

hard times—the slave market—these same, by some preparation, is made to assume the appearance of various kinds of marble. It is said the preparation is so as to be less affected by heat than marble itself, and the cost is but a small fraction of that of marble. Of course this marbleized slate can be used for table tops and other purposes where marble is used. We had seen before marbleized iron, but had noticed this preparation of slate. It is to be hoped appearances do not deceive in this case. G.

The Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., DEC. 4, 1857.

The Cheapest Family Newspaper!

Religious Intelligencer,
BIBLE SOCIETY, MISSIONARY AND
SABBATH SCHOOL ADVOCATE.

Published every Friday, at \$1 a year. Payable in Advance.

VOLUME V.

The first number of the FIFTH VOLUME of the RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER will be issued on the 1st day of January next. Five years have elapsed since the first number, (semi-monthly,) of this journal was published. It was commenced with a view to do good; it has not failed in its mission, we have abundant evidence. It has out spoken against all forms of vice at all times, and neither price nor favour have been able to turn it from its purpose. The character of the RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER is well known, it is emphatically a

Religious Newspaper.

It is first from SECTARIANISM: and is published at a price, which brings it within the reach of all. The ADVANCE PAYMENT SYSTEM is the only one by which it can be continued at a LOW RATE. It is its aim to find a welcome in every family.

Every number contains valuable RELIGIOUS SELECTIONS. A portion of which is calculated to interest and exert.

High Moral Influence on the Young: THE ENGLISH, CANADIAN, AND AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

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THE LATEST NEWS both Domestic and Foreign, that would interest the general reader is always published; and continued efforts will be made to make it a

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No NOVELS, TALES, or similar trash, which always have a tendency to pervert the taste, injure the memory, and corrupt the morals, will be allowed in its columns.

THE FIFTH VOLUME will commence on the 1st day of January. We want

4,000 NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Besides the renewal of all our present ones at their terms expire.

ONE DOLLAR

Paid to any of our Agents, or forwarded to R. J. UNDERHILL, St. John's, by mail or otherwise, will secure the RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER ONE YEAR, from the time the money is received.

Persons remitting money will please pay in their letters, whether it is for new subscribers, or renewals. In all cases be careful to give the right name, and right post office address, WRITTEN PLAINLY.

Present subscribers whose terms expire on the first of January will confer a great favour by renewing IMMEDIATELY.

Influence of Newspapers.

It is an old and true saying that "a man is known by the company he keeps." It is equally true, that a man is known by the books and newspapers he reads. Few, we fear, are aware how great an influence is exerted on the mind, or to how great an extent the principles and characters of some are moulded by the reading of a single book, or the perusal of a daily or weekly newspaper. If it is necessary for parents to exercise care, and instruct their children, relative to the kind and quantity of food necessary for them, in order to promote a healthy body, how much more important that the mental appetite should be cultivated, and a correct moral taste be formed, in order to the proper exercise of the mental faculty, and the right development of good moral character. A thousand examples might be cited, (if time and space permitted,) illustrating the influence of bad books and papers on individuals; and in most all cases character, both vicious and religious, has its germ in the associations and reading of early life.

A professedly religious father was broken-hearted at the waywardness and profligacy of his son. His own example was good, and he had never indulged in the vices which were ruining them. He was at a loss to account for their profligacy and viciousness; when on one occasion falling into conversation with them on the subject of their conduct, the eldest of them observed as follows:—"True father," said he, "you never set us a bad example, your walk and conduct have been irreproachable, but you received into your house daily and you allowed us to read newspapers, which advertised and commended theatres, balls, pleasure parties, and other amusements; our curiosity was at first excited to visit them; you restrained us not; then we formed a taste for them; they became an element of our existence; in them we contracted other habits more depraved, and from one degree of vice we have gone on to another, until we are—lost!" and all from putting in our way to our own fire side the hell that lived as so to ruin!"

