

gained sufficient strength to "take up his cross." It pleased the Lord, however, to afflict him in body, and under the chastening hand of God he was forcibly impressed with a sense of his neglect of duty, and could not rest satisfied until he had obeyed the commands of the Saviour in baptism, which he was enabled to do at the time referred to, after which "he went on his way rejoicing."

During my visits to him on his death bed it was a great pleasure to witness his unwavering confidence in the Saviour; and while he was fully aware that that fatal disease, Consumption, had marked him for the grave, he felt that his peace was made with God, and the prospect of death did not alarm him. In this calm and peaceful state of mind he fell "asleep" in Jesus. His disconsolate widow and fatherless children deeply mourn their loss.

Religious Intelligence.

CANNING.—We learn from the Religious Intelligence that amongst the Free Baptists, so-called, there was recently quite a revival. "Up to the 16th," the communication says, "thirty-four had been baptized, all of whom, with six who had been previously baptized, were added to the church; quite a large number of persons besides those baptized had experienced pardon, and many more are sincerely enquiring the way to Zion."

RHODE ISLAND.—Two persons were, last Sunday, received by baptism and confirmation into the Second church of Newport. Rev. Charles Howard Malcom, the pastor, according to a custom existing in his church for two hundred and ten years, performing the ceremony of "laying on of hands," previous to giving the right hand of fellowship. This imposition of hands, or confirmation, was originally practised by most of the old Baptist churches in Rhode Island. Mr. Malcom has received eight persons to his church within a few weeks; four now await baptism, and a very earnest spirit of prayer and fervor prevails in his congregation.

VIRGINIA.—Rev. Dr. Ryland writes as follows, to the Religious Herald.

"We have recently closed a fifteen days' meeting at Walnut Grove, Hanover, a church which had suffered much from the proximity of the contending armies and the demoralizing effects of war. Worship had been suspended during the whole period of the troubles, and the congregation scattered and discouraged. I became the pastor last November. On the fourth Sunday in August I commenced a protracted meeting, and continued it alone, until Wednesday evening. Just as we began to feel despondency, God gave us evident tokens of his presence. Three persons evinced deep concern about their salvation. The brethren immediately took courage. The next morning Bro. Wm. E. Hatcher arrived, and preached with great power and acceptance for eleven days, aided occasionally by his brother Harvey Hatcher. I have never witnessed a more solemn, tender, and delightful revival. At times the whole congregation seemed awed and subdued by the conscious presence of God. There was no tumult, but the stillness was occasionally interrupted by the suppressed sobs of the penitent.

As the result of the meeting, about sixty persons, I think, professed conversion—the whole church is greatly revived, and the entire neighborhood is pervaded by religious emotion. I have baptized thirty-seven—more than two-thirds being men—and have received four on confession, who had been previously baptized. A few more may yet unite with us, but the residue will join other denominations with which their families are connected."

A NOBLE AYOWAL.—A Greek monk in Beirut, having become Protestant, was imprisoned by order of the Patriarch. The Pasha being called on by the Missionary to interfere, promptly did so, and to the great gratification of the friends of the truth, as well as the astonishment of the priestly party, sent an invitation to the ex-monk to visit him at his own house. He went, and was received with great kindness, the Pasha assuring him that in matters of conscience he was free; adding this sentiment, memorable as coming from a Mohammedan ruler, "Freedom of conscience is the gift of God to man, and the Sultan is God's minister to insure it to the people."

Colonial and Foreign News.

Prince Edward Island.

CONFEDERATION.—The Delegates now representing Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, at the Colonial Office, recently took into consideration the position of Prince Edward Island, as regards the proposed Confederation of the British North American Colonies; and with the view of doing away with the objections heretofore entertained by the Island against Confederation, they unanimously resolved to advocate the proposition, that the Confederation should, in addition to the terms offered by the Quebec Report, give the Island Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of extinguishing the Leasehold tenures.

This resolution of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Delegates was handed to the Earl of Carnarvon, and by his Lordship transmitted to the Governor General. A copy of the resolution was also sent by the Colonial Minister to the Lieutenant-Governor of this Island, and by His Excellency laid before the Executive Council on Tuesday last.

