Slave States, forbidding
he instruction of slaves.
at the slaves should be
fight. This is a grave
reful consideration. To
in their ignorance, is to
and yet, as a war mea-
to in some of the more
wherever done, I should
quences,—indiscriminate
n, and children, I should

troy slavery, or very ma-
racter, is now generally
war is over, a large por-
have been within our
e learn what will utterly
bjected to the bondage
t least so it seems to us.

SLIDELL AFFAIR.

on and Slidell, by Capt.
the *Trent*, is creating a
n this country and Eng-
are entertained respect-
ht I am not prepared to
us are involved in it, but
at the two Governments
he case and settle it ami-
s contrary to internation-
United States will make
ght, England will submit
annot think that either
t that a war should grow

ISHING INTEREST.

all kinds is improving,
disturbing element comes
of the loyal States will

rests have revived much
ishers are quite active in
w issues. The works of
sing through the press of
gard. This edition con-
, and will consist of fif-
n the most finished style.
pears in a beautiful dress,
fore the world in a man-
and profit. The last vo-
soon be issued. Messrs.
ve issued "Hallam's Con-
England, from the acces-
the death of George II."
press, soon to appear,
istory of England, since
e III.—1760, 1860."—By
C. B. The latter is pro-
of Hallam's work, and
d development of the Bri-
ugh an entire century.—
torical works.
, has announced several
make their appearance.—
"The Caxton edition of
s," in ten volumes; "Re-
et," by Richard B. Kim-
and Letters of Washing-
in his literary correspon-
a period of nearly sixty
America, and "The Pul-
g sermons of the most po-
and South: to be publish-
ontain about twenty ser-

CECIL.

ovincial Wesleyan.

## w Church at Mount ylesford West.

to thy honour raise,
echo to thy praise;
ending fill the place,
tokens of thy grace.

xclamation of one who has
ect of erecting a house
triune God; who though
temples made with hands,
with men's hands, as tho'
"—and prefers to all tem-
rt; yet, condescended to
d for His worship, under
This is my rest forever:
r I have desired it;" and
indubitable evidence, that
ves the efforts of His Ser-
es for His worship in this
is mercy: filling them with
ng down upon their wor-
on the mown grass, and as
he earth:" so that they
e House of the Lord, flow-
our God. Thus christian
pre-eminent sense, fields
e Kingdom of Heaven are
nder the fertilizing influ-
Spirit, they multiply them-
r the heavenly garner.
ds—the diffusion of gospel
of precious souls—and the
w church at the West was
he good hand of God upon
finished and dedicated to
ook place on Sunday the
Charles Churchill, A.M.,
ded to an invitation from
ee, proceeded to conduct
es. After an appropriate,
, the preacher read as the
e sixth chapter of the se-
ies, containing the suitable
prayer of Solomon, at the
nple—the whole congrega-
selected his text from the
ians i. 22, 23,—and dwelt
ce upon the subjects therein
e universal dominion of
nce which God has given
His Church—and the inti-
ing between the Head and
s body, from which he pro-
nds of encouragement to
onsolation to the strongest
was treated in a masterly
sion was decidedly good.
Bent whose presence we
nize among us, closed the
after which the Sacrament
was administered.
were extremely bad, from
; which, after an abate-
mmenced anew on Sabbath
hrough the whole day, ac-
and snow; yet the con-
filling the entire building.
a more orderly, and atten-
ut the best of all was the
nce that characterized the
he Sacrament especially,
aster! it is good for us to

was prevented from being
e of the illness of his col-
fore announced that Bro.
ch again in the evening,
church, at the appointed
now having continued with
bscured the rays of the
aid we had arranged to
ion, we supposed, as we
ugh the pelting storm, that
congregation; but to our
e found the body of the
led. As we heard the an-
ext—Isa. lv. 10, 11,—we

thought the law of association must have governed the preacher's mind; and that we were indebted to "the rain that cometh down and the snow from heaven," for so appropriate and encouraging a subject. The sermon was quite equal to the morning's effort, and was admirably calculated to do good. May the fruit be seen after many days.

The church thus dedicated to the worship of God is 50 × 40 feet on the ground; and is surmounted by a tower about 60 feet from the pinnacle, to the foundation. The tower projects ½ of it width from the building; and forms, in the interior, a commodious entry. The building is finished in pure gothic style; and standing in a grove of young pines, presents a commanding ornamental appearance. The pride of our country—the peaceful asylum of our souls—the impregnable bulwarks of our faith—the dwelling places of our God—what hallowed associations cluster around these sanctuaries? How instinctively we catch the inspiration of the poet, as we gaze upon them.'

> These temples of thy grace,
> How beautiful they stand;
> The honours of our native place,
> And bulwarks of our land.