This is but one case out of thousands of similar ones. A mind that feeds on corrupt reading, or delights in corrupt associations, cannot be pure and healthy, any more than a body can retain health into which repeated poisons of poisons are received. It is impossible to bring our minds, for any length of time, under the influence of another mind, without having our language and modes of thinking influenced by that mind. It is a law of nature, that our minds incessantly imbibe a coloring from those with whom we associate, whether they are brought to con-

tact by the living voice or on the written page. Hence the importance of good reading and good associations. In this day of Newspapers, it is quite certain that they are doing more to form the public taste and mould the public mind than almost anything else, and there is scarcely a family into which a newspaper goes, on which the impress of that paper, both political and moral, may not be found. Hence the importance of great care in the choice of Newspapers for the family. We defer further remarks of our own on this subject, and subjoin the following letter (slightly altered) from a worthy brother to the editor of the Religious Intelligencer, commending it to the careful consideration of all our readers, and especially those who have families—

"Next to religion, God and the Bible, nothing could be so highly prized in a family, as a good religious newspaper. Parents ought to be exceedingly desirous to have their children form a taste for useful reading at an early age. Floods of corrupt literature are now pouring in upon society, and the children must read, they will read, and if we do not see to it, our children will have access to the filthy, doctored, unwholesome trash, that is seen now supplanting virtue, unimproving civil and religious liberty, and peopling the kingdom of darkness. Let them have a good religious newspaper and there is no danger. Its copious variety, its excellent counsel, its pleasing instruction and its heavenly spirit will captivate their minds, impress their young hearts, and thus around them a wall of protection, which no evil and no devil can penetrate, can never penetrate our stronghold."

Of the vast number of newspapers now published, perhaps not one in a hundred can properly be called useful, and many, very many of them, are not fit to be read in a family at all. Well may we wish then to see a religious newspaper, on the mission of love, every abode of the earth.

Why may we not breathe a prayer to God for the Editor, and carry the paper to the neighbors where God has hidden us to love, and ask them to secure its sweet visits, to cheer and bless them at home? We all desire to be useful, and here, without sacrifice, is an easy and efficient way. Who can tell the amount of useful instruction that may thus be imparted, and the number of precious souls that may thus be directed to God, and rise up in the day of eternity and call us blessed? How often as ministers we mourn in astonishment at our little success, until the novels, and political and neutral papers we meet with in the families we visit, and the absence of a good religious newspaper reveal the infinite cause! In such places, unless we can succeed in displacing the vile literary trash by circumspect and good religious newspaper, we may preach and exhort and pray, and pray and preach and exhort, and yet have no effect. The Gospel to operate as it should amongst the people, some of them will be in the State prison, a few will have taken the gallows in their route to eternity, many numbers will have gone unprepared into judgment, none will still live to mock God, and so on with a filthy heart, while a few will be caught in the Gospel net, but they will need reconverting at every step of their journey."

All this results from a want of proper moral culture in youth, for where the people have good religious newspapers they will respect and love the Gospel, and when they get converted they stay converted, and they try to pass the way for the salvation of their children, by placing in their hands a good religious newspaper.

I cannot close this article without saying that I take, and pay for, a good religious newspaper. The Religious Intelligencer, and I will be unspeakable joy its weekly arrival at my humble abode. I consider myself a life subscriber, and I hope my children will take it, when moss and age evergreen circle my grave. I hope if I live, to spread it wherever I go, and I feel well I write, an increased resolution to go at it with untiring zeal. May the Lord help us all to labor unceasingly, to give it to all in our reach, and may the Great Shepherd and Bishop of souls go with it and us, until the laborer and mercantile of life are all past and we shall have landed safe home."

Young Men's Christian Association.

The first Lecture for the season before the "Young Men's Christian Association" was delivered on Friday evening last at the Mechanics' Institute by the Rev. J. E. Bill, on the *Dangers and Self-Guard of City Life*. After singing and prayer, before the delivery of the lecture, the President, Hon. W. B. Kinsler, gave some information relative to the affairs of the Association. It may not be generally known that the annual subscription of ten shillings entitles the party subscribing to the privileges of the Association, including the use of Reading Room, and admission to the lectures, accompanied by two ladies. A Literary Class has recently been formed at the rooms of the Association, for the discussion of questions of both political and social nature, which is well attended. The proceeds of the recent tea meeting nearly relieved the Association from debt.

