

tors are not agreed, but appearances are unfavorable to liberty and justice. France slumbers after her floods, to repair the ravages of which the English contributions will amount to about £50,000. The engineering skill of the Emperor is said to be devising a preventive system, for which the inundated districts will bless him. Russia has been doing some suspicious thing, looking like an evasion of the late treaty, but she promises to make all right. The Emperor is to be crowned shortly in Moscow, the ancient and sacred capital—a concession to the old Russians which he could not forbear to make. The world seems pretty much at peace, if we except the Chinese civil war and the Central American revolution. The great powers have laid down the sword and put aside the cannon.

Will the calm continue, and a new era of concord and happiness break upon the earth? or will it be more of the same old story of conflict and strife? It is not ours to read the future, but it is for us to be nations and individuals to love mercy and obey God. With him as in "ammunition of rocks" we need not fear whatever convulsion may shake the political organizations of mankind. What a sweet assurance is that of Jesus to his friends amidst the perplexities of the world—"In Me ye have peace." Let every believer ponder and apply that promise well!

### Canada Correspondence.

MONTREAL August 30, 1856.

Mr. Editor.—Business is beginning to assume its usual autumnal aspect, and the pressure of which our mercantile men complain, and not without reason, draws on. In every commercial community there are seasons of briskness and hurried activity, which are followed by times of comparative sluggishness; in Montreal this is especially and especially the case. A few weeks in the spring and a few weeks in the fall of almost desperate labor are succeeded by months of almost idleness. The week-night services at these times have very few men in attendance, and it would be impossible, as things are at present managed, for many who are in the employ of others to secure that breathing spell, which has been found of great service by the few who avail themselves of it. It is to be feared, however, that not a few become so habituated in the seasons of pressure to non-attendance, that they forget, or feel reluctant, to go to the house of prayer when no excuse can be offered for absence. We can generally find time for that upon which our hearts are set; and prayer-meetings will be sought in proportion to our estimate of their real importance. But I was speaking of the Montreal trade, and its pressure. The opening up of the different branches of railway between this city and the West is doing something already, and will do much more, to prolong the business seasons, as they are called, since there is not the same dependence upon the navigation of the St. Lawrence as formerly. I wonder if our prayer-meetings will be better attended in consequence. It is not often my thoughts take the turn they do to-day, in preparing my weekly letter for the *Intelligencer*, but, perhaps, some mercantile reader, in the interval of business, may glance at this column, and read, with profit, the words of Christ, "What shall it profit a man though he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" And be reminded that "the cares of the world," as well as "the deceitfulness of riches choke the word," a fatal process, producing, in many cases, death.

The trade in Montreal is extending to foreign and distant lands, and promises rich rewards to those who are taking the lead in these matters. We have one house whose traffic with China supplies the trade with the beverage that "cheers but not inebriates." This is the third year that tea has been brought direct from the land of its culture to this port. Messrs Torrence and Co., no doubt find it profitable.

The fortnightly visit of the steamers from Liverpool is found of much service, and the regularity of the trips has given the public confidence, so that the number of passengers is increasing. Hopes are entertained, and measures are adopted, to secure the establishment of a weekly line. This augurs well of Canadian progress; but we have no occasion for boasting. God could very speedily and very effectively bring distress and perplexity upon us. "What hast thou that thou didst not receive?" is a question quite as applicable to nations as to individuals. The harvest may ripen, and the grain be destroyed for lack of seasonable weather to secure it. At all events, there is considerable damage done already from the constant rains with which we have been visited for weeks past.

It is some time since we noticed the burning of the propeller *Tinto*. A trial has just terminated in Kingston respecting it, and the finding of the jury throws much blame upon the captain and the engineers. Complaint is made respecting the want of provision against accidents.

