

be faithfully filled, until compelled by declining health, about a year ago, to resign. He had an iron constitution, but from over exertion and exposure, his health gave way some two years since, though his natural energy and disposition to do all for others that he possibly could, made him appear much better than he really was, and characterized him to the end. Indeed, this may truthfully be represented as his "ruling passion strong [even] in death." He retained his senses to the very last, and, though not rapturous, and manifesting a deep sense of his unworthiness, gave frequent expression to his confidence in Jesus the Saviour of his soul, and his submission to the Divine Will. He sustained the character of an honest and industrious man, a good neighbor, a kind and indulgent father, a consistent, humble christian, and a useful member of the church. In all these relations he is sorely lamented, and will be greatly missed. But while his loss is deeply felt, we are consoled with the thought that he has entered into rest, where he will never more know sin or sorrow or suffering. May the Lord by his grace comfort the bereaved, and sanctify the affliction to survivors; and may all who knew and loved him now, be prepared to meet him hereafter. Should his death be thus sanctified, then will he not have lived or died in vain.—*Com. by Rev. T. H. Porter, Jr. North Sydney, C. B., Sept. 26th, 1865.*

Religious Intelligence.

HALIFAX COUNTY, Sept. 7th 1865.—Dear Brother,—About eighteen months have elapsed since one of my brethren directed my attention toward Tuf's Cove situated on the east side of the Basin about half a mile from Dartmouth, where the people seemed almost spiritually dead, yet anxious for religious services. I endeavoured with God's help to do what I could, but I met with many discouragements, owing to having no convenient place to meet in; but with God's help I laboured on every alternate Sabbath, the people became interested and rented a small house where we now hold our meetings, which are pretty well attended, and are interesting; but dear Brother, my mind was drawn towards the young who were to be seen in groups idling away the Sabbath, and no person seemed to care for them, I thought if we could get the support of their parents, and open a Sabbath School we might with God's help bring them in. This gave me considerable anxiety, feeling unequal to so great an undertaking. Leaning on the Lord for help I suggested the idea to the friends, with which they seemed pleased. On the third Sabbath in June we opened our Sabbath School, the first one organized in this locality. We opened with twelve children, the number has increased to thirty, our average attendance is 27. The children give good attention and are willing to learn, and we are blessed with very good teachers.

Our good Brother, Dr. Parker with his usual generosity and good will for the cause of Christ came to our help and presented us with a very handsome library of 100 vols, for which he will accept our hearty thanks.

We are getting on well just now. Brethren we want help, as well as the prayers of all interested in this noble cause. "Come over and help us"

Our meetings at Cole Harbour road are well attended and very interesting. Two converts were baptized here this summer, by Rev. O. Parker and joined the Dartmouth church. There are a number here who know it is their duty to forsake all and follow Christ, but still are halting between two opinions. May the Lord enable them to determine aright. We want the labour of a good faithful Missionary very much, who, with the aid of God's Holy Spirit would do a good work and gather numbers in the fold of Christ.

Yours, &c. &c.
J. W. R.

MAHONE BAY.—Rev. A. Shields writes Oct. 3rd, 1865:—"I have been labouring here for some time as a missionary. The people are evidently interested in the matters of salvation. I had the great pleasure of baptizing two young men, while on two successive visits to the Bay, in the presence of probably 600 persons. They are rejoicing in the gospel of salvation. I trust the friends of missions and those concerned for the salvation of souls will pray for us.

American and Foreign News.

LATEST FROM THE STATES.

The following are the principal items of any importance from the telegrams of the past week:

FRIDAY, Oct. 6.—The Central Council of the Fenians held a meeting at the Astor House yesterday and decided to call a general convention of the Brotherhood to meet at Philadelphia on the 19th inst. A more stringent secret organization of the Brotherhood was advocated. It is reported in private circles that the Fenians have recently purchased fifteen gunboats.

SATURDAY, Oct. 7.—The North Carolina Convention has passed a resolution declaring the ordinance of secession null and void.

Two incendiary fires in Mobile, yesterday and the day before, destroyed a warehouse containing five thousand eight hundred bales of cotton.

Four men were arrested yesterday in Providence for passing counterfeit U. S. Currency of the denomination of one hundred dollars and fifty cents scrip.