The principal dangers of city life presented by the lecture were the theatre, gambling, and drinking. Cautions illustrating the evils of each of these were added, and allusions to other dangers made in the course of the lecture. The safeguard in religion, connected with which are those organizations having for their object the protection and elevation of the young. This part of the subject was also illustrated by reference to different characters who owe their lives and usefulness to their Christianity. The lecture was listened to with marked attention, and seemed to be appreciated by the audience.

The Rev. Mr. Schofield is to deliver the second lecture of the course in the same place, on Friday evening, 11th inst. Subject—*The Bible, the best of Books*.

Public Fast Day.

The Royal Gazette, of last week, contains a proclamation appointing Wednesday, the 9th inst., as a day of humiliation and prayer on account of the calamities in India, and recommending its religious observance throughout the Province. We are gratified at this movement—believing it to be the duty of governments to recognize the Divine Hand, and to recommend the observance of seasons, both for humiliation and thanksgiving, as the circumstances may require. Abundant cause for humiliation and prayer exists at the present time, not only for India, but on other accounts, and we hope that Wednesday next may be solemnly and faithfully observed as recommended. We would suggest that prayer for the following objects, with others, be especially made in private, and also publicly:

1. That success may be granted the British arms in India, in defeating the mutineers and suppressing the mutiny.

2. That idolatry in that country and elsewhere may be subdued and eradicated by the glorious Gospel of Christ.

The Criminal, Slavin, Jaur.

A commutation of the sentence of this hapless young criminal has been granted him, and confinement in the Penitentiary for life, has been substituted for death by hanging. Whether this will meet the approval of the better, and law-abiding portion of the people, or not, we cannot tell. The security that he will remain in confinement during his natural life, is, to say the least of it, very uncertain, and, as a contemporary justly remarks, "let him come out ten, or twenty years hence, after so long an education among the dreadful characters who lodge in the Penitentiary, and Slavin, Jaur, in all human probability, will surpass in wickedness Slavin, Jaur." The commutation of this boy's sentence may be regarded as an act of great clemency and mercy—not so, however, by us; both mercy and justice to individuals and families, whose property and lives are in danger while such men live, and who have been appalled by the Beaver Lake tragedy, demand the full execution of the extreme sentence of the law on all the perpetrators of that dreadful murder. Mercy and justice to innocent women and helpless children demand it; and more than all, the retributive justice of the Most High demands it, and without its execution a cold-blooded murder as unpunished, and the innocent blood of a father, mother, and four children cry at the seat of judgment for vengeance, while blood-guiltiness is unpurged from the land and community. The law is clear, it pronounced its extreme penalty on the criminals; if an error has been committed, it lies with those who have stood between the execution of that penalty and the criminal, whose sentence has been commuted.

Mechanics' Institute.—Dr. Humphrey

lectured in the Institute on Monday evening last before a large audience, on *Paris and the Penitentiary*. The lecturer gave a good deal of information of both an amusing and instructive character relative to things, persons, and life in Paris, and was listened to with marked attention and apparent pleasure. We understand that Mr. Boyd's lecture on—*The British Nation*, the hope of the world,—will be delivered next Monday evening.

SEAMEN'S SOCIETY.—We learn by the *Yarmouth Herald* that the Rev. E. N. Harris, seamen's chaplain of this city has been on a visit to Yarmouth, N. S. A public meeting was held on the evening of the 19th ult., for the purpose of advocating the claims of seamen. The meeting was numerously attended, and the services deeply interesting. Mr. Harris, in an effective address, presented the claims of the American Seamen's Friend Society; several other addresses were given, and commendatory resolutions passed. The ladies of Yarmouth contemplate the formation of a Ladies Bazaar Union, for the benefit of seamen visiting that port.

An extraordinary species of crime has lately commenced in Canada, that of firing into railway carriages. Two cases of this kind recently occurred, but fortunately no person was hurt. Such acts seem to be the more atrocious, as they afford no hope of any gain to the perpetrator.

An exchange paper says that the ladies of San Francisco, California, have formed a society, the object of which is to discountenance extravagance in dress. They bind themselves to wear calico dresses only. A society like this in some other places, would probably save a husband and father from embarrassment and bankruptcy.

THE GOSPEL TO INDIA.—Five Missions, with their wives, and one unmarried lady, sailed from Boston to Madras on the 23d ult.