At the tenth annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Albany, the Canadian representation was numerous, and the proposal to hold the next annual meeting in Montreal was carried by a vote of 60 to 17. Dr. Smallwood, one of the Professors in McGill College in this city, contributed largely, and to his credit. Whether this had anything to do with the selection of Montreal as the locality in which the next convocation shall be gathered or not, I cannot say. There is novelty, but not impropriety, in the choice. The Republic of Letters is not limited by geographical lines any more than the religion of Christ. The author of Nature and of Revelation is one. Happy would it be if those who explore the former were as diligent in their study of the latter. There would be less speciousness then, in the arguments of those who dislike education in its higher departments. Religion admits of no substitute. It must be personal and practical, having for its foundation Jesus Christ. Men may sneer at *viaticum* and hold it up to ridicule, as one of our daily papers has done this week, affirming with all seriousness that "it often exists without morality as its accompaniment," but this is not the doctrine of its friends. Education develops the mental powers of any man, whether Christian or not. Christianity studies no one; any more, it is one part of true education, and comes under the same general rules. The Railroad and Steamboat Companies did credit to themselves by

giving free tickets to all the members of the Association.

In my last I spoke of the refusal of the Mayor of Toronto to give liberty to a circus performance within the limits of the city. The village of Yorkville, just beyond, has admitted the nuisance, so that Toronto has not escaped the polluting thing after all. Defeat does not destroy a principle. Right is right and continues so in spite of overwhelming majorities, as witness the repeal of the Prohibitory law in your Province. I cannot forget this blot upon my native land. May it soon be wiped away.

A. B.

## The Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 5, 1856.

### Ordination Councils.

At the last Session of our General Conference held in Oromocto, the following Elders, that is, Samuel Hartt, Benjamin Merritt, and E. McLeod, were appointed as a Council to consult on the propriety, and set apart for the work of the ministry, if necessary, bro. John Hamilton, a Licentiate of the Free C. Baptist Church in St. John, and approved by Conference. Said Council if therefore requested to meet in this city on Saturday the 13th inst., to consult on the ordination of this brother.

Also, at the same General Conference, the following Elders, that is, Samuel Hartt, E. McLeod, Charles McMullin, Edward Wayman and A. Taylor, were appointed to consult on the propriety, and set apart if necessary, Brethren Geo. A. Hartley, John McKenzie, and others, Licentiates approved by Conference. Said Council is therefore requested to meet in St. John on Saturday the 13th inst., to take into consideration the propriety of ordaining the two above named brethren.

