

THE FAMILY CASKET.
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GEO. W. DAY.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JULY 15, 1857.

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 in confidence. Unless the opinions expressed by correspondents be editorially endorsed we shall not consider ourselves responsible for them.

Correspondents are respectfully reminded that short communications, 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 of the year free of charge.

Union in the Church.

But how can this be secured? Answer, By each Christian taking the lowest place. "Let each esteem others better than himself," and union will follow as a matter of course. Did every Christian speak and feel as the Apostle did when he said, "To me, who am less than the least of all saints, is this grace given," would there be any disagreement in the church of God? And would not every one adopt such language?

A Christian can say, "Stand by thyself, I am not a Pharisee; a self-righteous self-satisfied man. No Christian who ever saw and felt the corrupt and deceitful heart within his own breast, can see the sin in another he sees in himself. The heart knoweth its own bitterness and its own wickedness.

When in the church was a subject of our Saviour's deepest solicitude. He admonished the disciples to cherish and maintain this spirit; and fervently prayed the Father that "They may become one as He and the Father were One." The apostles never lost sight of this subject in their letters to the churches. They prayed for and exhorted them to be of one mind—to be like minded one towards another—that they may, with one mind and with one mouth, glorify God. "I beseech you, brethren, by the name of the Lord Jesus, 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 mind, and in the same judgment."

Such is the spirit of christianity. And such is the true spirit of every christian; for by one spirit have ye all been baptized into one body—and have all been made to drink into one spirit;—is required to avoid him and have no fellowship with him. Paul pronounces tribulation and anguish on them that are contentious. And yet, there are more or less such wicked spirits in most churches, and will be until the churches assume the authority invested in them by Christ, and put away such wicked spirits from them. The leaven of malice is assimilating and accumulating; and will increase until it leavens the whole lump.

It is one of the common devices of Satan, to turn the weapons of the church against itself, rather than against the common enemy. His maxim is, "Divide, and conquer." And how true is the caution of the apostle, "If ye bite and devour one another, take heed that ye be not consumed one of another." Every church is bound, from a regard to its own welfare, to express its disapprobation on all who interrupt the harmony and union of its members. The churches are charged as an executive body, with the execution of the laws of Christ.

But, some would object, "That in our churches, every man has the right to express his own opinion, on all subjects presented to the body."—Very true. And the exercise of this right, in a proper spirit, actually tends to strengthen, and not to weaken the bonds of Christian union. But, this right to speak our minds is one thing, and a right to provoke contention and animosity is something quite different. The Apostle says, on this subject, "Brethren, we have been called unto liberty, only use not liberty as a cloak of maliciousness; but, by love serve one another." "The wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God."

The world is full of "hatred, variance, emulation, wrath, strife, seditions, envyings, murders," &c. But these do not belong to the church of God; for we are assured that "they which do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God." The forms, the principles, the maxims of the world vary with the times, and the whims of men; but which wisdom to-day, is folly to-morrow; and the transactions of the former age become a beacon to be avoided by the present. The world is full of strife and emulation, darkness and hatred, bitterness and wrath; which will continue to eternity with those who are unsanctified. But the true church of God are not so. Those who compose it are born of the Spirit; are become as little children. "And the fruits of the Spirit are, in all, love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, brotherly kindness, and charity."

But, in what are they united. In everything essential to true religion. They are one in hope, in the foundation on which they rest, in the merits of Christ, his precious blood, the throne of grace, the covenant, in hatred of sin, in their joys and sorrows, in the Cross of Christ, and love to Zion. Indeed, we may say, this union belongs to the celestial and terrestrial church.

Our duty to labor for union. Paul urged the church to "endeavour to keep the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace." If every Christian would labor to keep his own spirit, and use all legitimate measures with those with whom he

is associated, for the same purpose, how much more happy and prosperous would the Church be than when all seek their own—to gratify their own will; their own selfishness; and do not seek the things which are Jesus Christ's. It is true there is a difficulty in maintaining this state of feeling, either in the Church or in our own hearts. But whence does this difficulty arise? Not from the spirit of true religion, but, our own deceitful hearts. When the love of God is shed abroad in the heart; when the Christian is filled with the Holy Ghost; then it is easy to love the brethren; it is easy to forego our own advantage, and seek the things of others. Such was the state of the early church. When great grace was upon them all, "They continued with one accord in the temple; and in breaking of bread from house to house." Let Christians pray then "For their brethren and companion's sake."

