

night after dark; several tenants tried it but were frightened away by the noise. At last one individual more courageous than the rest, resolved to unravel the mystery. He accordingly armed himself, and having put out the light, remained sentry in one of the rooms. Shortly he heard on the stairs, pit, pat, a full stop again. The noise was repeated several times, as though some creature, ghost or no ghost, was coming up stairs. At last the thing, whatever it was, came close to the door of the room where the sentry was listening; his heart, too, chimed in with pit pat rather more than it was wont to do. He flung open the door, hurrying, bang; something went down, down stairs with a tremendous jump, and a' over the bottom of the house the greatest confusion, as of thousands of demons rushing in all directions was heard. This was enough for one night; the next night our crafty sentry established himself on the first landing, with a heap of straw, and a bunch of lucifer matches. Soon all was quiet. Up stairs again came the pit pat, pit pat. When the noise came close to the ambush he escaped his match, and set fire to the straw, which blazed up like a bonfire in an instant; and what did he see?—only a rabbit, who stood on his hind legs, as much astonished as was the sentry. Both man and beast having mutually inspected each other, the biped hurried a sword at the quadruped, who disappeared down stairs quicker than he came up. The noise made was only the rabbit's fore and hind legs hitting the boards as he hopped from one stair to the other. The rabbit had got into the house from the neighbouring plantation, and had fairly frightened away, by their nocturnal wanderings, the rightful owners thereof. The more courageous sentry was rewarded for his vigil, for he held his tongue as to the cause of the ghost. He got the house at a reduced rent, and several capital rabbit pies made of the ghost's bodies into the bargain.—*Buckland's curiosities of Natural history.*

Religious Intelligence.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., OCT. 22, 1858.

Adjourned General Conference.

Our last year's session of General Conference was adjourned until next July, or during the pleasure of the Churches. As some business in connection with our finances was not adjusted as it was hoped would have been, it was deemed expedient to call an adjourned meeting to be held at Little River on the 13th inst. Pursuant to appointment, we met at the time and place named. The meeting opened at 11 o'clock, A. M. in the usual manner, with Elder Merritt in the chair. There was not as full a house as we have ever had seen from the request made, however, more of our brethren arrived in time to be with us in the after part of the day, and through subsequent meetings. As soon as the meeting was organized, an opportunity was given for any present, to make any inquiries of the business committee, relative to the transaction of the affairs of the Conference; when some who had not attended the last Conference, and consequently were not familiar with the manner of conducting the business, received from the committee such information as they sought. We think satisfactory answers were given to all the questions. The next matter of importance, was the one great object of the meeting. Viz: To devise some scheme, by which means could be raised for the liquidation of our liabilities. Several suggestions were made, and after considerable thought, and consultation, it was resolved that a committee be appointed to divide the amount required, equally among the Churches composing the Conference, according to their several abilities; also to prepare an appeal to be sent to each Church, stating the amount asked from it. We cannot conceive any other just way, by which the money can be raised. It was the prevailing opinion of those present that our Churches are too strongly attached to the denomination, and have too much Christian sympathy for their brethren, to turn a deaf ear to the appeal. We know that the times are hard, nevertheless we believe we have brethren and friends enough, who love not merely in word and in tongue, but in deed and in truth, to come forward and pay every demand against the Conference. That there has been mismanagement in our business, each of us compels to confess. But here we are, debts have been contracted, and unless honourably paid, nothing is more evident than that we are doomed to be a scattered people. Much labour that otherwise might have been expended in enlarging the borders of Zion, has already been spent in trying to clear us of these demands. Some of our burden bearers are becoming disheartened, and unless our Churches respond to the call about to be given them, we fear the consequences. We are grateful to those who have already given, and hope new that the unpaid pledges to the \$1000 fund may be paid, in aiding the Churches to make up the amounts assigned them. The Christian act of two brethren both members of one Church (one of whom particularly requested that his name should not appear in print) we cannot pass by noticing. They evidently came to help us, and before leaving gave to the Conference the handsome sum of over £60. Have we not others who if they cannot do as much have the same willing spirits? Brethren if you intend helping us now is the time.