BOOKS FOR INDIA.—At a recent meeting of the Manchester Bible Society, the Rev. Canon Stowell proposed that a special fund be raised for supplying the people of India with 5,000,000 copies of the Scriptures! The sum required for this work will be about £250,000 sterling. It is also in contemplation by some to erect memorial churches at Delhi and Calcutta. No doubt extraordinary exertions will be immediately made to christianize that dark land. It has been found that the Indian idolatry are not so harmless as was supposed. Cruelly always dwells in the dark places of the earth; but as the Word of God enlightens, cruelty disappears.

Sabbath School Concert.

Bro. McLeod.—The Sabbath School in connection with the F. C. Baptist Church in Carleton, held its second Concert last Sabbath evening; the meeting house was crowded. Upwards of thirty scholars came forward in the course of the meeting, some recited chapters from the Bible, some poetry, and others spoke dialogues. At the opening of the meeting, the Superintendent, Bro. D. W. Clark, gave the public to understand its object. He said it was not as some supposed, to make a vain show and amuse the public, but to awaken a deeper interest in the community in behalf of Sabbath Schools, and give some stimulus to the scholars, and so enable them to carry forward their work with more efficiency. From the very first there appeared to be a deep interest in the exercises which continued throughout the meeting, some of the recitations were beyond the expectations of the audience. It would occupy too much space to give a description of them, but I cannot forbear mentioning the singing of a hymn by two sisters (one of them quite young) which was deeply interesting.

The meeting continued upwards of two hours, and I must think that persons when returning home believed the declaration of Bro. Clark, that he loved their children and wished to do them good.

TEMPERANCE REFORM IN ENGLAND.—The

United Kingdom Alliance recently held its fourth Anniversary in Manchester. This Association was formed in June, 1853, to create and elicit a public opinion favorable to the legislative suppression of the liquor traffic. According to the Report presented at this meeting decided progress has been made, and this anniversary was celebrated with much enthusiasm. The "Alliance Weekly News," organ of this Association, has a weekly circulation of 12,000. The receipts of the Association last year amounted to £8,980. To provide for the current year £2,000 was given during this Anniversary, £400 of which was contributed by the chairman, Sir W. Trevelyan.

EVANGELICAL UNION OF SCOTLAND.—A few years ago the Rev. James Morrison and some others were excluded from the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland, for having intimated American sentiments. The Rev. W. Scott, from the Free Church, and several Congregational Ministers from their communion, for the same offence. These men combined on a common platform under the name of the Evangelical Union of Scotland, and have recently held their fourteenth Annual Conference in the city of Glasgow. They have had uninterrupted prosperity since their union, and in addition to the increase in their own membership, three entire churches with their ministers from other denominations joined them at the last conference.

The Union comprehends about one hundred ministers and churches, and has a printing and publishing establishment. The "Christian News" published at Glasgow, an inexpensive champion in the Temperance reform, is the organ of the Union. Through the kindness of the Rev. Dr. J. J. Burns, of London, we have been receiving the "News" for the last three years.

NEW BOOKS.

BIBLICAL COMMENTARY ON THE NEW TESTAMENT. By Dr. Hermann Oshausen, Professor of Theology in the University of Erlangen. Translated from the German by Charles Foreign and Theological Library. First American Edition. Revised after the latest German edition, by A. C. Kendrick, D. D., Professor of Greek in the University of Rochester. To which is prefixed Oshausen's Proof of the Genuineness of the writings of the New Testament. Translated by David Fiedick Jr., Vol. IV. New York: Sheldon Bakeman & Co., 115 NASSAU ST., 1857.

The Fourth Volume of this excellent Commentary, of which the above is the title, has just been issued by the enterprising publishers, a copy of which they have kindly forwarded to us. The three first volumes we noticed a short time since, the fourth brings the work down to the end of Galatians. Of this Commentary, we cannot speak too highly, and we think that Messrs. Sheldon, Bakeman & Co. are conferring a great favor on American Christians by the issue of this work. One volume remains yet to be published, making in all five volumes of 600 or 700 pages each. One has well said, that "every minister who is ambitious to provide for himself sources of Biblical knowledge the most perfect, attainable, will not think his library complete without Oshausen's Commentary."