But, an inspired Apostle has another strong expression on this point. He says, "Follow after the things which make for peace." Peace is liable to escape from the Church, and run away! Christians should not set up the hue and cry of "mad dog!" on such occasions; but patiently to follow after and bring it back! To keep peace in the Church, or to restore it is worth all the labor and exertion we can use in the achievement.

Christian unity, is the unity of the body. There is eye, ear, mouth, arm, leg, &c.; but, they all unite to make up the body; and one member cannot say to another "I have no need of thee." If one member suffer, all suffer and sympathize with it. Let us feel as deep an interest and care in the members of the spiritual body, as in that of one afflicted in the natural body, and this care of one another will insure peace and union. And then the church militant will bear some resemblance to the church of the first born, whose names are written in Heaven.

D. N.

The Editor of a Day.

We are reminded, by our present position, of the favourite minister of State, who requested of his sovereign permission to be king for one day. In the absence of the legitimate Editor, we are permitted quietly to seat ourselves in his easy chair; and how delightful to look upon, even in imagination, the smiling countenances of our large audience. To address ourselves to ten thousand precious souls, is certainly a position not to be despised. We need not envy even the renowned Spurgeon.

We feel assured that we have not one inattentive sleepy auditor, such as are too often found in our Sabbath congregations. Surely the Editors have a delightful time of it; all attention; all teachable. How eagerly they receive the doctrine; how submissive to the admonition; with what ready minds and active wills they obey the precepts of morality and righteousness! We see none of your captious hearers; sharp critics; sonorous carpers; or self-wise complainers. The statesman before spoken of, while seated on his master's throne, became terrified and agitated, when looking up he saw over his head a sword suspended by a hair. But, we enjoy all the pleasure of our position, without a fear tumbled over our monarch's throne and too stools, by every political or factious assailant.

We have another source of satisfaction, which few in these dishonest times can boast of, viz:—None of our patrons owe us a dollar for these services. Not a single bill dishonoured; or a delinquent subscriber to be dunned. Sometimes Christians and others, while they hold up a high head and pass for honest men with the world, steal their preaching, under one pretence and another! If the church did not conceal this dishonesty, for fear of wounding the cause, such church-members would be despised by every upright man in the land. But, we have, connected with our present avocation, and we are thankful for it, no Ananias and Sapphira's, to keep back part of the price. No! "Brutus is an honorable man;" and so are, or ought to be, the readers of the Visitor.

Under these circumstances, we are as free and as independent as "Robinson Crusoe," when he felt he was "Monarch of all he possessed." Happy fellowship between Editor and patrons, this. We doubt whether there is another religious paper in the land, in the same category, as the "Visitor," this week. But, we have no better wish for every christian Editor in Her Most Gracious Majesty's Provinces, than that they may all enjoy this most enviable position; even our old friend of the Colonial Presbyterian, now the war is at an end.

And now, in conclusion, we congratulate our readers on this most happy connection between them and the Editor of the Visitor, this week; and beg them to suffer the word of exhortation, which is, that they unanimously maintain this same position towards the legitimate Editor from this day henceforth. We can assure them that, they can confer no greater blessing on our Brother, than prompt payment. What a light and glad heart he will feel when he can say, "We have 5000 subscribers; and like Israel of old, they come forth with silver and gold; and there is not one feeble person in the tribe. Psal., cv. 37—Yes, Sirs, a well furnished table, and a well lined pocket, will produce a light heart, a clear head, and a sound intellect. The labourer is worthy of his hire; and "thou shalt not muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn," is the declaration of Holy writ.

We can say, by present experience, that, to sit in the Editorial chair, free from the fear of captious readers and poor pay-masters, is most delightful; and we are persuaded when they read this article, they will all feel the benefit of this happy relation. Yes, beloved patrons, think of it, and rejoice that you can read the Editor's article, to day, without a blush, and without the fear of a dunning letter, or dunning agent, from him.

We learn from the Presbyterian that a man named Andrew McKay was drowned in Salmon River on Tuesday, 30th June. The deceased was bringing down a load of sand in a canoe, when through some sudden turn of the canoe a quantity of water came in, and before any assistance could be given he had sunk to rise no more. A coroner's inquest was held and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts of the case.—The man was a native of Earlston, Nova Scotia.

