

Minutes of Convention, that no resolution was passed to request the insertion of them in our religious Periodicals. I am satisfied there was no intentional neglect with regard to this matter, nor in reference to the partial notification of the tour of Brother Wallace.

In the present state of affairs it may be proper for me to notify all concerned, that the Board, of which I was Chairman pro tem, resolved—I write from memory—that Rev. Isaiah Wallace, the Missionary elect, should devote a few months to the visiting of our Churches in these Provinces, in order to awaken a general interest on behalf of the Mission, and to obtain funds. It appears that, by an arrangement subsequently made, he is now performing a tour in Nova Scotia.

We ought not, indeed, so to devote our means to any one object as to neglect others of equal importance. It is however, known to all acquainted with the facts, that Australia presents an inviting and highly encouraging field for missionary efforts; that such labour is urgently needed there; and that there is at this time an especial demand for Baptist Ministers in that populous and rapidly growing country. Under these considerations, to which others might be easily added, I would affectionately bespeak for my esteemed Brother a cordial reception, and liberal contributions for the Australian Mission.

Persons who have relatives in Australia will, it may be presumed, gladly avail themselves of the privilege of communicating with them, through Brother Wallace; who, if furnished with their addresses, will most readily search them out, as far as may be in his power, and labour to promote their best interests.

Yours in Gospel bonds,
C. TUPPER.

Aylesford, Oct. 22, 1856.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Terms of the Visitor, 7s. 6d., per annum in advance, 10s., if payment be delayed over three months.

TO CORRESPONDENTS
No communication will be inserted without the author's name as a general thing, are more acceptable to readers of Newspapers than long ones, and that a legible style of writing will save the printer time, which is always valuable, and secure a correct impression.

All Ministers of the gospel, who will send us the advance, for one year subscribers, will get the "Visitor" for six free of charge.

Mark them which cause Divisions.

The pages of inspiration attach very great importance to Christian unity, and to the exercise of brotherly love. In the seventeenth chapter of the Gospel by John the Saviour prays for his disciples, "that they all may be one, as thou Father art in me and I in thee, that they all may be one in us; that the world may believe that thou hast sent me." The Apostle, in the spirit of the prayer of his risen Lord, says, to the members of the Church at Corinth, "Now I beseech you brethren, by the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no divisions among you; but that ye be perfectly joined together in the same judgment." The same apostle in his address to the Hebrews, says, "Let brotherly love continue."

Now with the prayer of Christ before us, and with inspired injunctions on this subject such as we have named, who that loves God, and is desirous to obey the truth, could calmly take it upon himself knowingly to disturb the harmony of Zion, or to sow the seeds of discord among brethren? The man who would enter the domestic circle and attempt to break up the peace of a family would be regarded as a traitor to the interests and happiness of his species. He would be branded with the righteous indignation of all right thinking persons, and would be considered a dangerous man in the community. If such the inflictions upon the man, who had simply disturbed the peace of a household, what should be the treatment, which that man should receive who enters the sacred precincts of the Church of God, and creates division and strife in God's family? The word of God places a solemn mark upon such. "Now, I beseech you brethren, mark them which cause divisions and offences contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned; and avoid them."

The Saviour promises a blessing upon the peace-makers. "Blessed are the peace-makers for they shall be called the children of God." But there is no blessing promised to the peace-breaker. He insults God, violates the principles of Christian charity, and is therefore marked as a guilty man, whose very presence is likely to exert a pernicious influence. Says the apostle, "avoid them." Give them no countenance. Have nothing to do with them as teachers and as guides. Do not follow their pernicious ways. Why avoid them? Because the inspired teacher says, "by good words and fair speeches they deceive the hearts of the simple."

These teachers sometimes confine their efforts to an individual church, and the amount of injury inflicted upon that church is of course, proportioned to the influence which the party wields who has entered upon this work of destruction. At other times a broader range is taken, and an attempt is made to break up the peace of a whole denomination, then the evil becomes more wide spread and alarming.

