

NORTH RIVER, P. E. I.—We are glad to learn from bro. E. N. Archibald who is laboring with some success in this place, that on Lord's Day the 22nd ult., Rev. M. P. Freeman baptized three persons and received seven into the church He says:—

I am here in this spiritual wilderness like a woodsman unaccustomed to the axe, yet not without the wish to use it with effect. At my Master's command I raise the steel and would trust to him for the power to strike it deep into the wood. At times I have reason to believe there is a present power like that promised, and I am incited to bolder deeds of faith.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

Provincial Secretary's Office, 25th Oct., 1865.

APPOINTMENTS:

To be a Notary and Tabellion Public.—Robie Uniacke, Attorney at Law.

Inverness Co.—To be Custos Rotulorum of the said County.—Peter Smythe, M. P. P.

Annapolis Co.—To be a Justice of the Peace and Custos Rotulorum of said County.—Silas L. Morse, Q. C.; in place of Major Chipman, resigned.

Kings Co.—To be a Coroner for West Avlesford.—Gilbert Fowler. To be Justices of the Peace for said County.—Edward A. Margeson, Moses Brown.

To be Commissioners of Schools, to constitute the Board of School Commissioners:—

For the District of East Hants.

- Rev. Charles Bowman, Samuel Blois, " John Randall, William Casey, " John Cameron, Jacob Withrow, " James Stevens, D. McLean, " Jacob McLellan, Isaac O'Brien, " G. M. Barrett, James McKenzie, John McLean, William Hamilton.

For the District of West Hants.

- Rev. Thomas Maynard, Charles Mumford, " J. J. Hill, W. H. Goudge, " John McLeod, James Brown, " William Burton, George DeWolf, " James England, Shubael B. Dimock, " J. Bancroft, James Elder, Hor. Richard McHefley, Thomas Aikens.

For the District of Kings.

- H. L. Dickey, T. W. Harris, Edward L. Brown, John Foster, W. Henry Chipman, Amos Black, George E. Barnaby, Ansel T. Baker, Thomas Farnsworth, George W. Fisher, Holmes E. Marsters, James E. Rand, John N. Bowles, William Eaton, Joseph R. Hea, E. A. Moran, (Wolfville.) D. R. Eaton, C. R. Bill, Thomas R. Harris, Winckworth Chipman, Silas Tupper, B. H. Calkin, Benjamin Kinsman.

For the District of Annapolis East.

- Rev. James Robertson, John Eagar, " Nathaniel Viditoe, Handley E. Fitch, " Henry Daniel, John Emslie, " Willard G. Parker, Charles Whitman, " Henry P. Almon, Boyd McGee, " Perez F. Murray, Harding Morse, J. E. Forsythe, Jesse Oakes, Jonathan Woodberry, William Miller, 2nd.

For the District of Annapolis West.

- Rev. James J. Ritchie, Dimock Whitman, " Isaiah Wallace, George Runciman, " Henry DeBlois, William Wright, " Joseph Hart, George C. Harris, " Donald Gordon, Alfred Froop, William Weatherspoon, Elias Messenger, Thomas W. Chesley, William Dargie, Whitman Armstrong,

The receipts on the Nova Scotia railway for the month of September, were \$17,991, being \$1,042 more than in the corresponding month last year.

A full blown mayflower was picked in the vicinity of Long Lake, one day last week.

Some very fine specimens of auriferous quartz have been obtained recently from what is known as "Old Tangier."

Respecting juvenile offenders, his Worship the Mayor, intimated on Saturday that the flogging system would have to be resorted to as the only effectual means of deterring youths from the commission of crime.—Journal.

SUPREME COURT.—The Grand Jury returned true bills against Paynter and Tennant; and Hurley and Richards, for larceny.

The former case, for stealing watches, &c., from James Tweedale, was tried on Saturday, and resulted in a conviction.

Much complaint is expressed with the judges for rushing through the docket, or rather passing over a number—about eighty—cases without giving time for getting the witnesses to appear.

The Grand Jury have found true Bills against Henry Dowsey, (a negro), steward, John C. Douglas, mate, and William Lambrecht, (a Prussian,) seaman, for the murder of Colin Benson, Captain of the Zera. Their trial will probably take place to-day.

Snow "fell in true winter fashion" at Wolfville on Monday week.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Annual Session of the Grand Division of Nova Scotia assembled in the Division Room, Temperance Hall, on Tuesday evening 24th ult. At the first meeting forty-nine new members were initiated, and several others during the session. There was a large representation from all parts of the

province—larger we believe than ever before. The members attended well to business all through the session. The various standing committees and the principal officers, gave in reports of an encouraging nature as to the position of the Order. Fifteen new Divisions have been instituted during the year, and nine, that had suspended operations, have been revived.

