

"Him that cometh to me, I will in no wise cast out."

"And the Spirit and the Bride say, come. And let him that heareth say, come. And let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely."

"There is a time, we know so, when, A point, we know not where, That marks the destiny of men, To glory or despair."

"Behold, now is the accepted time. Behold, now is the day of salvation."—[New York Ob-

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 3, 1858.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Death of the Romish Archbishop of N. S.—*Funeral—Close of Public Offices—Public Opinion—Results, &c.*

Cornwallis, N. S., Aug. 27th, 1858.

MY DEAR G.—I have not yet seen a notice in the *Intelligencer* of the death of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Nova Scotia, which event took place in Halifax on the day I left St. John. You have not probably regarded the demise of this Romish ecclesiastical dignitary in the same light that the Executive of this Province did, and hence you have carelessly passed by giving it a public notice. As a public man, occupying an important place as a professed teacher of Christianity, and the extraordinary influence he is said to have exercised over the acts of the Government of this Province, render his death deserving a notice in the public journals both secular and religious. But I intend to devote this letter to a notice of some circumstances connected with his funeral.

It is well known to our readers, (a brief circumstance having appeared in our columns,) that during the Session of the Methodist General Conference in Halifax a few weeks since, a delegation was appointed by that body to wait upon His Excellency with an Address; expressive doubtless, among other things, of loyalty and devotion to the crown and constitution. The reception which this delegation met, was of that character, we learn, that no notice of it appeared in the published minutes of the Conference, and the gentlemen who presented the Address, left His Excellency's presence with dissatisfaction. This was strange treatment of a large and respectable body of Christians whose loyalty to the throne is not only unimpeached, but unsurpassed by any others.

Contrast with this that on the day preceding the funeral of the Roman Catholic Archbishop, an order is issued from the Provincial Secretary's office to the Public departments in Halifax, "to close their offices at one o'clock, a.m., on the day of the funeral"—a mark of respect for the deceased! Had this been in the Pope's territory, or in Roman Catholic Spain, or Austria, we should not of course wonder at it, but in a British colony, in a Protestant community, to confess, with all the allowances I can possibly make for the Romish influence said to be exerted over the Government, more, far more, I think, than even the greatest Protestant admirers of the Government wished or desired. But still further than this, as "the mark of respect carried!" On the morning of the day in which the interment is to take place, the Union Jack is flying half-mast high, over Government House, while a notice appears on the door of the Provincial Secretary's office, that the office will be closed at one p.m., and on the doors of other public offices similar notices appear! Though belonging to New Brunswick and neither desiring nor intending to interfere with the politics of Nova Scotia, yet I cannot write of this circumstance without a feeling of indignation at the insult offered to all British Protestants by these acts, as well as the contempt thrown upon the memories of the men who with their lives purchased and bequeathed to us the inestimable blessing of freedom from the Romish hierarchy. Had the circumstance passed without immediate rebuke, it was, to say the very best of it, a most daring and unwise policy, to insult the loyalty of the Wesleyan Conference, and honor the treachery of the Romish priesthood. It has been said by somebody that "there is a point beyond which endurance ceases to be a virtue." To this axiom I am not prepared to subscribe, but the mark of respect intended by the Government of Nova Scotia to be shown to the memory of the Romish Archbishop was beyond what the Protestants of Halifax were willing to accede to. Public opinion decried the reason—the voice of the people condemned this weak and unwise act; the notices were removed from the doors of public offices, and the Union Jack is hoisted to its proud and rightful place, the top of the staff.

This must have been humiliating to the would-be perpetrators of the honor intended to a Roman Catholic priest! What minister dying of any Protestant denomination in the Province, would have induced such marks of respect on the part of the Government? Although the leading men of the Government are Bishops, yet it is doubtless true, that if half a dozen of the ablest and most influential Baptist Ministers in the Province were dead, and buried on the same day, that no attempt to suspend the business in the public offices of the country on that day would be made, solely on that account. Why then should it be attempted, when a Minister of the Romish Church dies, though he bears in his own Church the title of Archbishop, a distinction which many Protestant apart from the piety and excellence of the man, entertain no respect for? This price of place and power, is too great.