We have often been struck with the ingenious modes adopted by these offenders to carry out their diabolical purposes. Their appeal is generally to the baser and lower passions of the human heart. Ministers in such cases are held up to public scorn and contempt, they are charged probably with exercising a despotic sway over their churches, and under the influence of pride and formality, they have left the "old paths," and shrink from a full declaration of the "pure gospel," and hence are leading the people astray. An educated ministry is denounced as a curse to the church; and as tending only to foster the pride and depravity of the human heart, &c. It matters not how foreign all these statements may be to the truth; or how inconsistent with sober reason, the parties making them, will always find some ready to listen to them, and to yield to their poisonous influence.

Hence, the propriety of the injunction, "mark them which cause divisions." Be they old members, or young members, deacons or ministers, male or female, whoever they are, mark them, and instead of encouraging them in their evil course, give them no countenance, avoid them.

The Australian Mission.

The letter from Rev. I. Wallace which appears on our first page speaks encouragingly of his reception by the ministers and churches of Nova Scotia to whom he has presented the claims of the Australian Mission. The Rev. Charles Tupper's letter as copied from the Christian Messenger presents the subject in a clear and truthful aspect. In reading it we were forcibly impressed with the marked difference in spirit and in style between Bro. Tupper's letter and an anonymous communication which appeared in the same paper on this subject on the 22nd ult. The former breathes the spirit of sincerity, truth, peace and good will, and is evidently designed to sustain the decisions of the denomination in the support of Christian missions; the latter, pregnant with the spirit of sneering sarcasm, and obviously intended by the author to thwart the missionary arrangements of the body, and to bring their whole proceedings so far as it regards missionary operations beyond the home field into disrepute and contempt.

As we read the article in question signed VIN AIGRE, we could but ask ourselves the question it is wise or judicious for those having charge of the denominational press to allow those who choose to array themselves against the action of the denomination to vent their opposition behind the screen of a fictitious name? It appears to us that the tendency of such a policy cannot be otherwise than harmful. We cannot judge for others, but for ourselves we must say that, were we to adopt this course we should feel that we were subjecting ourselves to a responsibility too heavy for us to bear, we choose rather to study the things which make for peace.

Mechanic's Institute.

This Institution originated with a view of elevating, intellectually and morally, by means of lectures, classes, a library, &c.,—the character of our community. To afford on a more extensive scale than its members could individually command, the best means of useful information—to provide the purest intellectual recreation, as a relief and invigoration to the mind after labor—to inculcate, through the medium of instructive entertainments, the principles most conducive to a healthy state of moral and religious feeling, and to infuse among the various grades of society, the reciprocal manifestations of good will.—These being the objects professed by the Management of such an Institution, how have they been upheld in their high intentions by the public? Let the answer be found in the fact that the Hall designed to seat about seven hundred, was found insufficient to the wants of the city, and it has just now been enlarged, by an addition of forty feet to the platform end, so as to accommodate fifteen hundred persons. On either side of the new platform, are doors communicating, by means of good broad stairs, with the lower part of the building, where are situated rooms suited for the holding of large classes. In the room immediately beneath the new part of the Hall, the late exhibition of Paintings, &c., took place.

The arrangement of the seats, immediately in front of the platform, is rather unfortunate, inasmuch as the seats being low and entirely level, those occupying them will have little chance, in times of a crowded house, of seeing what is doing on the platform.

But the chief attraction in the new Hall, is the Organ, which has just been fitted up by Mr. E. LeDroit, from the firm of Simmons and Fisher of Boston, who are the builders. This instrument, bought by the Harmonic Society, cost about £500. It stands eighteen feet above the platform, (the bellows being two feet below on the floor), is fifteen feet wide, and eight feet deep. It contains twenty-nine stops, of which twenty-three are actual stops, the other six being for connection, &c., two manuals, and two octaves of pedals. The tones are particularly rich and clear. Those produced by the Wald. Flute and Trumpet stops, being especially effective.

Reminiscences of the Past.

The author of these informs us in the 52nd number which appears in our present issue that this number closes the series. Many will regret when they see this announcement. Thousands have perused them with thrilling interest, and in their names, as well as our own, we most cordially thank our esteemed Brother Nutter for this work and labor of love. In addition to warming the hearts of multitudes by those graphic descriptions of past scenes in which many of them were personally interested, &c., he has placed upon record important facts in Baptist history, which will be of priceless value to the future historian.

