

Religious Intelligence.

St. JOHN, N. B.—The Baptist churches at Canning and Maugerville are enjoying a good work of revival. God is pouring out his spirit, and sinners are anxiously enquiring the way of salvation.

Rev. Messrs Edwards and Earle baptized 28 at Canning last Sabbath, and Mr. Edwards 9 at Maugerville on the same day.

Rev. S. Robinson baptized 9 in this city last Sabbath. Five were added to the German St. Church on the evening of the same day.

Mr. Earle preached in Brussels St. on Wednesday evening, and we understand left on Thursday morning for New York.—*Intelligencer*.

A meeting of the Plymouth church, in Brooklyn, was held on Monday night, to take into consideration the subject of providing extended accommodations for those who attend the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's preaching. It is believed the movement will result in the building of a new edifice capable of seating five or six thousand persons.

KAREN STUDENTS.—A correspondent of a Presbyterian paper says: "The Karen Home Mission Society, at Rangoon reports no less than eighty-three students preparing for the ministry." With respect to the evangelization of the Karens the writer remarks: "The history of their turning to God reads, as has been well said, like a chapter in the Acts of the Apostles." The missionaries to the Karens are Baptists; of course the history of their turning to God would read like a chapter in the Acts of the Apostles, for these Baptist missionaries follow the apostolic example very closely.—*Vermont Chronicle*.

CARDINAL WISEMAN IN IRELAND.—Cardinal Wiseman has been enjoying a triumphal tour in Ireland. The Queen herself could not have attracted more notice, or been welcomed with greater joy than this church dignitary. He has been received and followed by long processions, been feted at sumptuous dinners, and lauded to the skies as a sort of demi god, by rapturous orators. The Cardinal must have been more or less than man, to receive such adulation without feeling its influence. His heart was touched, and his ordinary habits of self-control and reticence for a time lost their power. He gave vent to feelings never before avowed, and confessed that his administration in England had been a failure, and that he had been bitterly disappointed at the meagre fruits from his long and weary toil. England, he thought, was hopelessly Protestant, and the prospect of her re-conversion to Romanism was distant enough.—*W. & R.*

SPAIN.—One of the semi-official morning papers says that it is authorized to state in answer to those periodicals that have denounced the introduction into Spain of anti-Catholic books and pamphlets, that any persons found guilty of those attempts to pervert the habits and creed of the Spanish nation will be punished as the law directs, that is with hard labour for life. The publications alluded to are said to be smuggled into Spain from Gibraltar.

Colonial & Foreign News.

United States.

DESTRUCTION OF NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—*New York, Oct. 5.*—The Crystal Palace, with all its contents, was entirely destroyed by fire this afternoon. The Fair of the American Institute was being held at the time. A large amount of property was destroyed, consisting of mechanical and agricultural implements, melodeons, pianos, steam engines and other kinds of goods that were on exhibition.

The fire broke out in the lumber room, which was filled with empty boxes and a large quantity of old lumber, and is believed to have been incendiary. When it was first discovered, the Palace engine was brought out, but the hose was so full of holes as to be useless. The flames spread with astonishing rapidity, creating intense excitement among the visitors, of whom it is estimated upwards of two thousand were present. It is feared many were killed. One dead body has been taken out. The fire was so intense that the firemen's services were of no avail, and the whole building is in ruins. Very little of its contents were saved. Two only of the many fire engines on exhibition, were got out uninjured.

The building was crowded with articles on exhibition, of every possible description, and it is impossible to estimate the loss with any degree of accuracy. The building itself was estimated at \$250,000. The contents must have been worth double that sum.

DARING RASCALTY.—Some thieves stole from the office of the Merchant's Hotel, Courtland Street, New York, recently, a carpet bag containing fifteen thousand dollars of railroad stock, a check for one thousand dollars, silver watch, gold chain, and other valuable jewelry, all belonging to a lumber-dealer in Pennsylvania. The thieves were detected, but the owner will suffer loss to about one thousand dollars. Madame La Costa, an occupant of a house in Laurens Street, being awakened by a noise early a few mornings since, saw some fellows run from the house. Much frightened, she ran to tell others in the house, when the thieves returned, effected an entrance, and stole from under the pillow of Madame La Costa two gold watches and chains, and other jewelry

valued at two hundred dollars. The detectives found the thieves; and also having, at a venture, demanded of a woman known as a receiver of stolen goods, the bundle she had received from the thief named, the bundle containing the articles was given up.