The interior arrangements and workmanship are quite in keeping with the exterior. It has an end gallery, projecting about 12 feet within the building, which is ascended by a flight of winding steps, in front of the entrance; and will accommodate 100 persons. The pews are the finest we have ever seen; and when cushioned, will be as easy to sit in, as ordinary sofas. We have heard the opinion expressed, that the pulpit is not in fitting proportion with the rest of the building; and that the ends of the communion should be adapted for communicants as well as the circular front: thus making room for the wants of a growing church, in a populous and thriving country. With these exceptions, on which we give no personal opinion, the design and workmanship, reflect credit upon the architect and the painter.

It would seem invidious to mention names where many are laudably concerned in a good work; but it seems just to say that great praise is due to the building-committee for the zeal, effort and anxiety which they have manifested in promoting the enterprize; and that to them, with our excellent friend, Zebulon Neily, Esq., at their head—upon whom has devolved the main responsibility—the community is indebted for a neat, commodious, and altogether model Wesleyan Church. May peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces. For my brethren and companions' sake, I will now say, peace be within thee.

> And in the great decisive day
> When God the nations shall survey,
> May it before the world appear
> That crowds were born to glory here!

G. W. T.

*Aylesford, Dec. 23rd.*

# General Intelligence.

## Colonial.

### Domestic.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF TROOPS.—We learn that the naval and military authorities are making extensive preparations for the accommodation of the numbers of troops expected to arrive shortly. Two of the stores in the dockyard are being fitted up, and Messrs. Gordon & Keith are engaged to furnish 500 bedsteads for use in these buildings. The bedsteads are to be completed by Saturday next. The old engine house at the Richmond depot, it is reported, is to be fitted up as a barracks. The 62nd regt., now stationed in the citadel, is to be removed to St. George's Island, to make room for new arrivals.

We are pleased to hear that a quantity of quartz from Laidlaw's farm, eastern road, has proved most productive. Out of 612 lbs of quartz crushed a few days ago, in the crusher on Mitchell's premises, Freshwater, 9 ounces of pure gold were taken out. Nearly all the quartz from Tangier, Lunenburg, and Wine harbor has, in its productiveness, exceeded anticipations.—*Journal.*

ANOTHER FIRE.—About half-past 4 o'clock this morning the alarm bells rang out on the cold chilly air for a fire near Freshwater Bridge, in a stone house owned by Mrs. Mitchell, better known as the late residence of Mr. Tree of the Halifax Customs. On our arrival we found the house almost completely burnt, and a number of the Union Protectionists preventing the fire from spreading to a stable and shed at the rear of the premises. When we left there appeared no disposition on the part of the Enginemen, a very small number of whom were on the spot, to wet their engines; indeed, the fire was left to burn itself out, as there was then no danger of the surrounding buildings.—*Rep.*

The Supreme Court delivered judgment on Monday in a number of cases argued last Term. Among others is the case of Judge Haliburton's salary, claimed since his resignation, deciding that his pension as a Judge of the Common Pleas renewed on his Supreme Court Judgeship,—the Chief Justice dissenting. Mr. Justice Wilkes having given an opinion in the case, before his promotion, delivered no judgement. It is reported that the case will probably be appealed to England.

All the judges have given their opinion that the writ of capias is defective and that Lane should be acquitted. The majority thought there was no evidence to convict him of manslaughter, independent of the defeat in the writ. The case of Burdell remains unaltered.—*Rep.*

The 62nd regiment embark on board the steamer *Delta* this morning, to proceed to New Brunswick. The steamer *Australasian* will proceed to Saint John to-day, without landing any troops at this port. She will return to Halifax to convey the 63rd regiment to New Brunswick.—*Col.*

The inmates of Rockhead Prison enjoyed an excellent dinner on Christmas Day. Several aldermen and a number of citizens were present as visitors. After the dinner, three of the prisoners made there escape. After an absence of a few hours they were captured and brought back. On Christmas Eve about sixteen criminals, whose terms had nearly expired, were liberated.—*Ib.*

H. M. S. *Hero* is now on passage from England to this port, to join the fleet under the command of Vice Admiral Milne. What a change has come over America since this noble ship entered our harbor on the 30th July, 1860, with the Prince of Wales on board, and how different her mission then and now!

RAILWAY.—Messrs Howe and Tilley are doing what they can, to awaken public interest in the Intercolonial Railway. They avail themselves of the present war feeling, to point out the military advantages of the proposed road. They have succeeding in enlisting the sympathies of an influential section of the press; and we believe that upon the whole the prospect is most cheering.—*Pres. Witness.*

### New Brunswick

LYNCH LAW IN N. BRUNSWICK.—CALAIS, 20—The Office of the St. Croix Herald at St. Stephen was broken into by a mob at midnight, last night, and a large quantity of type, &c., destroyed. Some materials were thrown into the river. Destruction of the property in the office was general. Loss estimated at $500.

The cause of this outrage probably finds explanation in the determined and persistent manner in which the editor has recently denounced Secession, this course created for him much enmity in certain circles.