With such facts before the people of this Province as the funeral of Archbishop Walsh developed, it is to be wondered at, that a Protestant Alliance is desired by the reflecting and vigilant men of the country? The terms of both Liberal and Conservative should sink into insignificance before so formidable and daring attack upon the Protestant feeling of the people, and all denominations should unite in our grand Anti Romish sentiment, resolving to continue together, and maintain it at the polls and in the Government. It is presumed, and I think justly, that this recent act of Romish servility will hasten a reform which had previously begun, by opening the eyes of many to the dangers of Protestant equal-

ty and freedom, and the determination of the Romish hierarchy to obtain and hold the ascendancy in both honor and Government. I have not fallen in with any of the religious papers, published at Halifax since this affair transpired, but I feel assured that the Presbyterian Witness and Provincial Wesleyan will not be slow to utter whole-some words in relation to it, and turn it to good account. My duty as a public journalist requires that I should lay it before the reader of the *Intelligencer*.

NO. IV.
Churches at Falmouth—Free Baptist Church at Habitant—at Halls Harbour—Baptism—Lord's Supper.

Cornwallis, N. S., Aug. 31st, 1858.

DEAR G.—In my former letters I have not given any notice of the state of religion here, nor of my labour since I came. I purpose devoting this letter to this subject. On my way to Cornwallis I held two meetings at Falmouth, and attended one Baptist prayer meeting. The Baptist Church at Falmouth is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Bertog who formerly resided in Portland. Some considerable additions were made to this church last year, the visit of the Rev. A. D. Thompson of N. B., being made a blessing to them. The present state of religion there I should think is low. A Methodist society also exists in Falmouth, and a regular ministry is enjoyed by them. Through the kindness of the Rev. C. Stewart of Windsor, formerly of St. John, I had the privilege of preaching in the Wesleyan Chapel at Mount Denson. The Congregationalist, in whose house I also preached, does not enjoy a regular ministry at present. This body I believe are known as "New Lights," because the followers of the late HENRY ALLAN in Falmouth this devoted servant of Christ laboured and was the means of much blessing. The Free Baptist Church at Falmouth was planted a few years since by Elder Norton; a number was added last year, during a revival there under the labour of brother Donnet; and formerly Elder Weston added some; but no regular preaching is enjoyed by them at present. A great want exists in Falmouth for a faithful and spiritual Free Baptist Minister. Leaving Falmouth on Saturday the 14th I went to Habitant in Cornwallis. In this place a Free Baptist Church of several years standing exists. It was organized by Elder Norton, who had its pastoral oversight for several years, until he withdrew of his own accord. This Church has passed through some severe trials, which have sometimes threatened its extinction. But it still survives, though not yet beyond the reach of the destroyer. While it has had to endure much censure and slander, yet these have not always been its greatest hindrance. A body of united and devoted believers will soon live down all slanders, and make even their enemies to beat peace with them. No regular ministry has been enjoyed by them for several years; occasional visits being the most they could obtain. Elder W. Weston spent several months with them last year, and was the means in the hand of God of reviving and strengthening the flock. His visit among them is spoken of as one of the most timely interpositions of God's care to succour and sustain them. Great efforts have recently been made by them to obtain a resident pastor, but without success. Some encouragement has recently been held out to them by Elder Benson for the expenditure of a portion of labour among them. This would be of great benefit to the cause of Christ in that region. With them I spent two Sabbaths in succession, and also held services daily besides, for several days. Some interest seemed to be awakened; the congregations were large, solemn, and attentive, and I have no doubt but a continuance of labour, with the co-operation of the church—would be attended with much good.