A NOVEL STEAMSHIP.—A firm in Baltimore have lately launched a steamship which they expect will make the passage across the Atlantic in six days. She is unlike any steam vessel afloat in her construction, being about 170 feet long, and tapering down to the sharpest edge at each end; a large propelling wheel, with diagonal paddles, runs in the centre at right angles, and is driven by powerful engines. Instead of riding upon the waves, it is intended to penetrate them.—*News*.

RUSSIAN STEAMSHIP.—The steam-frigate Grand Admiral, built by Mr. Webb for Russia, is launched, just one year from the day on which her keel was laid. On her decks, at the launching, were more than one thousand ladies and gentlemen. It is estimated that more than fifty thousand spectators witnessed the event. Cheers from the multitude, music from the band, and the firing of cannon attended the process. It will receive its machinery at the Novelty Works. It is the largest wooden ship afloat. It cost one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The Plymouth Memorial says that more than half the fishing fleet of that town has returned from the Banks, most of them with small fares.

The New York Herald of the 1st. inst. says:—"A violent rain storm, accompanied with heavy thunder, vivid lightning and a blustering wind, commenced at Buffalo at about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, and travelled as far eastward as Hudson. All telegraph communication with the offices on the New York, Albany, and Buffalo lines had to be suspended, the lightning preventing the wires from working."

BIRTHS EXTRAORDINARY.—A few days since a lady passenger gave birth to a pair of bouncing girls, on board the steamer Superior, between Louisville and Cincinnati. Scarcely had the pleasurable excitement consequent on the occasion subsided, when intelligence was received in the cabin that a German lady on deck had become the mother of three boys.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AT OTTAWA.—The Aylmer Constitution suggests that a meeting of all the constituencies interested in Ottawa's becoming the fixed seat of our Legislature, should be held before the next session.

A PITIFUL CASE.—A father tried to get a lancet to his son, who is in jail in Cleveland, recently, so that he might kill himself. He had a lancet in a Bible, and told the jailer he wanted to give his son the book, but the trick was discovered.

At Zanesville, Ohio, on the 1st inst., during a thunder storm, Miss Mary Edson, step-daughter of John Swindle, was instantly killed by lightning, while a child she was holding in her arms was unharmed.

In one family in Nelson County, Virginia, are five married sisters, whose aggregate ages amount to four hundred and thirty-four years. On the first of January last, the eldest sister was ninety-three; the second, ninety-one; the third, eighty-eight; the fourth, eighty-two, and the fifth, eighty.

No one is admitted to the cable operating room at Trinity Bay, it is said, not even the Superintendent of the Newfoundland line. An officer of the United States Coast Surveys (Mr. Hilgard) made a pilgrimage to Trinity Bay to witness the work of operating the cable, but Mr. De Sauty was inflexible, and the officer was only allowed to peep through the window.

INDIA.

The *Friend of India* begins to see an end of the struggle, and says:—

"Oude and Shahad alone remain in possession of the rebels. The Central India insurgents are fleeing from district to district, and town to town, careful not so much to recruit their exhausted forces as to preserve their ill-gotten wealth. They are endeavouring to find the limits of British power, a country where they may settle in peace, and found a new dynasty. But the empire and influence of the Indian Government are of no contracted limits. The offender cannot hope to escape beyond the confidence of our rule. Sooner or later he pays the penalty of his crimes, and only learns our power when he discovers that flight is impossible. North and south, east and west, there is nothing for the rebel but the sea, to him an object of superstitious dread, and tribes of whose hospitality he is assured by the remembrance of bygone ages of conquest. Our confidence is not ill-founded. The steady rise in the value of government promissory notes, the absence of all extensive local disturbances, the increased vigour of commercial enterprise, and the removal of martial law over districts at one time the very centres of rebellion; all show that at no time since May, 1857, have we been more free from danger than at present."

RUSSIA IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Russia has secured a position in the heart of the Mediterranean which may, it is alleged, be at some time not far distant very inconvenient. The Sardinian Government have ceded the harbor of Villa Franca for a period of twenty-two years for two millions of silver roubles, payable into the Sardinian Exchequer. For what purpose, English journals, of course, differ. It is alleged on the one hand, and the *Piedmontese Gazette* concurs in this view, that it is to be a mere coaling station and depot for

provisions in connexion with the great Russian Steam Navigation Company, who propose to establish a trade between Odessa and the Levant and Mediterranean.