The Government, considering the circumstances of the Island, felt it their duty to advise His Excellency that the question of sending delegates to England, with authority to agree, on behalf of this Island, to be embraced by the provisions of the Act of Confederation now in course of preparation by Her Majesty's Imperial Government, upon the terms proposed by the representatives of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, was one which they were prepared to entertain, and upon which they would eventually take the opinion of the people at the polls. We understand that it was resolved, in Council, that the Legislature shall be assembled at an early day, and that the question shall be fully discussed before the general election.—Islander.

The issues of the two parties are somewhat changed by the above proposal, and it is likely there will be some excitement until after the coming elections. The editor of the Patriot, David Laird, we perceive is nominated a candidate for the Fourth District of Queen's County, of course in the Anti Confederate interest.

New Brunswick.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last a man named Peter Barry was caught in a part of the machinery of a saw mill, in the vicinity of St. John, N. B., and instantly crushed to death.

Canada.

Quebec, Oct. 23.—The Grand Trunk Railway carry free all contributions for the Quebec sufferers by the great fire. Large supplies of produce, &c., are coming in from the country parishes.

Carpenters and joiners are working gratuitously at the erection of temporary sheds. Forty thousand dollars have been contributed for the relief of the sufferers. The weather is fine.

Toronto, C. W., 24th.—The trial of the Fenian prisoners taken at Fort Erie in June last commenced at noon to day. Col. Jno. Lynch was first placed in the docket, and pleaded not guilty. Solicitor General Cockburn and Hon. J. H. Cameron, M. P. P., appeared for the Crown, and J. Martip, of Hamilton, and W. F. Doyle, of Toronto, for the defence. Kenneth McKenzie watches the proceedings in behalf of the American Government. The Counsel challenged on panels before the Jury was completed, which consists mainly of farmers and mechanics from the country. Hon. Mr. Cameron opened the case for the Crown, with an address to the Jury.

The first witness, Thos. Newbegins, of Fort Erie identified the prisoner as holding a high command among the Fenians while they were encamped on his father's farm. One of the prisoners turned Queen's evidence, and confirmed the statements of other witnesses. The court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Toronto, Oct. 25.—At the trial of the Fenians to day, Col. Lynch was found guilty and sentenced to be hung on the 13th December next. It caused a good deal of excitement among the Fenians.

Toronto, C. W. Oct. 26.—In Fenian trials to day, John McMahon, a Catholic Priest was found guilty and sentenced to be hung on 13th Dec'r, the same day Lynch is to be hung.

The Ottawa Street Railway Company are preparing to build their line. They expect it to be in running order next spring. The capital of the company is \$30,000.

THE LATE FIRE IN QUEBEC.—Subsequent accounts by no means lessen the magnitude of the terrible catastrophe at Quebec on Sunday last. But above and beyond the immediate misery created among so many poor people, which we are happy to observe is being alleviated by the prompt generosity of the inhabitants of Quebec, stands out in all its naked deformity the culpable negligence of the Corporation of that city, which has, despite repeated and terrible warnings resisted every attempt to organize an efficient Fire Brigade, or provide for an adequate supply of water. The very origin of the fire was the result of official negligence in enforcing the law against open drinking houses at improper hours, and the progress of the flames was a terrible mockery on the scandalous administration of the Corporation. The Montreal Gazette in a recent issue gave Quebec a severe but well deserved rebuke on this subject, and we hope that public opinion from one end of the country to the other, will be evoked against the municipal management of the ancient capital, until a thorough and complete reform is effected. We have heard much of the low rate of taxation at Quebec, but \$3,000,000 lost, twenty thousand people rendered homeless, and some twelve or fifteen human beings burnt to a cinder, in a single day, is a terrible penalty to pay for light taxation! No doubt the country at large will be appealed to, and we hope will contribute liberally for the relief of the sufferers; but the country has a right to get some security from Quebec, that such a calamity will not again be permitted to occur. The following sad picture, the result of corporation mismanagement, we copy from a correspondent of the Montreal Gazette:

"In driving through the ruins we find here and there small groups of families searching amongst the debris, in sad silence and with tearful eyes, for some missing member of their once happy homes, who had probably perished. In one mass, huddled together, were the remains of three females; in another, those of a man; in another, a mother sat, lonely on a corner stone, gazing sadly upon some ruins, and beside her was a faithful dog. Both seemed moved with the same sorrow. Close beside them were the lifeless remains of one of her children, burnt

into crisp. All that was mortal of it could have been held on a plate. From all I can learn, the loss of life is greater than is yet believed. I think it will not fall short of twelve or fifteen persons.—Ottawa Times.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.—A Toronto special despatch to New York on Monday last, says despatches are coming from all parts of the Provinces, demanding that no mercy be shown to the convicted Fenians. It is doubtful if the Crown can find evidence strong enough to convict the Rev. Mr. Lumsden. The threats made by the New York Fenians to avenge the death of those convicted, is doing great injury to the prisoners. Petitions are to be circulated, and sent to the Governor-General to forward, to have the sentences commuted to imprisonment.

David Whalen, Patrick Norton, and Daniel Drummond, have been arraigned. Fears are entertained that the prisoners may escape.

There are in this city over 500 unemployed Irish Americans. The Fenian prisoners at Cornwall, are to be indicted on Monday, for high treason, and tried for high treason the following Wednesday. President Johnston has interposed offices of Government in behalf of condemned Fenians in Canada, and has expressed hope that Her Majesty's Government will exercise towards them mercy and forgiveness.

West Indies.

TURKS ISLAND, BAHAMAS.—The recent hurricane appears to have been fearfully destructive on this island. Over 800 houses were destroyed amongst which were the Armory, the Market, the free school-houses, the Jail, (the prisoners being at large) the Poor's House, the Government house at Waterloo, with a small exception, just sufficient to afford shelter to President Moir and family, the residence and out-dwellings at the Light House station, and the Quarantine House—all Government property. The Government building, in which are the Colonial Secretary's office, Customs, Council Chamber, Bank, &c., is, we believe, the only public building left, but very considerably damaged. The three places of worship are also injured. At most all the salt exposed here and at Salt Cay has been swept away.

Some harrowing tales are told of the death-struggles of some of the sufferers who had their residences taken to pieces or carried away by the terrific power of the elements. A number of vessels were driven on shore, the crews of which were only saved by swimming on shore.

LATEST FROM THE U. STATES.

New York, Oct. 24.—The Fenian Head Quarters wears a lively appearance; forty thousand uniforms are said to be in making. They are to be similar to those worn by the United States Army, except the buttons. The caps are to have a green ribbon, and the Harp of Erin is to appear in the front. "There is no truth in the report that Col. Roberts has sold the arms, under his control, to Santa Anna.

A fire in Nashville, Tenn., this morning, destroyed property to the value of one million dollars.

New Orleans, Oct. 23.—Several buildings on Fulton and Front Levee street, occupied mostly by wholesale grocers, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$400,000, about one third of which is covered by insurance. Four persons were severely injured by falling walls.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 23.—James F. Brady has been applied to to defend the Fenians in Canada by Barney Williams, who offers to pay all expenses.

New York, Oct. 26.—Leone Abet, a French barber of New Orleans, died at his hotel Wednesday night, from suffocation, by allowing the gas to flow from one of the burners in his room. A Toronto special says the Judge informed Lynch the convicted Fenian, that he should have an opportunity of appealing to a higher court.

New York, Oct. 27, p. m.—There is much excitement in this city among the Irish, by the announcement of the conviction and sentence of the Fenian Col. Lynch.

The Common Council have adopted resolutions in the spirit of humanity, that the Mayor, Alderman and commonly, request the Government of Canada to pardon and release Lynch and his associates, and that the President be requested to unite in the request.

MEXICO.—By Telegraph to New Orleans, Oct. 20.—Gen. Ortega, who claims to be the Constitutional President of Mexico, in place of Juarez, arrived here from New York and requested the papers to announce that he will leave in a few days for Brownsville; thence he will enter Mexico with the object of re-establishing the Constitutional Government. When this is accomplished, he says he will send a Minister to Washington. His staff and a number of officers who have been awaiting him, will accompany him to Mexico.

Mazatlan letters say the French evacuated that port this month, and many families were leaving for San Francisco.

It is stated also that the American Consul at Acapulco has been arrested by the Imperialists for forwarding correspondence to Gen. Alvarez.

