

AT PARADISE.

Last evening my Church and congregation, paid me their annual Donation. The meeting was large, the happy greetings, the cheerful conversation, the sumptuous repast, prepared, the way for the presentation of the purse which was happily done, and but very imperfectly acknowledged, but was followed by a number of very interesting addresses. Prayer and the benediction closed the exercises of the evening, God be thanked for a kind people, hospitable and benevolent, my salary wholly made up, and my donation wholly a donation, amounting to upwards of \$80. Mostly in cash.

N. VIDITO.

Paradise, Jan. 18th, 1865.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

The Anniversary of the Nova Scotia Mac Missionary Society will be held (D. V.) in Chalmers' Church, to-morrow evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

The New Organ in St. Mary's Cathedral was inaugurated on Friday evening last, by a Public Concert of Sacred Music. It is spoken of as a great musical treat.

We learn that a laudable spirit of Church Extension is animating the Episcopal body in this city; and that a church is to be built for that denomination in the North End, near the Wellington Barracks, and another on a site on Jacob street generously granted by Rev. J. C. Cochran.—Citizen.

Rev. S. T. Rand lectured in the Dartmouth Mechanic's Institute on Monday evening, on the language, manners, and customs of the Indians.

The Grand Division, Sons of Temperance will commence its Quarterly Session this evening at Musquodoboit. Quite a number of representatives will go from the City Divisions and doubtless, as usual, will greatly enjoy meeting with brethren in the country.

The small-pox patients in the hospital are fast becoming convalescent. No new cases have occurred in the city.

The body of a man was found in the dock at Stayner's wharf on Monday. It is supposed to be that of the missing man Kippie, belonging to Lunenburg, whose sudden disappearance, a short time since, was a matter of much astonishment.

AMHERST.—A Public Meeting was held in the Court House on Wednesday last, for the purpose of considering the subject of Confederation of the British Provinces. The Hon. R. B. Dickey was called to the chair. Speeches were made by the Hon. Provincial Secretary, Hon. A. McFarlane, and Hon. E. A. Botsford. The Hon. Provincial Secretary spoke on the subject for two hours and a half. One who was present informs us it was the best speech ever made there by that gentleman. The house was crowded with attentive listeners. An invitation was given to any who might be opposed to the opinions expressed to state their views, but no response was given. The feeling of the meeting was evidently in favor of Confederation.

YARMOUTH.—We had the pleasure a few days ago, of seeing a \$20 Note of the "Yarmouth Banking Company." This indicates progress in the West. We shall be happy to do any service in our power by way of circulating them.

At a meeting held in Yarmouth, on Thursday last, on the Confederation question, resolutions against the Scheme were passed with only three dissenting voices.

CONFEDERATION AT ST. PETERS.—A telegram came from St. Peters on Friday last, to the following effect:

"A large meeting to discuss the Confederation Scheme was held here to-day. Miller spoke at length. Measure unanimously opposed."

KINGS COLLEGE.—We learn from the P. E. I. Islander that in consequence of the absence in England of the Rev. Dr. McAulay, Principal of the University of King's College, Windsor, N. S., whose return seems to be somewhat doubtful, from the state of his health, Mr. George W. Hodgson, M. A., a graduate of that Institution, and second son of Daniel Hodgson, Esq., Clerk of the Crown and Frothonotary of this Island, has been called to fill the vacancy thus created by the absence of the Rev. Principal. This handsome tribute to the merits of our esteemed young fellow-townsmen is the more gratifying from the circumstance that he has not yet completed his twenty-third year, and must be, moreover a source of just pride and satisfaction to his numerous friends and relatives here, with whom we cordially unite in offering the meed of our warmest congratulations on this interesting occasion.

MELANCHOLY INCIDENT.—We learn from the C. B. News that a woman named Sally McDonald, residing in the rear lands of Cow Bay, C. B., wandered from her home the week before last, and was found in the woods after six days and six nights exposure to cold and hunger, still living, but with feet and hands frozen. She was not expected to survive. The poor woman was slightly insane.

Prince Edward Island.

It was said some time since, that nine-tenths of P. E. Island was opposed to Confederation. There seems now to be a reaction taking place. A meeting was recently held at Summerside on

the question. We learn from the Monitor that two or three M. P. P.'s were present and spoke on the subject. The following paragraph closes the report given by that paper.

