

Tuesday last, at noon, in Suffolk-street Chapel, where it is to be continued. On Wednesday evenings a meeting is held in Free St. Mark's Church, in connection with the same movement. At Inverness a meeting takes place every morning at seven o'clock, and every evening at eight. A similar meeting is held in Aberdeen twice a day; and the Dundee Sunday School Teachers' Union have agreed to hold meetings every night, several of which have already taken place.

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON'S NEW TABERNACLE.—There appears to be at last every probability that the tabernacle so long talked of and so much needed by this popular preacher will shortly be commenced. On Sunday last Mr. Spurgeon informed his immense congregation at the Surrey Music Hall that he had already signed an agreement for a freehold site of ground opposite the Elephant and Castle, Southwark, for the purpose of erecting a spacious edifice in which the thousands who listen to him every Sunday might be accommodated with every convenience for worshipping God as Particular Baptists. 5,000*l.* is the sum to be paid for the land. The edifice will necessarily cost many thousands for its erection.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND SERVICES IN EXETER HALL, LONDON, have come to a close for this season. The preacher of the last sermon on Sunday evening was the Rev. John Griffin. The hall was much crowded, and considerable regret was experienced by many of the hearers that the series had come to a close. The special services at the Royal Exchange have also been concluded for the present.—The Bishop of Norwich has been indisposed during the last few days, having unfortunately ruptured a small blood-vessel.

The "BOYNE-HILL INQUIRY" was conducted and brought to a close on Friday last. Some of our readers may say, What is that? Why, the Rev. R. T. West, of Boyne-hill, near Maidenhead, a curate whose views are not quite evangelical, is charged with establishing a *TRICULAR CONFESSION*; and the Bishop of Oxford, acting differently from the Bishop of London in Mr. Poole's case, appointed commissioners publicly to examine into the nature of the accusations. Accordingly, the commissioners sat on Friday in the Maidenhead Town Hall. There were counsel ranged on both sides, and witnesses ready to be examined, and plenty of good folks in attendance. A solemn document called "the commission" was read, and so was another which took the name of the "requisition" or complaint. We need scarcely say that the main accusation against Mr. West was the conversation he is accused of holding with a poor woman, as already set forth in the newspapers. After hearing counsel and evidence on both sides, the commissioners came to the conclusion that there was no case for further consideration, inasmuch as the charge rested entirely upon the evidence of a single individual. The meaning of this is, that the commission will advise the bishop not to proceed against Mr. West.

A letter from the Bishop of Oxford to the Boyne-hill Commissioners has been published, in which the right rev. prelate accepts as his own their decision in the case of Mr. West. At the same time he asserts as his opinion, that the wisdom and tenderness of the Church of England provides that any parishioner who in sickness shall "feel his conscience troubled with any weighty matter," and being "moved to make special confession of his sins," may "open his grief to the minister of God's Word." He also contends that the Church of England disapproves any attempt on the part of her clergy to introduce a system of habitual confession, or, in order to carry out such a system, to require men and women to submit themselves to the questioning and examination of the priest. "Such a system of inquiry into the secrets of hearts," adds the bishop, "must, in my judgment, lead to innumerable evils. God forbid that our clergy should administer, or that our wives and daughters should be subjected to it."

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—Extensive preparations are in progress in St. Paul's Cathedral for the approaching evening services under the dome, and the arrangements appear to excite much interest. It is not the intention of the committee to erect any galleries. The whole of the large area will be filled with hundreds of chairs, in a similar way to those used at the recent services in Westminster Abbey, the marble pavement being entirely covered with matting. The openings to the side aisles and the west nave are to be closed in by screens of white canvas suspended from the arches of the ceiling, thus completely protecting the congregation from cold air. It is not yet determined whether any steps will be taken to warm the interior, but it is hoped that some plan will be adopted to modify the severity of the temperature which prevails in the cathedral during the winter months. The mode of lighting will be similar, to a certain extent, to that carried out on the occasion of the public funeral of the Duke of Wellington, in 1852, when, it will be remembered, the dome was lighted up by some thousand jets of gas, which extended round the entire circle of the whispering gallery. These gas pipes were left, so that the only additional expense to the committee will be the carrying of the pipes up the shaft of the staircase to the gallery, which is now being done. The effect, no doubt, will be very grand, the dome having been renovated and beautified since the Duke of Wellington's funeral. It is stated that the first occasion on which the fittings beneath the dome will be used, will be on the delivery of the Bishops' charge to his clergy on November 17th. The special Sunday services will commence November 23rd, when the Bishop of London will preach the opening sermon.