Our readers will be gratified to learn that notwithstanding the Reminiscences are brought to a close, that their author will continue to enrich our columns with the productions of his fruitful mind.

Rev. George Saeley, of Woodstock, who is at present on a visit to his friends in this city, preached for the Church in Russell's Street on Sabbath morning last, and in German Street in the evening, with much acceptance. He informs us that sixteen converts have been recently added to the church at Beckagonic by baptism; seventeen to the church at Simonds, and eighteen to the church at Richmond. The labors of our young brethren Springer and Hughes, in connection with the pastors of the churches in that section, are much blessed of God. Brother Seeley says the spirit of revival rests upon ministers and people to an extent that is highly encouraging. God grant that it may spread with mighty power until multitudes shall be gathered to the fold of Jesus.

It will be seen by reference to our obituary list, that Miss Sophia, daughter of Dr. Jas. R. Fitch, of this city, has gone to her rest. Her numerous friends will be glad to know that she was sustained during a protracted illness by the hope which the gospel inspires, and notwithstanding there was at one time something appalling in the thought that she should be committed to an early grave, yet the time came when that feeling gave place to a calm submission, to a lively hope, and to a peaceful waiting for the change to come. We have known her from the days of her childhood as constantly guided by the spirit of filial affection and obedience, and with unutterable pleasure have we marked in her more mature age the spirit of love to Christ, and of attachment to his laws. Death had marked for her his prey, but Christ had sealed her as the purchase of his own victory. In this thought may surviving friends rejoice, and feel that all is well.

The Opening of a New Chapel at Moncton.

It will be seen by a notice which appears in another column, that this chapel is to be opened for divine service on the 9th inst. A very large attendance is expected. We shall be most happy to comply with the urgent request of the friends there to be with them on the occasion, if we can manage to leave home so long. Our prayer is that God may be there in the greatness of his strength, to sanctify and to save!

Missionary Intelligence.

A letter from Elder James Beakney, dated Miramichi Oct. the 2nd., informs us that he has visited Ludlow, Blissville and Blackville in the prosecution of his mission, and that in all these places he has preached the word of God to crowded congregations, who listened with deep solemnity, and received him as a messenger sent of God. He finds in that region about one hundred and fifty-four families, who are interested, more or less, in Baptist preaching. He claims an interest in the prayers of his brethren, that his mission may be instrumental in saving souls.

We beg to call the attention of Subscribers to the list of Agents on the last page, which has been considerably extended and revised.

Correspondence.

BLOOMINGDALE COTTAGE, Carleton, St. John, Nov. 3rd, 1856.

DEAR BROTHER BILL:—Although a notice of the death of Miss Brown has already appeared in the Visitor, I thought a short obituary might still be interesting to many of your readers. It is a long time since any event has occurred to produce so great a sensation in this community as the melancholy death of this blooming youth.—The circumstances in connexion with it cannot but be interesting to every child of God.

Harriet Anna Brown was one of those young persons who possessed a large amount of natural refinement and amiability. Being of a kind and affectionate disposition, she had secured the love and esteem of all who knew her. At an early age she had shown an anxiety about, and love to the Word of God. Since she came to Carleton she had been a member of two Sabbath Schools—attending the Free Baptist in the morning, and ours in the afternoon, where, for some time she had filled the place of an absent teacher. For some weeks before her death she had manifested at the Free Christian Sabbath School prayer meeting, a great desire for salvation, having been among the first to rise for the prayers of God's people. To Brother Daniel Clark, the superintendent and leader of the prayer meetings, she spoke freely of her hope in Christ, and the Sabbath before her death she said, in the prayer meeting that she wished to take up her cross, and be a witness for Jesus and then as she did not know where she might be by the next Sabbath. (The next Sabbath she was buried.)

Having expressed a desire to be baptized, and united with the Free Christian Church she had written to her mother stating her feelings, and asking her consent. On the day of her death she left her Aunt's with the intention of going to the Post Office, where she had expected to find a letter from her mother with permission for her to be baptized. But, He who is "too wise to err; too good to be unkind," had ordered it otherwise; for just as she was expecting to join the church on earth, the plank in the bridge gave way from beneath her feet, and her body was buried in a watery grave, while her redeemed spirit joined the Church above.

