way was circulated against her, and I believe that some of the clergy have endorsed it, and the calumny is now in circulation in England. I had not been here above a few hours until disinterested people were button-holing me and endeavouring to make me believe the ridiculous story. I have found it to be like most Kingston stories, utterly false, and circulated at the time it was, a peculiarly base and heartless slander.

"I have already told you how Ramsay found evidence against Mr. Gordon among the prisoners by making open proclamation that if any one gave evidence against Mr. Gordon he would not only save his own life, but be rewarded by the Government. But he did more than this, for he endeavoured to extract evidence by the use of torture—a measure which has been exploded in England for several generations. In the report of the trial you will find mention made Chisholm, who is styled 'rebel leader,' and a letter is given in evidence which Mr. Gordon addressed to Chisholm. I have seen this 'rebel leader.' He is an aged man with hair as white as snow—a genuine Uncle Tom—and the tale he tells is this. He kept a shop in Morant Bay, and Mr. Gordon frequently stopped there to get grass for his horse and have a talk with the old man. Shortly after the riot (about which Chisholm knows nothing, having been absent from the Bay at the time) Ramsay burst into his house, followed by sailors, &c., and accompanied by a local dignitary whose name for the present I suppress. 'You know George William Gordon,' exclaimed Ramsay. 'I do,' was the reply. 'You know he advised you to kill the white people?' 'I know nothing of the kind,' said Chisholm: 'Mr. Gordon was a man of peace, and always told us to obey the law and pay our taxes.' Here a sailor at a signal from Ramsay struck the old man over the neck and shoulders with a cat. 'I ask you again, did not George William Gordon advise you to kill the white people at Christmas?' 'No,' said Chisholm. The cat was again applied, and the scene continued until the blood ran down the old man's back. Irritated by his persistency, Ramsay or the sailor twisted the thong of the cat round their own hand, and struck poor old Chisholm over the head with the handle, falling him to the ground. The blood streamed over his face and saturated his clothes, and in this condition he was hurried away to prison. His wife and children, witnesses of this horrid brutality, were also taken and thrust into gaol, and all of them—the old man with his bloody clothes unchanged—were forced to witness the executions. They were detained until martial law put a period to their tyrant's power. A volunteer has described to me a scene in which Ramsay pushed the Bible into the hands of some recently-captured prisoners, and addressed them thus: 'You swear (a stroke of the cat) that you will well and truly disclose (a stroke of the cat) all you know (a stroke of the cat) of the complicity of George William Gordon (a stroke of the cat) with this rebellion.' (Repeated strokes of the cat as the trembling prisoners crouched before the man thus abusing his power.) And yet this person walks about at large, and not one of the magistrates, officials, or citizens, has the courage to make a formal charge against him, and in all probability he will be allowed to escape."

Parliamentary.

House of Assembly.

TUESDAY, Feb. 27.

Numerous petitions presented, one by Mr. Miller for aid to open Fourche Harbour, one by Mr. Blanchard on Confederation. Lengthened conversations took place on Cape Breton Crown lands, St. Peter's Canal, and Cape Breton affairs in general. In reply to inquiries by several members on the question of Education, the Hon. Prov. Secretary informed the House that no Government measure on Education would be presented; that having obtained the adoption of the leading principle which they held on the question, they were anxious to keep it aloof from party politics, and would leave it to be dealt with irrespective of party—and that from the report of the Superintendent of Education it would be seen that a great improvement had taken place under the existing School Act in the common school Education of the Province. The House in Committee passed the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Bill with some slight amendments.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28.

Mr. Townsend, member-elect for Yarmouth, took his seat. The Windsor and Annapolis Railway Bill passed its third reading. Mr. Locke presented petitions from Shelburne against setting fish weirs, and on establishment of buoys. Mr. Miller presented petition from New Glasgow on location of railway depot in that town. Mr. Archibald asked for specification on Pictou railway, also called attention of government to lumbering laws. Mr. Kaulback presented petitions for Light Houses at LaHave—also from Chester School Commissioners against combining subscription with assessment for support of schools.

THURSDAY, March 1.

Bills for incorporation of Coal companies were read a second time. Mr. Bourinot presented a petition from a ferryman for increase of salary, and brought up again the cry of "justice to Cape Breton." Mr. Blanchard presented a petition for aid to build a bridge across Wallace river; Hon. Mr. McFarlane one for an amendment of militia law, Mr. S. McDonnell one for a repeal of the Act uniting the two Presbyterian bodies, Hon. Prov. Sec'y one from omnibus drivers for damages on account of horse railway. Report of Immigration Agent was laid on the table. Agents had been appointed in London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Dublin for affording information to intending emigrants. Mr. Pryor presented petition for the erection of Light house at Peggy's Cove, and Mr. Churchill one from Hants for aid for a bridge.

FRIDAY, March 2.