A committee was appointed to take charge of, and dispose of the books on hand to the best possible advantage; also, to receive tenders until the 15th of November for all the accounts against delinquent subscribers to the *Intelligencer*. This was thought to be the best way to dispose of them, and to settle up the business. After spending two days together we separated. Much encouraged, and hope that by next July we may be able, if living, to come together free from debt, and encouraged to labour for the salvation of sinners.

The following is the address to be sent to the Churches.

AN APPEAL.

To the Churches composing the F. C. Baptist General Conference in New Brunswick, and our Friends.

DEAR BRETHREN,—As you are aware, we are under a heavy burden of financial embarrass-

ment brought upon us by the mismanagement of our business in connection with our Paper and Book concern. We have published the *Intelligencer* too cheaply, and too long on credit; but although conscious of having erred, we have aimed at doing good. The past is gone, we cannot recall it, our present condition is discouraging, and unless relieved from present liabilities we must become nearly useless in advancing the cause of God, but in our appeal to you, to whom we have never gone in vain, we have hope. We sincerely regret that circumstances compel us, as our only hope of aid, this to come to you. We now ask your sympathies whilst in trouble, and your means to assist in the liquidation of our liabilities. Much has already been given, and many brethren and friends still ever live in our affections. Elder Hart, laboured faithfully last year and accomplished much, to him and those contributing to him we are grateful; nevertheless, we are yet in want, and as brethren in need appeal to you for aid. At the adjourned Conference held at Little River, Oct. 13th, a Committee was appointed to ascertain what amount would be required from each Church, by dividing the whole equally, according to the ability of the churches, and ask our brethren if they will, under these circumstances of need, give us the amounts assigned them. The amount assigned you is—

We want, exclusive of what we hope to realize from the amounts due from unpaid subscribers £630. If you will respond to the call, you can send the money to the agent, B. J. Underhill Esq., St. John, as soon as convenient. Asking you to pardon our errors and hoping we may never again trouble you with such unpleasant business.

We remain yours in Christian bonds &c.,
BENJAMIN MERRITT,
Chairman of General Conference.
Oct. 14th, 1858.

The Wants of the Church.

It seems to us that it must be apparent to the most casual observer that an important deficiency now exists in the strength and power of the Christian Church; and that with her present means and facilities to do good, much more should be accomplished than really is. With this idea in the mind, the question naturally suggests itself,—What is necessary to supply that deficiency, and impart the needed vigour and strength to the Church? We answer unhesitatingly—THE BAPTISM OF THE HOLY SPIRIT. There is but little that is either cross-bearing or self-denying in much of the religious profession of the present day; but little change is required in any—in some only the crossing of the threshold of the visible church. Their morality undergoes no change—and no more consecration to God is apparent in them after than before, beyond their more attention to those ordinary duties which the church requires of its members. This is a Christianity without consecration, a profession without power, a religion without life. The whole revelation of God's will in all ages of the world, and under all dispensations, relative to his people, teaches the necessity of their entire consecration. An important lesson is taught us under the law, not only in the sacredness of things consecrated, but in the manner in which they are set apart to sacred uses. First sprinkled with blood, and then anointed with oil, thenceforth they were no more common. Thus under the gospel, every Christian has been a common vessel for profane purposes; but when sprinkled with the blood of Christ, and anointed by God the Father, he becomes separated and consecrated to God. Do we greatly err, when we express our fears that few Christians of the present day know what it is to have the blood of Christ to cleanse them from all unrighteousness? Does not the experience of a great majority of the Christian Church justify us in saying that they are living in a state of condemnation? Their hearts are not sprinkled from an evil conscience, and hence they are not anointed, not baptized with the Holy Spirit.

That this is the great want of the church, we are assured. The most complete facilities, and splendid talents, can not supply the lack of the Spirit's power. A few fishermen of Galilee, "endured with power from on high" did more in a single year to evangelize the world, than all our modern facilities can do in an age. Until the Christian church believes in *entire sanctification*, lays herself on the altar, and rests not without "the promise of the Father," she will be deficient in both power and enjoyment.