E. McLeod,  
Cor. Sec. to General Conference.  
St. John, Sep. 4th.

### A Word to our Churches.

Brethren.—We feel constrained to address you through our columns. Our duties and engagements prevent us from visiting you and speaking to you face to face; we are therefore obliged to adopt this means to call your attention to an important subject, that of sustaining among yourselves a *prayed* gospel, according to divine appointment. The ministry is a divinely instituted office to save the world, (1 Cor. i. 21) as well as to build up and promote the growth of the church, (Eph. iv. 11, 12.) They who fill that office efficiently must be "called of God," and must "give themselves to the work." There may be lay teachers and helpers who render effective aid, and accomplish a great amount of good; but we believe no man should receive "the imposition of hands," who does not devote his whole time and energies to his Master's service; in other words he "should not entangle himself with the affairs of this life." He is the servant of the church, the church's property; he is among the "all things" that "are yours." And being the gift of Christ, (Eph. iv. 8, 11) he should not, in the sacred office of under-valued, nor contemned, neither should the duties which devolve upon him in that office be regarded as useless and unnecessary. While we not only admit but contend for the scriptural exercise of every "gift," we nevertheless are fully persuaded that more is depending on proper ministerial teaching than some are willing to believe. Churches may hold their visibility for a while, and preserve a portion of their members in their fellowship, without a minister or pastor; but who does not know that they cannot gather those without into their communion especially if there exists near them another church where regular preaching is maintained. If they are so happy as to have souls converted among them, it is more than probable that they will unite in permanent church fellowship with another body. Twenty-five years observation confirms these remarks. Objectors may point to some churches who have had the stated preaching of God's word for years, but which have not had greater prosperity than some others who have been without it. But whatever failure may be seen where the gospel has been preached and the ordinances administered, we are well assured it is not because these have been well done, but because they have been done without due reference to God's glory, or not been mixed with faith in the people ministered to. A church is not an efficient or complete body without its elder or bishop, and hence it cannot accomplish its necessary amount of labor. A church also that is without the faithful instruction of a properly called, and properly qualified teacher, sustains an irreparable loss in its intelligence, which necessarily effects its influence, and what is still worse, it is without a properly appointed barrier against "every wind of doctrine" that may be brought into it. (Eph. iv. 14.) We will not however dwell upon the necessity of having a ministry, but presuming that all agree on this point, we make an appeal to our churches to provide themselves each with such an amount of labour as they may be able to secure. That every organized body of believers should have its pastor is assumed without further remark; but it is admitted that every church among us can not secure the entire labours of one for two reasons, first because many are unable to sustain one, and second, because there are many more churches than pastors. But there is scarcely a place where two or more churches might not unite, and by concert of action lay off a circuit or district of labour where the entire time of a minister could be usefully employed, and he also be sustained in a manner adequate to his wants. Where churches do exist that could not make an arrangement like this, such as those in exceedingly poor circumstances, or those in remote districts, the Missionary Board would supply, provided sufficient funds could be obtained to do so. We have long looked at the destitution of our churches, and while it is readily admitted by all that a very small amount of preaching is practiced among them in proportion to their number, it should be also admitted that the improper and injudicious expenditure of much gospel labour renders it almost useless to us as a denomination, and prevents it from having any great tendency to promote the growth of our members in spiritual life and true devotion. This is in consequence of the labor being so on-

certain and occasional, while the administration of the ordinances, without which no church can long survive, is in some places almost unknown. When a church cannot secure proper scriptural teaching through a pastor, it is their duty by all means to maintain among themselves the worship of God, but when through an unwillingness to support the gospel, or an indifference to its value, they deprive themselves of its blessings, they will soon find themselves beset with many difficulties, and wounds will be inflicted, which it will require years to heal. We could point to instances which would confirm these remarks. The number of ministers in our denomination having increased during the last year, every church may be supplied with a share of regular gospel labor, the ordinances may be regularly administered, and the discipline properly exercised, and a growth and efficiency thus promoted among us which is greatly desirable for our own personal comfort, as well as for our further usefulness in the world.

We have not space to follow this subject any further at present, but we urge upon our churches the consideration of this matter. Set yourselves about the work, call to your aid the man, whom you believe will serve you faithfully as a pastor, tender to him adequate support for the time his services are engaged, and if he refuse to "feed the flock of God" the sin will lie at his door, and not at yours.

### The old Clock-maker.

BY OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.

Now and then we see a man of seventy, with a firmly knit frame, active mind and healthy body, giving the appearance of a man only of a good fifty years. Yet in such a case, there is a maturity of knowledge, from extensive observation and experience, giving a charm to conversation as well as making it exceedingly instructive.

The other evening, I was sitting in a country store, and a man of the above characteristic entered in a quiet manner, and having taken a seat was listening to the conversation, only now and then himself making a remark, or asking a question. At length some remark was made which seemed to kindle up an additional interest in the old man's mind, and led him into remarks on the subject of clocks.

"More than forty years ago," said he, "I settled in this State, (N. Y.) having come from the land of 'steady habits' as Connecticut is called. I have been married about half a century, and I and my wife, though still in tolerable health, have lived to see great changes, and to find ourselves surrounded by a new population in the place of our adoption. All the old settlers are gone. When we go back to Connecticut as we sometimes do, we more sensibly feel this change."

"Speaking of clocks, Sir, there has been a great change in those, too, since my first knowledge of their manufacture. An old bachelor who lived in the part of Connecticut where I did was a great whittler, as most Yankees are, and, having plenty of leisure on hand, he kept whittling till he whittled out a clock, a wooden one of course. Out of this circumstance arose the whole business of manufacturing clocks in this country. The first regular clock-making establishment had the business divided into twenty-one parts, over which a workman presided, understanding only his own part, while the clock-maker par excellence, the old bachelor, or his representative, only knew how to put all these parts together so as to form a clock."