The officers for the ensuing year are as follows:—

- G. W. P.—Henry A. Taylor, of "Chebucto," Halifax. G. W. A.—William Murray, of "Mayflower." G. Scribe.—Patrick Monaghan, of "Chebucto." G. Treas.—Stephen Fulton, Esq., of "Wallace." G. Chap.—Rev. Joseph J. Angwin, of "Day-spring," Dartmouth. G. Con.—Thomas M. King, of "S. Andrew's," Antigonish. G. Sent.—T. B. Layton of "Cobequid," Folly Village.

A public meeting was held on Wednesday evening at which speeches were made by Rev. A. McArthur, Mr. W. A. Rudolph, of Pictou, Rev. Mr. Christie, of Yarmouth, Mr. D. Johnston, of Sydney, Rev. J. McMurray, Dr. Cramp, Mr. W. M. Brown, and Mr. Gidney, of Bridgetown. The hall was crowded.

The band of the 17th Regiment and the Bands of Hope enlivened the meeting with music—the former with instrumental and the latter with vocal.

The Grand Division closed their session on Thursday night.

The Quarterly sessions will be held as follows:—

- In January—At Yarmouth, "April—Windsor, "July—North Sydney, C. B., Annual Session in October at Halifax. O. D. Wetmore, Esq., has been again elected Grand Worthy Patriarch for New Brunswick.

SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.—The friends of Sabbath Schools assembled at Chalmers' Church on Tuesday evening. There were representatives from all the Protestant denominations. The objects of the Society are: To promote friendly intercourse and cooperation among teachers, &c.; to render Sabbath Schools more efficient, and to extend their influence into neglected districts. A Constitution was adopted, and the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers:—Chas. Robson, President; T. A. Brown, Vice-President; W. B. McNutt, Sec. & Treas. Committee: S. Selden, James Bremner, G. Robins, William Bell, and John Grierson.—Sun.

THE SCHOOL MEETINGS AT YARMOUTH.—Notwithstanding the stormy weather on the 16th, meetings were held in nearly all the School Sections of this County in conformity with the law. With few exceptions, Trustees were appointed, and several of the meetings were adjourned for further action. In the greater number of the sections in this Township it was resolved either to build new school houses by assessment, or to purchase or rent houses already built, where suitable.—Herald.

On Monday last snow fell on the Cobequid hills to the depth of two or three inches. Mount Thom also was white with snow. It thundered pretty heavily in the afternoon. At night the frost was uncommonly severe for October.—Witness.

YOUNG CRIMINALS.—Four boys were caught on Sunday last stealing keys from front doors. The principal was sentenced on Monday to three years in the Reformatory, and the others were compelled to find sureties for their appearance when required.

BARRINGTON.—On Saturday before last three young men left Woods Harbor in a boat for their homes on Cape Island. When within a mile of the Island, the boat was upset by a squall. Two of the young men were seen by their friends for a short time clinging to the bottom of the boat, but were washed off before assistance could reach them.—Cor. of Yar. Herald.

"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGHS. Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which, in the beginning, would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give sure and almost immediate relief. Military Officers and Soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket, and taken as occasion requires.

We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, from the birth of the child until it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever. It gives an infant, troubled with colic pains, sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. 25 cents a bottle.

THE FENIAN BUBBLE.

The following telegram came from Philadelphia last week:—

Philadelphia, Oct. 24th.—The Fenian Congress continued in session yesterday. A complete reorganization has been effected, modelled after our National Government, with a President, Cabinet, and House of Representatives. Both houses of the newly established Congress held sessions yesterday. Col. John O'Mahoney was unanimously, and amidst great cheering, declared President, after which he took the oath of office and delivered an address, embodying a recognition of an Irish Republic, which is to have a building in (blank) for governmental purposes. There is said to be much rivalry for the possession of the bonds authorized by the Congress to be issued, which are now nearly, if not quite, ready for distribution. It is thought that all the business will be finished to-day.

The New York Herald special despatch from Toronto, C. W. on Friday last said "the Fenian excitement is increasing, and great activity is manifested in military circles. Drills, inspections, enrolling volunteers, &c., is going on; many of the Irish soldiers in regular regiments are deserting to the States, and a large portion of the volunteers are believed to be Fenians. Many Scotchmen are joining the order in Montreal."

