disturbed at present by many questions, except it be by the announcement of a method by which iron may be converted into steel, and by a controversy raging in the Times between Sir David Brewster and Professor Wheatstone, on the party to whom most honour is due for the invention of the instrument by which flat surfaces are made to a solid sculptured shape. The spirit in which this discussion is carried on shews that men of science are not without the sensitivity and servility of the vulgar many. Trains of evidence are unhappily too plentiful, with no apparent tendency to decrease.

The atrocious system of garroting is reviving, and will render it necessary for travellers at night to wear some sort of steel band, or other efficient protection against the stealthy robber. Harrison, the *soi-disant* Wizard, at Leeds, who was mixed up with Dove's affair, has been convicted under the Vagrant Act—unable, like other astrologers, to presage his own ill-future by the stars above or signs below.

Robson, who plundered the Crystal Palace Company, is sentenced to 20 years transportation, but the Directors are universally condemned for not being more attentive to his suspicious and extravagant mode of life, carried on for years before their eyes.

The legal world has lost Sir J. Lewis, Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, and Baron Platt, an able judge, has withdrawn from the bench on account of failing health.

Literature yields nothing of peculiar note. Gerald Massey, a poet of great promise, has published a new volume of poems, *Craigcrook Castle*—which contains some blighted blossoms and some exquisite fragrancy and beauty. Natural energy and natural emotion have had few finer poet-painters on our own or other languages. The poet laureate Tennyson is said to have two poems in preparation, drawn from legendary lore; and Mrs. Barrett Browning—a woman of wondrous bearing and imagination—is also reported to be on the eve of favouring the world with a new production of her poetic genius. We are promised too, a new commentary on the gospels and acts by Lord Lyttleton, a wrangler and cricket player! Among the incidentals not to be overlashed, are the serious railway accidents which are beginning with alarming frequency; the great fog of the 29th ult., which turned day into night, and night into cavernous gloom; and lastly, the annual celebration of Gunpowder Plot, which the boys are determined shall not be forgot so long as they can devise a Guy and collect a bonfire. To show the feeling of interest in American affairs among our hopeful youth, I may mention that at a school of English boys near Calais, the choice of a name, Guy, has fallen upon Mr. Buchanen, the Democratic candidate for President of the United States. The last news from that quarter has fallen like a cloud on the friends of freedom. Is the vilest intervention of despotism to rule with a rod of iron and blood that great Republic. May the God of Justice and mercy stretch out his right hand to save the ark of Liberty from the hands of the spoiler, in His keeping national and individual interests are safe; may our humility and devotion place them there, and there alone.

B.

Canada Correspondence.

MONTREAL, C. E., Nov. 15th, 1856.

MR. EDITOR,—If your Correspondent has failed to catch the spirit of the city this week, it is not from want of excitement. Politics have been cast into the shade for the time being. Philanthrophy has suspended its public action. Science has given forth no invitation to win the public over to its attractions. Even religious meetings were pretty generally postponed till last evening. Perhaps this was prudent, that there might not be empty benches; but your Correspondent is old-fashioned enough to believe that festivities, fire-works, and public balls ought not to displace meetings for prayer. He pretends not to judge his brethren; he affects no superiority over them; he knows they have a right to pursue the course believed to be the best; but if it would not be regarded as savoring of spiritual pride, which no man loathes more than he, he would say that he believed he and the very few who united with him in prayer at the usual time did not wish to be elsewhere: he will venture to say, it was good to be there. Why should the prayer-meeting be set aside by the Christian Church for that which is confessedly worldly? If we were less like the world in our amusement, and in our pursuit of mere pleasure, we might suffer more reproach than we do; but our religious enjoyment would be more permanent, and the power of our religious life would be extended beyond computation. With the best of good-will to enterprise this is written. Success attend all honest efforts to extend an honorable commerce, and to bind the remote regions of this wide Province more firmly together! Success attend the traffic on the Grand Trunk Railway; and may the Sabbath be never more desecrated by its Directors and Manager! Success attend the construction of what yet remains; and may there be no more bribery, jobbing, and fraud! Heaven's best blessing rest upon Canada: and may her rulers henceforth be men that fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness! May it be known, believed, and acted upon by the people at large that righteousness exalteth a nation.