"In 1804 clock-making began to be a business, and well I remember when the establishment I was in determined upon making five hundred clocks a year, the proprietors were considered almost insane to suppose five hundred clocks could be sold in a year, and every body said the clock-makers would break. Yet before I left Connecticut, most half a century ago, the same establishment made five thousand annually. The business continued to increase and establishments to multiply up to the time of the last war (1812-15). Sometimes farmers disposed of their farms for clocks and turned clock-peddlers and not unfrequently bettered themselves by the change. The clocks were principally sold by peddlers who often resorted to singular expedients to dispose of their clocks. One I remember which worked well was this: when the peddler had resorted to all arguments to sell in vain, and when he had reason to believe the man to whom he was trying to sell was able to pay the price of the clock, he solicited the privilege of putting a clock up in the house of his unwelcome friend, (as the peddler himself was overloaded or had some other difficulty on hand) till he returned that way, six months or a year after. The peddler would do all this without any charge whatever, and besides it would be a great accommodation to him. Who could refuse to have a good new clock left running in his house? But when the peddler came after the clock, the wife and children would not consent to part with it, and there was no way left but a family quarrel, to escape the purchase of the clock, so the peddler in the end succeeded. We can go without a luxury easily, but the appetite once indulged, we part with life and indulgence at the same time. When the war came on it killed the clock business. People could not pay for clocks when bread cost so much; this led a man to invent the cheap mantle-shelf clock. The inventor after working a year in a secret room invited me, as I had been longer at work at clocks than most others, one day to examine his invention, as if to make himself more sure before taking out his patent, which he at length obtained, and by it at length a fortune, despite the many trespasses upon his right. A very good clock could now be made for three and a half dollars. Peddlers frequently sold them, however, at twenty and thirty dollars a piece; but their losses and the expense of selling reduced the profits so much, the business was less lucrative than many supposed.

The competition in the clock business has of late greatly injured it. The number of establishments has been reduced from thirty-two to thirteen. There will not be much more than a quarter of the clocks manufactured this year that have been years before.

If the clock business has gone through changes the clock-makers have not been changedless. I was young, but I am now living in the third generation, I believe not a man but myself is alive, who worked in the establishment I have mentioned. Nearly all died of intemperate habits,

from the custom then prevailing, of taking stated drinks. You remember Mr. C. addressing himself to the storekeeper; you remember Lorenzo B. the son, though so talented, who died a few years ago here in Albany? He was a fine temperate young man when he came into our establishment; for more than a year he refused, utterly refused to taste of liquor, but at length he got into it with the rest. I am grateful I did not go that way."

Thus conversed the old clockmaker, as nearly as I can recollect, and, as I noticed several young men attentively listening, I was grateful that he closed with so good a moral.

### Death of the Rev. C. Mackay.

We regret to announce that this highly esteemed and devoted servant of Christ, who has occupied the pastorate of the Congregationalist church in this city for several years, expired at the residence of his friend, Mr. Lash, in Dundas, Canada, on Thursday the 28th ult. Mr. Mackay's illness, which terminated his useful life, commenced, we learn, in February last, and he visited Canada during the early part of the summer to try the change of climate, which proved however useless. He has left a widow and four children to deplore their great loss. He will long live in the memory and affections of the flock to which he ministered. By them he was highly esteemed when living, and though dead we believe he will not be forgotten. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

### The Syrian Lecturer.

We noticed last week the presence of Mr. Wortabet the son of an Armenian Bishop in this City. A large number of our citizens have been interested with his lectures on Syria and the Holy Land. The following notice of his first lecture in the Rev. Mr. Ferrie's Church we take from the *Colonial Presbyterian*—