Much depends on the ministry. A ministry baptized by the Holy Spirit, is necessary to lead the people forward to higher and holier attainments in Christian experience. A church will seldom, if ever, advance beyond its teacher. Hence, the importance of a faithful, devoted, and holy ministry. Let the ministers of Christ direct their thoughts to this subject; let them search the Scriptures on it, and earnestly pray that "the promise of the Father" may be given to them. Let their be less bickering, and strife, and contentions for sects and parties, and more labouring for the sanctification of the Church, and the conversion of souls; then will "the power of the Spirit" rest upon us, "a little one shall become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation." We rejoice at the great outpouring of the spirit in the cities of the Union during the last year, and at the indications of a still greater baptism during the present season. May we not hope that the Provinces may be visited in like manner, and the Spirit from on high may be poured upon us. For the attainment of this object, let none who feel an interest in the cause of Christ and the salvation of the world, cease to labour and pray.

DENOMINATIONAL.

Free Baptist.

We have just learned that the work of revival at upper Queensbury, where the third district meeting was held, is progressing with considerable power. Nine came forward, and were baptized on the profession of their faith last Sabbath. The congregations are large, and many seem to be deeply moved.

Baptist.

New arrangements have been made for the future management of the Christian Visitor, by which the Rev. H. P. Guilford becomes connected with it financially and editorially.

Rev. I. Wallace has recently baptized thirteen at Little South West, one of his preaching stations. He is toiling hard in that "cold northern region," and seems much encouraged.

Rev. Mr. Earle has returned from Boston, and passed up on Saturday last to upper Gagetown, where he baptized seven on the following Sabbath. The good work is progressing rapidly in that section.

Rev. S. Robinson baptized five in this city last

Sabbath, and the Visitor says, Bro. E. B. Demill was engaged in like manner.

Rev. John Francis, who has recently been in Virginia advocating the cause of the Bible Union, preached in this City last Sabbath. He says there are over 130,000 Baptists in that State.

Methodist.

Dr. and Mrs. Palmer who have been travelling and labouring constantly in parts of N. Brunswick, N. Scotia, and P. E. Island, now for more than three months, were the first week in this month in Charlottetown, engaged in a powerful reformation. After they had been there about ten days the secretary of the meeting reported 260 souls justified. The Dr. in writing to the Provincial Wesleyan, says, "we are now in the midst of one of the most glorious revivals we have ever witnessed," and expresses himself by saying, "the cloud of mercy which has so graciously hovered over the United States is surely now lingering over the Provinces." God grant that he may enjoy as great an outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

Episcopal.

On Friday the 1st of October, the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, assisted by Dr. Jarvis and seven of the clergy, consecrated the new Church in Sackville, by the name of St. Paul's. After the consecration Divine service was performed, followed by an address from his Lordship; after which the holy communion was administered. The Church is a gothic building, 90 feet long by 27 wide, and will accommodate 350 people. The stings are all free. The east window is a memorial window to the late Mrs. Lovisford, presented by the Hon. Judge Botsford. The west window is a memorial window to the late Hon. W. Crane, presented by his heirs. The organ was purchased by the ladies from the proceeds of a bazaar, held in Sackville last autumn.—*Church Witness.*

New Publications.

Messrs. Sheldon Bakeman & Co. of New York, are continuing to enhance their celebrity as publishers, by issuing from their establishment new and choice books. Additional to these of which we have previously spoken, were a few days since, put in possession of others, which reached us through the "Colonial Book Store." The Memoir of the Rev. David Tappin Stoddard, a devoted Nestorian Missionary, is a volume well deserving a place in the library of every Christian. It is a well and handsomely got up work of 422 pages, by Joseph P. Thompson D. D. Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, who was an early friend and classmate of Mr. Stoddard's. He did not keep a journal of his life and labours, but from his very extensive correspondence through life, has been gathered sufficient material for this quite extensive and interesting history. It contains extracts from nearly two hundred letters, with an account of his early life, conversion, studies, first impression of foreign Missionary life, departure to his distant field of toil, and a general narrative of his arduous labours throughout his life. When we read the lives of such devoted men we feel very small, and are led to think of how little use we are to the world. Those who would be called "good and faithful servants" in the judgement, must be faithful in life. Mr. S. was one of those who sacrificed cheerfully and toiled faithfully for the good of the ignorant and unsaved. To all who love to read the biographies of the pious, who through faith and patience inherit the promises, we cordially recommend the "Memoir of Stoddard." For sale at the Colonial Book Store.

