

Some of the Boston religious papers state that a manifest religious improvement in the spiritual exercises of the churches of that city is being felt. Increasing fervor in prayer, and an increased attendance and solemnity is apparent. Some conversions have already taken place, and series of revival meetings are to be commenced soon in several churches.

**THE SUICIDE** of a rich and eminent New York merchant by shooting himself through the head with a double-barrelled gun, is reported in American papers. His name was Charles M. Leupp. Signs of insanity had been observed in him for some time, but the tragical end was somewhat unexpected. He possessed ample means, and was unembarrassed. Alas, for the power of merely human prosperity, and circumstances, to save from wretchedness and despair. The gospel is the only panacea for all human ills. Readers, embrace it!

**FATAL DUEL.**—American exchanges detail the particulars of a fatal duel in California, between a Jude Terry and a Mr. Broderick, formerly a Senator of the United States. Broderick fell the first shot and died in a few hours. A Mr. Perly, formerly of New Brunswick is deeply implicated in bringing about this bloody tragedy. The blood of the murderer whatever he may have been now stains the hands of all concerned, and an infinite God will most terribly avenge it. He recognizes no such "HONOR" as duellist and murderers profess.

**DR. LIVINGSTON'S EXPEDITION.**—Letters have been received in England from Dr. Livingston, the African traveller. At his accounts he was at Expedition Island, having witnessed various battles between the Portuguese and the natives of the country, in which the latter were badly defeated. In one case the natives were found in possession of many pieces of bronze cannon. He had a very narrow escape from death by drowning, and expected to leave soon for Zete. In his journey he speaks of having seen some curious and remarkable people. —*Boston Traveller.*

**MORE MAHOMETAN DISSENTS IN INDIA.**—Accounts from India, received in England, state that the 5th Madras Cavalry, chiefly composed of Mahometans, threatened to create military disturbances at Hyderabad, similar to those that took place in the North-western provinces, if the Government did not take from them the greased cartridges lately served out to them by mistake. Pistols were put up in the public streets, which showed that a movement was on foot for drawing the sword in defence of their religion, and killing all the Christians of the place. These facts give a glimpse into the surges of Mahometan political society. Their festival of the Mohurram passed off very quietly here; but in the Deccan and elsewhere great discontent at the position they hold under the British Government has been openly expressed. —*Boston Traveller.*

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

ARRIVAL OF THE "INDIAN."

By the steamer "Indian" at Quebec on the 10th inst., we have four days later European news of which the following are the principal items:—

**THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.** It is stated that the Conference at Zurich were again progressing. The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that the task of the Plenipotentiaries has been diminished by dispatches from Vienna, and it is believed that the Conference will be terminated in a few days unless fresh instructions should be received. The amended programme is stated to be as follows: A definite treaty of peace will be signed by the three Powers. Another treaty will be drawn up by which Austria will cede Lombardy to France, which will make it over to Sardinia. The most difficult point in the double transfer is the debt, and on this point it is believed that Austria will moderate her demands. Documents will be brought up respecting the Italian Confederation; the restoration of the Jukes, and other unsettled questions, but they can only be signed by the Austrian and French Plenipotentiaries, as Sardinia utterly rejects the restoration, and will not agree to a confederation under present circumstances.

Spain has requested to be represented should an European Congress take place. The gossips of Paris and Brussels state that Prince Albert will represent England, and the Archduke Maximilian, Austria, at the proposed Congress at Brussels.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The repairs on the Great Eastern are going actively forward at Portland, but it is considered uncertain whether the ship could be got ready for sea during the month of October. The fittings, and all matters connected with her seagoing equipments, had been placed in the hands of the Admiralty Department of the Board of Trade, and this, it was supposed, would increase the expected delay. It was thought probable that in a few days the ship would proceed to Southampton for convenience of receiving materials from London, and for the gratification of excursionists who continued to visit her in thousands.

The telegraph cable between Malta and Sicily had been successfully laid, and business had commenced upon it.

Earl Derby had carried out his threat to clear his Dorset estate in Ireland, far as to have every tenant served with a formal notice to quit. The incentive, it will be remembered, was the difficulty experienced in tracing out a murderer, and the conviction that the tenant threw impediments in the way of discovery. The case attracted much attention.

It is stated that Sir Hope Grant is to have the command of the expeditionary force to China, that ten thousand men are to be sent from India but none from England.