"Syria, like New Brunswick, contained hills, valleys, rocks, stones, villages, cities, men and women, but an interest was connected with it not to be found in any other country—it was the place where the author of our religion was born, lived, was crucified, buried—the land from which our faith and hope emanated. No matter who he is, be he infidel or not, he could not restrain his emotions in view of the places of such associations. The Crusader when he looked on Jerusalem graphically described the position and associations connected with the various scenes of Scripture history—pointing to them on the ideal map, where, with his finger, he located them; as Bethlehem, Cana, Nazareth, Hermon, the Dead Sea, Jerusalem, &c. It was evident the lecturer was at home there. Another element of interest was the greatness of Syria. There was an instance showing the greatness of Solomon, its founder. Each stone of which was from fifty to sixty feet in length, twenty-three feet in height and eighteen in breadth; had to be dug out of the hill, some half a mile distant, shaped, fashioned, transported, lifted by an unknown machinery, and fitted so close to its neighbor that you cannot discover the joint. Whole treasures must have been expended on this building in honor of one of Solomon's thousand wives. What must have been the expenditure on his own house and the houses of his thousand wives, and on the Temple. Tyre was another instance of the greatness of Syria. We speak of the merchant princes of London and of Liverpool as the modern Tyre—nick-naming modern greatness after this city of the past. The lecturer referred to the fulfillment of the prophecies relative to Tyre and Jerusalem. If I should say now, said he, of this city of St. John—that in ten years it shall be destroyed, its ships, houses, mans of business, shall be swilling ten years more—the sea shall destroy it, you would say take this fellow away—off to the asylum with him—but if after the ten years it should be found that all was gone, and that only a solitary fisherman or two were found drooping the line into the waters from some of the eminences, you would cry: a Daniel came to judgment,—so with Tyre. The lecturer then gave an account of what he had seen of the fishermen of Tyre, showing how completely the prophecy had been fulfilled—also of Jerusalem—that it should be a city of heaps, and that not one stone of the glorious temple should be left upon another. He referred to the prophecies concerning the Jews—how he should be scattered and sifted among the nations, and be a servant every where; also how he should be gathered again, and what a glorious future there was for Syria when Israel should be brought in. From the strict fulfillment of the prophecy as to the dispersion, we might be assured of the fulfillment of those relative to their future gathering and glory. The Jew was everywhere, and every where he was a servant. Even the Jew banker, who accommodated you with £1000 was a servant of the needy man. No where did he acknowledge a country, even though he, his father and grandfather had been born there, it was not his country. The Jew had been everywhere despised, was even yet despised. Even gold, would he, which made the ugly handsome, and decked out the young and decrepitude with charms for the young and fair, could not give the Jew respect or honor. He may be rich and handsome, but he is a Jew—he may be young and fair, but he is a Jew—these are the ancient people despised; but they shall yet be honored and respected, and inhabit their own land forever. Many points in the lecture we have passed over. The graphic description, imitation, gesture, allusion, &c., it is impossible to give an idea of."

### Revival at Long Reach.

The protracted meeting which was commenced at Long Reach last week resulted in the revival of the cause of religion in that place. Brethren G. A. Hartly, French and McLeod were in attendance. The two former are still there; Bro. H. will however leave this day to fill his appointment at Studholm. On Monday last five persons were baptized by Elder F., on the profession of their faith, and we learn since our return home that the work is still progressing. Brethren D. Oram and C. Doucet were at this meeting a part of the time. Brethren Hartley will return to the Reach after filling his appointment in Studholm next week.

THE COLONIAL TIMES, AND MIRROR. WEEKLY GAZETTE.—This the title of a new paper published at Chatham, the first number of which has reached us. It is in quarto form, is well got up, and is devoted to the general interests of the country. It is published by Davis P. Howe, Editor and Proprietor; terms 10s. per annum, half in advance.

THE HOSANNA: A New Collection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Motets, Sentences, and Chants. We unfortunately are no judge of music, and are therefore unprepared to pass any opinion on it. The above, however, is the title of a new music book, for sale by Messrs. J. & A. McMillan.