The Rev. J. A. James has been seriously ill.

It appears that the directors and friends of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, considering the claims the present state of India presents, have determined to send out their several additional missionaries during the year.

The opening of China to Christian missionaries is the absorbing theme in Rome; and the Pope, it is added, is about to organise a grand collection throughout Catholic Europe, on behalf of special Romanist missions.

TURKEY.—In Nicomedia there are some promising signs. A Protestant female who was educated at the American school in Constantinople, and for many years received a salary from the mission for teaching a small girl's school in Nicomedia, has lately opened a school for herself on the self-sustaining plan. She has about fifty-seven girls, all of them pay-scholars, and only three of them are Protestants! The rest are from Armenian families, and those usually of the higher class, while the school is a thoroughly Protestant school, in which the Scriptures are daily taught and prayer offered; and all the books used are from the Protestant press. And, furthermore, the parents themselves are often present, and seem to be fully satisfied with the religious and other training their daughters receive. This is truly wonderful, especially when we consider that only a few years ago there was a most bitter feeling of hostility in the same community against the Protestants, and sometimes violent persecution.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.—The *Friend of India* mentions a very interesting circumstance with regard to the village of Malliana, about a mile from Meerut. A native convert to Christianity was compelled to leave his books there, when the outbreak occurred, in the house of a man who had sheltered him. This man read the books, was struck with them, and read them to his family daily. A knot of listeners was formed, and, as soon as peace was restored, the audience sought the aid of a missionary. More than forty persons have been baptized in consequence, and the converts commenced building a church at their own expense. Government has, of course, come forward to assist. The example has had good effect. At Kaukar Kairah, a neighbouring hamlet, the villagers assembled, and besought a convert who was about to leave with his family not to depart, stating that, though not prepared to embrace Christianity, they regarded it with favour.

THE REV. A. MURSELL'S SUNDAY AFTERNOON LECTURES.—On Sunday afternoon, the Rev. A. Mursell resumed the onerous work, carried on with such markedness last winter, of delivering Sunday lectures to working men in the Free-trade Hall. The rev. lecturer discoursed on "The Old Story" to an immense auditory. Indeed, so great was the interest excited by the occasion, that numbers were unable to gain admittance to the hall.—*Manchester Examiner.*

Mission Tour in New Albany and Springfield.

DEAR BRETHREN, I left home August 27th for New Albany and Springfield, where I spent nearly five weeks most pleasantly—and I hope profitably—in the service of the Lord, as directed by the Domestic Missionary Board of the Western Association.

I found the little church at Springfield quite awake to the interests of religion, through the instrumentality and labours of a young brother, Joseph F. Kempton, who had spent one week with the people previous to my going. This little church numbered twenty-one according to the Minutes of the Association. I had the pleasure of adding twenty-seven more by baptism, most of them in the bloom of youth. One dear brother and all his house believed and were baptized, but there were no infants amongst them. One was restored to the fellowship of the church, which has increased the number to forty-nine members. The little flock of New Albany still mourns the loss of their worthy brother Deacon D. Whitman. But it is evident that "the mantle of Elijah has fallen upon young Elisha," of the same name and family. It is evident that the Lord has a blessing in store for them. The day seemed to dawn when duty called me to leave for home, having exceeded the time appointed by the Board.

Where is the brother whose heart yearns to do good, that will go and care for these sheep in the wilderness? New Albany, Springfield, East and West Dalhousie,—four churches destitute of a shepherd's care, numbering 104 members. These settlements are increasing in numbers and wealth, and improving in appearance yearly. These facts render it a position well worthy of regard. Some devoted Pastor who desires to enter the wilderness and make for himself a field of usefulness, may here find one, the fruits of which shall be to him as stars in his crown of rejoicing before the throne of his Heavenly Master.

Yours &c., ORED PARKER.

Hillsburg, Oct. 18th, 1858.

Obituary-Notice.