Well; we have had our Celebration. Guests poured in from every quarter. Our Governor General was present. Honorables and Right Honorables, Judges, Mayors, Magistrates, members of Parliament abounded. Ex-President Fillmore was with us. Those who were curious to know what parties were invited, by making allowances for misprints, could find all they wished to ascertain in the—I know not how many columns of the *Herald*, arranged alphabetically, and according to locality. Those who came first, were, generally speaking, best accommodated. Many of the citizens exercised a generous hospitality. Hotels and Boarding-houses made the most of all available space; and when beds and sofas failed, furnished chairs for the fretted, foot-sore, heart-sore, home-sick so-journers. Steamers lay at the wharves, converted into temporary stopping-places, and long before the anxious lodging-seekers were supplied, omnious placards announced that positively no more could be accepted. The over-loaded, three and four locomotive-down trains came in long behind time; and many a heart sunk as its owner trudged from plaae to place, in search of shelter and the chance for rest.

Wednesday dawned; and at an early hour Commissioner's Square was thronged with people. Two hours later than was announced, the procession began to move. Foremost, or nearly so, was a small band of the Aborigines, fantastically dressed, and looking sadly out of place. There was nothing manly in the appearance of the men. We missed the bold bearing of the Indian; for which the poorly-imitated swagger of the white man was a wretched substitute. After them came agricultural implements and products, tastefully arranged. Different branches of industrial art were well represented. The workmen in the Montreal India Rubber Factory—perhaps one hundred men—made a fine appearance, as they followed the specimens of their craft, being uniformly dressed in Rubber cloaks and caps. The Shoemakers were well represented. A threshing-mill in operation attracted considerable attention. The printing-press, and many other industrial implements, especially the steam-engine, seemed out of place, from the constant shaking of the vehicles. The different societies were represented. The procession was about an hour in passing the point at which the writer observed it.

The Banquet at Point St. Charles, was held in a room nearly four hundred feet long by ninety broad. There was a little less than a mile and a half of tables, at which from four to five thousand persons were seated. There were the usual speeches, toasts, and champagne-drinking; the last greatly to be regretted. The Banquet admissions began at two.

In the evening there was a torch-light procession to the Reservoir, where a display of fire-works concluded the day's occupations. The former is described to have been very fine.

Thursday morning was occupied in an excursion to Point St. Charles. At noon the new water works were inaugurated; a temporary fountain having been erected for the purpose on Commissioner's Square, which played beautifully. The afternoon was spent in reviewing the troops and volunteer militia companies. There was a good deal of marching; and the powder was burnt in abundance, to the amusement of many spectators, and the injury of two persons who were hurt with the wadding, one in the eye, and the other on the arm. The evening was absorbed by a display of fire-work, on the Island Wharf; and the night was consumed by many in attending a ball; and thus the celebration ended. Much money has changed hands. The five thousand pounds have gone; and thousands not a few in addition. But I have no room for reflections. The Celebration has not been an unmixed evil. Many benefits might be named flowing directly, but mostly indirectly, from it; but I leave it to the enlightened christian to determine, if he can, the exact proportion of good and ill. The Celebration is among the things that were; and reader and correspondent will soon take part in another Celebration fraught with tremendous results. May we be prepared to triumph.

A. B.

The Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., NOV. 28, 1856.

Revivals of Religion.