The St. John Freeman, referring to this matter, says:

Every lover of law and order will be grieved to hear that on Thursday night, at midnight a mob broke into the office of the St Croix Herald, St Stepnens, wrecked the office, threw the type into the river, broke the presses, &c, doing damage to the extent of $500. It would be most gratifying to find that the perpetrators of this outrage were discovered and brought to justice, as it is not so much an outrage against the proprietor of the Herald, to whom in all probability it will ultimately prove a source of profit, creating sympathy—substantial sympathy—in his favour, and raising him up a host of friends, as it is an outrage against the character and honor of the Province. Lynch Law may occasionally seem the lesser evil in newly settled, thinly inhabited and lawless districts, where justice in its ordinary course could never overtake or intercept the evil doer; but are we to have it said that at this time of day it is to become an institution in New Brunswick?

We hope that these Border Ruffians who have done so much to disgrace the country will be made amenable to the laws whose majesty they have so shamefully outraged; and that if they be not discovered, at least men of all parties will exhibit a proper abhorrence and detestation of an act so lawless and so disgraceful.

We are much pleased to announce that the Lots in Mr. Campbell's Survey of 3,000 acres, on the Wesleyan Reservation, New Durham, are being rapidly applied for, and that several of the parties are on the spot, engaged in the work of actual improvement. We hope the whole tract will shortly be surveyed, and that a prosperous settlement will soon be realized from the present wilderness.

The names of applicants sent through any Provincial Wesleyan Minister,—or direct from the party applying,—to the Editor of the Paper, will be promptly forwarded to the Crown Land Office.—*N. B. Reporter.*

HIGH FREIGHTS.—We learn from a most reliable source, that a telegram was received by a Broker in this city yesterday from Boston, stating that freights had advanced at the port to a most fabulous figure, viz:—4s. per barrel for flour to Liverpool.

American vessels cannot receive charters under any circumstances.—*St. John paper, 24th.* Canada.

ARMY MOVEMENTS IN CANADA.—It is stated on good authority that the Seventeenth regiment Quebec, will be ordered to Kingston upon the arrived of one of the Halifax regiments. The Sixtieth Rifles, Quebec, will proceed to London, C. W., upon the arrival of another regiment from Halifax; and upon the arrival of the Seventeenth here the Royal Canadian Rifles will depart for Niagara.

Two more companies of the Royal Canadian Rifles stationed at Kingston are under orders for Prescott, and the troops of that line will be required to fill their place in this garrison. Prescott is situated on the St. Lawrence river directly opposite Ogdensburg, N. Y.

We learn that a company of the Royal Canadian Rifles will leave this city to-morrow morning for Spencer Wood, to take charge of the military buildings at that place during this winter.

Yesterday forenoon, the ground having become clear of snow, the greater portion of the Forty-seventh regiment were on the Champ de Mars for drill, under Lieutenant Colonel Kelly. They went through the usual movements, and burned a quantity of powder, the firing being both loud and long; and though, doubtless, much to the profit of the sons of Mars, very greatly to the annoyance of Madame Justice in the Court House who several times sat pouting on the bench, giving a new version of the old axiom, *inter arma silent leges.*—*Montreal Transcript.*

Some ten railroad cars, laden with munitions of war, were brought to this station yesterday, from Montreal.

An officer of Sappers and Miners, accompanied by seven men, reached this city by rail yesterday morning, and are stationed at this post.—*Kingston Whig.*

## American States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The late news from England has occasioned no marked excitement among public men, the indignation of the British press having been anticipated. Hence the absence of expressions of surprise. As in pending disputes between the United States and Great Britian heretofore, the angry public voice has subsided to await the result of diplomatic formalities, so will it be again. The particular claim of the British Government growing out of the removal of Messrs. Slidell and Mason from the Trent having yet to be presented, the arguments in support must become a question of controversy, and it is not unreasonable to assume that our own Government will have at least equal advantage and skill in the discussion.

When the British Government shall have made a formal demand for the restitution of the rebel Ministers, the time will have arrived for such a response as will show that although we are engaged with the insurgents, there is still integrity in the Government to furnish such a reply as will not be at variance with one heretofore amply sustained character of national independence. Questions are generally asked, what will be the result of the controversy rather than the expression of individual opinion upon the subject. As to the Administration, there is reason to believe that neither the President nor any member of the Cabinet will be diverted in the least degree from their present course of conducting the war.

The Wall street panic was telegraphed here today and excites much amusement in Administration circles. The falling of stocks in Wall street on newspaper reports of Cabinet Councils in London, is considered rather a matter of speculation than of wisdom. It is thought that stocks will rise to-morrow in New York.