Petition was presented for additional salary to Sydney Postmaster, and several petitions from Yarmouth and Digby counties for roads and Breakwaters, one by Mr. Coffin for mail accomodation to Cape Negro Island, and one by Mr. S. Campbell for an additional mail privilege at Cape Canso. Mr. McLellan a petition for road from Polly Village to Acadia Mines, and another for a ferry from Londonderry to Maitland. Hon. Prov. Sec. laid on the table correspondence relating to the protection of the fisheries, in view of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. Atty. Genl. made explanation respecting recent negotiations on Reciprocity. Mr. Archibald urged on the Government the duty of taking steps, in connexion with the other Provinces, for protecting our rights. He said that he looked upon the fisheries as forming just as much a part of our territory as the land itself. He then went on to refer to the recent nogotiations at Washington, and expressed the opinion that the delegates must have themselves been pleased to find that the propositions they had made had not been accepted.

Mr. Coffin said there was too much stress laid on the enormous expense that would be necessary for the protection of our fisheries. That protection would not have to extend over the whole coast. If we could prevent American fishermen navigating the straits of Canso, a large amount of trouble and expence would be saved. The fishery that it was necessary for us to protect was that on the coast of Cape Breton in the fall of the year. He believed that this Province even without the assistance of the Imperial Government, could efficiently protect those grounds that were valuable, and should be kept free from the encroachments of the Americans.

Mr. Miller did not know how far we could prevent the navigation of the Strait of Canso by the Americans, but no doubt if it were possible, one most effective means of protecting our fisheries would be found. He could not suppose for a moment that the Imperial Government would stand by and allow what were Imperial rights to all intents and purposes, to be violated by foreigners. He remembered the time when one old steamer, the *Devastation*, was able to keep several hundred American fishing vessels in Port Hood for some weeks. He therefore believed that one or two steamers could effectually perform all the work that would be required as far as this Province is concerned.

The Hon. Prov. Sec'y. remarked that some of the most influential journals of the United States had greatly changed their tone since the proposals had been rejected. He hoped that the spirit now exhibiting itself would end in results that would preclude the necessity of measures being taken for the protection of our rights. He proposed a special committee, which was agreed to, and the following were appointed, Prov. Sec'y., Archibald, Atty. Genl., Annand, Jost, S. Campbell, Coffin, Tobin.

SATURDAY, March 3.

Numerous petitions presented, by Mr. Parker on Education, and on change of mail route, by Mr. Heffernan for increase of salary to Guysboro' Postmaster, by Mr. Kaulback for road grant to Gold mining district, by Mr. Donkin for grant to road from Acadia mines to Folly Village, by Mr. Longley for compensation to A. H. Harris for injury sustained to his vessel by collision with Bear River Bridge. Mr. Ray explained respecting the accident, and spoke in favour of petition.

In reply to inquiries as to the tariff to be in operation from 17th March on the expiration of the Treaty, until the 1st of April, the Hon. Atty Genl. stated that notice had been given to the revenue officers, that from the 18th of March the tariff would be relieved from the exemptions caused by the Treaty, and that the duties would be collected on all articles included in the free list. Mr. Tobin remarked that it would be unwise to legislate on the revenue bills until information had been received from the other colonies and from the United States. The only matter which caused him to regard with apprehension the suspension of the Treaty, was the difficulty likely to arise between the two countries with reference to the fisheries.

MONDAY, March 5

Petitions presented by Mr. Ray for additional Post office accommodation in Annapolis co., by Mr. Robichau in reference to a wharf, by Mr. Whitman for Post Office near Bridgetown, and from Wilmot for an additional way office, by Mr. Kaulback for mail between Chester and Windsor, by Mr. Hill for same object, by Mr. Locke for amendment to Education Act, and Mr. J. Campbell respecting a wharf at Liverpool, Mr. Pryor, introduced a bill to provide for sanitory reform in this city. Hon. Prov. Sec. submitted a report of Railway commissioners, also report of commission to investigate claims of Propagation Society to certain school lands. Report laid on the table.

The Provincial Secretary reported from the special committe on the Fisheries a resolution asking for a joint committee of both Houses, to draft an address to the Imperial Government on the subject. On motion, a committee of the Assembly was appointed, which conferred with one of the Legislative Council. After a brief conference, the chairman reported that it had been decided to address Her Majesty on the subject of the protection of the fisheries of British America, and reported a resolution to that effect

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

PROVINCIAL BUILDING.—The contract for finishing the new Provincial Building has been taken by Mr. Brookfield for $76,000.

JUDGE WILMOT.—The St. John *Globe* says that His Honor Judge Wilmot has leave of absence for six months, and will spend that time in Europe.

STEAM.—The *New Brunswick* has commenced running between St. John and Boston. Two other boats will be on the route by the first of April, one of which is expected to call at St. Andrews during the season.