As regards the character and value of this work we submit an extract from a letter of the late Dr. Constant of Rochester to the Publishers. Dr. Constant's judgment on works of this kind will scarcely be questioned by any one. He says:—

"The work of Oshausen, which you are now publishing, I regard as an admirable combination of the logical and philosophical elements, in a commentary designed for general use, among Biblical students. Its leading object is the elucidation of things not words; the removal of difficulties and obscurities, in statements of facts, and in the constructive and constructive of thought. At the same time it is not superficial, especially in its present form, as published by you, of the illustration of words and phrases, without being encumbered with what Germans appropriately call erudition. The true object of a commentary is every where made prominent."

"The usefulness of the work has been much lessened in England and this country, by the obscurity and obscurity of a very defective translation. These faults the American edition has taken pains to correct in the volume which he has prepared for publication. He has also enriched it with the valuable additions made to the fourth German edition, by Dr. Ewald, and has made important corrections, on points of doctrine especially in his own notes."

"Dr. Kendrick has done a great service for Biblical students, in his judicious and skillful preparation of this American edition. In its presentation and arrangement, I heartily commend the work to your former pupils, and to all with whom my opinion may have weight, as the best New Testament Commentary."

THE SAINT AND HIS SAVIOUR; or the Progress of the Soul in the Knowledge of Jesus. By the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. "Christ is all." Col. in J. L. New York, Sheldon, Bakeman & Co. Boston, Gould & Lincoln.

We have just received a copy of this work, and have not had time to read it, but the name alone of SPURGEON is sufficient to commend it to every Christian reader. The object of the author in writing it, he expresses in few words in his preface—"To comfort the mourner, to confirm the weak, to guide the wandering, and reassure the doubting." Could there be a more commendable one?

The volume contains twelve chapters:—I. The despised Friend. II. Faithful wounds. III. Jesus desired. IV. Jesus pardoning. V. Joy at Conversion. VI. Complete in Christ. VII. Love to Jesus. VIII. Love's Light. IX. Jesus in the hour of trouble. X. Jesus hiding himself. XI. The causes of apparent desertion. XII. Communion preserved.

It is a volume of four hundred and thirty pages, in the publishers' usual style of typography and binding. For sale in St. John at the Religious Intelligencer Book Store, and by Messrs. DeMott & Fildes, at the Colonial Book Store.

SPURGEON'S FIRST DAY SERMON.—This sermon was preached by Mr. Spurgeon in the Crystal Palace, before an audience of 34,000 persons. Text—"Hear ye the rod, and who hath appointed it." Micah vi. 9. The pamphlet before us, contains the invocation, prayer, hymns, exposition, and sermon, and is for sale by Messrs. DeMott & Fildes, at Colonial Book Store.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for December, is received, and for sale at R. O'Brien's.

THE CHINESE EMPIRE.—Part 3, of the

History of the Chinese Empire is before us, containing several beautiful engravings of places and scenes in China. We have before commended this beautiful and interesting work. For sale in parts by Roger Hunter, Agent, Market Square.

THE RUSSIAN WAR.—Part 27 of this valuable work is received. It contains a beautifully engraved history of the King of Sardinia, and a scene from the battle-field of the Alma. For sale by R. Hunter, Market Square.

One Week's Crime in New York.

The following letter from a New York Correspondent reveals a dreadful state of morals in that City. Our authorities would do well to profit by these lessons, and allow no premium on crime.—Ea. Ist.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26, 1857.

There are so many shocking cases of crime in our city that to attempt to give you an account of them all would be too great a task, and you could not find space for them in your valuable paper. But I have taken notes of the doings of the past week, and from these you may form some idea what kind of a city we live in.