A more just or proper definition of a religious revival could scarcely be given than that which has already been given by a christian writer:—"It is the multiplied power of religion over a community of minds, when the spirit of God awakens christians to special faith and effort, and brings sinners to repentance." In other words it means an unusual and visible display of divine grace in converting the impenitent, and raising the piety of the pious to a higher elevation; a more than ordinary work of God in making the wicked righteous. Although revivals are subjected to much animadversion and even ridicule, yet few persons having any knowledge of religion will deny that these special seasons of grace are necessary. Observation confirms the fact, that christians in all churches, often decline in their life of faith; in their spiritual and heavenly mindedness; in their victory over the world and deadness to it; in their devotional habits; in Bible mediation; in self-denial; in christian charity; in the meekness and gentleness of Christ; in their anticipations of eternity, and their patient waiting for the coming of their Lord. And as they decline in these, they generally obtain a superficial and temporary kind of piety; a religion without much depth of feeling, or power of principle; a cold, spiritless form, united with a heartless morality; a mere exemption from open vice, and an observance of forms and decencies, with but little or no tenderness of conscience, and a lamentable destitution of love of God and love to dying souls.—While christians are in this state, it cannot be expected that sinners will be converted to God. There must be a revival among them; where churches exist, revivals must generally begin in them, otherwise their influence can be neither deep nor lasting. But every season of apparent religious interest, under the name of revival, is not a genuine revival of religion. Persons may fall under a particular influence, and be induced to unite with the christians church, and yet remain unrenewed. That this has often been the case, too much melancholy evidence exists. The reason is not always because these persons become improperly excited; it is more generally because they are not excited enough; because the minister, or those labouring in the work, persuade them, that they are further advanced in religious experience than they really are, that a public profession of religion is only necessary to insure them peace, and it is sometimes the case that failing to obtain the peace promised, in their profession, they turn away again with disgust, and their future condition is far worse than the former. A fearful responsibility rests upon those who labour in revivals—a slight error may ruin a soul. Any thing like an ambition on the part of those who labour in revival to get numbers, without real conversions, will be attended with the most fatal consequences, and it will be well if such do not find the blood of souls upon them in the day of judgment. We make the foregoing remarks for the purpose of introducing the following "Councils in Revival" from one who has had long experience in such seasons of grace.—They are from Bishop M'Ilvaine, of Ohio, to a brother in the ministry who was at the time engaged in a revival among the students of a college with which he was connected. We commend them to the prayerful consideration of all who labour for the conversion of souls:—

"In your personal dealings with minds recently affected by the truth and seeking God, I counsel,—

1. That you aim at a deep and broad foundation, in a *thorough conviction of sin, and ruin, and condemnation.* "To whom much is forgiven, the same loveth much." He who feels that he is very sinful, will feel that Christ is very precious. We see the Saviour through our necessities. We know him only as we know our need of him. Defective conviction is defective conversion. It is the office of the Spirit to *convince of sin*, and thus to lead souls to Christ. Seek, therefore, to bring the mind into such a state of self-abasement and self-renunciation, under a sense of utter sinfulness and condemnation, that the way of the Lord may be prepared, the mountains of self may be made low, and the preciousness of Christ, as a refuge and only hope, exalted.

2. Aim at drawing away the mind from seeking comfort and hope in its own experiences and feelings, and at centering it in Christ. Seek such a frame as will desire, not so much to get hope and consolation as to be a Christian, and to be a Christian simply as that consists in coming to Christ, and being his, and striving to be his more and more. "I, *if I be lifted up*, will draw all men unto me." Just as we are to lift up Christ before the world, so must he be exalted in each heart. All affections, hopes, desires, motives, must centre there.

3. Display the freeness of Christ, his tender and boundless love, his perfect salvation; that is the heavenly strain that draws the stony heart, and in which is manifested the power of God unto salvation. "*We preach Christ crucified;*"—nothing else will do. The heart knows that preaching to come from God, just as the demoniac could not help recognising Christ.

4. Be careful to keep out topics of doctrinal discussion not intimately involving the work of grace in the soul. Satan takes advantage of such side issues to lead the mind from the great question, "*What shall I do to be saved?*"

5. Be careful of the proneness of those recently awakened to lay too much stress on obtaining *a hope*. I mean not that a good hope is not very precious, but that great care must be taken lest the *object* be more valued than the evidence, the consolation than the basis. It is good to be self-distrustful, to suspect one's feelings, to be afraid of self-delusion, to feel how deceitful the heart is—our natural sympathies and emotion, under certain excitements, may easily seem like religious affections. Urge self examination, walking carefully.

6. Lay great stress on private exercises of mind, in quietness, in reading, in prayer, in seeking solitary communion with God.

Mistakes are often made in having too many meetings. When meetings are so many that they encourage and produce a dependence on them, as if their social excitement were necessary, and religion can get its food nowhere else, and so private exercises are made subordinate, and seem dull in comparison, and the mind expects nothing till it can be brought under the influence of company,—then meetings have got into their wrong place.