Advices from San Francisco state that 1,112,000 dollars in gold for New York and \$3,426,000 for England were shipped on the 3rd ult. The town of Eureka was violently shaken by an earthquake on the 29th.

A fire in Philadelphia, on Sunday afternoon destroyed a bonded warehouse, containing four thousand barrels of coal oil.

FANNY JACKSON, a young colored woman of Washington, D. C., graduated from the classical course of Oberlin College at the late Commencement. She is the first female college graduate of African descent.

SUICIDE IN GAOL.—David Hylands, of St. John, N. B., who was committed to gaol, in Postland, Me., Aug. 5th to await the action of the grand jury at the November term of the Supreme Judicial Court, on a complaint charging him with adultery, committed suicide in gaol.

Mr. Seward's face is much disfigured by Payne's murderous attack upon him. The bandages have been removed recently, and it is said that he would not now be recognized as the same person.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

FENIANISM IN IRELAND.

The Irish Government, advised and urged by large meetings of Irish magistrates, has taken decided and energetic steps to crush the Fenian movement. On Friday night, the 15th ult., the police proceeded simultaneously in Dublin, Cork, and other cities to arrest several persons alleged to be implicated in the treasonable organization. In Dublin there was a repetition of a sort of scene which was familiar enough in 1848. A body of police marched from Dublin Castle and took possession of a newspaper office, arresting several persons found on the premises, and carrying off type, presses, and plant of whatever description. The journal which has been thus "quelled," to use the Carlylean expression, is called the *Irish People*, and is said to be the organ of Fenianism. We read in the *Dublin Freeman's Journal* of Saturday:—

"Last evening considerable excitement was created in Parliament-street, and, indeed, throughout the entire city, owing to proceedings taken by the police in reference to the Fenian Brotherhood. Shortly after nine o'clock a large body of the police of the B division took up positions at either end of Parliament-street, while a number of the men of the G division proceeded to the office of the *Irish People* newspaper. The movement at once attracted the attention of passers by, and in a short time a large crowd had collected. The police, however, were peremptory in preventing loiterers standing, and the pertinacity with which the order "Move on" was enforced caused a variety of suspicions and rumours to circulate. No time, however, was allowed to elapse before it became certain that the police had been entrusted with the execution of an important mission, and that the much talked-of Fenian organization was the cause and the object of all their movements. Several of the detective force demanded admission to the house in which the *Irish People* is printed and published. Their demands were unheeded, notwithstanding that their knocking was loud and constant, and that lights within indicated that the house was not unoccupied. After a short consultation between the heads of the force on the spot, the doors were forced, a body of the police at the same moment taking up their position in Crane lane at the rear of the house. While this was being done several constables, under Superintendent Ryan, of the G division, entered the house, and having proceeded to the upper rooms, arrested the following persons:—

- "Mr. O'Donovan Rossa, registered proprietor of the *Irish People*."
- "Mr. Susan O'Clancy, an employe on the staff of the paper."
- "Mr. James Murphy, who describes himself as a 'Citizen of Boston.'"
- "Thomas Ashe."
- "Cornelius O'Mahony, another employe on the paper."
- "James O'Conner, book keeper in the office."
- "Mortimer Meenighan, Michael O'Neil Fogarty, William E. Rountree, and Pierce Nagle, also employed in the office."

"On being arrested Messrs O'Donovan Rossa, O'Clancy Murphy, Ashe, and O'Mahony, were conveyed to Chancery-lane station-house, and the other prisoners to College-street station, where they were severally charged with having feloniously and treasonably conspired and combined, with divers other evil-disposed persons belonging to a certain secret society called the Fenian Brotherhood, having for their object the levying of war in Ireland against the Queen, and separating it from the United Kingdom."