In the Church at Habitant there are persons of deep Christian experience, and I believe fervent piety, and it is to be greatly desired that their usefulness may not be hindered by improper weights and burdens. I shall not soon forget my visit among them, by whom I was received with the warmest Christian friendship, and who earnestly desired that it might be protracted to a greater length. Engagements formerly made, rendered my leaving necessary. I trust, however, that my visit was not in vain, nor my labour without some lasting good on the minds of some. Truth, earnestly and faithfully spoken, will always produce some good. On Thursday last I visited Halls Harbour, where I attended a Quarterly Meeting in June last. Here I preached to an attentive congregation on Friday, and on Saturday a Conference Meeting was held, which was largely attended and interesting. This Church also like the former ones referred to was planted by Elder Norton, who for several years afterwards laboured among them. Subsequently he resigned his pastorate, and has since only occasionally visited them. Elder Noble's labour was blessed in this place during the few months spent with them about five years since. At a place called Scots Bay also, brother Noble laboured with much acceptance and profit. At Halls Harbour and further West, brother Uniack, a Licentiate from the Habitant Church, has been labouring for some time with great acceptance. He is a pious and devoted man, and on Saturday six persons came forward for baptism, principally the result of his labour. On Sabbath morning, although rainy, a large congregation was in attendance, to whom I endeavoured to preach the word of life. At three I administered the ordinance of baptism to the six persons who came forward the day before, immediately after which, another service was held, at the close of which the Lord's Supper was administered to about 50 persons. It was a solemn, and I trust profitable season. This closed my public labour for the present in Nova Scotia, having spent all the time I can possibly spare from my future field of labour. The Lord grant that much good may result from my present visit. I intend returning to St. John by the steamer from Windsor on Wednesday, if the Lord will.

THE N. Y. "Tribune," states that Mr. Cyrus W. Field is a poor man, and suggests that a pecuniary testimonial should be presented to him. This, says the "Tribune," is certainly as good an idea as to spend thousands in firing cannon and illuminating cities.

Dr. and Mrs. Palmer whose labours in this city were noticed by us before, left St. John several days since on a visit to Halifax. The last "Provincial Wesleyan" contains an address which was presented them on the eve of their departure from this city by a committee appointed to prepare it by the "Official Members of the St. John South Circuit" (Methodist), in which the zeal and faithfulness of this devoted couple are appropriately acknowledged, and God's grace recognized. Their labours here extended over a period of twenty-three days, during which time a large number of persons sought and obtained a deeper work of grace than was previously enjoyed by them. The Dr. and his wife returned an appropriate reply to the address.

DENOMINATIONAL.

Free Baptists.

We learn that the special religious interest previously noticed still continues on a portion of Elder Noble's field of labour, and that three more persons were recently baptized by him.

Elder McLeod, who returned on Thursday morning from Nova Scotia, baptized six persons at Halls Harbour on Sabbath last.

Methodist.

Dr. and Mrs. Palmer whose labours in this city were noticed by us before, left St. John several days since on a visit to Halifax. The last "Provincial Wesleyan" contains an address which was presented them on the eve of their departure from this city by a committee appointed to prepare it by the "Official Members of the St. John South Circuit" (Methodist), in which the zeal and faithfulness of this devoted couple are appropriately acknowledged, and God's grace recognized. Their labours here extended over a period of twenty-three days, during which time a large number of persons sought and obtained a deeper work of grace than was previously enjoyed by them. The Dr. and his wife returned an appropriate reply to the address.

A GOOD NUMBER.—The Methodists of New England now count 100,000, of which 10,000 have been added the past year.

CARLETON PAPERS.—We were surprised on Monday last, when over to Carleton to learn that the *Intelligencer* that should have been there on the previous Friday had not yet been received. On enquiry we find they had been sent to the Post Office on Friday, and were there at 11 o'clock on Monday. We suppose they went over on Tuesday morning. Must such shear neglect be endured? Papers that should be received on the morning of publication to be kept in the Post Office until they are three or four days old before they are sent.

For the Religious Intelligencer.

"But when ye pray use not vain repetitions as the heathen do; for they think they shall be heard for their much speaking. Be not ye therefore like unto them! for your Father knoweth what things ye have need of before ye ask." How much vain repetition is used in prayers, they are often like legal instruments formed agreeably to custom, it being considered necessary to continue them to a certain length without any idea of the particular need. The inconsistency of such formed prayers we cannot fail to see, when we consider what prayer is; the essence of prayer being the breathing of the soul, the longing of the heart. In order then for the words made use of to constitute prayer, there must necessarily be a want. How strongly inconsistent would the child appear imploring the parent for something it would not have, nor any more so than the suppliant for divine favor without feeling the need of that particular favor. Some may argue that we cannot feel our spiritual wants without the assistance of the Holy Spirit, our answer would be that this of itself would form a specific object of prayer, that God would discover to us our spiritual wants. By a rigid self examination we will be very likely to find that our heart is not right with God.