7. Be careful to institute no means which, in case the work should go on as permanent work, could not be continued. When means have to be given up because they are too many, and too exacting to last, the feeling is that the work is declining; and then it does decline, and reaction takes place, and coldness ensues. The less excitement, and the less extraordinary means, and the more faithful, spiritual believing use of the great permanent means, viz:—"the simple use of the Word of God and prayer;"—the less danger of reaction, because the more reality of life.

8. Exalt the office of the Holy Ghost. Great is the truth involved in the text, "By grace ye are saved." Grace to make man alive; grace to continue life; grace to consummate life; grace to send a Saviour and a Sanctifier; grace to enable us to receive them: and what else?—all of grace! beginning and ending, every step of the way; and in the administration of that grace—the Spirit of God! We must exalt his work in us for Christ, just as much as we must exalt Christ's work for us with God. The Spirit will enrich the soul that makes much of him as the author and sustainer of all spiritual life. He testifies of Christ to the soul. He takes of the precious things of Christ, and shows them to the soul that cries, "Come, Holy Spirit, Creator, come."

9. Avoid urging or encouraging a profession of religion before time has been had for self-knowledge.

10. Consider that the duty of watching over, admonishing, exhorting those who hope they have been converted, that they may grow in grace, that they fall not back, that they may walk circumspectly and honour God in their example, is as important and as much needed as that of seeking the conversion of the ungodly.

11. Avoid whatever may tempt those newly converted, as may be hoped, to want of humility, to a seeking of notoriety. The shade is the place for tender growths, just transplanted. The roots must make good growth before they can bear the hot sun. The best growth at that age is unseen, in the ground of the heart. What a long shoot the seed of good grain strikes downward in the soil before it puts out any leaf!

12. Inculcate the love of the Scriptures.

13. Seek that the work may reach with great power among all former communicants—to lead them to search their foundations—to begin anew to live to God. I earnestly hope it will reach into the hearts of all students that have previously professed Christ, especially theological, and those seeking the ministry in any degree. I pray they may obtain a measure of life, and light, and earnestness; a strength and depth of experience in Christ far beyond what they have known before. This I look upon as of the very greatest importance. May God grant it.

I have not time for more. The Lord uphold and direct you. The Lord fill your heart with prayer, and faith, and wisdom. The Lord revive all hearts around you that have ever had life with God."

State of Europe.

It requires but little observation to perceive that the present state of the European nations is exceedingly unsettled. While the late treaty, entered into at Paris, hushed the din of war, it has, nevertheless, left a deep murmuring of discontent, and none seems fully satisfied with its results. The fires which lie smouldering in the secret conclaves of discontented citizens, and the watchful policy of jealous diplomatists; and which are occasionally indicated in various ways, seem only preparing for an outburst of greater and more dreadful magnitude, than even the late conflict with all its horrors and bloodshed. The continuance of the alliance between France and England is exceedingly uncertain—and there can be no doubt but England will be prepared for the worst. Many years of peace and prosperity, prior to the late Russian war, had thrown her off her watch, but the experience of the last few years have taught her a lesson, and England will not very soon again be caught unprepared for either peace or war. France is unsettled, and must be for a long time to come. The wealth, and strength, in fact, her entire resources of every description are employed.—if not directly, at least indirectly,—not to establish her, prosperous and free; not to elevate her in the scale of morals, and make her a model for other nations; but to establish and render permanent a dynasty to rule her. And it cannot be denied—events having fully confirmed the fact—that the deep sagacity, and diplomatic cunning of the present Emperor of the French are much more intended to establish himself and heirs as the rulers of France, than to elevate the nation, or to make the people more happy or free. Every step he has taken in the direction of political or religious freedom, can be traced to sinister motives and selfish ends; while life, or liberty, or whatever else he deemed necessary has been wrested from every man whom he feared might stand in the way of his preferment. Such is France—she cannot slumber long—a fire at home or abroad is her early destiny.

Russia, is Russia still. Proud, discontented and insulting. She found herself unable to cope with the allied powers, and perceived a change of policy necessary. To make that change, a peace must be effected, and diplomacy brought it about. But she is unchanged,—as grasping, and as ambitious as ever, and only waits to strengthen herself by alliances with other powers, to again commence her outrages against all that is honourable and right.