And again another on Monday last from New York says:—"A Toronto despatch says the Leader calls upon the Government to disarm the volunteers, lest the Fenians obtain them, establish frontier patrols, and inaugurate a passport system. A fearful state of alarm exists in Toronto. A raid on the Canadian banks is expected."

The notorious George Francis Train made a speech before the great Fenian Congress last week at Philadelphia. Previous to doing so, he addressed the following note to Mr. Seward:—

"I address the Fenian Brotherhood on Wednesday evening next, at the Philadelphia Academy of Music. The Irish Congress will be present. May I deny the English assertion that Irish arrests are made through your advices?"

Mr. Seward was not to be caught in this way, and he sent the following reply, which, to say the least, is equivocal:—

"I cannot depart from my habits of leaving my vindication against calumnies to an intelligent country and candid world."

"W. H. SEWARD."

The English and Irish papers all have articles of greater or less extent on this "movement."

The following is a brief development of the objects of the "fiends."

It is proved that from the 1st of August, 1864, numbers of men were regularly drilled and practised in the use of the pike. Empty stores and unoccupied houses were rented, and in these nightly, from half-past seven till half-past ten, drilling was carried on in cities. In the country the drill master assembled his pupils on the verge of bogs, in the dells of mountains, or in the open spaces surrounded by woods. In a single house in Dublin the "muster roll," taken by police stationed outside the door, proved that from 70 to 180 men have been regularly drilled three nights each week for the last thirteen months. A month was considered sufficient to train the Fenian in the simple tactics required for the use of the pike. A single blacksmith "turned out" every week 120 pikes, the blade of each measuring seven inches, the iron socket two feet. Two thousand of these weapons were manufactured by one man prior to the coup of the Government. We know not how many forges were at work in the cities or in the country. Rifles were sold to the Brotherhood at £1 5s. each, revolvers at £1 10s. Ammunition was forwarded from Springfield, Massachusetts. Grenades were prepared for firing corn stacks and houses, and even breastplates were made in thousands, to guard the chivalrous heart of the Fenian from the intrusion of a minie bullet. Money flowed in from America in sums varying from £267 to £1,450, in bills drawn on London bankers. Had a rising been effected, and some trifling success gained over a small party of constabulary or militia, the Irish element in the United States would have supplied money to an amount only to be measured by their own means.

But no regular war against the Queen's troops was contemplated. The Brotherhood, in their several localities, were first to murder the resident nobility, if possible, in their beds; then the "landlords" and gentry were to be "exterminated;" then the clergy, no matter what creed they professed were to be assassinated. The horrible atrocities of the barn at Scullabogue or of the bridge at Wexford, were to be revived; and when Ireland was one scene of carnage and fire, the Fenian Brotherhood were to establish a republic and defy the power of God and England, with the assistance of America. It was, indeed parlorable to be incredulous when such were stated to be the designs of beings in the shape of men, and living in a Christian country, under the most equitable laws. That so atrocious a plan could be devised, contemplated, and carried out, almost to the moment appointed for its execution, is one of the most inexplicable of mysteries. Yet we have before the public the letters of the leaders, the published articles of their avowed organ, the drillings, musters and meetings; the barrels of powder and chests of cartridges; the grenades, and breastplates, the battle flags, and the funds. In ten days the Government intercepted £5430, transmitted from America for the use of the conspiracy. The rising was to take place in the country. It was expected that the troops would be sent from the metropolis to crush the revolt elsewhere, and then Dublin, a city of 400,000 inhabitants, was to be set on fire in two hundred places at once. The attention of England was to be distracted, not by risings or rebellion, but by the conflagration of the great seaports towns, and incendiary fires amongst the corn stacks and manufactories.

Their plans are however exploded. The following is an extract from a sermon on the Fenians by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Tyrone:—"Who," he said, "are the so called Fenians? Even though it were lawful to take up arms against England, where are the disciplined hosts that are to confront on the red battlefield the greatest empire on the globe? England is at peace with the world. Is it not the merest mockery, then—ignorance and idiocy—to entertain for a moment the idea that a multitude of undisciplined tradesmen of the lowest class, united with a crowd of young peasantry, determined no doubt, but still unfit, in every way, backed by an undefined mass of American styled heroes—is it not I say, the rankest nonsense, a libel upon the possessor of the least reason, to fancy that this horde of undi-

ciplined men, without arms, without commissariat without leaders, can meet in fair legions, that in far less propitious times felled the Gaul at Waterloo, and smote the Czar far away from their beloved England, on the slopes of Alma."