LONDON, Wednesday morning. Col. Hawkins, the Chief Commissioner of the Oregon Boundary Survey, arrived in London yesterday in the capacity of special envoy from Gov. Douglas in consequence of the occupation of the Island of San Juan by United States troops. Col. Hawkins transacted business at the Foreign office shortly after his arrival. The Times says it has reason to believe that Gen. Harney placed military posts on San Juan on his own responsibility and without instructions from Washington. He declared to the British authorities that he did so because American citizens had been arrested on the Island, but that he did not mean his occupation to be permanent, although it was his intention to hold the Island until he heard from Washington.

The London Morning Post, referring to the difficulty says: "Our trans-Atlantic couplings had better watch the progress of Russian power in the Pacific than quarrel with their best friends and customers—the people of England."

Consols 95 1/2 to 96. Breadstuffs dull, but steady. Provisions unchanged. Screw Steamship "Fox" Captain McIntock, sent by Lady Franklin to the Arctic Regions in search of traces of the Expedition of Sir John Franklin returned to England, having been completely successful in Point William on the North West Coast.

At King William Island, a record was found dated April 25th, 1848, signed by Captains Cro-

zier and Fitz James. The record says that the "Erebus" and "Terror" were abandoned, three years previously, in ice, five leagues to the N. W., and that the survivors, in all amounting to 100, were proceeding to the Great Fish River.

Sir John Franklin had died June 11th, 1847, and total deaths had been nine officers and fifteen men. Many deeply interesting personal relics of the Expedition were found on the Western Shore. King William's Island, and others were also obtained from the Esquimaux who stated that after the abandonment one ship was crushed in ice and sunk, and that the other was forced on shore where she remains. The "Fox," unable to penetrate beyond the Bellot Straits, wintered in the Bay, and the search, (including the Battery of the Great Fish River and the discovery of 800 miles of the coast line, uniting with the former Explorations), was performed by sledge journeys during the Spring. Minute and interesting details of the Expedition are published. Several skeletons of Sir John Franklin's men, large quantities of clothing &c., and a duplicate record, dated up to the abandonment of the ships, were discovered.

Thirty of the crew of Great Eastern arrested and tried at Weymouth for mutinous conduct in refusing to wash decks when ordered; they were imprisoned for fortnight with hard labor, and afterwards being sentenced for three weeks and a month, respectively—evidence showed ships crew far from perfect.

English journals strongly denounce the incomplete and hurried manner in which the ship was sent to sea. Vague rumors had been current that her first voyage would be postponed till next year, and that in interim she would be exhibited at principal ports in the kingdom. This is entirely contradicted, and she is still authorized to leave Holyhead for Portland on the 20th October.

**FRANCE.** The Paris correspondent of the London Spectator says there is still a hitch in the Peace negotiations. Austria persists in keeping an Austrian army in Venetia. When this difficulty has been surmounted, the treaty will be signed by Austria and France, and a Congress will be held at Brussels.

The Herald's Paris correspondent says that the report of France and Austria alone signing the treaty of peace is corroborated by private dispatches, unless orders to the contrary are received from Biarritz, the facts will no doubt be officially made known before many days.

It is announced that the French force for China will consist of 5,000 troops of the line, 15,000 marines, six large steam transports, four sailing frigates, first class and six second class gunboats. Another authority says the expedition will number from 10,000 to 12,000 men.

ITALY.

The fourth and last Italian deputation (that from the Romagna) was received by the King of Sardinia at Monza, on the 24th. The following is the summary of his reply. "I am grateful for the wishes of the people of Romagna, of whom I am the interpreters before me. As a Catholic sovereign, I shall myself always retain a profound and unalterable respect for the Superior Hierarchy of the Church. As an Italian Prince, I am reminded that Europe, having in view the state of the Romagna people, who demanded prompt and sufficient measures of reform, has accepted formal obligations towards your country I receive your wishes, and strengthened by the rights conferred upon me, will support your cause before the great Powers. You may rely on the sense of justice—I may rely on the generous love of our country and of the French Emperor, who will accomplish the great work of reparation he has so powerfully begun; and who, assured of the gratitude of Italy, and seeing the moderation which has characterized your resolution during the last moments of incertitude, will recognize that in the Romagna the mere hope of a national government suffices to put an end to civil dissensions. When your numerous volunteers arrived during the days of the national struggle to enrol themselves under my flag, you knew Piedmont would not go to war for herself alone but for our common country. To-day the unanimity of your wishes, and the order which you observe at home, are very gratifying to my heart, and nothing better could inure your future destiny. Europe will recognize that it is here the common interest to finish the era of disorder, and thereby satisfy the legitimate desires of the people."

A decree by the King of Naples extends to 1860, the period for the free admission of wheat.

CHINA.

The China mail, with dates from Hong Kong of Aug. 10th, had reached London. Nothing of any moment had occurred since the affair at the mouth of the Pehoi. Two gun-boats and a steamer remained in the Gulf of Pechili, the object of the squadron being at anchor, principally off the Ningpo River.