Perhaps we need to be humbled under a sense of God's goodness to us, realizing that every blessing we enjoy whether temporal or spiritual flows from His bountiful hand; perhaps we need to be impressed with our responsibility to Him for the influence we diffuse among our fellow men; perhaps the world and its pleasures have too great a share in our affections. We could likely find very many secret sins stored away in some hidden receptacle of the heart constituting specific objects for which to pray in reference to ourselves, and in our daily intercourse with men how often do we become deeply interested in the spiritual welfare of certain persons for whom we should at once lift up our hearts in fervent prayer to Almighty God. This we would find particular objects for prayer, which would have a tendency to prevent so much lukewarmness and indifference about our own souls and welfare and of our fellow men. It is difficult for us to feel as much interest in the well being of the whole world, as we do for those with whom we mingle. It would not be reasonable to suppose that the Christian Mother would feel as anxious for the conversion of the heathen as for her own children. And as it is necessary for the suppliant to feel the need of the things for which he asks, the importance of a concentration of the mind upon one particular object, is obvious. Let us then throw away our old form of prayer and simply ask God for the things we believe we stand in need of. We need not approach the Supreme in a complimentary manner as many do, knowing that the most acceptable sacrifice is a broken spirit; "a broken and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise."

Perhaps our Saviour was the only one who never spoke in vain, and it is wonderful what a volume of meaning is often couched in a few plain expressions. Take for instance the Lord's prayer, how wonderfully comprehensive; not a redundant word, every sentence replete with meaning. How unlike this perfect model prayer, and most of the petitions offered to the supreme being—would to God that you and I reader could repeat this prayer from our hearts daily.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 1858

LETTER II.

MR. EDITOR.—On Wednesday last a son of the distinguished Rev. J. G. Pike, of Dorby England, author of "Perseus to Early Piety," sailed from this port for Liverpool. This son is also a clergyman and has spent some months in New York and preached in many of the pulpits among the Baptists. Besides preaching to good acceptance he has frequently delivered interesting lectures on Gen. Havelock. Mr. Pike has not fully decided to make this country his future home though he seems to be well pleased with Yankee land. He was in the city on the occasion of the illumination in behalf of the Atlantic Telegraph and also attended a number of what we call enthusiastic public gatherings. In conversation with me a few days ago he stated he thinks we call enthusiasm is not near by so intense a feeling as passes under that name at home, and that demonstrations there are much

more boisterous than here. I had always supposed the reverse to be true.

The Atlantic Telegraph is the principal subject of remark here. The papers remark this morning upon the peaceful charter of the first news items received by this almost miraculous method. This morning we read here news first printed yesterday in London, or rather we read last evening the news of the day before in London. "First news despatch by the Ocean Telegraph. Highly important intelligence. Peace with China. Later from India." As you received this despatch perhaps before we did I need not quote it. War with India coming to a close! Peace with China! As this Telegraph has begun its mission as the Herald of peace, so may it ever continue. May it be the inauguration of the golden age of peace.

Yesterday Mr. Field had a grand reception at Barrington, Massachusetts his native state and adjoining his native town. During the proceedings of the reception Mr. Field received this despatch and read it to his assembled friends, as the conclusion of his speech. "This is a most gratifying message from the Old world to the New" said Mr. Field, "and I hope that the cable which has forwarded this message will remain for ever and ever to bear the message of 'peace on earth and good will toward men.'" (Loud Cheering) On Wednesday next the great celebration of the great event is to occur here. The preparations for it seem to be on a grand scale of that hereafter.

I have just read a very long account of the Agamemnon on the successful experiment. It was written by a correspondent of the London Times, who was on board the Agamemnon during the voyage. The account is thrilling. The Agamemnon not only encountered severe storms, but it was found at one time necessary to splice the cable at a point so near where they were paying it out, it was not possible to complete it without bringing the ship to a halt and it was expected in so doing the cable would snap. The usual strain upon the cable was from 1600 to 1700 pounds. At this moment it was rapidly rising above two tons and it could hold but a moment more when the happy word was given to pay out, once an enormous whale just grazed the cable without injuring it. Twice the Agamemnon was in imminent hazard of coming into collision with American sailing vessels. At one of these times the Agamemnon was obliged to run the risk of altering her course, at the other by vigorous firing the American was induced quickly to throw her sails aback and remain close to the shore, probably considering herself the subject of "another British outrage upon the American flag." At the time of the hazardous splicing above noted the magnetic communication had been interrupted and the success in splicing the cable was apparently a useless success; but in a few minutes their hearts were relieved by the renewal of the communication. How painful must have been the suspense of such moments!