TEMPERANCE.—The *Visitor* announces steps in progress for the formation of a Ministerial Temperance Alliance in St. John. A meeting for the purpoee was called, to be held in the Methodist School Room, Germain St.

N. S. PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Royal *Gazette* contains the following appointments:—

W. A. D. Morse, Esq., to be Marshall of the Court of Vice Admiralty, in place of Hugh Hartshorne, resigned.

In the County of Kings: To be Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, Clerk of the Crown, and Registrar of Probate for said County—Henry Lovitt, in place of George J. Barnaby, deceased.

In the County of Hants: To be Registrar of Deeds for said County—W. Foster Parker, in place of R. B. Porter, deceased.

To be Commissioners to make arrangements for the Paris Industrial Exhibition:—Honbles. Charles Tupper, Joseph Howe, W. A. Henry, J. W. Ritchie, S. L. Shannon, Jonathan McCully, Alex. McFarlane, John H. Anderson, James McDonald, Messrs. A. G. Archibald, Wm. Annand, Benjamin Wier, J. M. Jones, John Tobin, Henry Pryor, A. M. Uniacke, Wm. Cunard, P. C. Hill, Stephen Tobin, M. H. Richey, Hiram Blanchard, Andrew McKinlay, A. Longley, W. T. Townsend, Jas. A. Moren, Professor Lawson, Professor How, Dr. Hamilton.

His Excellency, by the advice of the Council, has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Hugh Kerr to be a Deputy Surveyor of Crown Lands in the County of Annapolis.

CIVIC.—Alderman Nash has given notice of his intention to move, in the City Council, at an early day, that His Honor the Recorder be instructed to prepare a bill providing for the organization of a City Board of Works, to be composed of nine members, three of whom—an engineer, a chairman and clerk—shall be chosen by the Corporation, with the approval of the Government. The remaining six are to be members of the city council. It is proposed that this Board will perform all the duties now devolving on the various Standing Committees of the Council, and be paid for their services. The increased business of the city is quoted in the preamble as an argument in favor of such a measure. The resolution suggests that the Board have the control and management of the Waterworks, City Prison, Common, Cemetery, Streets, Sewers, Board of Health, and Hospital. It is probable that the resolution will be moved at the next meeting of the council.

FROM THE NEW HEBRIDES.—We have been favored with the perusal of a private letter from Rev. Wm. McCullagh, missionary on Aneiteum, to a gentleman in New Glasgow, with liberty to make such extracts as might be of interest to our readers. It is dated Aname, Aneiteum, October 17, 1865. They were all well at that date. On the Sabbath previous to writing Mr. McCullagh preached at the station of Mr. Inglis, who said it was wonderful how correctly he pronounced the language. At the communion on the 1st of October he admitted 19 members, and there were 60 new candidates on the roll for church membership. Mr. McCullagh remarks that "things are not bright at Erromanga by any means." This is painfully suggestive, and the probability is that Mr. Gordon may yet have to leave there.—*New Glasgow Chronicle.*

"WITNESS" AND "MESSENGER."—Our two esteemed contemporaries, of the religious Press of this city, have been dealing out to each other some hard thrusts, as arising out of the question of close communion. The last *Witness* contains a letter from Rev. W. Sommerville, in which that gentlemen acknowledges having administered baptism to three persons, who had previously been immersed, on receiving them into the fellowship of the Reformed Presbyterian church We presume Mr. Sommerville can have nothing to say against "close communion." According to his idea the term *Ana-baptist* should not be applied to Anti-pedo-baptists, not so much because it is a term of reproach, as because it is a *misnomer*, as in his view, immersion is in no case baptism, and re-baptism takes place only when the ordinance has been administered by affusion a second time. This is making as much of the *mode* as any baptist can do. Extremes meet.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.—Rev. D. D. Currie is getting on well with his work, in rebuilding the Church and Parsonage in Liverpool, to replace those lost by fire a few months since.—Rev. C. Lockhart has encouragement and success in his labours at Petite Riviere, and expects to have a new church in progress very soon.—Rev. R. Tweedy of Bathurst is having a season of revival on his circuit.—Rev. H. McKeown has been greatly blessed at Avondale. Special services have been in progress four weeks, and their interest continues.—Arrangements have been made for the erection of a new and beautiful church at Lower Horton during the ensuing season.

LECTURE BY REV. J. PRINCE.—The *Yarmouth Herald* contains a sketch of an able and interesting lecture on "Modern Progress," delivered by Rev. J. Prince, in that town. The lecturer presented the evidences of progress in commerce and in maritime affairs, in improved modes of travel, in telegraphic communication, in printing and the diffusion of literature, in civil and religious liberty, in education, in the benevolent institutions of the age and in moral elevation; in all that is noble, useful, and good. Judging from the outline of the lecture given, this effort of the Rev. Mr. Prince must have reflected upon him very great credit indeed.