### Elder Hartt's Correspondence.

JACKSONTOWN, Aug. 21st 1856.

BRO. McLEOD.—I arrived at home last evening after an absence of a few weeks. I wish now to visit the churches around about this part of the country, and it appears to me necessary that I should attend the First District Meeting, more especially to cultivate a good understanding relative to a Denominational school. The Nova Scotia Conference draws nigh to which I am appointed a delegate, and I having so many appointments find it very difficult to visit the churches and labour among them as I would wish. If I could be relieved from my engagement to visit Nova Scotia, and the will of God be done, I should be glad.

I wish to say something on the subject of TEMPERANCE since the flood gates of ruin are again opened upon us, and our rulers are neither willing to take the path of self-denial themselves, nor aid us in adopting such measures as would prevent others from destroying themselves. I have been much gratified to hear a portion of the press speak out so boldly on this subject, and I would feign hope that by this time some of the strong advocates for the liquor traffic begin to tremble, but they at present occupy the highest ground, and have therefore got the advantage. It appears to me that unless we stand firm we shall sustain a loss; but I am well assured that God is on our side, and we need not fear what man can do unto us. It is my judgment that we as a Denomination should take further action in this matter—it is not enough to say that we as a denomination are Prohibitionists. I fear there are some even yet in our churches that do allow themselves to partake of the accursed poison, and for the want of proper discipline they are allowed to remain as members. The safest and best method that I can conceive is for every church to constitute a Total Abstinence Society with regular officers, &c., and to hold regular and stated Temperance Meetings; the officers of the churches to be the officers in the Society, others not members of the church also to be associated with them. This would so identify the temperance cause with the church, that one would stand with the other. I wish all our preachers and people to be active in this work. The Order of the Sons with others have done a good work, but as we believe this institution is of God, it, therefore, becomes us, as a religious body, to engage energetically in it, and I also hope that all other evangelical denominations will engage in like manner, so that the thrust it has just received by the repeal of the Prohibitory Law. Men may let loose the woe of the traffic on the community, but God's woe is on the traffic, and we trust those in authority will yet see it. There are now two commodious Temperance Houses in Fredericton, one kept by Mr. John Atherton, and the other by Mr. George Atherton. I hope the friends of temperance and religion will patronize these houses when visiting that city."

Another letter has been received from brother Hartt, dated at Wicklow, on the 31st ult., in which he says—

"Our District Meeting at this place is just about closing, and we intend to have a Temperance Meeting this evening. A young brother Rideout has recently been licensed here to preach the gospel of Christ, and I hope that he may be useful. The DISTRICT MEETING has decided that it is best to have a Denominational School."

The steamer "Arabia" which was injured on her trip from Boston to Halifax, made her passage from Halifax to Liverpool, in seven days, the shortest passage on record.

The Executive Council has been in session at Fredericton since Friday last. We suppose the next Royal Gazette will contain a number of appointments.

The Fredericton Head Quarters says:—The crops that a few weeks ago promised to be exceedingly abundant, will be far less than an average. The latter half has been nearly all spoiled; the potatoes are at least one-half destroyed by the rust; the wheat has been half destroyed by the weevil. Only oats and buckwheat will be a tolerable crop.

As Mr. George Stickney, of Brighton, was proceeding to the Richmond, on Wednesday morning, 20th inst., to take passage by that Steamer from Fredericton to Woodstock, he was brutally assailed on the Wharf by a man of the name of Crook, or so we understood it, who came up behind him, struck and knocked him down, and then kicked him—inflicting among others a most fearful wound on one of his eyes, by which at the last accounts we had been feared he would lose it entirely.

Crook was arrested and fined 40s. and sent to Gaol to pay the fine.—*Colonial Sentinel*.

FIRE INCENDIARISM.—Between Saturday night and Sunday morning last, August 10th, the house barn and bedding, clothes, furniture and farming utensils, belonging to James Conway, (blind) of the West River, near Crosby's Mills, Lot 30, was consumed by fire—during the absence of the family which resides on the Tryn road. It is suspected to be the work of an incendiary.—*Col. Times*.