If this is a menace, it affects our Imperial Ally as much, if not more than England, inasmuch as it is at the very boundary of France. Whether this trading contract is a sham remains to be seen. At all events "Liberal and Constitutional" Sardinia appears to have shown no backwardness in serving her own interests, even at the risk of the aggrandizement of the Czar. There can be no question that, whether it be a matter of purely mercantile interests or not, it adds another proof of the restless activity of Russia.

A correspondent to a London paper suggests that a line of telegraph might be constructed between Canada and British Columbia at an outlay of about one-third the cost of a line of battle-ship. This telegraph, it is suggested, would be the precursor of a railway between the Atlantic and the Pacific—a scheme which has already been declared feasible.

FRANCE.

Accounts from every part of France represent the vine harvest as being gathered under most fortunate auspices. The fruit is so ripe that the juice ferments immediately, instead of, as usual, requiring a week's time.

There is a great talk in Paris of the creation of 500 barons, who are to form the nucleus of a new noblesse to surround and support his throne. The report has given rise to that of another—that of the intended coronation of the Emperor at Notre Dame, like the great Napoleon, in the month of January next.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independence* says that the French forces at Rome are about to be augmented.

M. Leon Chevreau, the Perfect of the Sarthe, has issued a circular, dated "Le Mans, September 6," which seems intended to extenuate the bad effect produced by his former circular of July 30, against the lawing of Protestant Bibles. He now says that his circular was directed, not against the book, but against the sale of it by particular individuals. He admits that the Protestant Bible is a "moral publication" which does not transgress the "reasonable limits of religious controversy," and is not of a nature to "irritate men's minds, and awaken passions which are not of our epoch." But he says the intention of the Government is to prevent the distribution of this book by "foreign societies having considerable resources at their command."

RUSSIA.

DEFEAT OF SCHAMYL IN THE CAUCASUS.

The St. Petersburg journals of the 9th announce what they call a "decisive defeat" of Schamyl in the Caucasus. According to them, on the 2nd ult., a large detachment of his forces attacked a Russian column in the gorge of Aho, but was repulsed with considerable loss; whereupon Schamyl, with a part of his troops, resolved to make a diversion at Waldikaukas. He marched there, and found a column of Russians, under General Mischchanko. The Russian general manoeuvred in such a way as to entice him into the place, and then dividing his force into two columns, he attacked him both on the right and left, and at last routed him with a loss of 370 men killed, capturing besides, 84 horses, 424 muskets, 280 swords, 445 pistols, and 14 tents—one of the latter Schamyl's own. It was on the 11th ult., that this engagement took place, and it is said that the Russian loss was only 14 killed and 19 wounded.

PRUSSIA.

The protracted uncertainty about the nature of the King's illness seems at last to have terminated, and it being now considered that his Majesty is *lastingly*, as paragraph fifty-six of the Prussian Constitution has it, prevented from personally conducting the Government, the establishment of a regency will forthwith take place, with the co-operation of the Landtag, which is thus called upon to exercise one of its most solemn prerogatives. There is in Prussia itself not the slightest doubt that this event will initiate a perfectly new era of political life, which must needs spread over the whole of Germany and perhaps of Central Europe.

ITALY.

THE FRENCH IN ITALY.—A letter from Rome, of the 14th inst., says:—Hostilities have broken out afresh between the French and Roman soldiery in this city, in spite of the peace-making exertions of Cardinal Antonelli and the French ambassador. On Saturday morning four French soldiers of the 40th Regiment of the line were in a café, when a Roman dragoon came in to ask for a wafer to seal a letter he was about to send to his mother, at Valletti. Whether the dragoon showed his disapprobation of the unreasonableness of the French soldiers by some gesture or not, certain it is that they turned wrathfully upon him and struck him, following him out of the café into the street, where in self defence, he was obliged to draw his sword upon them, and a combat ensued in which, in spite of the odds against him, the dragoon with his long weapon might have had the best of the encounter. The dragoon's head was split open before he could be rescued; and he would probably have been hacked to pieces, if a patrol of French soldiers had not opportunely arrived, having been previously sent for by the master of the café to settle the difficulty about the Napoleon. It is expected that one or two of the French soldiers who commenced the quarrel will be shot, in accordance with the severe mea-

sures ordered by General de Guyon on a similar occasion, shortly before his departure for France."

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The following are the details of a scheme to be submitted to the shareholders at a meeting to be held for the purpose in the course of the next three weeks. A new company is to be formed, to be called "The Great Steam Ship Company (limited)," with a capital of 330,000, in shares of 11, each. This sum, it is calculated, is sufficient to fit the vessel for sea, and it is proposed that she should at present be employed in voyages between Great Britain and America.