CONFEDERATION.—Governor Musgrave, in his reply to the address of the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, says:

"Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies will be glad to receive the expression of your opinion that the proposed Confederation of the British North American Provinces is a matter which should engage your serious attention. It is the avowed policy of the Imperial Government to carry the Union into effect; and minor objections on the part of detached Colonies must of necessity give way before the pressure of the more weighty motives of national interest. But Her Majesty's Government will be most ready to afford their aid in so adjusting the details of the measure as to render the arrangement *equitable to all parties concerned.* It is for this reason that I am anxious that this Colony should not, by unnecessary delay, place itself in a position unfavorable to negociations. And I therefore, as Her Majesty's Representative, immediately responsible to Her Majesty's Ministers in respect of questions of Imperial Policy, recommend you, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, to consider this question, and to decide upon the terms under which, in your opinion, the Colony may with advantage join the proposed Union."

United States.

President Johnson has vetoed the bill for enlarging the powers of the Freedman's Bureau. The reading of the veto Bill in the Senate created a profound sensation. When the question was called up in the Senate, whether the Bill should be enacted, notwithstanding the President's objections, the yeas and nays were taken in breathless silence; but the bill failing to receive a two-thirds majority, the veto takes effect. This it is feared will create immense dissatisfaction in the Government and with the Republican party. It leaves the colored people at the mercy of their former masters, and will not make it any better for the South.

The British Minister at Washington very properly declined attendance at the Bancroft banquet, because of the insult offered to the British people in the oration on Lincoln's birth-day.

TRADE WITH THE PROVINCES.—WASHINGTON, Feb 27.—A highly important bill to the commercial interests of New England, was reported from the Ways and Means committee today in the House, by Mr. Merrill its chairman. It in effect proposes to revive reciprocity with the British Provinces, and it is understood to be compromised upon by the British Minister and our authorities.

NEW YORK, March 9.—There is great excitement among the Fenians in consequence of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. John O'Mahoney has issued the following order:

Head Quarters, Fenian Brotherhood,
New York, March 1, 1866.

BROTHERS,—

The hour for action has arrived, the Habeas Corpus Act has been suspended in Ireland, and our Brothers are being arrested by hundreds, and thrown into prison. Call your circle together immediately—send us all the aid in your power at once, and in God's name let us start for our destination. Aids—Brothers—Help for God and Ireland—God Save the Green.

Signed. JOHN O'MAHONEY.

All circles of Fenians are requested to meet in their respective Halls and Armories on receipt of the above order to take action on the news just received.

NEW YORK, March 2, p.m.—Col. O'Mahoney's call to the Fenians was responded to by largely attended meetings of all the circles, which were held last night.

WORCESTER, MASS., March 2.—The Fenians of Massachusetts are on the alert. The news by the steamer last night caused great excitement. Major M. S. McConnell, State Centre of Massachusetts, has issued a call to the brotherhood in the State, to be ready for immediate action.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Colonel Roberts, one of the Presidents of the Fenian Brotherhood, issues an appeal to the members of the Order. He says,—"England is seeking to crush out a rebellion before it is well begun, by filling her jails with patriots," and asks, "If Irishmen in America will stand idly by. Come forward to fight the common foe in the only way in which military aid can reach them; not a moment is to be lost. Your prompt assistance will enable us to take the field within —— days. Let men who will fight, report to Gen. Sweeney, and those who can contribute, send their money at once to these Headquarters, for which they will receive Irish National Bonds."

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Capt. J. McCafferty late a State prisoner in Ireland, and a special envoy of James Stephens, has caused quite a commotion among the Fenians of this city. He spoke last night at an immense meeting called to express indignation at the suspension of the writ of Habeus Corpus in Ireland. Other gentlemen also delivered speeches strongly denouncing the British Government. Fifteen hundred dollars worth of bonds of the Irish Republic were sold at the meeting, and cheers were given for James Stephens and President Johnson, and were given with much enthusiasm.

The Captain said he had imparted information to a secret meeting of the Fenians, which he hoped would not be communicated to the public. The Captain had a long and interesting interview with the President of the United States, and will call on him again at an early day.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Notwithstanding the circulars which the Archbishop of New York sent to the clergy of the Roman Catholic church on Saturday, and caused to be read in all the churches, admonishing catholics in regard to the meeting to be held in Jones' woods, there was an immense meeting of Fenians present at the time and place named by the Head Centre. Several city railroad cars were broken down by the crowds of people, and 100,000 people were present on the grounds at 3 o'clock, and it was consequently one of the largest meetings ever held on this continent. Upwards of 200 circles were represented. Four stands were erected for the speakers. Judge Connolly presided at the principal stand. Speeches were made by George Francis Train, Col. O'Mahony, Judge Connolly, and many others. They were nearly all of the same burden—*money was wanted.* The enthusiasm was unbounded, and no serious disturbance occurred.