SERMONS TO THE CHURCHES, by Francis Wayland D. D., reached us at the same time, from the same enterprising publishers, being a nicely bound volume of 280 pages, containing eight select sermons. They were preached as the title of the book indicates to churches of different communions. We have examined them with interest, and think highly of them. Their spirit is good, and we earnestly recommend them to our readers, believing that where they are read they will do much toward effecting the object in view, which the author says, is to urge upon individual Christians the duty of personal effort for the conversion of men, and a more consistent and uncompromising profession of religion. They compare favourably with any we have read, and may be classed with those called choice sermons. For sale by Demill & Fillmore, Colonial Book Store, St. John.

Some mistakes were made by us in the account of the N. S. yearly meeting by Bro. Benson in our issue of the 8th inst, which we wish to rectify. For paternal tie we should have had fraternal tie, also, the omission of a conversion of which he wrote.

For the Religious Intelligence.

"There is no vice which in one black and awful gulph swallows up so much of hope and happiness as intemperance." What truth is contained in those few words? It destroys hope and happiness; hope that bright star that lights the weary pilgrim heavenward—hope, the guiding star of man's existence, without which there is no happiness. Intemperance, thebane and curse of our nation, the frustrator of all our future prospects, and the destroyer of all the endeavours of home. On Run! where can we find words sufficient to portray the train of crime, misery, degradation, and evil that follows in our onward march, or language powerful enough to enter the hearts of men to convince them of the fearful gulph which our young men are approaching, who are now asking the first glass, to make them alive to the danger they are placing themselves in, of the web that they are weaving around themselves, and of the fearful death that awaits them.

GEORGE LUMAN.

THE BIBLE IN SPAIN.—The Catholic papers in Spain are so far from the "treacherous English Bible Societies, who are indefatigable in their desire and efforts to corrupt Spanish people, by instilling the pernicious doctrines of Protestantism. They announce, with much solemnity, that the utmost rigors of the law will be put in force against all persons who may be detected in endeavouring to pervert the people from the only truth faith.

From our Canada Correspondent.

Cobourg, Oct. 15th, 1858.

Absence from home, and the pressure of daily duties have suspended correspondence so long that personal friends in New Brunswick have become anxious as to the cause. My pen is resumed, with thankfulness for mercies temporal and spiritual, and the prayer that it may be entirely consecrated to the service of truth and righteousness. Scarcely a day has passed without thoughts of the *Intelligencer*, and I do hope that its Catholicity may not be impaired by the infusion of new blood. Hitherto I have gloried in the fact that at least one newspaper committed weekly under my eye had demonstrated the possibility of being at once denominational and unsectarian. Perhaps it may be suspicion, and suspicion most ungenerous, but I have had passing through my mind the words of Christ: "No man having drunk old wine straight way desireth new; for he saith, the old is better." Possibly I may be like the deacon who used to sleep soundly under his pastor's ministrations, but was not at all drowsy under the preaching of a stranger. Being asked the reason for so great a difference he is represented as replying, "When my minister preaches, I know that it is all right, and I take it easy; but when another holds forth I am obliged to keep awake to watch him!"

Three journeys—northward, eastward, and westward—have given me some new sights and some fresh thoughts, so letting the affairs of the country lie untended, I will try to lay before the readers of the *Intelligencer* a few pictures. My first I will call

SUSPICIOUS MOVEMENTS.

My friends know me for a determined teetotaler. Total abstinence from intoxicating drinks and tobacco is one of the few principles of which I am never tempted to be ashamed. I think I may say, I hate with perfect hatred both strong drink and tobacco. In the course of one of my journeys I had occasion to enter a rustic dwelling in the back-woods, and rest for a little. I was kindly received and offered a seat, which I accepted gratefully, asking, as I took it, if I might be favoured with a drink. The good woman, in her excess of hospitality, brought forth a decanter and glasses, and, despite my avowal of total abstinence principles, put them on the table beside me. She did not press me to drink but gave me a pitcher of water, the beverage I sought—from which I helped myself. Had an enemy entered at that moment, and taken this cognizance of appearances, how easily could he have retired and reported me false to all the pledges I had given, to my avowed principles, and false to my many public speeches on behalf of the temperance cause. And how many would have believed it, and added to it numerous instances of abominable hypocrisy on record. How important is that "charity which thinketh no evil!"