Her father was drowned just ten years and sixteen days before, while coming through the falls. Having baptized her mother some years since I felt a deep interest in her welfare, and often looked upon the daughter as one likely to be a source of great comfort to the heart of the widowed mother, for as far as I can judge, the natural refinement she possessed, with her kind and affectionate disposition, made her one of the most promising young women I ever knew. We can only say that this is one of those dark providences which we shall never comprehend until we have entered upon Eternity. Let me say to the young and the aged: "prepare to meet thy God." For in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh."

E. CLAY.

GONDOLA POINT, Oct. 18th, 1856.

DEAR BRO. BILL:—Permit me to say through the columns of the Visitor that I have travelled as a colporteur for the last seven years, and have disposed in that time of useful books to the amount of nearly £2,000. I have had also the opportunity of preaching the gospel extensively in many sections of the province, and have received much kindness and hospitality from the friends of Zion, for which I tender to them my most cordial thanks.

Some have thought that I was doing harm with my books. All that I can say on this subject is, if giving the people useful knowledge is a crime then I am verily guilty. Having supplied the churches with this large amount of valuable books I now feel it my duty to retire from the field, and leave the work to other hands, praying that God's blessing may water the good seed sown!

I shall be much obliged if those indebted to me for books would forward the amount at their earliest convenience to enable me to meet engagements abroad which must be fulfilled. Respectfully yours, A. MURIN.

DOMESTIC.

ACCIDENT.—We learn that Mr. Tucker, Lloyd's Agent was seriously injured on Saturday, while riding out of town, by a fall from his carriage. He was accompanied by Mr. Primrose of Pictou, N. S., who was also severely bruised, and had his leg broken. The carriage was upset by running against a stone. It is said that Mr. Tucker had one of his ribs broken. Both gentlemen are under medical superintendance.—News.

A Coroner's Inquest was held at Halifax on Monday, over the body of Timothy Bowes, who came to his death by falling head foremost into a fire, from which not being able to extricate himself, he perished in the flames.—lb.

A man named Arthur Duffy belonging to the Oromocto, walked off the end of Charlotte street into the water on Tuesday night between 10 and 11 o'clock. His cries brought some men from one of the vessels lying near to his assistance, and he was rescued when quite exhausted and insensible, having sunk five times.—Being conveyed to the Watch House by the Police he was after many efforts restored to consciousness. His escape was very narrow.—Many accidents of the same kind happen it is stated in that locality.—Freeman.

FIRE.—The dwelling house in Wakefield occupied by Messrs. Edgar, was destroyed by fire on the morning of Friday last. A large workshop adjoining was also burnt. Great part of the furniture, clothing, &c., was preserved; but the loss is heavy, probably not less than £300.—Woodstock paper.

A RARE VISITOR.—During the past week, this city has been visited by Lawrence Oliphant, Esq., who landed lately at Halifax, and passed through this Province, on his way to the United States and Central America. Mr. Oliphant is the author of the interesting book entitled "Russia and the Shores of the Black Sea," and of several other works, besides being a regular contributor to "Blackwood's Magazine." During the latter part of Lord Elgin's administration in Canada, Mr. Oliphant filled the office of Civil Secretary and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. He left Canada with Lord Elgin, and proceeded to the Crimea, where he was attached to the army of Omer Pasha, with whom he proceeded to Asia, in the hope of being able to relieve Gen. Williams, then closely besieged at Kars.

It is said that the Governorship of more than one Colony has been offered to Mr. Oliphant, and respectfully declined. We should not be surprised at a future date to see some notices of New Brunswick either in Blackwood's Magazine, or in the account of Mr. Oliphant's travels.—Nbr.

The new lighthouse recently erected upon Cape Race, (Newfoundland,) will be lighted on and after the 15th Dec., 1856. It will exhibit a fixed white light, elevated 180 feet above the sea, and may be seen in clear weather 17 miles from a ship's deck. A toll will be levied upon all vessels benefitting by this Light.—lb.

A man walked off the wharf at Indian Town on Saturday night and was drowned.—Freeman.