The *Express* says that it is estimated at the Fenian Headquarters to-day, that nearly one million men are ready to move for the liberation of Ireland, upon the order to march.—Several thousands are said to have joined the service since Thursday.

The same paper has a report on good authority that negotiations are now in progress in Washington to obtain from the United States Government the recognition of Ireland as a belligerent power.

Sir Frederick Bruce has, it is also stated, protested against any such application being received in behalf of the British Government.

Gold 133.

The New York *Commercial* special Washington despatch of yesterday, says that at the Fenian meeting on Tuesday night, intimations were given of a plan to seize British Columbia, and establish a harbor for privateers on the Pacific coast.—It is understood that the British Minister has forwarded a communication on the subject to the State Department, and that it formed a topic for Cabinet discussion to-day. A Proclamation will probably be issued against any violation of the neutrality.

At the Mass meeting in Pittsburgh Gen. Sweeny said:—I am opposed to making speeches. We have been talking for years, and what have we done? If it is time to drop the orator, and take up the soldier. We must fight, or our names will go down to posterity as braggarts. With arms in our hands, we will meet our hereditary enemy again, and if we fall we will fall with dignity, in the most honest cause that ever the tongue or pen of men worked for. I have been preparing for the last twenty years for this final struggle. I have sworn to break my country's chains or die in the attempt. We have now a better prospect than ever a people had before. We have not been idle—I mean that President Roberts and the Senate have not been idle. We have made large purchases of arms and war material. If you are prepared to stand by us, we promise that before the summer sun kisses the hilltops of Ireland a ray of hope will gladden every true Irish heart; *for by that time we shall have conquered and got hostages for our brave patriots at home. The green flag will be flying independently to freedoms breeze, and we will have a base of operations from which we can not only emancipate Ireland, but also annihilate England.* If you support us I pledge my name, fame, property and life to this holy cause."

A Toronto despatch says, reports from the English Detectives at Pittsburg, state that Sweeney's plan is to make a demonstration against Canada about the middle of March with [illegible] force, and strike New Br[illegible] frontier with [illegible] via the Maine [illegible] main column.

European.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—The Prince and Princess of Wales—the Prince in the full uniform of a general officer, and the Princess tastefully attired in a dress of white tulle, trimmed with black lace, wearing a tiara of diamonds, and a long flowing veil of white gauze—entered side by side. At two o'clock precisely Black Rod made a signal to the Lord Chancellor, at which the whole assembly rose. In less than six minutes the door to the right of the throne was flung open, and preceded by a long train of halberdiers buffetiers, and other officials entered the Majesty of England. Her Majesty was attired in half mourning, and walked with slow steps to the throne, followed by the great officers of State—the Marquis of Lansdowne, bearing the crown upon a cushion; the Duke of Argyle, holding the Sword of State; the Marquis of Winchester, supporting the Cap of Maintenance, and several other nobles performing their appointed functions. Her Majesty stopped for an instant at the foot of the steps, to shake hands with the Princess of Wales, who, in common with the whole assemblage, had risen on her entrance. The Queen wore a deep purple velvet robe, trimmed with white minver, and a white lace cap *a la* Marie Stuart, to the portraits of which unfortunate lady, she bore, in this attire, a remarkable similitude. Around her neck she wore a collar of brilliants, and over her breast, the blue riband of the Order of the Garter. Other ornaments she had none, and looked in this simple and highly becoming costume "every inch a Queen," and far more picteresque and regal, than if she had worn the royal robes, that had become so distasteful to her. In the royal speech we note the following paragraph in relation to the Provinces of North America:—

"I watch with interest the proceedings which are still in progress in British North America with a view to a closer union among the Provinces, and I continue to attach great importance to that object."

The cattle plague has broken out with fresh virulence in Edinburgh. Stringent measures have been adopted to save Ireland from contagion, yet a number of sheep were smuggled over from Scotland, happily without being infected. Sir George Gray introduced a bill for the complete isolation and destruction of diseased cattle.

The *Times* informs the public that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will after the Easter recess, present to the house of Commons a budget showing an excess of income over expenditure, of about three millions.

Sir George Grey has introduced a bill into the House of Commons, the object of which is to frame an oath which can be taken by all members of the house, without distinction of sect or creed. In the new oath the first part of the oath of allegiance will be retained, and the other parts discarded, and thus the oath taken alike by Protestant and Catholic members, will be assimilated.

The London *Times* says:—The new Reform Bill will consist simply in lowering the franchise in boroughs to £6, and counties to £15 occupation. It seems Earl Russell acts on Mr. Bright's advice, resolving to stake the existence of the Administration on the success of the bill. We cannot suppose the Government believes such a bill will be accepted as a settlement of the Reform question. The conduct of the Ministry on Reform seems to show that they are themselves conscious that they are settling down.