The Administration is understood to be expecting, possibly, a war with the Navajoes, but it has not begun to think a war possible with either England or France.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The Express says the excitement on Change is intense beyond description. Breadstuffs are favorably affected, and all descriptions are firm. Many lots of cotton are withdrawn from the market, and there is but a slim array of samples on sale in the broker's offices. Saltpetre advanced from 11 to 15 cents per pound, and few holders would name any price. Brimstone is kept out of the market.—Chemicals advanced. Bicarbonate of soda went up 1c. Coffee and tea are all withdrawn from the market, or only offered at enormous prices.—Sugars offered sparingly. Sterling exchange advanced to 110.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27th, 1861.—Despatches from Washington state that strict secrecy is still maintained in administration circles regarding negotiations with England.

The Herald Washington despatch says that it is believed in Washington that the present position of England is attributable to despatches which went to England in the Steamer Trent tendering to England protectorate over seceded States and offering to make them British Colonies.

The United States Ordinance department have ordered three of the largest founderies in the country to manufacture ten-inch Columbiad guns for the next twelve months.

Contracts for immense quantities of small ordinance arms and shot and shell, have been made this week.

Kentucky despatches state that two bodies of Federal troops crossed Green river.

It was expected that the Federal force, numbering sixty thousand strong (60,000) would advance on Bowling Green in three (3) divisions and a decisive battle be fought.

Nassau, N. P., advices to the 11th received, states that the steamer Gladiator had arrived there with arms and ammunition for the Rebels on the 9th inst., and two steamers laden with Cotton from Charleston arrived at Nassau on the 10th.

Savannah despatches state that seven vessels of the Stone fleet had been sunk in Charleston Channel.

It is said that the French Minister at Washington urges a peaceful adjustment of the Trent question.

### CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LORD LYONS AND MR. SEWARD.

BANKS SUSPEND SPECIE PAYMENTS.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The official correspondence relative to the seizure of Slidell and Mason was published in Washington on Saturday.

The first document is a despatch from Mr. Seward to Minister Adams, dated 30th Nov., in which the *Trent* affair is alluded to. It states that Com. Wilkes acted without instructions, and Mr. Seward trusts that the English Government will consider the subject in a friendly temper, when it may expect the best disposition on the part the Federal Government.

The next document is a copy of Earl Russell's despatch to Lord Lyons, dated 30th Nov. It details the circumstances of the *Trent* affair, and says it was an affront to the British flag and a violation of international law. Her Majesty's Government was willing to believe the act was committed without authority, and resulted from misunderstanding. Trusts the United States Government will of its own accord offer such redress as would alone satisfy them, viz., Liberation of the four prisoners and their delivery to Lord Lyons, that they may again be placed under British protection, with suitable apology for the aggression committed. Should these terms not be offered by Mr. Seward, Lord Lyons will propose them to him.

Mr. Seward in reply, after stating that Capt. Wilkes acted upon his own suggestions of duty without any directions or instructions from his Government, discusses the question at great length,—says it was simply an inadvertency, consisting in a departure by a naval officer—free from wrongful motive—from a rule uncertainly established. For this error the British Government had a right to expect the same reparation that we, as an independent state, should expect from Great Britian of any friendly nation;—says if the safety of the Union required the detention of the captured persons, it would be the right and duty of the Government to detain them; but that the effectual check given to insurrection as well as the comparative unimportance of the captured persons, happily forbid him resorting to that defence. Mr. Seward concludes as follows: "The four persons in question are now held in military custody at Fort Warren, Massachusetts. They will be cheerfully liberated. Your Lordship will please name a time and place for receiving them."

Lord Lyons acknowledges receipt of Mr Seward's despatch. He says he will confer personally on arrangements to be made for delivering the prisoners to him.

Copy of despatch from Thouvenel, Foreign Minister of France, to Mercier, French Minister at Washington, also published. Thouvenel urges that neutral flag from one neutral port to another neutral port, covers persons and merchandize.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The Banks, late on Saturday night, decided to suspend specie payments this morning by vote of 25 to 15.

Washington despatches state that manner in which Mason and Slidell are to be given up has been left to Lord Lyons, who will doubtless have it done in a manner least offensive to this Government. It is reported that they will sail per steamer *America*, which will call at Boston for them.

A gentleman from Richmond reports that rebels have great confidence that they would defeat Union troops, and that it is impossible for them to be conquered. They declare that rather than come again into the Union, the South would become a Province of England. Our prisoners are suffering and many died for lack of medicine. Not an ounce of quinine to be found in Richmond and little medicine of any kind.

Banks of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, suspended specie payments to day.

Reports from seat of war unimportant.

## Late from Europe.

Persia from Liverpool 15th, arrived off Cape Race, at 5 p.m., on Monday 23rd.

PRINCE ALBERT expired at noon, on Monday, of Gastric Fever.

Persia has eleven hundred troops on board bound to River du Loup or Bic.

The Liverpool Mercury of the 14th, says that a report prevails in London that the Earl of Derby has been consulted by the Government in regard to the Mason and Slidell affair, and has approved of the Government policy in reference to the American Difficulty.