An Italian who kept a saloon in William St. was invited to drink with some of his countrymen, and while in the act of drinking was suddenly surrounded by them, stabbed in the heart, and died instantly, the men making their escape. A gentleman was stopped early in the evening, garrotted, and made a desperate thrust at with a knife, but his pocket-book saved him. Three or four men entered a dance house in Water St. and stabbed two or three men and a young woman, one man died instantly, and the young woman only lived about two days. A party of young rowdies returning from a political meeting entered several houses and took knives and other weapons, and then commenced assaulting all they met, robbing one man of his watch. A young woman who was returning home from a party late in the evening, was followed by five young men or brutes in human shape, who dragged her into a wood yard and fondly outraged her. A sailor who went into a store to buy some apples, refused to pay for them, and on being admonished, stabbed several persons in the store. Dr. Mott, an eminent physician, returning from a sick call at a little after twelve in the evening, was attacked by two men and received a terrible blow on the head from one of them, he then drew his revolver, and at the same time the other man drew one, and both fired; a ball passing through the Dr.'s hat. The Dr. went up to the man that fired and took hold of him, but receiving another blow on the head, he was compelled to let him go.

Two young men got into a quarrel in a saloon about a girl, one drew a revolver and shot the other, two of the balls entered his head he lingered three days. Several young men entered an Oyster Saloon and after eating and drinking refused to pay, two of them were put into the hands of an officer, the officer was found in a few minutes unable to move, having been struck violently on the head; another officer taking the others of the party, came near losing his life, it was feared the one struck will not live. Another officer who found some thieves carrying away some bags of pepper, took hold of them, but had his club taken from him and beaten in a frightful manner. A gentleman was found lying in Maiden Lane in an insensible state, he was taken to the Hospital, and it appears that he had been garrotted and robbed of his watch and breast pin by two men. In this morning's paper we had an account of a row in the Sixth Ward where one man was shot through the head, and another stabbed. The news from the country is very bad, in Monday's paper there was an account of a man murdering his wife, her daughter, and her daughters husband, and a boy ten years of age escaped by crawling under the bed; the murderer went to the bars and hanged himself, it is supposed was insane.

The news assigned for this state of things, is that so many murders escape punishment. It is very doubtful whether the man who shot the policeman a few weeks ago will be hanged though he has been found guilty. A small sum of money will get the vilest murderer, garrotter, or stabber clear. Another reason is that our City abounds with foreigners, more than half of the outrages of the past week are from this class.

G. T.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

It is stated that several robberies have been attempted in the suburbs of the City, during the past week. Every household in secluded situations, should have proper weapons of defence on their premises. We know that many persons in the City are well provided in this respect. Burglars should bear this fact in mind.—[Church Witness.]

J. D. Lewin, Esq., was elected President of the Bank of New Brunswick, yesterday. T. E. Milledge, Esq., having resigned the office in consequence of his intended departure for England.—[Ibid.]

We have learned since last week that Mr. Warren Price, of Salisbury, will certainly be a candidate at the forthcoming election in Westmorland. Mr. P. is a young man of much promise, a thorough reformer; and we have no doubt, if elected, will with a little practice make a good representative.

The Central Bank of Frederick has suspended specie payment; the Banks in St. John refused to receive its notes, and they are not current only in some stores. The President has issued a Circular stating that no greater cause for alarm exists than at any former time.

The Romish organ of Thursday morning interests its readers with an editorial on "Bull baiting," one of the most refined amusements of "the church."

SCHOONER ZEBRA.—The Schooner Zebra of Argyle N. S., Captain Nicholson, loaded with potatoes and apples, while lying at anchor off Quaco, during a heavy gale on Sunday morning the 22d ult., came in contact with the Schooner Sterling, Capt. Stoddard, of Hantsport; it being impossible to get them clear, and the Zebra being badly damaged and in a sinking condition was abandoned by the crew, who all got on board the Sterling bound for Bonaville. The Zebra afterwards

went on shore at Quaco, vessel and cargo all lost; the sails have been brought to St. John in West Boat Britannia.

Great numbers of counterfeit gold dollars are said to be in circulation in Canada. A Judge at one of the Assizes stated that half a bushel had been shown him at one place, all of which he had ordered to be destroyed. It would not be strange if some of this base coin found its way to New Brunswick.

Great excitement has recently been produced in Chicago by the discovery of a City Sexton in the act of riding the graves of the dead. It is supposed he has been the same time in the habit of selling dead bodies to a Medical College in Illinois.