All other matters in Parliament pale before the announcement made in both Hoses that Government will propose the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, an announcement which was received by the Commons with loud and general cheering. This is what is called "taking the bull by the horns." The object is to seize, without bringing to trial, a great number of persons who hold, or have held, commissions in the army of the United States, and who abound in the hotels and taverns of all the principal towns of the sister country.

The *Freeman's Journal* says the formidable character of the Fenian conspiracy in Dublin has not yet been better illustrated than by the seizure of ammunition, &c., which was made on Friday morning at 25 South Earl street. It had come to the knowledge of the police that over £600 per week was being paid to persons for making arms and ammunition in the city, and they were also informed that the work was being carried on actively, though secretly; but such were the precautions taken that up to the present there have been only four of these workshops or factories discovered, viz., that one in Blackhall-row, the one in Longford-lane, and the one discovered on Friday morning—although there is no doubt on the minds of the police that arms and ammunition are being got up in large quantities in numerous places that cannot be discovered.

A most important seizure of arms was made in a stable in Great Britain street, Dublin. A private letter sent to the police contained the information which led to the search. Upon entering the place the inspector found all the material of a well-furnished armoury. The doors and windows were firmly barricaded, and the means of entrance, strange to say, was through an iron door in the yard adjoining. On the floor of the lower story there was an immense assortment of hand-grenades and shells of the Orsini pattern, 75 pike-heads were packed in the box, as if ready for transmission; there was a large assortment of rifle bullets of different descriptions, earthern moulds for casting grenades, packages of ball catridges, military belts which bore clasps on which the Irish harp was embossed. In an upper room a lathe was found, and there were numerous bullet-moulds and boxes of precussion caps, and some maps of fortifications. A furnace had been fitted into the walls. Several American rifles were seized. Later in the evening a detective succeeded in arresting the man to whom the stable had been let.

MURDER OF CLARKE THE INFORMER.—A dreadful murder took place in Dublin on the 9th inst. The only cause assigned for the outrage is that the unfortunate man who was attacked, was supposed to have given information to the police about one of the Fenian factories, or to be about to give information. If this be so, it is the first blood shed by the Fenians. The Government has offered £200 reward for information leading to the arrest of the murderers. The *Times* correspondent says:—"There is no doubt of the fact that it was Clarke who gave the information about the armoury in Loftus-lane. It is said that there will be other victims."

Very painful intelligence comes from the Cape of Good Hope. The war between the Boers and the Basutos was virtually at an end; but want and famine—had succeeded. The distress at the Cape is described as being most serious.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.—The Royal assent had been given to the Bill suspending Habeas Corpus In Ireland on the night of the 17th;—upwards of 100 arrests has been made at Dublin on the 17th, principally strangers; among others Col. Jno. Wm. Byron of the Federal army—many more arrests are expected.

The Emperor of Austria is willing to furnish Maximilian with any troops required on condition that they be incorporated into the Mexican army and the expenses paid.

Diplomatic relations have entirely ceased between Russia and the Papal Court.

SINGER'S LETTER "A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

This splendid Machine combines all the good qualities of our well known manufacturing machines, with many new and valuable improvements. It is swift, quiet, and positive in its operation; sews the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in a beautiful and substantial manner. It *Hems, Fells, Cords, Braids, Tucks, Gathers, Stitches, etc.*, and will do a greater range of work than any machine heretofore offered to the public. Every Machine warranted, and full instructions given. Send for pamphlet to

H. A. TAYLOR, *Agent.*

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

FIRST PREMIUM.—By reference to the list which we publish elsewhere, it will be seen that the Singer Sewing Machines (both family and manufacturing) carry off the first premiums from the State Fair which closes to-day. It is worthy of remark that these machines are rarely seen at fairs and the Singer Co. have not entered into the general scramble for premiums which has characterized the past few years. The agent in this city saw fit, however, to come out on this occasion, in force; and notwithstanding the competition was sharp—the Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, &c., &c., joining in the contest—it was plain to be seen, when [illegible] tests were applied [illegible] the practical hand[illegible] the "plumes" must be [illegible] over to the Singer machines.—*Utica Daily Observer, Sept. 15.*

Mr. H. A. Taylor, corner of Sackville and Hollis Streets, is Agent for Halifax and vicinity

Letters and Monies.

Remittances by Mail at risk of this Office must be P. O. Money Order, or letter Registered.