It has been suggested to shipowners to instruct captains of outward bound ships, to signalize any English vessels, that war with America is probable. This suggestion is strongly approved of by underwriters.

The steamer Australasian sailed from Liverpool on the 13th with troops for Canada.

The 1st Division 10th Brigade Garrison Artillery embarked per Niagara for Halifax.

It is understood that ten companies Engineers will be sent to British America.

PARIS, 13th.—Bourse heavy; closed 57–60.

Austrian advices from Vienna, state that during the Emperor's stay at Venice he liberated all political prisoners.

NAPLES, 13—Borges, Brigand Chief, executed.

Prince Albert's illness was not considered dangerous till Friday.

There has been heavy arrivals of American Wheat and Flour. Small business doing. Prices in favor of buyers.

The Niagara and Australasian arrived in this port to-day at one o'clock, from Liverpool on the 15th inst.

The Niagara brought upwards of 600 Artillery. In the Australasian are 1100 soldiers, 5000 stands of arms, 300 tons of stores; 38 officers and 868 men of the first battalion of the Rifle Brigade make up the majority of troops on board.

The Australasian was bound to Quebec, but the ship making much ice, the commander considered it prudent to come to Halifax.

The transport Melbourne with military stores, and a portion of the light brigade of Artillery, left Queenstown on the 14th, conveyed by the Orpheus.

We give below a resume of the warlike preparations, and other interesting intelligence.

There is no continental news of special importance. Arrests continued being made in Hungary and Poland. One hundred and sixty two priests have been arrested in Warsaw.

Commander Williams of the Trent had been entertained at a dinner by the Royal Western Yacht Club. He gave an account of the affair with the San Jacinto, which differs in almost every detail from the accounts in the American papers. He flatly denies the statements made by Lieut. Fairfax, for he parted with him after mutual apologies in case personal offences had been given on either side. As to the seizure being unauthorized, the San Jacinto was at St. Thomas on the 16th or 17th Oct.; and when Commander Williams returned to Havana on the 6th Nov., he found that the San Jacinto had been to Hava na from St. Thomas, that she had coaled there, and that two of her officers passing themselves off as Southerners in their hearts, had lunched with Mr. Slidell and family, and extracted from them their intended movements; Miss Slidell branded one of the officers to his face with his infamy, having been her father's guest not ten days before.

It is said that the Nationalist party is striving to organize a regiment, to be placed at the service of the American Federal Government in the event of war between Great Britain and the States arising. The respectable journals of the Roman Catholic party take an imperial view of the Trent outrage, and defend the demand for reparation.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—The *Patrie* says it is asserted that France and Great Powers have been consulted by England, and they have expressed opinion that Captain Wilke's act was a violation of rights of neutrals.

The *Constitutinel* has published the most significant article which has yet appeared in the Parisian press on the Anglo-American quarrel. It is believed to be a correct expression of the opinion entertained in in official quarters. The *Constitutionel* not only takes the English view of the question, but recommends the French Government to aid the English in obtaining satisfaction for the English flag. It looks forward with pleasure to the time when the cotton-markets of America will be thrown open to French industry.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* says M. Thouvenel's despatch to M. Mercier at Washington is known to have confined the Federal Executive to the simple dilemma—Are the Southerners belligerents, or rebels? They have been flatly refused any rights in the first capacity; in the second, the right of asylum acquired by all political refugees has been flagrantly set at naught and France must make the case of the Trent substantially her own.

General Scott must have acquired in Paris sufficient conviction of the Imperial tendencies to warrant his energetic and pressing course of action.

THE PREPARATION FOR WAR.—The Black Prince, iron frigate, is being fitted out as rapidly as possible in the steam basin of Portsmouth dockyard.

The Warrior, 40, iron frigate, Capt. the Hon. A. A. Cochrane, C. B., at Portsmouth, is ordered to be supplied with eight of the Armstrong 100 pounders, which are to be substituted for eight of her 68-pounders that are situated forward and aft, out of her line of armor-plating. It is also intended to substitute the new naval pattern 70-pounder Armstrong gun as soon as possible for the ship's present complement of 40-pounder Armstrongs.

A second battery of Royal Artillery, a company of Royal Engineers, 1st Battalion of 15th Foot, and 2nd Battalion 16th Foot, are to proceed to Canada.

The route having arrived at Windsor on Thursday for the immediate departure for town of 200 rank and file of 1st battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards, the men marched through the town in high spirits to the Great Western station, en route for Paddington, headed by their fine band, playing, "I'm off to Charleston early in the morning," and loudly cheered by the inhabitants. On arriving in town they joined the 2nd batt. of Scots Fusilier Guards, in order to make up their full complement of 1000 men, who are to sail immediately for Canada.