The Executive Council is in Session here at present; but it is more than whispered that its head and heart, the Hon. Mr. Chandler, is about to dissolve his connection with the Body; and the rumor is not at all improbable.—*Reporter*.

The Episcopal Clergy are at present here from all parts of the Province. On Wednesday the Lord Bishop delivered his triennial charge, which is spoken of as an able production. We understand that the synodical subject will occupy the attention of the convocation, but with what degree of unanimity we have not learned.—*Fred. Rep.*

CASUALTIES AT PIOTOU.—We learn from the Eastern Chronicle that a ship-carpenter named James Lawden, a worthy man, was killed last week at River John, while engaged in raising the stern-post of a new vessel, which fell upon him, fracturing his skull.

A lad of eleven years, son of Mr. James Head, was drowned at Piotou on Saturday night. He was playing in a canoe with three other boys, without paddles, and the wind driving them off the shore, they all leaped overboard and swam for the land, but sank before reaching it. Aid being at hand, the other three were rescued, although they were far gone.

### The American and Foreign Bible Society.

This Society is peaceably pursuing its appropriate work. For the monthly meeting of the Board of Managers held in the Bible House 117 Nassau Street, New York, on Thursday the 7th inst., the Secretary presented forty two Colporters' Reports, which gave the following among the results of their labors for the month of July. Nine thousand one hundred and eighty household visits for Bible readings and prayer. Five hundred and eighty four families found destitute of the word of God. Nine hundred and eighty four persons induced to attend church. Five hundred and seventy seven children brought into Sabbath schools. Three hundred and twenty three Sermons preached and thirty five baptized. The number of conversions from the beginning have averaged more than fifty per month. One of the colporters has flourished Sabbath school at the Five Points in the City of New York, under the direction of the Free-will Bap. church, of which he is a member. Twenty one applications for appointment as colporters were received during the month of July, and twenty of these were postponed on account of the state of the treasury, which was reported still overdrawn, though improving. The receipts were more than for July of last year, but only sufficient, after all, to meet the salaries of between sixty and seventy colporters, and provide for the Society's circulation of the word of God, which at present amounts to some one hundred and fifty thousand copies of the sacred Scriptures per year. Forty thousand copies of the German New Testament alone the Society has published since the first of January last, and would need an edition of twenty thousand more soon.—*Mor. Star*.

### UNITED STATES.

#### Two Weeks Later From California.

#### Two More Executions by the San Francisco Vigilance Committee.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1856. The steamer Granada has arrived at the Balize. She brings San Francisco dates to the 5th, and Aspinwall of the 20th August. The steamer Illinois left Aspinwall on the latter date for New-York, with \$1,500,000 a treasure, 500 passengers, and the California mails of Aug. 5.

Business was dull at San Francisco. The Vigilance Committee was in full force. They had made many additional arrests, and executed two persons, since the departure of the last steamer.

#### SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 27, 1856. The Vigilance Committee, on the 29th of July, hung Joseph Hetherington for the murder of Dr. Sandall a few days previously; also a man named Brace for a murder committed by him a year ago.

Judge Terry was still kept prisoner by the Committee. Mr. Hopkins, whom he stabbed, had recovered.

Several attempts had been made to fire both San Francisco and Sacramento.

The loss by the Sierra Nevada fire is set down at \$2,000,000.

The corps throughout the State were in a satisfactory condition. The San Francisco markets were active during the early part of the fortnight, but closed.

Serious disturbances had occurred in different parts of the State between Americans and foreigners.

The San Francisco papers say that three hundred recruits for Walker would leave in the next steamer for Nicaragua.

#### FROM NICARAGUA.

The latest dates from Nicaragua are to the 9th inst., and the accounts represent the condition of Walker as very precarious.

Another attempted revolution in Costa Rica had been suppressed.