Through some unfortunate mistake, for which nobody can account, our last week's edition fell short some 200 copies, and we were not informed of the circumstance until the type was broken up, and it was consequently too late to remedy the evil. Our subscribers who find themselves minus the last number will please make all due allowance for an occurrence which was purely unintentional on the part of all concerned. We have been deeply pained, and had it been possible for the office to have re-set the type we should have had it done; but the pressure of other engagements prevented this, and therefore we had only to bear the annoyance as best we could. Such a misfortune has not befallen the Visitor since our connection with it and we trust it will never occur again.

From the New York Chronicle.

The Arts of Slander.

HURTFUL AND MALICIOUS TOUCHES.—Character is like the eye, too delicate to be rudely dealt by. A careless touch may mar its brilliancy and inflict inexpressible pain. Because the possessor conceals the wound, it is therefore the less severe? The young lady whose fair fame is thus blighted, who receives neglect where her heart had taught her to expect only love, and who feels herself suspected and proscribed for imputed faults, of which she is not guilty, may exclaim, "how cruel, how wantonly, to kill me while I am yet alive!" Yet, those who claim to be kind, yea, and honorable too, who would scorn a theft or a falsehood, may have done the deed. Perhaps they screen themselves under the plea that they only say of her what others had said to them, or that they said nothing in words, but only neglected to vindicate her reputation when the circumstances demanded it. They forget that a look, an intonation, a shrug of the shoulders, or a significant hint to another's discredit may inflict upon him a more serious injury than anything that could be put in the form of an open falsehood.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT HIM?—There are circumstances when such an inquiry is necessary, when one is in a position to demand information concerning the good or bad fame of a third party, and he has therefore a right to make the inquiry. Would a discreet parent give away a daughter to one of those peculiar characters he felt himself in the dark? Thus it often happens that such inquiries may be legitimately made. To make them under such circumstances is right and proper. This is one thing, and it is quite another to say in the language of the prophet, "Report, and we will report it." Give us a story to tell to our neighbour's injury and we will tell it. When the question of "what do you know of him or her?" often obtrudes into a person's conversation, or when it is softened into the inquiry, of "what do you think of so and so?" or "what did he say to me?" "is not his conduct a little suspicious?" when such questions are often and carelessly proposed, it is a sure sign of a mischief-making spirit. It is virtually saying, "Report and we will report it." Never did vulture scent carrion more keenly than such persons whenever discredits character. Innocence has no immunity against their depredations; and darkened by suspicion the luminary which they cannot blot out by falsehood.

POLITICAL SCANDAL.—Lying is the trade of party, and slander the great weapon in politics. The desire is mutual on both sides to get each as many votes as possible to its own candidates, and take as many as possible from the opposing party. Publishing things to each other's injury is done on system and with every exaggeration. But as some one has said, "whoever will lie in politics, will lie in traffic. Whoever will slander in politics, will slander in personal squabbles. A professor of religion, who is a dishonest politician, is a dishonest Christian. His creed is a perpetual index of his hypocrisy." "The mind has no kitchen to do its dirty work in, while the parlor remains clean.

SLANDEROUS PRAISE.—Some persons elicit a sentiment to the injury of another by praising him for qualities he is known not to possess. "He is exceedingly amiable in his disposition, mild and lovely in deportment, and too even in his temper to be made angry," are the adroit remarks of the slanderer, and when the person addressed replies with truth and frankness, "you do not know him if you think so," then the wily depredator upon character makes a story out of this to the injury of the one whom he praised so fulsomely and so falsely, saying to the next person or company, "such an one says that Mr. So-and-so is harsh, cruel, and unamiable in his temper." To the frank remarks of one he quotes as authority, he adds a gloss of his own, and would make it appear that Mr. So-and-so is irritable, malignant and murderous. These smooth tongued persons are most of all dangerous, just as a serpent leaping from his concealment is more to be dreaded than the one that shakes his rattle and bites in open day. "Their words are smoother than butter, but woe is in their heart,—softer than oil, yet they are drawn swords."