One of the Hong Kong newspapers states that Mr. Ward, the American Minister, was still on board of his ship, and as little likely to obtain the ratification of his treaty as the English Minister. Another journal speaks of the probability of his going on to Peking, and a Russian dispatch, published at St. Petersburg, says he had arrived at Peking, but was kept in confinement. Russian authorities also state that the loss of the Chinese in the affair at the Pehoi Posts was one thousand killed. Number wounded not stated.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Times says the repulse of the British had not produced any change in relations with the Chinese. It is stated that some of the wounded were in the hands of the Chinese and were well treated. All was quiet at Canton.

There had been a serious emuete at Shanghai, in which several foreigners had been killed and others wounded. Among them was Mr. Interpreter Pay, who is in a precarious state. The riot is said to have arisen from the kidnapping of coolies for a French vessel, but the master of the vessel asserts that the Chinese on board attempted to rob him, and he was compelled to fire in self defence. The French Minister ordered the coolie ship to port for a strict investigation.

TURKEY.

A conspiracy to assassinate the Sultan has been discovered at Constantinople. Two hundred persons have been arrested; among them Difer Dem, Pasha of Albania, who was apparently the chief. Some of the troops are suspected of participation. A special tribunal has been elected to try the persons, principally Circassians and Kurds, who were arrested on a charge of seditionously conspiring together. Each moment's information tends to deprive the senseless scheme of these men of its gravity, as it has no amification, and so far as has been ascertained no other persons than those now under arrest are implicated.

Schamyl was betrayed and delivered prisoner to the Russians for a bribe of six millions rubles.

Circassians continue war against Russia.

FROM CHINA. F. B. Beaumont of Jamaica Plain, now resident at Hong Kong, China, writes as per extract, dated 21st July, viz: "A rumor here (probably a Chinese story) is that the Emperor has sent a communication to the Governor of Shanghai, saying that the firing from the forts at the mouth of the Pehoi river upon the British and French Embassy was not by his orders, but by the Mandarin's, whose head he has ordered to be struck off for the act."

It is expected that the American Minister, Mr. Ward, has proceeded to Peking. Mr. Bruce, the British Minister, has gone to Japan, to remain there awhile. —*Traveller.*

Religious Intelligence

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**From the President of Mexico.** City of Mexico 26th January, 1858. Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell Mass. U. S. A. Sir: I am instructed by the President to acknowledge the receipt of your Cathartic Pills, and to inform you that they have been used with great success in the treatment of the cholera morbus, and in the relief of the bowels in general. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, DON JUAN PABLO ARADE, Sec. of the Foreign Relations.

**From the American Minister at the Court of the Sultan.** Office of the American Legation, Constantinople, Turkey, Aug. 1, 1858. Dr. J. C. Ayer: I am pleased to inform you that your Cathartic Pills have made a reputation in this city, and in all the surrounding provinces, and are highly spoken of by all who have used them. Your Pills also have been used in the treatment of the cholera morbus, and in the relief of the bowels in general. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN P. BROWN, U. S. Consul.

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**From the President of Mexico.** City of Mexico 26th January, 1858. Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell Mass. U. S. A. Sir: I am instructed by the President to acknowledge the receipt of your Cathartic Pills, and to inform you that they have been used with great success in the treatment of the cholera morbus, and in the relief of the bowels in general. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, DON JUAN PABLO ARADE, Sec. of the Foreign Relations.

**From the American Minister at the Court of the Sultan.** Office of the American Legation, Constantinople, Turkey, Aug. 1, 1858. Dr. J. C. Ayer: I am pleased to inform you that your Cathartic Pills have made a reputation in this city, and in all the surrounding provinces, and are highly spoken of by all who have used them. Your Pills also have been used in the treatment of the cholera morbus, and in the relief of the bowels in general. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN P. BROWN, U. S. Consul.

**From the Cashier of the Bank of England.** London 26th Sept. 1858. Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell Mass. U. S. A. Sir: In compliance with the request of your agent, I have the pleasure to inform you that your Cathartic Pills have been used with great success in the treatment of the cholera morbus, and in the relief of the bowels in general. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN P. BROWN, U. S. Consul.

**From the King of Sicily.** Kingdom of Sicily, Sept. 23, 1858. Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell Mass. U. S. A. Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that your Cathartic Pills have been used with great success in the treatment of the cholera morbus, and in the relief of the bowels in general. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN P. BROWN, U. S. Consul.

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**From the King of Sicily.** Kingdom of Sicily, Sept. 23, 18