It fell to my lot to be in the Navy Yard in Brooklyn when the Niagara came to her dock. In a few minutes after upon permission being given, I was on board, my special object being of course to have a view of the machinery by which the cable was paid out. There stood the machinery just as it stood upon reaching Trinity Bay. Some 90 miles of the cable yet remained in its coils. There was the mark indicating the strain of more than 4500 pounds weight strain upon the cable before it broke in the first experiment this summer. There was something besides the machinery, the Christian captain with his noble crew. Then were the men almost every one having in hand pieces of the cable—fragments from the breaking of the first trial—mementoes of the great event.

It would be impossible for one, without illustrations, intelligibly to describe the machinery. The more I examined it, the more I wondered at the success; the more I ascribed it to the blessing of providence. It seems to me, it must make a similar impression upon the most thoughtful who see the machinery. Thanks to God for this great success by him so interposingly vouchsafed! may be remembered as the bestower of every blessing. May this wonderful connection of continents ever remind us of the most wonderful connection between earth and heaven completed by the ascension of our Lord.

G.

News of the Week.

THE CABLE CELEBRATION.

The first of September will long be remembered by the citizens of many of the principal cities of Europe and America, as the celebration day of the union of the two hemispheres by the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. St. John took part in the day's doings, and was literally alive; we concluded from the appearance of the mass that there was a general turn out of persons of all ranks and conditions. If we were to say anything of the procession, we could not call it either imposing or at all what would be expected of St. John on such an occasion. The illumination was very good, and compared favourably, if not excelled that of any former occasion in this city. Those taking part seemed to enjoy themselves, but we are decidedly of the opinion that the day might have been spent in a way more worthy the occasion, and honouring to God.

The following are the congratulatory dispatches forwarded to Cyrus W. Field, Esq., during the day:

LONDON, (England), Aug. 31st, 1858.

To C. W. FIELD, Esq.

The Directors are on their way to Valencia, to make arrangements for opening the wire to the public. They convey through the cable to you and your fellow citizens their hearty congratulations in your joyous celebration of the great international work.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., Sept. 1st.

To C. W. FIELD, Esq.

The Mayor of the town of Woodstock, on behalf of himself and the inhabitants generally, tenders you their sincere congratulations on the accomplishment of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, and the expression of their earnest hope that it may tend to the close union of the nations, and be

promotive of peace and good will among mankind.

LEWIS F. FISHER, Mayor.

ST. JOHN, N. B. August 31st 1858.

To C. W. FIELD, Esq., New York.

Preparations are being made to celebrate the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable on a scale never before equalled in this Province. Our citizens are animated with one spirit, and determined to celebrate this unparalleled achievement in a manner worthy of the occasion.

D. B. STEVENS, Superintendent American Telegraph Company.

ST. JOHN, 1st Sept., 1858.

I congratulate you all on this auspicious day. Our preparations are complete. Weather splendid. You have our best wishes for a right royal celebration of a glorious achievement.

JOHN ROBERTSON, CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., New York.

FREDERICTON, Sept. 1st, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR.—In the name and on behalf of the Citizens of Fredericton, the Head Quarters of New Brunswick, I send you hearty greetings.

Your indomitable energy enables the inhabitants of the Old and New Worlds this day simultaneously to celebrate the marriage union of the two hemispheres. May the link never be broken, but prove as strong as these congratulations are sincere.

Prosperity and happiness attend you.

W. H. NEEDHAM, Mayor of Fredericton.

To Cyrus W. Field Esq.

SACKVILLE, Sept. 1st.

C. W. FIELD, Esq., New York.

The inhabitants of Sackville, in common with the people of New Brunswick, desire to congratulate the citizens of New York on the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, which must ultimately lead to the re-union of the great Anglo-Saxon race, and the establishment, by that means, of the freedom of the world.

A. E. BOTSFORD.

HEPO OF KARS.—Sir William F. Williams the Hero of Kars who arrived at Halifax from England by the last steamer, came to this city on Saturday night last, and immediately proceeded to Sussex Vale to see his sister who was lying at the point of death. He was enthusiastically received at Halifax, and probably similar honors await his return to St. John.