A Lecture on education has been recently delivered at New York by Archbishop Hughes. He declares the Common School system as the antagonistic to religion and morality, attributing the prevalence of crime to the "Godless" character of those schools. He urges Catholics to patronize only such educational institutions as those conducted by the Christian Brothers and Sisters of Mercy, under the immediate supervision of the Catholic Church.

By Telegraph to the News Room.

Three Days Later from Europe.

"America" at Halifax.

PROSPECTS LESS GLOOMY!

HALIFAX, Dec. 2, 1857.

The American sailed from Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 25th of Nov., and arrived at Halifax at 6 A. M. on Wednesday the 26th Dec. The Baltic arrived out at 10.30 on the morning of the 10th Nov. The *Jason*, bound for Cork from Southampton, put into Quaco on the 18th, short of coal. The *Kangaroo* left Liverpool on the 18th Nov. for New York, with £10,000 in specie.

MONEY MARKET.—On Wednesday, the 18th ult., the applications at the Bank for discount increased rather than diminished, and the list of failures was seriously extended. The new suspension included E. Sewking & Son in the Swedish trade; liabilities £100,000; GAVINSON HADFIELD & Co., general merchants (in consequence of American difficulties), liabilities about £600,000; Stevenson & Johnson, merchants—liabilities £400,000; Brocklesby & Parnell, corn importers, liabilities £40,000. The probability of a further advance in the Bank rate was discussed, but the large gold arrivals were regarded as likely to render such a step unnecessary. The funds were firm throughout the day.

On Thursday the 19th the Times says there was a decided amendment in all mercantile operations, not a single failure was reported, and some special causes of anxiety were removed.

A large and very influential meeting had been held at Glasgow for the purpose of expressing confidence in the Scotch Bank; it was resolved to accept the notes of the suspended banks as currency.

The shipment of silver to the East by the mail of the 30th, was only three hundred and eighteen thousand pounds.

The "Daily News" City Article of Friday evening says:—"The funds, after obtaining a rise of 3/8 per cent. closed a quarter per cent. higher than yesterday; upon the whole the feeling in the money market was to-day calmer and more satisfactory. The negotiations for affording assistance to a great and wealthy American House with liabilities estimated at more than two millions were to-day satisfactorily concluded. The temporary embarrassment of the firm in question, was solely occasioned by the impossibility of procuring remittances from some of the first houses in America. Provided that no fresh important cases of embarrassment occur; there is a disposition to hope that affairs will become more cheerful."

BRITAIN.—The second attempt to launch the "Leviathan" steamer was made on the 19th Nov., and proved a failure, it being found impossible to move her; the four hydraulic presses were brought to bear on the ship with full force, which, failing to start her, all hands were set to work on capstans and land purchases to leave her off by chains, and on the morning chains gave way and put an end to operations. The effort was not to be regularly launch her but to move the vessel some forty feet lower down.

Another attempt will be made in a few days with further improvements in appliances. The public are now kept in ignorance as to these movements on account of the great risks incurred.

The Siamese Ambassador had been formally received by the Queen at Windsor Castle.

Some serious proceedings had taken place among the unemployed operatives at Nottingham; they held a public meeting, and the windows of some provision shops were afterwards broken; any further meeting had been interdicted, and special constables were employed to preserve peace. Nottingham, Friday evening.—The town remains perfectly tranquil. The Mayor and Magistrates have succeeded in preventing a meeting of the operatives. Many came in from country districts, but quietly dispersed; it was generally believed that upon the meeting being prevented in the Market place, the men would assemble in Nottingham Foyers, and every precautionary measure was taken to prevent any crowd that might come together. In the country districts the police were prepared to act at a moment's notice. Temporary relief had been afforded to a great many families; the able-bodied are not compelled to go into the work-house, and they are to be employed in constructing a new road. One of the rivers of Tuesday night has been sentenced to six months imprisonment.

RUSSIA.—There was a great fire at St. Petersburg on the 5th Nov., many lives were lost; there were no particulars given. The French journal "Moniteur de la Soir" says that the Russian Plenipotentiary announced at Shanghai that he came to act in concert with the British and French Ambassadors, that he entertained no doubt of their being received at Peking.

TURKEY.—The "Times" Paris correspondent writes that a difference is said to have arisen between England and Turkey on one