Colin McLennan, Esq., M. P. P., recommended calmness and moderation in discussing a matter of such grave importance. Several other gentlemen also spoke, both for and against the Union. Finally, the question was put on the Resolution submitted at an early stage of the discussion; to the effect that "a Union of the Colonies would tend to advance the interests, socially, and commercially of this Island." This Resolution was carried by a large majority, and the meeting broke up, those voting for the Resolution first giving three hearty cheers for the UNION.

It is said that the Hon. John H. Gray has been officially invited to resume the position of President of the Executive Council of P. E. Island, but has declined the honor.

New Brunswick.

DISSOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATURE.—A special despatch received on Monday afternoon, conveys the important announcement that the New Brunswick Government have decided to dissolve the Legislature of that Province. New election writs are to issue on the 8th of February.

A JUDGE ON CONFEDERATION.—On the occasion of the recent opening of the Supreme Court at Fredericton Judge Wilmot spoke strongly on the subject of Confederation. The Head Quarters (opposed to Federation) gives a report of the address as follows:

"He avowed if he could serve the cause, if it was necessary, he would resign his seat on the bench. He spoke hardly against the opponents of the measure and said the cry of taxation that had been raised was the usual raw head and bloody bones spectra raised by politicians to scare the people. He expressed his approval of the Confederation scheme and was proud to think that men had been found to frame so important a noble document in a conference sitting 25 days."

The Acadia Recorder calls upon him to resign his seat after having so spoken.

Canada.

By the telegram on last Friday, we learned that the Canadian Parliament was opened on the 19th inst. It appears that a considerable portion of the Governor General's speech was devoted to a Union of the Provinces. He is particularly emphatic upon the approbation with which the subject is regarded by the Imperial Government. Canada, it appears, is in a healthy and sound condition, financially, commercially, and otherwise.

It is said that the Government will have but one resolution to offer with regard to the Confederation question—namely, to move, after laying the resolutions of the Confederation on the table, that they may be adopted by the House. It is not expected that this motion will be carried without long debates, continuing over many days, and a number of amendments of various kinds.

The military hospital at Quebec was destroyed by fire on the 11th inst.

A verdict of manslaughter has been returned against the druggist at Quebec who by mistake, lately gave a poisonous draft to a customer, resulting in his death.

THE LATE RIOTING.—The Quebec Mercury says that on the 12th inst., in the Court of Quarter Sessions, the grand jury returned a true bill against Regis Poulin the younger, and nineteen others, for riotously assembling to prevent the execution of an Act of Parliament relating to the Militia.

STRANGE AND PAINFUL COINCIDENCE.—It is said that one of the first, if not the first article of freight which arrived in Three River by the Three Rivers and Arthabaska Branch of the Grand Trunk Railway, was the coffin of the Hon. Mr. Furcoite, which was brought from Montreal. When we consider the fact that the road owed its existence to that lamented gentleman, and that he barely lived to see it opened for traffic, the coincidence is as strange as it is painful.—Canada paper.

LATEST FROM THE STATES.

[From Telegrams to Associated Press.]

TUESDAY, Jan. 17th.—A. D. Richardson and J. H. Brown, correspondents of the Tribune, had escaped from a rebel prison in North Carolina, and arrived safe at Nashville. Several other prisoners escaped with them.

It is now asserted that Blair's visit to Richmond was on private matters, although Richmond papers insist he was sent there to negotiate peace.

Hood is reported as still fleeing south.

Evening.—Official reports of the Washington correspondent announce that the second attack on the defenses of Wilmington, proved successful. Fort Fisher was captured on Sunday afternoon, 15th, by assault. The assault was preceded by a tremendous bombardment by the fleet, when the land forces storm of the works, and after seven hours' severe fighting got possession of the fort—where the Federal flag now floats. Gen. Whittier and Colonel Lamb in command, and over two thousand prisoners, with 72 guns, were captured. This great success seals up the port of Wilmington, and the capture of this city will soon follow.

Jeff. Davis has appointed the 22nd day of February for a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer throughout the Confederacy. Gold 212.