The projectors proposed that 2s. per share of the new capital should be paid upon application, a further sum of 3s. on the completion of the contract for the purchase of the ship from the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, and the remainder in three calls of 5s. each, at intervals at two months. Should, however, the promoters of the new company fail to purchase the ship, 1s. 10d. of the deposit is to be returned. It is further stated that a large portion of the capital has been subscribed by the shareholders of the old company. It is presumed that the vessel when finished will be enabled to make eight voyages within three years to Portland or New York, and that according to statistics of existing traffic the earnings of the ship, after deducting insurance, wear and tear, and every possible contingency, will leave a balance from which a dividend can be declared of 15 per cent. The estimates of the ship's earnings as now submitted, is as follows, presuming that she makes eight voyages out and home in a year: 200 first class passengers at 211, 4,2001.; 400 second-class at 151, 2,500 at 71, 27,7001. (less dietary, 4,7001.); homeward 900 passengers (less dietary), 11,5001.; cargo 3,000 tons out and 2,000 tons home, at 31 and 30s., 6,0001.; total 38,2001. From this there is to be deducted 6,3301. for agency, commission, loading and unloading, making the receipts per voyage, 31,8701.; or for eight voyages, 254,9601. The estimated expenditure for the eight voyages would be 101,5001., leaving a balance of 153,2001. From this there will remain to be deducted 40,0001. for insurance, 49,5001. for wear and tear and depreciation at 151. per cent.; management, 5,0001.; contingencies, 9,2001., leaving for dividend at 15 per cent., 49,5001.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE "LEVIATHAN."—The Emperor Napoleon is in treaty for the purchase of the *Leviathan*. It is said that the Emperor is extremely desirous to possess the big ship, which would be used as a tremendous sea battering ram; the bows would be reinforced by stupendous iron beams, and girders of immense size and strength, and sharpened, so that she might cut down any ship by a collision. Thus armed, propelled by the combined forces of 2,400 horses, her broad acres of canvas spread forth to catch additional impetus from the winds, the sea Titan would rush forth into the ocean in search of prey; and where is the ship that could either elude or resist a foe of such magnitude? It is said, however, that the French Ministry is opposed to the purchase, pleading that the price asked (800,0001., or about two-thirds of the sum believed to have been expended on the *Leviathan*) would suffice to construct three or four frigates "carrasses," i.e., frigates covered with enormous plates of polished steel, which are thereby rendered invulnerable to shot and shell—and of which six have already been ordered. The Emperor left for Biarritz without coming to a decision on the subject.—*Dublin Evening Post*.

BIBLE BURNING IN PRUSSIA.—A Roman Catholic chaplain of the House of Correction of Rawitz, province of Posen, in Prussian Poland says *The German Journal* of Frankfort, some time ago found several Protestant Bibles in the hands of some prisoners; he strongly blamed the men, made them give up the Bibles, and threw them into the fire. The public prosecutor, hearing of this, had him prosecuted for destroying private property, and he was condemned to fifteen thalers fine and a weeks imprisonment.

Baron Humboldt has just celebrated at Berlin the eightieth anniversary of his birthday, in the enjoyment of full health, both of body and intellect. He has just finished his celebrated work, the "Cosmos." Congratulations have poured on him from all classes of society. Among the persons who visited were the Princess Frederic William and her brother Prince Alfred, who came from Potsdam for that purpose. After calling on M. de Humboldt, the princess and the young prince visited the chateau, the Palace of the Princess, the Mus. un., and the Exhibition of the Fine Arts.

A new kind of apparatus for walking on the water is now coming into vogue in Holland, to which the name of *podsclophes* has been given. At the last regatta at Amsterdam some amateurs of this kind of exercise had a race. One of them, M. E. Ochsner, who gained the prize, undertook to walk up the Rhine with one of these apparatus as far as Cologne in less than seven days. Notwithstanding the extreme heat and contrary winds which prevailed during the first three days M. Ochsner won his wager.

GREAT EXPLOSION NEAR ST. PETERSBURG.—A St. Petersburg letter mentions the explosion of 1,200 pounds (39,000lbs.) of gunpowder, which was undergoing the operation of being dried in the large powder manufactory of Okhta, about six miles from that capital. All the premises were destroyed, more than 100 workmen were killed, and a still greater number more or less wounded. All the windows of a large convent on the left bank of the Neva, opposite the village of Okhta, were broken, and the report of the explosion was heard at Paviorsk, a distance of twenty-five miles.