Turkey is but little changed. But her destiny is written—she must expire. How, or how soon, we cannot tell; but we are inclined to think that the sword has not yet done all its work in her downfall. The Sulian, taking the advantage of the jealousies of Christian Powers, still manifests his hostility to the truth. But this must in the end call for a severer chastisement, and that, in our opinion, will put an end to the fierce intolerance of the Moslem forever.

Austria the weak! What is she? Her Concordat with Rome is the index to her character. What can be expected of a power that will surrender the rights and liberties of its people on such terms as these? Austria is a tool! The minion of the Papacy; from her nothing can be expected to aid or promote esther civilization or religion. The cup of indignation is in store for her.

Sardinia stands out an oasis in the desert of Papal darkness. Her King with courage sufficient to declare the rights of his people, brought upon himself the anathamas of the Roman Pontiff; but Victor Emmanuel has proved himself sincere, and his little Kingdom has doubtless an important part to act in the drama of the nations.

Naples is the seat of tyranny. What she may be, we know not, but her present brutal sovereign cannot long maintain his supremacy. His rule has become intolerable.

A greater instance of misrule is not recorded in history, than that found in the dominions of the Pope. The present government of His Holiness, Pius IX., is without either political or religious liberty. Italy with its sunny skies and fertile fields, groans under the worst of tyranny. Italians feel that the goad has entered their souls, and only wait the opportunity to cast off forever not only the temporal power of the Pope, but the whole system of religious superstition, of which the worship and ceremonies of the Church of Rome is made up. French bayonets cannot guard a Pope forever, nor awe a groaning people into submission without any change. A day of retribution must come, and already the fires are kindling, soon to burst forth.

Spain, alas! The disgrace of nations—nobody seems to care for her—she must drink her cup alone till her iniquity is full. These powers which we have named seem to figure more prominently at present than others, and therefore we have called attention to them. The nations are unsettled, and they know not why—formerly it was not so.

But leaven has been thrown among them, the Word of God has gone forth, the spirit of freedom has taken hold of the people, and while despots and tyrants are endeavouring to strengthen their thrones, and establish their rule, the power that works and none can hinder is fast working and prepering the way for its further fulfillment. Wicked rulers and oppressors may grow wroth, and the nations kindle the spirit of war; this is because God has a controversy with them, and he will plead with all flesh, and he will give them that are wicked to the sword. (Jer. xxv. 31.) But while things exists as they are, we cannot, we dare not look for peace.—Peace! How can there be peace so long as lawless ambition, sordid selfishness, base superstition, cruel spiritual despotism, and the whole brood of vampires, that suck the best life blood of society and of social man, retain their seats in the high places of the earth? Peace! How can there be peace when nations are still trodden down under the iron hoof of military despotism and oppression? Peace! How can there be peace when the powers that be, resist the word of God, and sooner have their people perish for lack of knowledge, than let the lamp of life burn within their dominions? Peace! How can there be peace, when God has sworn as he lives, the earth shall be filled with his glory; and the nations are resisting the fulfillment of his oath, and endeavouring to magnify themselves against him? Peace! How can there be peace, while Babylon stands?—Babylon the mystery of iniquity, the mother of abominations; Babylon! the incessant plotter against the liberties of mankind, the sworn foe of light, the restless fomentor of strife; Babylon! whose minions and ministers are everywhere, disturbing all social relations, undermining thrones, stealthily stirring up sedition and murder, waging relentless war against the dearest interest of earth and the high authority of Heaven! No peace while Rome survives! No rest, no stillness, no quiet for the sword of the Lord, till the charge which he has given it against Anti-christ is fulfilled, and the loud cry rends the joyous, liberated air, "Babylon is fallen! is fallen! is fallen!"

Melancholy Occurrence.