MRS. JANE CROCKER

Died in Upper Wilmot, September 24th, 1858. Mrs. Jane, wife of James Crocker, and daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Spinney, in the 49th year of her age. She has left a husband and seven children, with a numerous circle of relatives and friends, to mourn their loss. The Pastor's last visit was made on the day preceding that of her departure. Sister Crocker was fully aware that her dissolution was drawing nigh. She expressed regret that her life had not been more devoted to God; and evinced a desire to enjoy increased manifestations of divine favour. Her mind, however, appeared to be stayed upon the Rock of her Salvation. Though very feeble, she conversed freely, and related her early religious exercises. When about eight years of age she had pungent convictions of sin, under which she often passed nights of deep distress. At length she obtained relief and consolation; and her thoughts then turned upon her unconverted brothers and sisters, for whom she felt much concern. At the time of the great revival in this region, about thirty years ago, sister Crocker professed faith and was baptized. At the close of life she remarked that the attachment which she had ever felt to the people of God, afforded her encouragement to trust that she was one of His children. She manifested submission to the Divine will, and reliance on the Redeemer; and was sustained in the immediate prospect of exchanging worlds.

Sister Crocker was evidently a faithful and prudent wife, and an affectionate and careful mother. The general esteem in which she was held was evinced by a very numerous attendance at her funeral.—*Communicated by Rev. C. Tupper.*

Colonial & Foreign News.

Canada.

The agitation against the Governor-General is dying out. At several of the indignation meetings the party calling them have been defeated.

Two elections of Representatives have been held recently in Canada—one in which, in consequence of fraud, the late member was expelled from the house. Here the Hon. Mr. Drummond was elected. The other where a vacancy arose from Mr. Mackenzie retiring in disgust, a member has been elected belonging to the same party—the Clear Grits.

A man named Jackson has walked 115 miles at Montreal, without resting.

United States.

THE SLAVER HAIDEE.—A portion of the crew of this vessel, which was recently sunk off Montauk Point, have been several days before the U. S. Commissioner in this city, under examination on charge of piracy, in having been engaged in the slave-trade. There seems now to be no doubt as to the character of the vessel. William King, one of the crew of the *Haidee*, has made a confession:—

This vessel sailed from New York in February last, commanded by a Captain Whitney, and with the reputed owner on board, one Boutelle, a Portuguese, bound to Gibraltar, to which port she seems to have carried a cargo. From Gibraltar she sailed nominally for St. Michael's, but really for the west coast of Africa. They took on board a cargo of 1,133 negroes, and sailed in the afternoon of the same day for Cuba. Having lost some 200 negroes on the voyage they made arrangements for landing the survivors, which was effected early the next morning by two boats. They went to sea at once, but the next day the mate told the men he had no papers, and asked what they thought it best to do. They left it to him. He then sailed for Long Island, which they made in ten days, and when off Montauk Point, the ship was scuttled, and after dark was sunk about five miles from the shore.

A basement room of the Ohio State House, at Columbia, used by the Secretary of State as a store-room, and by some workmen as a paint-shop, took fire, and the contents of the room were destroyed before the suppression of the flames. In the room were stored five or six hundred volumes of public documents, embracing the only complete set extant of State documents from the organization of the Territorial government to the present time. These documents, which it is impossible to replace, were regarded as of great value as records.

Fifty homeless children, gathered from the streets of the city, through the agency of the New York Juvenile Asylum, left the city on Monday afternoon by the Erie Railroad, destined for homes already prepared for them in the young States of the West. They will mostly be committed to the care of agriculturists. Thirty of them are boys, and twenty girls.

Some ladies of New York recently presented Captain Waters, of the Galway steamship *Prince Albert*, with a beautiful flag made of green cashmere having on it the arms of Ireland worked with silk and satin. It cost about \$600.

Forty two passengers saved from the Austria have arrived at New York, in the steamship *Valorous* from Fayal.

The Great Balloon Race between the celebrated aeronauts, Messrs. Godard and Steiner, at Cincinnati, began on the 18th inst. The balloons started at 4 p. m. They intended remaining up three days! Mr. Bellman, of the *Gazette*, preceded in a small balloon.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A CLERGYMAN. In New York, on Sunday night, an attempt was made by a Frenchman named Louis Berriers to shoot the Rev. Mr. Crawford, pastor of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, while he was conducting the services. Berriers shot at him with a heavily loaded pistol, the ball from which passed by his head and lodged in the rear of the pulpit. The would-be assassin was immediately secured and handed over to the Police. He gave as a reason that Mr. Crawford had insulted him in a previous sermon.