TALKING OF OTHERS.—Some persons are at loss in a conversation, when no one's character is up for animadversion. They are dull, sleepy, and mute till something is said to call them out on the designs or doings of this or that absent person. A hint in that direction, however, sets them upon the quiver, they become instantly animated and loquacious. But this is a dangerous state of mind. If we allow ourselves to talk of others, we shall be sure to hear more or less to their injury, and we shall be in danger of repeating it. The pedlar will deal in the wares that his cart contains. The less we know to the injury of others the happier for us. There are subjects enough of which to converse without obtruding upon the sanctuaries of private character. The world is full of topics. So far as character is concerned, "if there is anything lovely and of good report let us think and talk of these things."

THE TRUTH NOT ALWAYS TO BE SPOKEN.—Think not to screen your slander under the plea that you have told only what is true; for the truth to another's injury is not to be spoken unless there is a special call for it. Perhaps the person of whom you know a

fault has repented of it, and so in God's account it has ceased to be his. For you to repeat it, therefore, is false to his present character. Or perhaps the person is striving to correct his fault, and by retelling it, you may discourage his efforts and thus break the bruised reed. Will you lacerate the bleeding susceptibilities of one who is mourning over his faults? Truth itself is no justification for us to say, "Report, and we will report it."

BETRAYING CONFIDENCE.—Another mode of despoiling character is that of eliciting from another a confession of his fault and then making it public. The law will not extort the secrets entrusted to a man in virtue of his profession. It is more just, more considerate, than those mean persons who worm themselves into the confidence of another on purpose to get something to tell to his injury. These are Delilahs in the lap of society, extorting secrets to multiply their victims. They approach you to say "how much they like you, how natural you seem, how much you remind them of a dear old friend, how free and easy they feel in your company &c.," thus, when they have elicited your most secret thoughts and feelings, they run all abroad, dealing them to your injury. This is the most malignant of all the arts of slander, and it is a common remark, that no enemies are so embittered as those that spring up between former friends. It is extorted from one's lips a story to tell to his injury. "Their throat is an open sepulchre; with their tongues they have used deceit; the poison of asps is under their lips, whose mouth is full of cursing and bitterness."

DOMESTIC.

CONCERT.—The musical entertainment in the hall of the Institute by the choir of the German Street Baptist Church, on Tuesday last, was but thinly attended, owing to the wetness of the evening. This is the more to be regretted as the singing and accompaniments were of a very superior kind, and amateurs are apt to be discouraged when their endeavours to please do not seem to be appreciated. We hope, however, that the choir will lay the blame of the sparseness of the audience on the right cause, as we have heard but one opinion about the excellence of the performance. We do not pretend to be critic enough in music to point out the particular excellencies either of the pieces or singers, but we certainly were especially pleased with the flexibility and sustaining power of voice of the young lady who sang the first solo.—Her voice is both good naturally, and highly cultivated. The whole of the choir seem in excellent training and sing admirably together, and we hope will repeat their performance soon, when the elements out of doors will perhaps be more propitious. We were glad to observe on Tuesday evening a disposition on the part of the sensible portion of the audience, which we hope will grow and wax stronger, to put down the barbarous custom a few silly boys and ill-educated young men have got into, of encoring every piece sung. We call this barbarous custom, because it has its origin in that lowest phase of humanity, selfishness, that wishes to get the most it can for its misapprehended by good breeding, and the peculiarity of their position, from protecting themselves, or resenting the imposition to which they are subjected. We hope to see the habit discontinued by all sensible people on every occasion when it is attempted.—*Courier.*

MUSICAL.—The German Street Baptist choir gave their promised concert at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday evening. Owing to the unfavourable state of the weather the Hall was not so well filled as we should wish to see, nor was the attendance commensurate with the merits of the entertainment. We were not in the Hall in time to hear the three first pieces rendered, but entered just in time for hearing the fourth piece on the programme—a treble solo—"Ruth and Naomi." This selection was sung by Miss Bois, and in such a manner as elicited the most rapturous applause from the audience. It was we believe, the lady's first appearance before an audience in St. John, and the very marked and warm reception with which she met, showed an appreciation on the part of her hearers, of vocal talent of a high order. Her efforts on this occasion were certainly very successful, and by further assiduity in her studies, we have no doubt she will become an attractive "star" in our vocal constellation. Miss B. took part in several other pieces, and in each sustained her part in a very creditable manner.

Miss Cutts was as usual greeted with hearty applause from the audience. She sang one or two solos which were deservedly encored. The position which Miss C. occupies as a member of this talented vocal company, is one that reflects much credit upon her efforts, and gives promise of future excellence in her profession.