A man named Mathieson, injured fatally at a launch at Mr. Moran's Ship Yard, Dorchester, died on board the "Maid of Erin" on Friday night on the way to St. John.—lb.

DEADLY ACCIDENT!—On Tuesday afternoon, 23rd inst., a most melancholy occurrence took place about two miles from this town. Two women (sisters) and a boy, were in a wagon—the beast was quite young, it took fright, ran away with the wagon—one of the fore wheels came off—the colt still ran, and in a short while, the wagon upset, flinging the women and boy out—Miss Lydia Hall, was so severely injured that she died in a few hours! The other, Mrs. Libby, had a thigh dreadfully broken, receiving a severe contusion on the head, with other injuries—the boy, wonderfully, escaped uninjured. This sad event has cast a gloom of sorrow over the community. The young woman who was killed, was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. That should be a great consolation to the surviving relatives in their deep affliction.—St. Stephens Patriot.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Col. Robinson, R. E. Lady and family came passengers in the last Steamer from Newfoundland. We understand that this able officer, well known in this community in connexion with the Government Survey of the Railroad track to Quebec, and subsequently employed in settling the Boundary between Canada and New Brunswick, is now on his way to perform a similar and arduous duty in the far distant region of Vancouver's Island, situated on the North West Coast of America, in the neighbourhood of the territory of Oregon. This region a few years ago would have been regarded about on the other side of creation, but since California has started into notice, that coast of the Pacific is regularly traversed by large Steamers, up to Oregon and perhaps beyond it, and by the Panama route, is probably within reach by mail communication of about 20 or 30 days from Halifax. Col. Robinson, we believe, is married to a daughter of our respected Prothonotary, J. W. Nutting, Esq.—Halifax paper.

MACQUEEN.—The Halifax Journal says that up to this date the anxiously expected Macqueen, have not struck in. There is still, however, ground for hoping that they may come. Large hauls have been made after this period in other years.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On the afternoon of Saturday the 11th inst., as Roderick McLellan of Cape Dauphin with two sons, was proceeding homewards in a boat from Sydney, when off Point Aconi the boat filled under a heavy squall and partially sank. The three men clung to the top of the mast for some time; but at length, owing to their exhaustion and the violent motion of the boat, the father and afterwards the youngest son, lost their hold and sunk. The survivor, after drifting about for some five or six hours, reached the shore at Little Bras' d'Or; but it was not until 4 o'clock in the morning that wet, nearly naked, and footless, he was floating through the woods, and completely exhausted, he arrived at a human habitation.—C. E. News.

FIRE IN ST. JOHN'S N. F.—A telegraphic despatch from New Brunswick states that a fire occurred at St. John's on the 22nd Oct., which destroyed over one hundred tenements. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

UNITED STATES.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.—Buffalo, Oct. 31.—The propeller M. B. Spaulding, with a full cargo of merchandise for Detroit, was burnt at her dock this morning. The boat was not worth much.—The cargo is mostly insured in New York.

Milwaukee papers state that thirteen bodies from the propeller Toledo had been recovered, but only that of the second mate was recognised.

SNOWSTORM.—Baltimore, October 31st.—It commenced snowing here at one o'clock to-day.

ALBANY.—Oct. 31.—We have had a slight sprinkling of snow here to-day.

OSWEGO.—Oct. 31, 6 P. M.—The storm has been very severe here all day, and fears are entertained for the safety of vessels.—The schooner John P. Hale, with a cargo of wheat from Chicago for this port, is ashore three miles above the pier, with her flag at half mast and men in the rigging. Nearly a foot of snow has fallen.

FIRE.—Providence, Oct. 30.—The card and fancy paper manufactory of Ray Potter, in Pawtucket, was destroyed by fire this noon. Loss about \$10,000; insured.