COUNTERFEITING.—A Printer in New York has been arrested charged with printing \$12,000,000 piastres of counterfeit notes of the Turkish Government. A Moldavian woman for whom he did them had passed \$40,000 in Constantinople.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY have sold their lead mines in Newfoundland to parties for two hundred thousand dollars. Several cargoes of the metal have arrived, and are on their way to Boston. It averages 80 per cent, and is frequently cut out in pure lumps, being esteemed equal in richness to any in the world. *Journal*

In the explosion of the naval magazine at Havana, which occurred on the 29th ultimo, at 4 1/2 p. m., one hundred and twelve persons lost their lives, and one hundred and twenty-eight wounded, so far as ascertained. Loss of property over one million.

A COAL MINE ON FIRE.—TEN LIVES LOST.

On Thursday morning an explosion occurred at Page Bank Colliery, about four miles from the city of Durham. The colliery, which has only been worked for about three years, is within a short distance of the river Wear. About nine o'clock in the morning the men employed at the mouth of the pit were alarmed at hearing a report like an explosion, and instantly flames leapt out from the mouth of the pit, the whole of the wood-work being speedily one mass of fire. So soon as the alarm and consternation had in some degree subsided, the mouth of the pit was covered over, and the flames above ground were soon exhausted or extinguished. This done, the great question arose how to secure the safety of those below. It was soon ascertained that not less than between eighty and ninety men and boys were under ground; and the smoke was so dense that no attempt could be made to descend the shaft; and therefore the best, and, in fact, the only course which could be adopted, was to pour water down the shaft, and by this means endeavour to extinguish the flames which were then evidently raging below. About two o'clock, the smoke having in some degree subsided, a man attempted to descend the shaft, in order to see if he could ascertain the locality of the fire; but, after descending three or four fathoms, he was compelled, in consequence of the density of the smoke, to return without being able to discover anything. A similar step was attempted two or three times in the course of the afternoon, but with a like want of success; and the only course left was to await the abatement of the fire, which was evidently still smouldering in the shaft.

At 4 a. m. on Friday, when bratticing and canvass had been set in the shaft, the flames burst forth and for some time stayed further progress. About 6 o'clock additional bratticing and canvassing, to the depth of thirteen fathoms, had been accomplished—the flames being subdued—but in consequence of the heat and density of the smoke the men could not descend the pit to render any assistance to those who were in it, as the shaft was choked with charred timbers, the removal of which was very slowly performed—not for want of energy on the part of the men engaged, who were unremittent in their efforts, but owing to difficulties. At 25 minutes past 8 the men in the shaft, having reached the depth of twenty fathoms, heard the first shouts of the men in the bottom of the pit. The thrilling sensation of joy at the scarcely-expected sound was such as cannot possibly be described. John Nicholson, of Cassop, who had volunteered to go down, from a conviction that the men could be saved, attempted the rescue, but, alas! this hope was cut off, as the man returned from the bottom without any of his fellows, and preparations were made for continuing the canvassing. At this juncture great numbers of men from different collieries, in their working attire, came to relieve those who had been toiling all the night and previous day. At twenty minutes to nine bread was provided for the men at the bottom of the shaft, but, owing to the intense heat and smoke, could not be sent down the pit. At ten minutes to 9 such a strong column of steam came up as to put a stop for a time to all efforts for rescuing the men. About twenty-five minutes past ten a number of men went down. Only two minutes had elapsed when the signal-bell was rung, and the men were distinctly heard talking at the bottom of the shaft by Mr. Thomas Hall the viewer. At twenty-nine minutes past ten the "gin" to bend up was given past the cradle; and at twenty-seven minutes past eleven, John Nicholson, of Cassop, had the honour of bringing the first boy, whose name was Emmerson, to the bank safely and in good spirits. On this a rivalry ensued among the men—who seemed to deem their own lives as nothing in the effect to save their fellow men—as to who should go down the pit. At five minutes past eleven the first man was brought to bank; stimulants and blankets being in readiness for the occasion, and used. The boys, who were afterwards brought up, were carried on men's shoulders to the various houses near the pit, which formed, as it were, so many hospitals, at which every attention was paid to those who most needed it. The women, on this occasion, as on all others of