THE net produce of the late Tea Soiree held by the Haptists in Fredericton, amounted to about £75.

THE Lord Bishop of Fredericton has arrived from his late visit in England.

We find that the injury sustained by the Potato Crop is thus far very slight in this neighborhood. Only a few of the fields have to any extent been affected; and even where the rust has appeared its effects have been trifling. Throughout the country generally, the blight has not appeared, and the potatoes brought to market are as large and as good as in the best year of their existence. The Reaping Season has commenced, and the Oat Crop is full and heavy, almost precedent.

—N. B. Reporter.

OUR special correspondent at Grand Falls writes us under date of August 25th.

"Night before last was a severe one in Madawaska. Potatoes and buckwheat suffered most severely from a heavy frost. Last night looked equally indicative of frost, but about 11 o'clock rain commenced falling. Times dull; money scarce; nothing worthy of comment transpiring."—[C. Sentinel.]

NEW LOCOMOTIVE.—Messrs. Fleming and Humbert have just completed at their Foundry the construction of a new Locomotive, for our Railway. The appearance of this complicated piece of machinery is very fine, and is pronounced by competent judges to be highly creditable to the skill and energy displayed by the enterprising builders. —Nbr.

The Borderer says that land in Sackville is selling at a great advance on former prices. A farm which, a few days ago, sold for £400, is now worth £4000.

The Wesleyan Chapel in Richibucto, now being enlarged, will be re-opened for worship, on Sunday the 19th September.

IMPORTANT RESIGNATION.—John H. Anderson and William Plyor, Jr. Esqs, have resigned their offices of Commissioners of the Railway for Nova Scotia.

This has occurred since the dismissal of James R. Foman, Esq., from the office of Chief Engineer, and the appointment of Mr. Laurie in his stead, and in consequence of it. —[Halifax Chronicle.]

TRINITY BAY; CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.—

The *tria juncta in uno* is realized at Trinity Bay with the cable that binds the three continents. Europe, Africa and America together. The name is singularly applicable to the fact. Soon Asia will be added to the trinity, and there will be an electric girdle around the globe.

At a revival meeting at Barnett, near London, Canada, Rev. Mr. Arnold, an estimable young Episcopal brother, took an active part, and added greatly to the interest and spirituality of the meeting. He is grandson of Arnold, the American traitor, and the only male heir who survives him. He has a sister married, and they inherit a large tract of land, in Canada from their grandfather.

POTATO CROP.—We regret to learn that the Potato crop in this section of the country has become seriously affected with disease within the past ten days. In some places whole fields have become blighted. The frequent rains of late are supposed to have been the chief cause in producing this mischief. A few weeks ago the crop generally presented the most promising aspect. Potatoes are being drawn to market in large quantities, and are selling at a low figure. —[Canada Paper.]

George Brown has been re-elected for Toronto, by a majority of 150 voter over his opponent John Hillyard Cameron.

THE new Canadian ministry profess to be favourable to a federal union of the B. N. A. provinces. Lower Canada would cordially support the proposition, knowing that such a union would virtually dissolve the union of Upper and Lower Canada, and would no doubt be conservative of the privileges and monopolies which the Lower province now enjoys, but which might be otherwise endangered. Inter-Colonial Railroad communication would be a necessary accompaniment or consequent of a Federal Union.

It is reported in Great Salt Lake City that Brigham Young has received a revelation from the Lord commanding him to hold his voice for a season. The secret of the "revelation" was exposed by one of Brigham's wives, in conversation with a Gentle, when she said, "Brigham will not preach again so long as there is a Gentle short-land reporter here to take down his discourses."

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Israelites was held in Baltimore last Tuesday evening at Independence Hall, for the purpose of framing an address and resolutions congratulating the Israelites of England on their admission to Parliament.

Eight of the crew of the ship Quinor were brought before the U. S. District Court at Washington on the 25th, charged with mutiny and with murdering the captain and third mate of that ship, on the high seas. —[News.]

From Australia Correspondent to London. reman.

MELBOURNE, June 15, 1858.—Politically, we are quiescent. Parliament was prorogued on the 4th inst. by His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, with all due pomp and ceremony, and legislative business is accordingly suspended.