Another despatch from Pawtucket, states that three barns were so destroyed. The loss on machinery was \$3,000, insured; damage to stock \$10,000, insured \$5,000; building \$2,000, insured; barns \$500, probably insured. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

INDIANA ELECTION.—Cincinnati, Oct. 31.—The official majorities from all but eight or ten counties in Indiana foot up as follows: for Governor, Willard, Democrat, 17,910; Morton, Republican, 12,195.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The last official despatches received from England make no mention of a new Minister to this Government, and an impression prevails here that none will be sent until the inauguration of the new President.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 29.—The Bank of the Republic has been enjoined, and its effects placed in the hands of a receiver. The capital is \$112,000; circulation \$76,000; deposits less than \$400. Its assets are \$190,000. Of this sum \$40,000 is considered good, the rest is doubtful, and consists chiefly in the paper of Western produce houses, guaranteed by a New York house that has failed. The private property of the stockholders is held for the circulation.

KANSAS.—A letter from Gov. Geary of Kansas, dated 19th inst., announces the restoration of peace in that Territory. He says that for two weeks no outrages have been reported, and that many of the most notorious characters have left the country. He adds that he will shortly proceed with a small force in pursuit of a gang of thieves in the Southern portion of the Territory.

Nicaragua.

The latest arrivals from Nicaragua report that the long expected battle between General WALKER and the opponents of his rule has been fought at Granada. On the 12th inst., General Walker, at the head of one thousand men, attacked the allies, four thousand strong, near Masaya, repulsed them, drove them into the town where the battle raged till midnight. Meantime, a large body of Guatemalans besieged Granada. Receiving intelligence of the attack, Walker immediately marched to the relief of the capital. He reached the heights, surrounding the city, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, charged upon the enemy, drove them from their posts, capturing their commanders and their cannon, and routing them completely.

The telegraphic dispatch states that the enemy lost eleven hundred men, but this is undoubtedly an error. WALKER'S loss is said to have been only sixteen killed and thirty wounded. If this victory is as decided as it is represented to be, Walker's government may be considered as firmly established.

HONDURAS.—The Herald correspondent at Belize, Honduras, writing on 26th of September, states that the popular feeling against Americans from the United States had obtained such a height in Orizaba and Truxillo that many of our citizens had left the mines and other fields of labor, in order to return home. Some of them died at Belize. The reports from the gold mines are discouraging. Only a fine sand could be found in the interior, and that was scarce. Pure gold had been discovered on the coast, near Truxillo, but the men had only made one dollar a day as yet. Our destitute sailors and land travelers suffered greatly at Belize, and a call is made on the Cabinet to provide an aid fund. The merchants of Guatemala, Honduras, and San Salvador are represented as being much incensed against Walker for his assumption of the Presidency of Nicaragua, and vow his overthrow, with the aid of Chili and Peru.

The news from New Granada is unimportant. A return of the votes taken for President of the republic shows that Ospina (conservative) had received, so far, \$8,955, and that General Mosquera (national) had 23,073 votes, but the result was not officially decided. A new law relative to the sale and wearing of firearms had been promulgated. It gives unlimited right to sell and wear arms to inhabitants, but restricts their appearance when armed at election polls, during popular tumult and in cases of riot, unless at the call of the authorities. Consul Corwine had arrived at Panama. It was thought during the ensuing year the income of the State would fall far short of the expenditures. The new tonnage law had been enforced towards a British steamer.

MEXICO.—Advices have been received up to the 30th September. The law of desamortization was being vigorously enforced, and the value of property already confiscated by it exceeded \$6,500,000. There had been no definite intelligence from Vidaurri and his revolution. Robberies were very numerous. Bands of armed men were ranging the territory, committing all sorts of depredations. The anniversary of the occupation of Mexico by the army of liberty on the 27th September, 1821, was so solemnized with much eclat. An edict had been issued against gambling houses.—N. Y. Chron.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Steamer Illinois. New York, Oct. 28. Steamer Illinois, from Aspinwall, arrives at this port at 3 o'clock this afternoon. She brings 400 passengers, and nearly \$1,700,000 in specie.

Business in San Francisco is improving. Mining intelligence is encouraging. Ex-Gov McDougal was arrested on his arrival out, on a charge of illegal voting. The Illinois connected with the Gold Gate, which brought down \$2,153,000 specie.

The British ship-of-the-line Monarch, from Vancouver's Island, and the war steam Brisk, from Panama, had arrived at San Francisco.