INDUSTRY REWARDED.

Arriving late one evening at the dwelling of a stranger, to whose house I was taken by a mutual friend, I was asked into a comfortable sitting room where a very pleasant family scene presented itself. The father sat on one side of the table making arrangements for important business; the mother was occupied with some ordinary and simple domestic duty; two or three young persons were sitting before a cheerful open fire, and there was throughout such an air of comfort, which combined with a hearty welcome given with many frankness made me feel very much at home. The conversation was rational and imbued with religious sentiments, and after an hour of pleasant interchange the good book was produced, the "chapter in course" read, prayers offered to the giver of all mercies. There was something in the words of the sacred volume more impressive than usual, and the thanksgivings and petitions were as ardently from the heart. That night I lay down with the conviction that temporal piety is a delightful accompaniment of temporal prosperity, giving it its sweetest relish. The next morning I had an opportunity of going over one of the best regulated farms in the country. Everything was in perfect order; the fields, the fences, the out buildings, etc. The stones had been carefully removed and appropriated for drainage; the cattle were of the choicest kind and very fine specimens of thorough breeding; but description is tame, and I shall not attempt it. In the house there were arrangements much to my taste. We had a little music—only a little—one of the daughters playing a few pieces, and one or two of the family accompanying with the voice. It was not thrust upon the visitors as something very remarkable, but came in appropriately, and as a matter of course, the boys were intelligent farmers, taking pleasure in their occupations; and the girls were manifestly familiar with domestic duties. The mother was not the drudge of the family, but directress of internal arrangements, as the father was of the external, and the appearance of the whole household indicated a judicious appearance of religious, intellectual, and physical culture.

About thirty years ago, the three hundred acres, now under good cultivation and in such excellent order, were in a wilderness state, when its present occupant entered into possession; and much toil he has endured, as well as his wife, to reclaim the forest. Its present condition has cost years of hard work, and the improvements have been the result of perseverance and labor. No fat office; no remunerative business; no friendly accessible coffers, have had to do with turning the wilderness into a pleasant place, and making it blossom like the rose. It must not be supposed that there was nothing to be improved in the minds and hearts of this family; but I must say that the short time spent under their hospitable roof favourably impressed me with regard to the culture of both; and certainly it does not follow that religion and intelligence, good taste and good sense are necessarily excluded from the backwoods of America. There must have been great elasticity and force of character, as well as unusual oneness of aim and purpose, in the worthy couple who now rejoice in the labour of their hands; and while using this world, do not abuse it, but look for a better country, even an heavenly.

A HAPPY HOME.

I enjoyed hospitality in some respects differing from that which I have noticed above, but equally agreeable. In the household to which I refer is a hale old man, an only son, that son's

wife, and three or four little children. Grandfather is evidently a favorite, and very fond of the little ones, who obey him cheerfully, and feel rewarded by his sweet smile and gentle touch. The home is situated very prettily, at some distance from the dusty highway, which it overlooks, and less than a mile from the thriving town. The grounds are ornamented with trees and shrubbery, and an air of taste and joyousness hangs over the whole scene. The proprietor has during the last twenty-five years occupied a post of usefulness and comfort, being "without carefulness" as to his income, which is adequate to his position, and promptly paid. He is one of the few concerning whom it is truthfully said, "The more you know of them, the greater your respect for them." His influence for good religiously and morally, is felt very widely throughout this Province. His history forcibly illustrates the words of inspiration, "Godliness is profitable unto all having promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come."