LORD CLYDE AT THE WAR OFFICE.—PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—The War Committee, which met at the War Office on Monday, was attended by Lord Clyde; and it would seem that a continuance of the energetic measures which have characterised the proceedings of the authorities was determined upon. In addition to the Persia, Australasian, Adriatic, and Parana, six other screw transports have been taken up, and will be got ready with all speed to take troops on board. The rumored intention to send a portion of the Guards to Canada has been at last confirmed. The 2nd Battalion of the Grenadiers and the 2nd Battalion of the Fusiliers have received orders to be ready for embarkation at once. The whole force at present under orders is as follows:—Two battalions of Guards, four batteries of field artillery, five batteries of garrison artillery, six battalions of infantry, three companies of Sappers and Miners, two battalions of the Military-Train, and 40 men of the Commissariat Staff Corps. Others are under orders to hold themselves in readiness. It is stated that a telegram has been sent to the Mediterranean, ordering several vessels of the fleet to the North American station direct.

Majer-Gen. Rumley and Brigadier-Gen. Russell were to embark immediately, having been appointed to the staff of the army in Canada. Col. E. B. Wetherall, C. B., has been appointed chief of the staff.

The command-in-chief of the forces in Canada will remain in the hands of Sir W. F. Williams of Kars. No further orders have been given for regiments to hold themselves in readiness for North America. Every care is being taken that the men under orders for embarkation should arrive out in a good state, and each soldier is provided with a sheepskin coat, chamois leather vest, long boots, and long wollen stockings. The preparations are on a scale which would have astonished people in the ante-Crimean times. The commissariat, medical and transport batteries bear every sign of being well organised. No cavalry or horse artillery will go before spring.

The four undermentioned officers are gazetted to the local rank of Major-General in North America while in command of brigade in that country—namely, Brevet Colonels David Russell, Randal Rumley, Burton, Daveney, and James Stuart.

ROYAL NAVY RESERVE.—The regulations are in the Gazette. Total officers not to exceed 400—namely, 130 lieutenants, and 270 sub-lieutenant; each class to rank with, but after corresponding rank in Royal Navy. There are to be also 100 honorary lieutenants, consisting of masters of merchant vessels who are above forty-five years of age. Distinguished services will be rewarded by commission in the Royal Navy; also by promotion from second to first class, and to the highest honorary rank of commander and captain to the Naval Reserve. The uniform prescribed does not vary materially from that of the Royal Navy, and pay and pension to widows correspond with these of the Royal Navy.—*Rep.*

SHIPS ORDERED TO BE IN READINESS FOR IMMEDIATE COMMISSION.

| | Guns. | H.-power. | Burden. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barossa, | 21 | 400 | 1700 |
| Euryalus, | 51 | 400 | 2371 |
| Galatea, | 26 | 800 | 3227 |
| Highflyer, | 21 | 250 | 1161 |
| Magicienne, | 16 | 400 | 1258 |
| Octavia, | 51 | 500 | 3161 |
| Pylades, | 21 | 300 | 1278 |
| Phœbe, | 51 | 500 | 2896 |
| Persus, | 17 | 200 | 955 |
| Petrel, | 11 | 150 | 669 |
| Pandora, | 5 | 80 | 426 |
| Royal George, | 86 | 400 | 2661 |
| Rattlesnake, | 21 | 400 | 1705 |
| Rosario, | 11 | 150 | 675 |
| Sutlej, | 51 | 500 | 3066 |
| Severn, | 51 | 500 | 2767 |
| Shannon, | 51 | 600 | 2666 |
| Styx, | 6 | 280 | 1057 |
| Vigilant, | 4 | 200 | 680 |
| Zebra, | 17 | 200 | 951 |

THE ARMY.—WAR OFFICE, Dec'r. 13th.—1st Foot: Capt. and Brev.-Major James Pollock Gore to be Major without purchase v. Brev.-Col. Burtan Daveney, who retires on full pay.

62nd Foot.—George Simpson Fraser, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, v. Lake, promoted.

64th Foot.—Warwick Falkland Tryon, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, v. Janvrin.

The Rev. E. W. Milner, A.M., Chaplain to the Forces, to be Chaplain of the second class.

DEATH OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.—The R. M. S. *Niagara* arrived here at 1 o'clock on Thursday, with English dates up to the 14th, and telegraphic news a day later. The death of the Prince Consort is the most important portion of the tidings.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort was ill for several days, but it was not till Thursday the 12th that serious apprehensions were entertained. On Friday he was not worse. On Saturday he was weaker, but hopes were entertained that he would rally and recover. On Sabbath he expired! The *Times* of Saturday the 14th, devotes a short editorial to the Prince's illness—recites his virtues—tries to cheer up the Queen, and conveys to the whole Royal family the sympathies of the British people.

If the skill of the best Physicians or the good wishes of millions could avail, the prince would "see many days." As it is he has been cut off in the prime of manhood when he might reasonably look forward to thirty or forty additional years. At the early age of 21 he was the chosen husband of the most illustrious Lady in the world; and for twenty-one years did he well discharge the duties of a royal husband. The Royal Household of England became, for the first time in history, a model of all the virtues that can adorn public or private life. This one fact is a high encomium on the deceased Prince.