"All the prisoners, with the exception of Mr. Murphy, went quietly away with the police. He said that he was a free American citizen, and should not be interfered with, and that he would bring the fact of his having been illegally arrested under the notice of Mr. Seward, the American Minister. In accordance with the orders given by the authorities after the rising of the Frivy Council, which was at a late hour, the police of the various divisions were kept in re-

serve, save them who patrolled the streets to prevent crowds collecting or causing disturbance. The constabulary and military were also ordered to be in readiness in case they should be required, but all these precautions were quite unnecessary, as the people conducted themselves in a most orderly manner, and moved on when directed to do so. The police, after the prisoners had been sent off from the *Irish People* newspaper office, commenced making arrangements for the immediate removal of printing presses, type, manuscripts, 'copy' books, correspondence—in fact, all the material incidental to a newspaper office. This work was promptly effected, and the whole 'plant' was removed on a float, and by a body of the police of the B division, to the Lower Castle yard, where it was deposited. Although a large crowd was collected, the people did not show the slightest sympathy with what has been called the 'movement,' and the type and other appurtenances of the Fenian organ were consigned to their final resting-place without the remotest concern being evidenced by a single individual present."

"On Saturday the excitement in the metropolis was very great. The number of arrests (several others having been made) was ascertained to be about twenty-five.

The following prisoners were brought up before Messrs. Strong and M'Dermot, charged upon the information given by the police:—Thomas Clark Luby, John O'Leary, Jeremiah O'Donovan (Rossa), George Hopper, James O'Connor, Mortimer Meenighan, Michael O'Neil Fogarty, William F. Rountree, Pierce Nagle, Maurice J. Magrath, Shawn O'Clancy, James Murphy, James Ashe, Cornelius O'Mahony, James Kenny, William Ryan, James Daniel O'Rorke, James Brennan, Michael O'Neal, Jeremiah O'Farrel, Joseph Haltigan, and James Rynd. The prisoners having answered to their names, Mr. Barry, Q. C., who was instructed by Mr. Anderson, Crown Solicitor, applied for a remand, on the ground that it was expected that further information would be obtained and more arrests made. No objection having been made, the application was granted, and the prisoners were remanded until this day week. The prisoners were removed in custody, and placed in the prison van, a guard of mounted police accompanying the vehicle to the prison. The neighbourhood of the police-court was much crowded, but no disorder occurred.

The prisoners, on emerging from the vans and re-entering them to be conveyed to prison, were greeted with loud cheering by a mob of the lowest class of the community. Among those arrested to-day was an individual living at Rathmines, in whose lodgings there were found a military uniform and a box containing documents relating to the Fenian Brotherhood, principally addressed from America.

While the Dublin arrests were in progress on Friday night, an officer had been sent to the telegraph office to prevent news being forwarded to other parts of the country. Owing to this timely precaution, the Cork police were enabled to effect fifteen or twenty captures. The following telegram, which was received in Dublin, added considerably to the excitement that prevailed:—

"Cork, Saturday.—The *Cork Examiner* states that the most intense excitement has been caused in this city by the arrest early this morning of a large number of persons charged with belonging to the Fenian Brotherhood. Between three and four o'clock this morning, a body of police, numbering about one hundred, divided themselves into small parties, and proceeded to make arrests in different parts of the town. A sword, pistols, and military uniform, were found at the house of one of the parties arrested. The latter include several shopmen, an attorney's clerk, an artisan, &c. They have been arrested it is said, on intelligence given by an informer. A secret inquiry was held at the city gaol this morning, when the prisoners were all either committed for trial or further examination. A battery of artillery has just arrived from Ballinacolly. One hundred copies of the *Irish People* newspaper have been seized by the police."

In addition to the arrests which have taken place at Dublin and Cork, a number of foolish young men have been apprehended at Wexford, on a charge of illegal drilling. According to the evidence of a Mr. Carey and of another eye-witness the drilling took place within two hundred yards of one of the most frequented places in Wexford, and oddly enough, not far from a Friends' Meeting house. The prisoners were committed for trial.

At the petty sessions of Waterford, on Friday (before the Mayor Captain Newport, D. L., Capt. Johnson Alderman Denny, N. B. Wynn, Esq., D. L., and Dr. J. Mackey), a ballad singer, named Martin Power, a native of the county of Wexford, was prosecuted by the police for singing seditious songs—namely, "The Fenian Men" and "The Stars and Stripes," also for creating an obstruction in the streets. Their worships, after hearing the evidence and reading the songs, retired to consult. In a few minutes they returned into court, and ordered the prisoner to find, as securities for his good behaviour, two householders in £10 each, and himself in £50, or to go to gaol for six months. In default of bail the prisoner was committed to gaol.