At sixteen years of age he was taken prisoner by a French man-of-war, and thrust with his companions into prison. For six years he endured the rigour of a confinement which cut off the greater number of his companions, and finally was set at liberty on the restoration of peace between France and Great Britain. The French prison was to him a place to be remembered with gratitude ever more. There he discovered his spiritual thirst, and by the instrumentality of a fellow prisoner, was brought out of darkness into light, and rejoiced in the liberty of the children of God. On his release he sought the residence of an elder brother, to whom God had given much earthly prosperity, with the hope of securing his influence in obtaining an honourable means of subsistence. That brother was an infidel, and while he respected honesty, regarded his relative as a victim of unhappy delusion. He was ready to exert himself, however, according to his ability, and offered to procure for his brother an appointment in the East India Company's service. This the new convert declined as perilous to his soul. In vain he tried to reason him out of his purpose. In vain he set forth the advantages of wealth and position; in vain he produced instances of hypocrisy in Christian professors. The command of a ship was then offered; but this was also declined, from a love of truth. "You know, brother," said the heroic Christian, "that I will be expected to take false oaths at the Custom House; otherwise you will regard me as sacrificing your interests. Besides, suppose the press-gang boards my ship, and my men being summoned, I am asked are these all my men, what shall I say? I know that I have hidden many of them away, and I could not tell a lie." "You poor fool, you," exclaimed the exasperated brother, in whose eyes such tenderness of conscience betokened madness. "You poor fool, you, your religion will ruin you." So saying, he declined the thankless office, as he deemed it, of helping one so whimsical and unreasonable.—I have already noticed the position which the believing brother now occupies: what of the unbeliever? A few words will complete his history. He became too fond of the intoxicating cup, and was found dead in a pond, leaving it doubtful whether he came to his end through strong drink, the malice of an enemy, or self murder. Which was ruined, the Christian or the infidel? and what wrought the ruin, religion or the want of it? "He that trusteth in his own heart is a fool; but whose walketh wisely shall be delivered."—"Trust in the Lord and do good, so shall thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed."—"Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth."

A. B.

News of the Week.

As intimated in our last Mr. Scholesfield M. P., for Birmingham, Eng., arrived in our City, for the purpose of seeing for himself, the character and wants of our Province. We have pleasure in learning that he was agreeably surprised at the progress of our City, and all he saw here. He inspected the Establishment of Messrs R. Rankin & Co., &c.; the Suspension Bridge, Aylm, Railway Works, Telegraph office &c., and on Thursday proceeded to Fredericton, where he had an opportunity of meeting with the members of the Government, Honorable Judge Wilnot, and other leading Provincialists, who could be pointed out to him what we require to be made known of us. On Saturday morning he proceeded to Woodstock en route to Canada. In the course of some remarks made by him while in this City, he adverted to the want of knowledge which prevailed in Britain in regard to this Province, saying that it would be his privilege when he returned, not only in Parliament, but elsewhere to dispel the barbaric ideas with which we were there associated; that we being off the highway of travel, and not having made ourselves properly known, we were passed by, as he had intended doing, had he not been urged to visit us. He would, he said, on his return point out in the right quarter, the real value of this Province, its superior inducements for a superior emigration, and its advantages to capitalists.

The visit of such a man can do us more good than the sending of Delegations to Britain. We hope others in his position may follow his example, for we are persuaded that we have a country second to none on this Northern Continent, which only requires to be known to secure to us all the advantages in population and wealth which have flowed into Canada and the United States for years past.—*Col. Presbyterian.*

SEMINARY BLOWN UP.—The Seminary at Earlville, La Salle County, Illinois, which cost \$6,000, was tumbled into ruins on the 5th, by the explosion of gunpowder placed in the building by some wretch in human shape. The Seminary was opened only last spring under flattering auspices.—*News.*

LARGE SQUASH.—The Investigator says that Mr. P. R. Inches, Druggist, of this City, has a Squash in his possession, weighing 125 lbs., and measuring 7 feet 3 inches in circumference. It was raised on the farm of Mr. Julius L. Inches, a few miles above Fredericton.—*Globe.*

Seven dwellings, with barns, outhouses, &c., were destroyed in Indian Town by the fire of last Friday night. Some miscreant broke with an axe two spokes of a wheel of No. 5 horse cart. The Parish authorities offer a reward for his discovery. No man should connive at such an act.—*Freeman.*

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—At the October Sittings of the Supreme Court at Sydney, C. B., John Stubbard was tried for the murder of his brother, in June last. The witness in the case was the brother of the deceased. The particulars of the murder are as follows:—The witness and the deceased and prisoner had just returned from Little Bras d'Or to their home at Ancon; the deceased and prisoner in liquor—quarrelling took place,—witness partially quelled the disturbance, and succeeded in getting the prisoner into his house,—from which he shortly after came out with a gun in his hand, and deliberately shot his brother, who was about 60 yards distant from him. This was in view of the witness, who was not near enough to prevent the act. The evidence was clear,—the Jury returned the verdict of Manslaughter,—and the prisoner was sentenced to seven years in the Penitentiary.—*Sun.*