A despatch from Quebec says the report that

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18th.—The Federal loss in killed and wounded is estimated at nine hundred. The Confederate loss five hundred killed and wounded, and two thousand five hundred prisoners, and seventy-two guns. The storming party met with a desperate resistance inside the Fort. An explosion of the powder magazine in the Fort, killed and wounded two hundred, mostly Federal. The fifteen inch gun burst on board the iron-clad "Mohopac" but without fatal injury to any one.

Evening.—A reliable report from Alabama states that the Legislature of the State will soon adopt resolutions favoring a return to the Union. Never before has the rebel press spoken so despondingly of the situation.

In regard to military investigations at Washington the Tribune correspondent says: "Gen. Butler's testimony before the committee on the conduct of the war lifts the veil which has closely covered many disasters and blunders in front of Petersburg. His testimony produced a profound impression, and a summons was issued for Gen. Grant and other high officers."

THURSDAY, Jan. 19th.—Admiral Porter speaks in high terms of the efficiency of our iron-clads. He says:—"The 'Monadnock' is capable of crossing the ocean alone when her compasses are once adjusted properly, and could destroy any vessel in the French or British navy, lay their towns under contribution, and return again provided she could pick up coal with out fear of being followed. She could certainly clear any harbor on our coast of blockaders, in case we were at war with foreign powers. As strong and thick as the sides of this vessel are, one heavy shot from Fort Fisher indented the iron on her side armor, without however doing any material damage!"

The Iron-clads laid five days under fire from Fort Fisher, anchored less than 800 yards off, and though fired at a great deal, they received no injury except to their boats and the light matter about the decks, which were pretty well cut to pieces.

Secretary Stanton has returned from Savannah and the fleet of Wilmington, and furnishes an interesting and encouraging report of the situation.

Evening.—Business is generally suspended here from respect to Edward Everett, whose funeral took place at noon to day.

FRIDAY, Jan. 20th.—Canadian Parliament met yesterday at Quebec. The Governor in his speech congratulates the House on the general prosperity and contentment of the people, and urges the importance of protecting British soil from being used by political refugees to commit outrages on a friendly state, and commends the proposition on the Confederation of the British Provinces.

Richmond papers of 17th state that Confederate Congress in secret session has appointed a committee to consider peace conditions.

The capture of Fort Fisher has released a large number of war steamers hitherto engaged in the blockade.

Evening.—The New York Tribune's Montreal correspondent, for whose trustworthiness the editors vouch, announces a proposed rebel raid over the border for the purpose of releasing the prisoners in the Clinton prison, and that Plattsburg, Reesville, N. Y., Burlington, Waterbury, Vermont, and Haverhill, N. H., will be visited.

Richmond papers are abusing Jeff. Davis, Gen. Biagg, and all others, except Lee, for allowing Fort Fisher to fall. They also call again for Lee as Dictator.

SATURDAY, Jan. 21st.—Barleigh who attempted piracy on Lake Erie has been held by Canadian Court subject to the Extradition Treaty.

Evening.—The Iron-clad Monitor Patapoco was sunk off Charleston, night of the 17th by a torpedo. From forty to fifty of the crew drowned.

A party of eight hundred laborers leave Annapolis, Md., to-day, for Savannah to repair all the railroads taken and to be hereafter taken by Gen. Sherman.

Steamer Venargo was recently captured on the Mississippi, together with Sixty Thousand Dollars in greenbacks, by guerrillas.

MONDAY, Jan. 23rd.—The Toronto Leader of Saturday last says that the British Government has ordered thirty gunboats, manned by three thousand and five hundred men, to be sent out from England to the Lakes, and that they will probably arrive as soon as the navigation opens.

Advices from Charleston Harbor to the 18th, and from Fort Fisher to the 19th, state that all Admiral Porter's fleet were in Cape Fear River. Five blockade runners had run into old Inlet, and were captured by the fleet—names not ascertained. Fort Caswell was blown up and evacuated on the 17th by the Confederates.

Rumour prevailed that Confederates had evacuated Wilmington, first setting fire to thirty millions dollars worth of cotton, but that the Federals arrived in time to extinguish the fire, and save most of the property.

The Confederates have destroyed several large vessels in the River, including the "Tallahassee" and "Chickamauga."

Evening.—The five blockade-runners, who, not knowing that Fort Fisher had been taken, ran in Jan. 18th, and were captured by Porter's fleet, are the Danvers, General Whiting, Aldry & Edg, Etie, and Flamingo. They all had valuable cargoes.