The papers publish a letter from Col. Fremont, in answer to a letter of inquiry, addressed by the editor of the San Francisco Bulletin to the three Presidential candidates. The other candidates did not answer. The Bulletin says Fremont's letter has given great satisfaction to the citizens generally.

The jury in the case of ex-collector Hammond, on trial for embezzling the public monies, had disagreed.

The Grand Jury of San Mateo county found an indictment against ex-Gov. McDougal, for fraud at the May election. He was held in \$500.

Dr. Armstrong was murdered near Sacramento by a man named Colebrook. The latter was being examined before a justice of the peace, when he was shot by the officers, and seized the prisoner, carried him off, and hung him upon a tree.

Dr. John Marsh, a graduate of Harvard University, was murdered at his ranch, near Matiz, by a Spaniard.

The suit of Messick vs. Sunderland has been decided in the Supreme Court, in favor of the plaintiff, giving him a title to one-third of the city of Sacramento,—worth \$3,000,000.

Advices from Oregon state that the prospect of a peace with the Indians is flattering. Capt. Bowman, of the U. S. Army, became insane and wandered from his friends. His body was afterward found in the woods. Nothing important from Washington to date.

The sloop of war John Adams had arrived at Honolulu. All well. There is nothing important from the Islands.

Four Days Later from Europe.

New York, Oct. 31st. The steamer Asia, from Liverpool, Oct. 18th, arrived this morning.

No political news worth telegraphing. The steamers Kangaroo, Khersonese, and Washington, had arrived out. The Khersonese on her passage met an iceberg 15 feet high, of large extent drifting South. The London Market was more stringent. The decrease of bullion in the Bank of England for the week was £640,000. Consols closed at 91½.

Cotton active at previous quotations. Flour and Wheat slightly easier. Corn advanced 7/8 to 1s. The weather was wet and boisterous.

The market generally range same as previous Atlantic.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived from St. John Charger, Ella, and E. Badger, at Liverpool 15th; Fury, Londonderry; Jas. Guthrie Kingstown; Joseph Holmes and Monmouth at Cardiff; Onward, at the Clyde; Victor Reed, Deal.

By the Atlantic.

The Atlantic arrived on the evening of 28th inst. Its advices from Liverpool four days later than those previously received. Both politically and financially, its contents are important. In Spain, the O'Donnell ministry has fallen, and as was anticipated, has been replaced by Narvaez and aduchers. Thus the Christina clique completely triumphed, and the treacherous O'Donnell to Espartaco and the liberal of Spain have been fully ejected. Spain will not govern itself. Napoleonism is a tight rein will be kept over both its people and people. This, however, can only be for a brief period. The very men who were instrumental in returning Narvaez power will be the first to plot against him, and we should not be surprised if in another month or two O'Donnell was again at head of an insurrectionary movement.

The Neapolitan question remains in quo. An ultimatum has been forwarded to the English and French governments, asking, and if he refuses to accede to it, he believed that the combined squadrons immediately be despatched to the Bay of Naples. There is some talk of submitting the question to the consideration of a special Paris Congress on the special demand of Russia. A letter from Copenhagen, under date of October 11, asserts that all the difficulties relating to the Sound dues have been definitively settled; but we apprehend that the alleged arrangement does not cover the position of this country on the question. Late advices from Bombay state that all the difficulties relating to the Sound dues have been definitively settled; but we apprehend that the alleged arrangement does not cover the position of this country on the question. Late advices from Bombay state that the Indian government was making preparations on a vessel for the invasion of Persia. The occupation of Herat by the Persians is the ground signed for this movement; but this project, in all probability, another great vexation scheme like that of Queda, stated to have abandoned her pretensions to the Isle of Serpents.

The latest telegraphic despatches from London do not represent financial matters in a more favorable light than at the previous advices. The drain of bullion continues nearly as great as ever, the amount drawn from the vaults of the Bank during current week being \$700,000. This, combined with the rumors about the fall of the ultimatum to Naples, and the fall of O'Donnell Ministry, had sent down the three quarters per cent, and the bullion market was said to be daily in contumacious and to have it in contemplation to raise higher the rate of discount. From the news is more reassuring. The bullion market was said to be increasing, both

A good O-TLEP
Hampton, K. C.
CHILDREN
P. G. G.