We learn from the European Times, that the Canadian delegates have arrived in England. Their stay is limited to 6 weeks, during which time (says the European Times) they will discuss with the Imperial Government the question of a union of the Colonies, an Intercolonial Railway uniting Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada, and the connection of Canada by railway with the Pacific Ocean.—*Globe.*

NEWFOUNDLAND LEAD.—The Atlantic Telegraph Company have sold their lead, mines in Newfoundland to parties for £50,000. Several cargoes of the metal have arrived and are on their way to New York. It averages eighty per cent, and is frequently cut out in pure lumps, being esteemed equal in richness to any in the world.

MURDER.—A marine named Downey committed murder on Friday, by shooting a colored woman on the Common at Halifax.

During the early part of the week the weather was clear and frosty. On Thursday there was a copious fall of warm rain. Farmers are very busy in securing the potato crop which is very large and good in most parts of the Province. In Cornwallis this crop is fully an average one, but it is not half secured yet.—*Halifax Pres Witness.*

SHIPWRECK AT P. E. ISLAND AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We regret to learn that between Saturday night and Sunday morning the schooner *E. Aitwood* of Westport, State of Maine, in endeavouring to round the North Cape of this Island, grounded and became a total wreck, and, melancholy to relate, all hands have perished. One of the crew was discovered lashed in the fore-rigging, and two others found in the fore-cabin, whose remains have been decently interred. There have also been several vessels driven ashore, on several parts of the Island, but we have not as yet ascertained full particulars.—*Journal.*

CRYSTAL PALACE TO BE REBUILT.—New York, Oct. 15.—At a special meeting, last evening of the American Institute, it was decided to apply for a lease of the late Crystal Palace, for the purpose of erecting a new building for the exhibitions of the Institute. At a meeting of the Crystal Palace exhibitors, also held last evening, a resolution pledging the meeting to a support of the movement for a National Institute was carried.

THE RECENT EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE AT HAVANA.—By way of New Orleans, we have received further particulars of the recent lamentable loss of life in Havana, by the explosion of a powder magazine:—"On the 29th ult; at half-past 4 P. M., the Naval Magazine at Havana, situated at the head of the harbor, containing over one hundred and fifty thousand pounds of gunpowder, several hundred loaded shells, with a large quantity of rockets, fireworks, &c., exploded. The shock and effect, as described by the residents of the city was truly awful.

Thus far, there had been found in the ruins and about the ground, 28 bodies and 100 wounded—four of whom died shortly after being removed to the hospital. For some moments the air was filled with all descriptions of destructive missiles, and stones, shells, &c., were projected a long distance from the building and into the bay. No damage was done to the vessels at anchor. The dead bodies of three coolies were blown through the air to the slope of Fort Atares, nearly a quarter of a mile off. There were upwards of 300 persons employed on the new sugar warehouse in the immediate vicinity of the disaster, mostly coolies, and among them the loss of life and limb appears to have been the greatest. Of the military guard of the magazine, consisting of a sergeant and 16 men, only 4 remained. Many bodies are no doubt yet under the ruins and in the waters of the harbor.

The destruction of the fine pile of sugar warehouses, some 20 buildings, several of which were finished, and the others in course of construction, was complete. Nothing now remains but a mass of stones and rubbish. The concussion was so great as to destroy the gas-meters, rendering the works for the present entirely useless, and will require at least 3 months before the city can be lighted. Every residence more or less affected by the shock; several buildings sustained great damage.—*[No Bruns.]*

MISSION TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the other dignitaries of the laymen who compose the acting body of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, have selected the Rev. J. Gammage, Curate of Newton, Hyde, Manchester, as their first missionary to the newly-proclaimed colony of British Columbia. A free passage had been given by the Majesty's Government to Mr. Gammage, his family in the Thames City, which is to sail from London this day [Wednesday], to proceed to the new colony. Mr. Gammage's mission is to the gold hunters at Fraser's River and elsewhere on the mainland. Another missionary will be despatched in the course of a few days.