According to the latest news everything is specially quiet in Dublin. There is no excitement. The organization seems to have taken no hold on the lower orders generally in the metropolis.—*London Paper.*

FRANCE.

On the subject of the Ott (Prince Alfred's) murder a correspondence has taken place between the Mayor of Strasburg and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. The letter of the Mayor is dated September 5. After reminding

the Minister of the grave nature of the offence committed in the streets of Bonn, he proceeds to dwell on the culpable leniency of the Prussian judicial authorities, on the total inactivity of the military jurisdiction, and on the derisive character of the temporary arrest of the culprit, afterwards annulled to enable him to take part in the manoeuvres of his regiment. The mayor goes on to point out that the impunity of the offender is openly attributed to the circumstance of his being the nephew of a Prussian Minister, and adds that great excitement prevails at this moment amongst the population of Strasburg in consequence.

The rumours of projected liberal reforms are reviving in Paris. The 14th of October, the anniversary of the battle of Jena, is fixed by report as the date on which the changes are to be announced. A demonstration, it is added, will on the same occasion be made against Prussia.

The sanitary condition of Marseilles becomes daily more alarming. A meeting of doctors took place at the Mansion House last Friday, when it was resolved that *bureaux de secours* should be organized in every quarter of the city, to each of which two doctors and one apothecary were to be appointed, whose business it will be to give gratuitous advice and medicine to all applicants.

GERMANY.

As a specimen of the liberty of the press now existing in Prussia, the *Democrat Socialiste* of Berlin, announces that its printing office has received a visit from the police, to ascertain the names of the persons to whom the journal was sent. All packets or portfolios in the possession of the workmen or apprentices were also searched. The printer has given notice of an appeal to the authorities against this interference with his business.

The Prussian Government has issued a Royal proclamation announcing the assumption by the King of Prussia of the title of Duke of Lauenburg and the annexation of the Duchy to his dominions.

CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

By the overland mail we have intelligence from India, China, Japan, and Australia. The India and Japan news is of little importance. As to China, the startling statement which received currency some days since of 'ekin' having been captured by the northern insurgents turns out to be false. The northern insurgents had been routed by a son of San-Ko-Lin-Sin, and had dispersed. The Taping rebels are represented as being completely cowed by the success of the foreign arms employed against them.

In Victoria, Australia, a Ministerial crisis was impending, brought about by the tariff bill, which, although a dead failure, as might have been expected, the Ministry were determined to push through the Council. The land law was working fairly, and the gold fields yielding at the usual rate.

The news from New Zealand is not of an exciting kind. One British soldier had been killed in an operation by a body of troops to open communication between two stations in the territories of the natives. Against the death of this one soldier there are to be set two pahs burnt, containing numerous huts, the huts containing numerous human beings, who shared the same fate.

From the Correspondent of the Freeman-Melbourne, July 25, 1865.—Show me just one law that has had a little ecclesiastical legislation, adverse to us as Nonconformists in one instance, favourable in another.

A motion for the Abolition of Aid to Religion has hitherto been carried with ease in our Lower House; this session the motion was rejected by a slight majority.

The other instance I refer to is of great gain, inasmuch as it throws open every yard of a cemetery to any minister who may be requested to conduct the funeral services of a deceased person. Under the old Cemetery Act, which applied merely to Melbourne, it was a misdemeanour for any one to intrude upon Episcopal grounds, now, Mr. A., being a Baptist, can bury in the Episcopal ground, and Mr. B., being an Episcopalian, can bury in the Baptist compartment.

Arising out of the Land Bill there is a heavy trial coming on for libel. The *Argus* newspaper, formerly the Liberal organ, has of late become very Conservative, and pro-squatting in its character. In the summary for England by the last mail, this paper represented the Minister of Lands in a very unfavourable light, and attributed to him action and language of a most reprehensible nature. The Minister of Lands has in consequence of this commenced an action for libel against the *Argus*, laying the damages at £10,000.

Of religious matters there is nothing worthy of special mention. Business is healthy. The gold fields still maintain their yield, although last summer was a very calamitous one, in consequence of the long drought.

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