Trade is generally active; and the demand now created for labour in consequence of the commencement of our railway works places all orders of apparent prosperity.

Our gold produce continues extensive, a larger quantity having been brought down by escort during the past few weeks than the average for some years past; and, as if to banish the misgivings of those who indulge the fancy that our mines are becoming exhausted, a monster nugget—the largest ever found—was discovered last week at Ballarat, the oldest of the Victorian gold fields. This lump of pure gold weighs 2,217 ounces, and is worth nearly 9,000*l*. One of the local papers, speaking of its shape, describes it as being like "a continent, with a peninsula attached to it by a narrow isthmus." Who shall say after this that the wealth of our gold-fields is diminishing, and will prove but the wonder of a little time?

Only a single copy of the London Times is now allowed to enter France, and that is sent to Paris in a sealed envelope from Boulogne, specially addressed to Napoleon.

The Sandusky Register says that a German butcher, of that city, named Adam Sorg, was instantly killed by lightning on Wednesday evening last near Castalia. He was riding along having a number of sheep in his wagon, when the bolt descended, killing the man and three of the sheep.

TOBACCO PRODUCING PARALYSIS.—The Detroit Tribune of Friday evening says that Police Justice Bugg, of that city, has suffered an attack of paralysis, confined to his right arm, and Physicians attribute the stroke to the free use of tobacco, put up in tin foil.

The whole amount of money for charitable purposes given away during his lifetime by the late Amos Lawrence, of Massachusetts, is said to be six hundred and thirty nine thousand dollars, a fact which rests on the most positive evidence.

A new water wheel for the use of steamboats, which is expected to increase the ordinary speed of boats 100 per cent., with the same power, has just been patented by a gentleman in Albany.

The Utah Peace Commissioners, Messrs. Powell and McCulloch, arrived at Washington on Saturday. The Commissioners report the supremacy of the laws and authority of the Government in Utah, and consequent peace. They also confirm the accounts of the letter writers of the unjust and tyrannical conduct of Brigham Young towards his fellows. —[R. Telescope.]

WHEAT IN INDIANA.—The Indianapolis Sentinel thinks that on the whole, the crop of wheat in that State will exceed that of last year. In LaPorte county alone it is estimated that there will be a surplus of 700,000 bushels for shipment. The grass crop is fine all over the State. Oats are unequal; in some localities an average crop, while in others there is almost a total failure.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER BY U. S. BRIG DOLPHIN.

THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN AFRICANS on Board.—The United States Brig Dolphin, Lieut. John N. Maffitt commanding, arrived at Key West on Sunday, the 22d inst., from the coast of Cuba. The Dolphin sailed from Sagua la Grande on the morning of the 21st inst.

At daylight she discovered a sail ahead, standing on the same course as the Dolphin, which gained on her very rapidly during the day. At 4 p.m. the sail ahead hauled on the wind, as if trying to get out of the Dolphin's course, which caused her to be considered a suspicious craft. The Dolphin tacked and stood off in pursuit, hoisting the English colors, and fired a blank cartridge, which not being answered by the other vessel another was fired at half past 4 p.m., and this also being unnoticed, at 5 p.m. she fired a shot across the bows of the suspected vessel, which had the effect of producing the American flag at her peak; but she still continued on her course and seemed to be making her best endeavours to escape, when a well directed shot from the Dolphin took effect in her fore rigging, causing her to heave to and lower her colours.

On sending a boat on board, she proved to be a brig from the African coast with three hundred and eighteen negroes.

Her crew were instantly confined and the prize placed in charge of Lieut. J. M. Brimford and Second Lieut. Charles C. Carpenter and sixteen more from the Dolphin, with orders to proceed to Charleston, S. C.

The captain of the slave brig is on board the Dolphin, which has sailed for Boston. The brig's name was formerly Putnam. Echo was on her stern, but had been painted over.

EARTHQUAKE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—We noticed yesterday that an earthquake was experienced at Holderness, N. H., on Tuesday. A letter from Rumney says the earthquake was felt in that town and in Hebron. It shook the houses quite perceptibly, but the worst effect of the earthquake was to shake confidence in the stability of the granite hills of New Hampshire, whose foundations have been supposed to be immovable. —[Bangor Courier.]