Col. Salazar has been convicted of treason to Walker's government, and shot. Several natives had also been shot for the same cause. Masaya. It is said that certain papers found on the person of Salazar, led to the dismissal of the British Consul at Leon.

### EUROPE.

The steamer "Persia," arrived at New York on Tuesday last bringing three days' later dates from England. Breadstuffs were considerably advanced. Wheat 2d. to 3d. Flour 1s. to 2s. Corn 2d.

Provisions generally unchanged. Parliament further prorogued till Nov. 13. News wholly unimportant.

A WHOLE RUSSIAN ARMY MISSING.—The Prussian official Correspondence says:—"General Churloff, who commanded a Russian Division during the siege of Sebastopol, was afterwards sent to the frontiers of Persia, where he appears to have advanced too far into the hostile territory. Cut off from all communication with his own countrymen, and threatened on his flank by innumerable hordes of Circassians and Kurds, he found himself obliged to make a retreat across boundless wastes of the impenetrable sand steppes, and, as nothing has hitherto been heard of him, great fears are entertained for the safety of the general and his whole army."

Garibaldi publishes in a Genoa paper a letter, saying he has just discovered that the gallant Roman, Ciceruacchio, his two young sons, and five other victims, who were reported to have escaped, were shot in cold blood by the Austrians in 1849, at La Contarion, and that the massacre was concealed. This statement has created great excitement throughout Italy.

THE MODERN WHITEFIELD.—During the year 1855, the Sunday-morning sermon of the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon of London has been regularly published for one penny, or two cents, and some of them have reached as high a sale as 60,000 copies. These 53 sermons are now published in volume form, with a preface by Mr. Spurgeon, in which he states that he has documentary evidence that every sermon has been "an instrument in the conversion of sinners to Christ."

### REMINISCENCES.

The Times and this description.

"A huge n... gigantic graves... yards from the... the resting place... army crossed t... was on the 20th... right, close b... the fight in th... which we adva... troyed the t... remember the... Royal Enginee... Milers. The... rebuilt by me... thrown across... by beams and... on the right o... the bride, is a... guard of soldi... will be, to all... of fine white... I surveyed the... for I know a p... shelter in this... fire, to get ou... driven out by a... and it was at... officers I saw t... 30th, one hit... They were hel... bleeding, and... as he was ab... geon, belonging... vision, who ki... under fire. Cl... seen the first... was carrying a... a round shot, w... road and hit h... sound, on the... and never mov... was carrying th... to mourn over... rush of the Li... halting, the bo... gade, and the... Guards, was h... wara Colonel W... head of the 50th... along the line... and as there w... correctness of... that gallant off... were in dense c... got off the roa... advanced toward... and many more... looked around... road filled with... Burgoyne going... cheerily. 'It's... Billy Fitzgerald... up against the... if he had just... white-haired fel... name I do not k... the body, who c... my poor men, o... a chance?' the... there with blood... and dying, who... banks, lined, ne... drank its water... sion of the drip... of the fight; t... the aide, halted... emerged from t... Staff itself and... thered on the r... ghtly battle fie... small a space... wounds; the gr... away like cloud... breath of battle... shells from the... pattered on the... musketry, the fr... they stood victo... the groans and c... ceeded the roa... rish of the Fre... mour of their... ide of the m... again, and the e... gazed from the... had before see... der, with their... ening quadrants... recalled the ap... friend lying dead... whom it were... alive—Watkin... in front of the tr... Colonel Cheste... his sword clinch... with the anger o... these and man... field camp of Ala... lived in the me... mians who glori... ers, and seeme... supplied their w... time, left an im... of the Muscovite... been effaced now... "mexicans nos... the two days pa... two days—on t... dead—the horrid... despondency and... been triumph and... vigor with w... is bivouac on f... certain aim, fo... march which fail... and so prospero...

The Emperor... gone to Hoglan... inspect the fleet... Grand Admiral... proceed thence t... Le Nord and... the Emperor Al... take place before... that His Imperia... entry into the... month.

The Russian... exercise of their... whole extent of...

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