It is our painful duty this week to chronicle an occurrence which has cast a gloom over several communities, and produced the deepest sorrow in many families. On Friday last the workmen employed in the erection of the new bridge across the river at Hampton Ferry were engaged in raising the stringers to their places. These stringers consist of several pieces of timber put together by iron bolts and bands, and are each very long and of great weight, and hence difficult to handle. In raising one of these to its place, we learn, one of the chains by which it was suspended gave way, and the stringer fell suddenly to the water below. Four men were in a scow which contained some of the apparatus for hoisting, and hence immediately under the stringer. The position of these persons were such that no way of escape was possible, and melancholy to relate, Mr. George Baxter, of Norton, was killed instantly on the spot; another, Mr. Roland Morton, of Upper Sussex, was dreadfully mangled, one leg broken in three places, and his body severely crushed, he nevertheless, lingered from 11 o'clock, A.M., the time at which the accident occurred, until 8 o'clock in the evening, when he expired. The third, Mr. Belding had a leg broken, but not fatally injured, and the fourth, a Mr. Campbell, also sustained severe injuries, though less, we learn, than any of the others. Mr. Baxter has left a wife and a large family. With him we had no acquaintance. Mr. Morton has left a wife and four children. With him we were personally acquainted from our childhood. He was the son of the late George Morton, Esq., of Sussex, well known while living, and still remembered by many who survive, that were honoured with his acquaintance. Many relations of the deceased reside in Nova Scotia, some in Canada. He was universally respected; moral, upright, and respectful in all his deportment and relations in life; few men in his situation, perhaps, enjoyed more of the esteem of others than he. We trust also he was savingly acquainted with Christ the Redeemer. This he signified to us in the last conversation we had with him on the subject.—He leaves several brothers to mourn his death. We trust his widow, who has long professed faith in Christ, and also his children, will be sustained by divine grace—being enabled to adopt the language of another,—"The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." And we pray that the community which has lost a worthy member, may hear in this melancholy occurrence a voice speaking unto them—"Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh."

We subjoin the following letter from Rev. G. A. Hartly, who attended the funeral of Mr. Morton, at Upper Sussex on Sabbath last. It is dated at that place, 24th inst.:—

DEAR BROTHER:—It was from this place that I wrote you last. I remained here most of last week, had a number of meetings, and although the church is low, our meetings were quite interesting, and appeared increasing both in attendance and life. On Friday evening I went to the Rouch meeting house again, and according to appointment, held meetings there, that and the following evenings. During the Saturday evening meeting, Brother Doucett came in, having just returned from Eastport. I had proposed to remain there over Sabbath, but was called upon to attend the funeral of Mr. Roland Morton at this place. I suppose you have received the particulars of the melancholy occurrence that transpired at Hampton Ferry, on Friday last. It appears that while in the act of raising one of the stringers that some of the rigging gave away, and the timber unfortunately fell on a number of men who were in a scow on the water just under, where they were siding in the rising of the timber. One, by the name of Mr. George Baxter was killed on the spot, he has left a large family. Mr. Morton lived a number of hours although dreadfully mashed in some parts of his body. He retained his senses until his death. Two others were hurt, one of whom had his leg broken the other was not so badly wounded. Many have felt the shock of this Providential stroke. Mr. Morton has left a widow and four children, with whom but few, are fully prepared to sympathise. A large and respectable circle of relatives are left to mourn his loss. Although I had no acquaintance with him, I am assured from the expression of the community generally, that the neighborhood has lost a good neighbour, the relatives a kind friend, the children a tender parent, and the widow a loving and affectionate husband. He was one that a number of years since had felt his sins forgiven, and felt impressed to take a more decided stand for the cause of Christ, but through feelings of unworthiness kept too much in the back ground. Those who conversed with him in his suffering moments were comforted by believing that for him to die was gain. A very large and respectable concourse of people attended the funeral, a number of whom appeared deeply affected during the service. May God sanctify this affliction to the good of all who may feel His bereaving stroke, and as He has now visited by Providential warning, may he follow by sanctifying grace is my prayer. Brothers Doucett and Stone (Baptist minister) attended the funeral with me. Brother D. and I expect to labour here and in the surrounding neighbourhoods for a while. I think some revival influence is being felt here. I trust God will revive his own cause in this land, that His children may be saved, and sinners converted."

Young Men's Christian Association.