Rev. F. Harrison (P.W., J. Green $2, L. Wilson $2—$4, tickets for N. B., are sent from St. John.) Rev. J. W. Howie (P.W., A. Buchanan $2, Jno. Carroll $2, W. Clark $2, D. Morse $4, J. Wade $2—$12, $1 for new sub. before acknowledged,) Rev. Jas. England (P.W., T. Cowan $2, T. Teasdale $1—$3.) Rev. A. S. DesBrisay, (P.W., S. Sleep $2, L. Davison $2, Mrs. Payzant $2, J. Elderkin $2, S. Osborne $2, E. Davison $4—$14.) Rev. T. H. Davies, (P.W., D. Caldwell $4, did not receive in 63, P. Grace, new sub $1—$5, Rev. I. N. Parker, (P.W., A. McKendrick $1, T. Almony $1, W. Goodwill $1—$3, please send other names.) T. Coffin, Esq., $2, J. H. Bent $2.50. Rev. J. G. Bigney (Administration enclosed in Mr. Burn's parcel by Express.) B. Rice ($4, pays to Jan. '65, former payments duly credited). J. W. Allison (one new sub). Rev. S. W. Sprague (P.W. Miss Spencer $1, owes 35 cents). Geo. W. Millner (P.W. $4, Book acct. $4—$8). Rev. A. W. Nicolson (B.R. $1.75, J. Harris, Periodicals, $2.25, P.W., $2, C. Boltenhouse $4—$10). E. Lloyd Esq. (year commences in Oct.) Rev. J. Taylor.

Marriages.

On the 21st ult., by the Rev. J. W. Howie, at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Florenceville, Mr. Charles W. Dingee, to Miss Eliza Johnson, both of the Parish of Simonds.

By the same, on the same day, Mr. Joseph Shaw, of Wakefield Parish, to Miss Mary F. Turner, of Simonds.

At Avon Port, Lower Horton, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. S. W. Sprague, Mr Leonard Newcomb, to Miss Annie Taylor.

By the Rev. Robt. Wasson, on the 6th inst., at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Port Mouton, Mr. Joseph A. Cook, to Miss Sarah Harlow, both of Port Mouton.

At Manchester, on the 16th ult., by the Rev. J. G. Bigney, Mr Robt A. Martin, of Sand Point, to Mary, third daughter of the late John McKeough.

By the Rev. George Johnson, Feb 9th, at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Wallace, Mr. Rufus Purdy, of Malagash, to Miss Georgiana Bette, of Wallace River.

By the same, at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Feb 10, Mr. John Green, of Wallace, to Miss Catherine Tuttle, of Wallace River.

Deaths.

At Wallace, on Sunday, Feb 25th, *Mrs. Margaret* Nichols, aged 82 years. Her end was peace.

On the 16th ult., at Maitland, Hants Co., N. S., Mrs. Eliza, widow of the late Mr. Isaiah Smith, aged 53 years. Her end was peace.

At Horton Bluff, on the 20th ult., Annie Louisa, daughter of Charles E. and Harriet A. Rathbun, aged 6 months.

At Windsor, on the 29th ult., Hannah McArthur, aged 80 years. Her end was peace.

At Fugwash, on the 23rd of Dec. last, Sarah C. Seaman, daughter of James Seaman, Pilot. She died trusting in the merits of the Redeemer.

On the 1st inst., Eliza, relict of the Rev Dr. Shreve, late Rector of Christ Church, Dartmouth.

At Windsor, on the 27th ult., Margaret Maria, aged 31 years, the beloved wife of W. H. Blanchard, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and daughter of the late Thomas Timlin, Esq.

At 11 Ladhoke Villa, Kensington, London, in the 74d year of his age, the Hon. A. W. DesBarres, late Judge or the Supreme Court of Newfoundland for over forty years.

On Saturday night, Isabella, aged 72 years, wife of Alexander Knight, Esq.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX

ARRIVED.

THURSDAY, March 1.

Steamer Asia, Anderson, Liverpool; schrs Stella Maria, Gautier, St Pierre; Ann Leahy, Dixon, St. Peters; Lucy Ann, Boudrot, Arichat; Truro, Gowrie Mines; J W Deering, Corbin, St pierre; Louisa, Martell, Cow Bay; William, Myers, Tangier.

FRIDAY, March 2.

Steamer Europa, Inglis, Boston.

SATURDAY, March 3

Schrs Bravo, O'Bryan, P E Island; Victor, Boudrot, Sydney.

SUNDAY, March 4.

Brigt America, McGregor, Boston; schrs Rapid, Evans, Sydney; Carola, Messervey, Sydney.

MONDAY, March 5.

Steamer Commerce, Snow, Boston.

CLEARED.

March 1—Steamers Asia, Anderson, Boston; Alpha, Hunter, Bermuda and St Thomas; brigts Latina, Swain, Demerara; Wm B Nash, McBride, Richmond, Va; schr J W Deering, Corbin, St Margaret's Bay.

March 2—Steamer Europa, Inglis, Liverpool; brig Frank, Jones, Demerara; brigt Empress, Lessel, B W Indies.

March 3.—Brigs Chanticleer, Matson, Africa; Fawn, Doat, Cuba; schrs Geo McKean, Hammett, F W Indies; Margaret Ann, Siteman, Boston; Southern Cross, George, Boston.