MANY, MANY YEARS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing syrup for children teething has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail. It is perfectly reliable and harmless. It regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic and griping in the bowels, softens the gums, reduces inflammation and allays all pain. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Liverpool, Oct. 22.—The ship "Daniel Webster," from London for New York, has put into Queenstown, dismasted.

Berlin, Oct. 22.—The Prusso-Saxon treaty of peace was finally signed to-day.

Florence, Oct. 22.—The Plebeizition of Venice resulted in nearly a unanimous vote for union with Italy.

Paris, Oct. 23.—There are rumours here to-day that another manifesto is about to be issued to the different diplomatic representatives of the empire. There has been a tremendous battle in Candia, resulting in the repulse of the Turks.

London, Oct. 23.—Reports have been received here from Candia, stating that after four days heavy fighting, the Christian forces had repulsed the Turkish army.

Vienna, Oct. 23.—The Vienna Presse of to-day says that Baron Von Beust is very likely to be Minister of Foreign Affairs.

London, Oct. 23.—Lord Cowley is seriously ill. Paris, Oct. 24.—The iron-clad "Minatonomah" and "Augusta" have joined the Colorado and Frolic at Cherbourg.

Berlin, Oct. 24.—The castle of Konigstein, on the Elbe, was ceded to Prussia to day. The electoral law recently passed by Parliament, and the treaty of alliance with the German States, were promulgated to-day.

Berlin, Oct. 25.—Treaty between Prussia and Saxony has been fully ratified. Pursuant to the Provisions, Saxony is to pay ten million florins. The army of Saxony has already been dissolved. The Baden house of Deputies has rejected the proposed alliance with Prussia.

Paris, Oct. 25.—Rumours are current that changes in the French Cabinet are imminent. The threatened rupture is caused by the Emperor insisting on the negotiation of a large loan. It is now said that the French troops will leave Rome in December.

Vienna, Oct. 25.—Field Marshal Benedek, of the Austrian army has been placed on the retired list.

Prague, Oct. 25.—The Emperor of Austria has reached this city and met with a highly favourable reception from the people and officials.

Florence, Oct. 25.—King Victor Emanuel will make his formal entry into the city of Venice on the 7th of November.

Constantinople, Oct. 25.—The Sultan of Turkey has formally recognized the Hospodar and has given him a reception at his palace.

London, Oct. 26.—There is a report here to-day that the Tycoon of Japan is dead.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.—An arrival here reports that the ship Saginaw Boutella, from Cardiff, in Sept., for Panama, was burned at sea, no date, no lives lost.

Paris, Oct. 26.—There is great anxiety in France in regard to the condition of the Lyons workmen.

London, Oct. 26.—The London Globe in an editorial alludes to the design entertained by the Courts of Prussia and Sweden to absorb the Kingdom of Denmark.

Paris, Oct. 28.—The condition of the Empress Carlotta is described as being hopeless. The Emperor Maximilian will probably return in the frigate which was recently despatched from Trieste by the Emperor Francis Joseph. It is said that twenty war steamers will leave for Mexico in November to bring home the entire French force now in that country.



OFFICE OF BOARD OF WORKS, HALIFAX, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the 1st of October, 1866, the Light-House on Egg Island, on the South East Coast of this Province, will be painted Black and White with vertical stripes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the first of October, 1866, the LIGHT on GREEN ISLAND,

OFF ARICHA, CAPE BRETON ISLAND, will be changed from a fixed White Light to a fixed Red Light. FRED. BROWN, Chairman.

STEAM BAKERY, No. 116 Argyle Street.

THE Subscribers beg to announce to dealers in the city and throughout the Province, that they have now on hand a large stock of all descriptions of Hard Bread and Biscuit, made of the very best materials, by improved Machinery, which they offer for sale at market rates. Comprising:

- PILOT AND NAVY BREAD, of all kinds,
EXTRA AND FAMILY, do
WATER CRACKERS, do
MEDFORD AND WINE, do
BUTTER AND SUGAR, do
WINE AND SODA BISCUITS, do
DYSPEPSIA do
FANCY AND GINGERBREAD CAKES, do
Orders for all parts of the Province forwarded at short notice.
MOIR & CO.
May 16.