The Federal General Grierson, in his late raid into Mississippi, marched 400 miles, lost less than 100 men, captured 600 prisoners, and brought in 1000 contrabands, together with 1000 horses, besides destroying 100 miles of railroad.

A despatch from Quebec says the report that

British Government had sent a fleet of gun-boats to the Lakes is a canard. Gold 200.

THE FENIAN CONVENTION.—CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—The grand National Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood meets in this city to-day. A large number of delegates are here from all parts of the United States, Canada, and Ireland. For the present the Convention will meet with closed doors.

THE AMERICAN CONSUL IN HALIFAX.—A proposition was recently made in the Senate at Washington, to increase the remuneration of the above gentleman. One of the advocates of the proposal said:—"The Consul at Halifax was not paid sufficiently. Since the war broke out that point had been most important to the Confederates as a depot of supplies, and our Consul had to be extraordinarily vigilant. There was more work to be done by him there than by the Minister at London, and he got but two thousand dollars a year." The proposal was rejected.

The "Powder boat" experiment before Fort Fisher is said to have cost about \$500,000.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor of the French received the Corps Diplomatique at the Tuilleries on New Year's Day. The Papal Nuncio presented to the Emperor the congratulations of the body, and his Majesty, in reply, said a few words, which, while they touched upon no political question, expressed an earnest hope for the maintenance of good relations between the European States. He declared that for his own part he should always endeavour, in his relations with foreign States, to be guided by respect for right and a love of peace and justice. His Majesty afterwards conversed with several of the Ambassadors.

The Constitutionnel has an article on the Pope's Encyclical, declaring that that document has caused general surprise in France, being the promulgation of doctrines of which the application is impossible. If any danger should arise it must, the Constitutionnel argues, come from the reaction to which such attempts may give rise. For France, she is quite certain to remain faithful to the principles of civil and religious liberty inscribed at the head of her constitution. The Debats, the Nation, the Siecle, the Temps, and the Opinion Nationale criticise the document in the same spirit and in language generally more severe.

The French Minister of Justice has issued a circular to the archbishops and bishops of France on the subject of the Encyclical. He announces that the Council of State is examining the draft of a decree to authorize the publication in France of that part of the Encyclical Letter which grants a jubilee. But he declares that, as to the first part of the Encyclical and the list of "errors" attached, the bishops must understand that the reception and publication of those documents, which contain propositions contrary to the principles whereon the constitution of the Empire is based, cannot be authorized. Consequently they cannot be printed in the instructions which the bishops may address to their flocks in reference to the jubilee or any other subject. The Minister further requests that the prelates will caution their clergy against any sermons or discourses on the subject which might lead to undesirable interpretations. This is a severe rebuke to the Pope and his councilors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Winsted Herald records, in these touching words, the decease of a pauper: "Exchanged his poverty for eternal riches, and his rags for a crown which fadeth not away—at Winchester poor-house, Nov. 6, 1864, James G. Smith, aged 67. The pall-bearers were few on this side—not so many perhaps as they that waited on the 'shining shore' and went up with the old man to his Father's house."

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—Yesterday morning the New Atlantic cable was commenced being coiled from the Company's premises (late Glass, Elliot & Co.) Mordan wharf, Greenwich, on board the Amethyst, Admiralty vessel, for conveyance to the Great Eastern, at Sheerness. The cable will be laid across the Atlantic by Messrs. Canning & Clifford in June next. The Great Eastern, will have 600 hands on board, with a weight of 15,000 tons, including 4 500 tons of cable and 8,000 tons of coal.—London Express, Dec. 14.

AN UNFORTUNATE EXPERIMENT.—A few days ago an incident occurred at Buxhall, near Bideston which reminds one forcibly of Ricabocca's experimental investigation of the machinery of the parish stocks, as related in My Novel. Mr. John Gage, butcher, of Buxhall, who is also constable of the parish has a man in his employ who set about cleaning a pair of handcuffs, and having a mind to see how they would fit him he snapped them on. His master was gone to London, and had taken the key of the handcuff with him so that he was obliged to remain a prisoner until Mr. Gage returned. Busy and Norwich Post.

The demand for Lord Derby's translation of "Homer" is so great (says the London Press) that very few of the booksellers can get supplied.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND THROAT DISEASES.