On Friday evening last, the Rev. G. M. Armstrong gave the opening lecture for the season before this Association, in the Hall of the Institute. A large and respectable audience were in attendance. He gave an interesting sketch of the rise and progress of these Associations, pointed out the benefits of them, and urged, in forcible language, the duty of their support. The lecture was timely and well delivered. The Hon. W. B. Kinnear will give the second lecture before the Association on Thursday evening next.

American Papers.

Persons who are subscribers for the American Messenger, Child's Paper, and Youth's Gazette, at our office, will bear in mind that with the December numbers, which will be forwarded to them in a few days, their subscriptions terminate. Subscribers who wish these papers continued during the next year will please forward their names immediately with the number of papers they wish, and also the amount of subscription. The terms are the same as last year.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.—We have received an interesting letter for publication, from a Boston correspondent, but too late for insertion this week. It will appear in our next. We hope to be favoured often with a letter from the brother.

☞ The Treasurer of the Mission Fund acknowleges the receipt of Ten Dollars, from brother Hugh McGrath, on account of his pledge to the Special Missionary Fund.

Editorial Paragraphs.

A MISSIONARY SHIP.—A Missionary Packet called the "Morning Star" of about 150 tons burthen, was launched on the 12th inst. at Chelsea, near Boston. This vessel has been built principally by the united subscriptions of the Sunday School scholars of the United States, and is to be employed in carrying Bibles, Missionaries &c. to the heathen. Previous to her being launched several addresses were given on the occasion, when a Missionary hymn was sung by the assembled thousands, and prayer was offered in which the vessel yet on the stocks, was consecrated to the God of missions. She will sail from Boston to-morrow (the 27th) and will make her first voyage to the Sandwich Islands, and from thence to various other Islands in the Pacific. She carries out two missionaries.

MINISTERIAL BIOGRAPHY.—The Rev. Dr. Sprague of New York has issued two large volumes entitled "Annals of the American Pulpit," in which are given the Biographies of several hundreds of eminent American Congregationalist ministers. These volumes are spoken of in the highest terms, and are to be followed by others embracing the Biographies of Ministers of other denominations. Messrs. Carters of New York are the publishers.

THE INQUISITION.—An Italian paper contains a document issued from the Sacred Office at Ancona, and signed by Thomas Vincent Ainili, "Inquisitor General"; the object of which is to compel all persons to give information against any whom they may suspect of saying or doing anything against the Romish faith; the reading or circulating of any books, not sanctioned by the church, or any thing else which Rome calls a crime under pain of excommunication. Persons informed against are imprisoned and condemned not only without knowing who is the evidence against them, but without knowing even the crime they are charged with. The English papers among which are the *Times*, are severe on the Inquisitorial document; and a letter from a Vienna correspondent appears in the Times, stating that this edict has produced great depression in that city, and it is feared that sooner or later an attempt will be made to establish the Inquisition in Austria. Rome is the same where ever she has power.

☞ John B. Gough, Esq., the distinguished Temperance advocate, delivered a lecture with his usual energy and success before the Young Men's Christian Association of New York on the 18th inst.

NEWS ITEMS.

MELANCHOLY DISASTER AT SEA.—The most appalling calamity which has occurred at sea since the loss of the steamer Arctic recently took place about 60 miles from Nantucket. A French steamer, called the Lyonnais sailed from New York on the 1st inst. for Havre with 150 persons on board including passengers and crew. On the night of the 2nd during a dense fog, she was run into by an unknown ship. The steamer had six small boats, into which the persons on board immediately got, the steamer being entirely disabled. One of these boats was a life boat and contained 16 persons. After being exposed to cold and hunger for six or seven days they were discovered by a vessel, and subsequently brought to New York. Two of the number died from exposure in the boat. The other boats have none of them been heard from, so that only fourteen persons are at present known as saved out of 150. It is reported that the ship which run into the steamer was from Belfast, Maine, bound for Savannah.

CHOLERA.—In a letter from Calcutta to the London *Times*, it is estimated that 90,000 persons have perished in India the present season with the Cholera. It broke out in Agra in May, and in a short time slew upwards of 16,000 persons there. At Mean Meer where the European Artillery Barracks are located its ravages were most terrible; one third of the European artillery perished in a fortnight. Great floods have followed in the wake of the pestilence and overflowing the banks, burst on the places with a force which swept whole towns from the face of the earth.