New Advertisements.

Office of Board of Works,

HALIFAX, Feb 24, 1866.

Notice to Mariners.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOG TRUMPET on Cranberry Island, off Cape Canso, recently out of order but now repaired, will be in operation as usual from this date, until further notice.

FRED. BROWN,
Chairman.

1m.

march 3.

Great Bargains in Furs.

LONDON HOUSE,
HOLLIS STREET.

LADIES BOAS in Mountain Martin, Fitch, Imitation Fitch and Irmine, and Muffs to match. Reduced to less than cost price. Muffs from 3s each, imitation Sable from 4s each.

march 7 EDWARD BILLING.

Blankets, Blankets.

A further Reduction in Price.

8-4 WHITNEY BLANKETS, 10s per pair,
9-4 do do 12s 6d do
10-4 do do 15s per pair.

A few pairs 11-4 superfine Whitney Blankets, reduced to 17s 6d and 20s.

EDWARD BILLING,
London House.

march 7

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

REV. EDW. A. WILSON'S Prepared Prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and all Lungs Affections, has now been in use over ten years with the Post marked success.

The remedy prepared under Mr. Wilson's personal supervision, also a pamphlet containing the original Prescription, with full and explicit directions for preparation and use, together with a short history of his case, may be obtained of

HENRY A TYLOR,
No 26 Sackville street, Halifax, N S.

Or Rev. Edward Wilson, 165 South Second st., Williamsburg, N Y. Price of Remedy $3 per package. Pamphlets furnished free of charge.

Twenty four cents extra will prepay the medicine to any part of the province by Parcel Post.

Nov 29 4m.

Church Book Store,
49 White St. N. Y.

OLD and New Theological Works, Juvenile Books, Tracts, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Bishop Browne's Exposition of the 39 Articles, with Notes by Bp Williams. 1 Vol, 8 vo. Printed on tinted paper. Price $4 N. S currency.

Prof. J. H. Hamilton of Acacia Villa School, Lower Horton, Agent.

N. B Orders for Rare and Curious works, may be sent, (Post Paid,) to J. H. Hamilton.

THE CANADIAN
CHURCH HARMONIST.

FOURTH Edition, 3000 [illegible] sold in a little over one year. [illegible] popular Music Book, for sale at the Wesle[illegible]an Book Store. This collection has been arranged with great care and judgment, and has only to be introduced into choirs and congregations to be greatly prized. The preface remarks:—The attempt has been made to exclude everything of a tame, montonous, imbecile character, and to embody grave, touching and enrapturing tunes to enkindle devotion, and cause the spirit of the christian to glow with piety. Dec 6

THE SINGER FAMILY MACHINE.

OUR Letter A. Family Sewing Machine, with all the new improvements, IS THE BEST and CHEAPEST, (working capacity considered) and most beautiful Sewing Machine in the world.

No other Sewing Machine has so much capacity or a great range of work, including the delicate and ingenious process of Hemming, Braiding, Binding Embroidering, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Gathering, &c

The Branch offices are well supplied with Silk Twist, Thread, Needles, Oil, &c., of the best quality. Machines for Leather and Cloth work always on hand.

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
No. 458 Broadway, New York.

Oct 25 H. A. TAYLOR, Agent, Halifax.

To Be Published,

A Lithographic View of Halifax and Dartmouth, N S.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the public that the above view, 4 feet long by 2½ feet wide, is to be Lithographed in England, and published under the Patronage of His Excellency SIR W. FENWICK WILLIAMS, Bart., &c., by J. R. Woodburn, of Glasgow, Scotland, and will be issued on or about the month of May next. Any person from any part of the City or Province wishing to subscribe, can do so by sending in their names, post-paid, to R. T. MUIR, London Book Store, Halifax, or the Wesleyan Book Room any time before the 15th May next; after that time the subscription list closes and the price advances. Price to subscribers, $5.

D. McALPINE, Agent

P S.—Those that want a nice Picture of the City had better send in their names immediately

Dec. 13. D. McA.

Cheap Furs.

R. McMURRAY & CO. will sell the balance of their stock of *FUR BOAS and CAPES at REDUCED PRICES*, viz:

Fitch, Imitation Fitch, Mountain Martin, | Musquash, French Dyed Sable,

COMMERCE HOUSE,
144 Granville street.
jan 10 ☞ Removed to Hollis st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

Let the Afflicted read,

—AND—

Know of the Astounding Efficacy

OF THE

Great Humor Remedy

HOWARD'S VEGETABLE

CANCER & CANKER SYRUP.

Surpassess in efficacy, and is destined to Supercede all other known remedies in the treatment of those Diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured Cancers after the patients have been given up as incurable by many physicians

It has cured Canker in its worst forms, in hundreds of cases