Punch says: The most respectable Fenian hitherto arrested is a tailor. This smacks strongly of the celebrated Cabbage Garden.

The following is an extract from an article on Irish Rebellions, in the Northern Whig:—

"The Fenian outbreak, if that can be so called which never broke out, will beyond all question prove to be the last of the Irish rebellions or attempts at rebellion. Every great political convulsion, European or American, has up to this time been accompanied or followed by a sympathetic movement in Ireland. The American War of Independence and the first French revolution afforded the stimulus to the rebellion of 1799. The European insurrections of 1848 had their parody and caricature in the attempted uprising under Smith O'Brien. The second great American war has been accompanied during its course by the threats, and followed on its conclusion by the attempt to organize an Irish War of Independence. Those English critics who deplore the essentially illogical and unteachable character of the Irish people—who look down upon them with contemptuous compassion as a nation of grown-up children and who bewail the non-effect of the just and beneficial legislation of the past thirty years—might profitably compare the rebellion of 1763 and 1848 with each other, and with the Fenian abortion of 1865. Each of these disturbances measures exactly the extent and the intensity of the popular disaffection existing at the time of the occurrence. In 1798 the hatred of England and the desire to throw off what it was an absurd figure of speech to call her yoke, were general and strong and had just causes. The provocations to rebellion were as deadly and—considerations of prudence laid aside—justified revolt as completely as foreign misgovernment and oppression ever did. Modern demagogues who speak of Ireland as the Poland of Great Britain use language which is ridiculously absurd now, but which would have been true nearly three quarters of a century ago. The struggle was fierce and bitter. The rebellion of 1798 was no child's play."

West Indies.

NEGRO REVOLT IN JAMAICA.—Much excitement existed in the city on Wednesday last in consequence of a telegram received on the previous day by General Doyle, to the following effect:—

"The Governor of Jamaica reports through Consul-General Bunch, that a rebellion of negroes had occurred in the Eastern District of Jamaica. Mr. Bunch's letter bears date the 18th October."

Various reasons are given for the outbreak. It is supposed by some that the colored troops are in sympathy with the rebellion in the Republic of Hayti. By others that the late distress which has prevailed in that island has been the moving cause of the disturbance.

Immediate steps were taken for sending on the 17th Regiment and a company of Engineers and Artillerymen.

On Saturday morning at day-break the 2nd Batt. 17th Regiment marched from the citadel to the Dockyard, were H. M. S. Duncan was alongside to receive them. The band of the 16th, as well as that of the 17th, played them on board.

A large concourse of people, amongst whom were many of the wives of the soldiers, were in the streets taking leave of the men.

The Duncan steamed out about 2½ p. m. on Saturday, but returned in consequence of the gale on Saturday night. She left again on Sunday morning. It is not likely the 17th will come back to Halifax after putting things to-rights in Jamaica, as they had been here so long before.

The following despatch, addressed to Vice Admiral Hope and Major General Doyle, was received from New York, on Monday:—

"By the steamer Corsica, which arrived to-day, Consul-General Bunch requests that you be informed that on the 18th the Captain-General of Cuba sent at once two Spanish men-of-war from Santiago to Port Royal, to offer assistance. His Excellency also offered to send 1000 men, but the Consul declined to accept them."

HURRICANE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The British Guiana Gazette of the 22nd ult., gives an account of a fearful hurricane at Guadeloupe. It says "In Grande Bourg, the town of Marie Galante, many houses were torn up and blown away piecemeal to considerable distances. Slates and pieces of zinc flew about in all directions. The public hospital was blown down, killing or wounding the inmates. In the quarter of Grand Bourg alone 36 persons were killed and 59 wounded. Basseterre and Saints also suffered dreadfully."

"The loss of life is stated between two and three hundred; the crops of the island have been destroyed, and scarcely a tree is to be seen standing; many vessels, too, are missing."

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.—The Bermuda Gazette of Sep. 23rd, gives an account of a melancholy accident by which Captain Berford, the son-in-law and private Secretary to the Governor; Mr. R. D. Stewart, of the firm of S. A. Harvey & Co.; Mr. Rowley, of H. M. S. Steady; Mr. Lionel Parks, of the Post Office Department in Barbadoes, and Mr. Christie, of our own Post Office, as well as two boatmen, have lost their lives in attempting to "shoot the falls" of the river Massurani. There were on board the boat fourteen sitters and nine of a crew. On shipping two seas the steersman lost his command, and the boat swamped, when all but the above swam to the shore.