites assembled in a private house, and held Divine Worship for the first time in that city. Now there are four Synagogues and about five hundred Jewish families in Boston.

The Boston Courier says,—“John Morgan has escaped. But it is some comfort to know that now we shall not have to take Neal Dow in exchange for him. It is less vexatious to lose a thing than to be cheated out of it.”

The U. S. double-headed steamer Sarsacus built at Portsmouth, N. H., on her trip to Washington made 17 miles per hour, with 27 pounds of steam. She is 240 feet long, 25 beam, 12 hold.

The Russian Admiral has been on a visit to Gen. Butler, at Fortress Monroe. The Admiral stated that he would not winter there, as intended, but would send part of his fleet to Indianapolis to winter, while he made a trip to the West Indies and returned.

President Lincoln, on the application of John Bright, has pardoned Alfred Rubery, at San Francisco for aiding in fitting out a Confederate letter of marque, and was sentenced in October last to ten years' imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The well-known Richard Weaver has been preaching in Paris. He was invited over to address a class of Englishmen resident there,—horsedealers, stablemen, and jockeys,—who lie beyond the reach of ordinary ministrations. The taverns were visited, and a goodly number of hearers gathered, men who had not entered a place of worship for years, perhaps never before. The effect was all that could be desired. “They heard him,” says a letter from the capital, “and they came again and again, following him with blessings, and hanging on his words with streaming eyes; and they wrote him a letter of thanks subsequently, begging him to stay and do them more good still.” It was at first doubted whether Mr. Weaver's style would allow of interpretation, so as to enable him to preach to a French audience; but when the experiment was made it succeeded beyond all expectation. “From that day the French have flocked to hear him whenever he has preached, and invariably hearts have been stirred, tears of penitence have flowed, and men and women have stayed either to seek more earnestly the way of salvation, or to declare with joyful contentment that peace through a dying Saviour has taken possession of their broken hearts. The love our working men and women feel for him is boundless; they feel his heart beating with theirs, he has struck the chord of sympathy. It he could but prolong his stay he would have half Paris to hear him.” Meantime, in other circles, M. Renan's book continues to influence the current of thought, and the character and claims of Jesus are still among the common subjects of conversation. We are assured that the ablest answers have been widely read; but the chief hope of those most deeply interested in the controversy is that men hitherto utterly indifferent may be prompted to inquire, and so divinely led, even through the thorny roads of scepticism, to acknowledge Jesus as the Lord.

From the south the Evangelical Society of Lyons reports progress. “In spite of the efforts and calumnies of the Jesuit party, many copies of the Bible have been circulated, and have produced good fruit. The soldiers came in great numbers to ask for New Testaments, which are sold at the low price of ten centimes (1d.), or offered gratuitously. They call the sacred volume significantly the ‘Little-Book of the Good God,’ and they read it in their leisure hours with interest.”

POLAND.

The special correspondent of The Times has been expelled from Poland in the politest manner possible. General Berg thought that the city would be better without a writer to chronicle Russian doings for the information of Europe, so he sent an officer to persuade the correspondent that any corner of the earth must be a more desirable place of residence than Warsaw for so cultivated a gentleman. Of course the hint was taken; and next morning General Berg carried his politeness so far as to send officers to see the correspondent safely seated in the train for St. Petersburg. This act implies a very damaging admission on the part of the Russian authorities, for it is not alleged that the expelled writer has been guilty of exaggeration. On the contrary, he has taken a great deal of trouble to contradict the exaggeration published in the Czas and other Polish papers, and has done much to present the state of affairs in Poland before the world in the clear light of the truth. But that is exactly what General Berg cannot abide.

The Invalide Russe of St. Petersburg has a remarkable article demanding whether it is really an advantage for Russia to retain the kingdom of Poland, which can only be held by the constant exertion of force. The article comes to the conclusion that Russia would obtain both

happiness and liberty of action by giving up Poland altogether, when this can be done honourably and without the appearance of compulsion, and that every enlightened Russian who is really the friend of his country would hail with joy the attainment of such a result. An article embodying those views, and coming from a St. Petersburg journal, is worthy of being considered an event in the history of the day.

Several serious engagements between the Russians and the Poles have taken place in the Government of Lublin. Wounded soldiers in large numbers have been brought into Warsaw. New arrests and new deportations are taking place in that unfortunate city. The Austrian Government have taken a very harsh step towards the well-known journal the Czas of Cracow. This paper has been suspended for three months in consequence of the policy it has advocated on the Polish question. It was, we need hardly say, an earnest champion of the Polish cause.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE “FENIAN BROTHERHOOD,” AND THEIR DESIGNS ON IRELAND.—The incendiary designs of the so-called “Fenian Brotherhood,” composed of Irishmen in America, have been mentioned before. The New York Christian Times gives the following as the latest information respecting them:—“The Chicago papers report a grand convention of the chiefs of the Fenian Brotherhood, which commenced its session in that city on the 3rd inst. (November). The ostensible object of the convention is to confer together, interchange views, and adopt a policy having as its object the reclamation of Ireland's lost nationality, and the repeal of the union between that country and Great Britain. The real object, no doubt, is the invasion of Ireland by Irishmen in case of war between the United States and England, the organization partaking of a military character, and the members being pledged to strike for the independence of Ireland at a proper opportunity. The purpose is openly acknowledged and avowed both in this country and in Ireland, where circles or lodges everywhere exist. It is estimated that the members of this society number about eighty thousand in Ireland alone. They hold their midnight meetings there for drill and conference. Here they are counted by hundreds of thousands. Illinois alone contains forty circles, and there is a proportionate representation in all the States.”

THE CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA.—The Court of Exchequer sat on Monday 7th ult., for the purpose of delivering judgment in cases which stood over. There was an expectation—raised, as it appears, by an unauthorised paragraph—that they would give judgment in the case of the Alexandra, and the Court was consequently very much crowded. The Lord Chief Baron, however, did not mention the case, and judgment, therefore, cannot be delivered until next term, which commences on the 11th of January.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The order of the Master of the Rolls in reference to the Great Ship Company has been reversed by the Lords Justices. The Master of the Rolls ordered that the company should be wound up, and refused to dissolve an injunction which had been obtained ex parte to restrain Mr. Parry, who had seized the great ship, from selling her to liquidate his claim. The Lords Justices hold that, as Mr. Parry had obtained judgment against the company and seized the ship before the petition for winding-up was presented, he is not to be bound by the winding-up order.

I have suffered with a lame knee for a long time without being able to obtain a remedy, until I was persuaded to use Graham's Pain Eradicator; by a few applications of which I was completely cured. W. A. CAURON.

Halifax, Dec. 18th, 1862.

Cogswell & Forsyth, General Agents.

Antidote for Poison.

THE PAIN KILLER.—Rev. T. Allen, writing from Tavoy, Burma, Jan. 5th, 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 dare not be 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., 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.