He died of Gastric Fever.

This is the second great sorrow that falls upon the Queen in one year. It is but a few months since Her mother died; and the shock of that grief was more than Her Majesty was well able to bear. How much more profoundly must she feel this second stroke! This royal bereavement—how fit a theme for meditation and moralizing at this season of the year—or indeed at any season.

"Pale death with equal foot strikes wide the door
Of lordly halls and hovels of the poor."

In no place will keener sympathy be felt for Her Majesty's sorrows—in no place will more earnest prayers be offered up for the welfare—than in the loyal Province of Nova Scotia.—*Pres Wit-*

OFFICIAL LIST OF TROOPS FOR CANADA.—The following is the official statement of troops who have been ordered for Canada at the present time in the Persia, the Australasian, and the Melbourne (which has sailed):—Two battalions of Infantry of the Line, two batteries of Field Artillery, five batteries of Garrison Artillery, two battalions of Military Train, and two companies of Royal Engineers. The two battalions of the Guards under orders are the first batt. of the Grenadier Guards, now at the Tower, and the second battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards, at Wellington Barracks. The Rifle Brigade and first battalion of the 10th are in course of embarkation, and the following battalions are held in readiness, namely, the first of the 15th and 96th, and the second of the 16th Regiments.

ORDERS FOR FOUR NEW IRON FRIGATES.—The *Shipping Gazette* states that four new ironclad first-class steam frigates are to be built with all possible despatch. They are to be steam rams as well as steam frigates. The beam, or projecting stem under the water, is to be twenty feet in advance of the stem above the water line. These fresh additions to the royal navy are to have 36 Armstrong 100-pounders on gun deck, and 21 on upper deck, two pivot guns at bow and stern, ta throw 200 pounds shot. As compared with the Warrior, they will be eighty feet longer, and only eigteen inches broader. Their tonnage will be 6,815 tons.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Removes worms without failure.
It removes Sour Stomach.
It increases the appetite.
It strengthens digestion.
It relieves sick headache
It cures Fever and Ague in Children.
It is a superior remedy for Thores or St. Vitus Dance.
It is a valuable tonic for all kinds of Weakness.
It is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia.
Poor, puny, crying, fretting, children get well by the use of it.
Sold by Brown, Ferrins Ordnance & Square Halifax.

## Latest from Europe.

The R. M. S. *Asia* arrived here on her way to New York yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. She brought a mail for Halifax. We are unable in this issue to add to our columns of general intelligence, in consequence of going to press earlier to enable our men to have their usual holiday on New Year's day. The absorbing topic of the papers is of course the lamented death of the late Prince Consort—with the preparation for his funeral which was to take place on Monday the 23rd. In accordance with his understood wishes it was to be a private one. There is no news beside of special interest

The Steamers *Persia* and *Adriatic* arrived also yesterday morning; presenting with the Asia—a most magnificent sight as they steamed up the harbour.

☞ We cannot undertake to furnish subscribers in the country with the *British Workman, Band of Hope, Child's Paper, Sunday School Advocate*, and similar publications, unless *cash accompanies the order.* We have been compelled to this course,—we pay cash for them; *they bear no profit*, give a vast amount of trouble, and in these times when postage stamps and post office orders present the opportunity of remitting the smallest sums without difficulty, we trust we are not in the wrong in coming to the above determination.

☞ We hate anonymous letters, but editors have sometimes to submit to read them. Our latest affliction has been from "A friend that knows the circumstances," who tells us that we have been sending the paper for some time to the address of a man that is dead; he does not tell us the office to which it is sent, or we would send a homily to the Post Master, nor does he tell us the man's name: and yet we are made to pay *seven cents* for the information!

☞ The usual watchnight service was held last evening in Grafton St. Church.

The "Covenant" will be renewed on Sabbath next in Brunswick St. Church at ½ past two, p.m.

## Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Rev. J. G. Hennigar (new sub.), Alex. Lindsay ($2 for P.W.), John Wallace ($2 for P.W.), Simon Risser ($2 for P.W.), Hyreanus Forest ($2 for P.W.), Rev. C. Stewart ($3 for B.R., $5 for P.W., for D. Seaboyer $2, G. Mader $1, B. Harrington, new sub. $1 in adv., D. Slowan-white ditto, $1), Joseph Chapman ($4 for P. W.), Rev. Jas. Tweedy ($18 for B.R., $2 for P. W. for Lewis Wells), Wm. Bemister, Toronto, ($2 for P.W.), Rev. E. Botterell ($26.90 for B. R., $23.10 for P.W., for A. Parsons $4.10, W. Bulley, $2, Mrs. Stoneman $1, R. Atwell $2, J. W. Pitts $2, P. McPherson $4, Mrs. Williams $2, John Fox $2, G. Gear $2, A. S. Read $2), Rev. C. Dewolfe ($200 for B.R.), Rev. Thomas Harris ($116 for B.B., $4 for P. W., for Mrs. N. Munden $2, Mr. Serrick $2—still owes $1.50), Rev. J. Goodison (letter came too late to send by return) Rev. C. Lockhart (sent by mail, registered), Rev. J. S. Phinney (gave those directions about that paper—but had to pay the amount charged), Mr. Hy. Smith (the amounts were not sent to this Office), Rev. J. Taylor, Rev. G. Butcher (3 new subs., $8 for P.W., for J. N. Spicer $4, Jos. Ward $2, Jas. R. Clarke $1 in adv., J. B. Bentley $1 in adv.), Rev. J. L. Spontaneous ($4 for P.W. for James Sprowl), Rev. G. O. Huestis ($4 for P.W., for W. Nesbitt $2, Jas. Jost $2), Rev. W. Smithson ($1 for B.R., $7 for P.W., for Wm. Whalen $5, Andrew Ells $2—S. Jackson owes $5.67), Rev. J. Buckley ($4 for P.W., for E. Atwood $1, Wm. Wathen $1, Mrs. W. B. Sargent $2), Joseph Lockhart ($2 for P.W.), Rev. H. Pope (new sub.)

## Marriages.

At Baie de Verte, on the 1st of October, by the Rev. J. Tweedie, Thomas Cadman, of Shemoghe, to Abigail Gooden, of the former place.

On the 7th of Oct., by the same, Isaac Hayworth, of Botsford, to Sarah L. G. Anderson, of Westmorland.

On the 29th of Oct., by the same, at the residence of the bride, Silas Barnes, to Mrs. Sarah Hard, of Shemoghe.

On the 6th Novr., by the same, at the residence of Mr. J. Ward, Port Elgin, Job Allen, to Eliza Ann Casey, both of Botsford.

By the Rev. John Brewster, on Christmas Eve, Mr. Terence McKenzie, to Miss Mary Ann Houseman, both of Halifax.

By the same, on Christmas Day, at the house of the father of the bride, Mr. James Wilson, of St. John, N. B., to Miss Eleanor W. Kelly, of Halifax.

On the 26th ult., by the same, at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Mr. James Brady, to Miss Sophia Teneman, both of Halifax.

At Kempt Cottage, by the Rev. C. Churchill, A. M., Mr. Robert F. Laser, keeper of Beaver Island Light, to Miss Amelia Archer, of Boston, Mass.; U. S.

On the 23rd ult., at Sambro, by the Rev Joseph Sutcliffe, Mr. James Thompas, of Coote Cove, to Miss Susan Adia Staunwhite, of Tura's Bay.

At Horton, by the Rev. T. Angwin, Nov. 7th, Mr. John Newton Lear, of Quaco, N. B., to Mrs. Martha Best, of Lower Horton.

At the residence of the bride's father, Ritcey Cove, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. Charles Stewart, Mr. Isaac Zink, to Catherine, daughter of Mr. Edward Zink, of the above named place.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev G. Boyd, Wm Lane Robinson Scott, Lieutenant 62nd Regt., fourth son of Thomas Edward Scott, Esq., of Upper Swantnorpe, Crondall, Hampshire, and late of Carbrooke, Watten, Norfolk, G. B., to Elizabeth, only daughter of Edw. Lawson, Esq., of Halifax.

At Guysboro', on the 19th ult., by the Rev. J. Forsyth, Charles Schomberg Elliott, Esq., M. D., of North Sydney, to Miss Fannie A. Mahan, of Windsor.

## Deaths.

At Lower Horton, Nov. 26th, Mary, wife of Mr. Perry Borden, aged 71 years. Mrs. Borden had been a steady, and pious member of the Methodist church for about 30 years, and for patience in affliction, and firm reliance in the atonement of Christ for salvation, I have not often seen her excelled.

At Granville, on the 22nd ult., John Hall, youngest son of Mr. John E. Bath, aged 6 years.

At Pleasant River, on the 5th ult., of typhus fever, Mr. Freeman Carder, in the 65th year of his age.

> In great peace his spirit with a bound
> Burst its incumbent clay,
> At sunrise on the ground his tent
> A darkened ruin lay.

At Windsor, on the 23rd ult., Susan Maria, daughter of the late Thomas Leonard, Esq.

Lost from the barque Millwood, in the Indian Ocean, on the 6th Sept., John Fitzgerald, seaman, of Halifax.

On the 23rd ult., in the 49th year of his age, Mr. Edward F. Stevens.

On the 26th ult., William, third son of H. A. Taylor, in the 11th year of his age.

At Windsor, on the 24th ult., Mr. Wm Evans, in the 64th year of his age, a native of Woodbury, Devon, England.

## Shipping News.

### PORT OF HALIFAX.

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