The other members of the choir, with the amateurs, sustained their respective parts well, and the Concert was upon the whole a success. We hope it may be repeated as early as practicable, believing as we do, that their next will draw a full house.—*News.*

CONCERT.—The Concert of the German Street Baptist Church Choir on Tuesday evening, though not equal to other Tuesday evening performances, was a great success, and entitled this excellent and talented choir to the palm—so far as public Concerts by our own Provincial Performers is concerned. Indeed we have seldom heard a better performance, all things considered. Some of the pieces were very deservedly and loudly encored, and gracefully repeated. Great praise is justly due to Mr. John Chaloner the spirited leader. Notwithstanding the prevalence on Tuesday evening of a heavy storm of thunder and rain, a very large and respectable audience was in attendance. We rejoice to learn that the Concert will be repeated.—*Telegraph.*

FIRE AT SUSSEX VALE.—We regret to learn that the Milling Establishment of Mr. William Hayward, Sussex Vale, comprising a Flour Mill and Carding Machine, was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last, including 2,000 lbs. of wool. Loss £1000—no insurance; supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.—*Id.*

SUDDEN DEATH OF A SEA CAPTAIN.—On Thursday evening last Captain Rotzstein, who has been boarding at Stubb's Hotel in this city since the first of May last, was found dead in his room at the hour of 11 o'clock. He had gone to bed as usual on Wednesday evening, and not having been seen outside during Thursday, mistrust was excited on the part of some of the inmates of the Hotel, and the door being forced open, he was found in his bed, a corpse. His watch which was found in the room was keeping good time, and could have run two hours longer. A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday, and a verdict returned to the effect that deceased died by "the Visitation of God." He had no relatives in this country.—*News.*

The first green peas of the season were offered for sale in the St. John market on Friday morning. The quantity was not large, and the prices ranged at a pretty high figure.

The Bazaar held at Hampden on Tuesday last was, we learn, a successful affair. The steamer Col. Fremont which left Indian Town in the morning for that place, and returned in the evening, was well freighted with passengers.

A new ship named the "Meta," of 780 tons, was launched from the building yard of A. McKay, Westmorland, on Saturday, 4th inst. She was built under the inspection of Lloyd's Surveyor.

At the Wesleyan Conference, recently held in Sackville, about sixty ministers were present. Eight young men were set apart for the ministry.

A farmer by the name of Joseph Sears, at Westmorland Point, not far from Fort Cumberland, being at work on Saturday last with his team, was called from the field, and, for security made fast his horse to a stump; on his return the stump was torn up and under it was a basin with a large pewter plate over the top of it, which upon being removed showed a number of plates carefully packed within, and from their style they appeared to have been placed there by the old French inhabitants.—*Sackville Borderer.*

The Halifax Journal is rejoiced to learn that mackerel have struck into several harbours along the Western shore of that Province and several stops have been made. This will encourage the hardy fishermen.

A carriage containing Mrs. LeMarchant and daughter was upset near Halifax on Friday. The ladies were thrown to the ground. Mrs. L. received a slight contusion on the forehead, and Miss LeMarchant some bruises. The animal attached to the carriage was fortunately stopped before proceeding far, otherwise the consequences might have been much more serious.

A number of deserters from the Regiment's quarters in the garrison of Halifax have recently been apprehended. It is stated that they will be tried by a general Court Martial on the return of Sir Gaspard LeMarchant.

The Halifax Sun has passed into the hands of Mr. Alexander Ritchie, by whom it will in future be conducted as a tri-weekly.

FRANCE.—Paris, June 25.—The result of the election for all France, according to our knowledge. The candidates proposed by Government have been even more generally successful than was anticipated. All allowances being made for interference of Mayors, Prefects and Police for official patronage of the imperial candidates, and official restrictions of various kinds upon the free canvass of their opponents, it still cannot justly be denied that the French people last Sunday and Monday, again, and after six years' trial, expressed their assent to and approval of the Imperial regime. We may entertain our old opinions as to the sin of perjury, of the wickedness of the coup d'etat; a majority of the French sanction it. It should not be forgotten by those who are always ready to attribute the great preponderance of the Napoleonic majorities to government pressure on the voters, that at a time when Louis Napoleon was himself an opposition candidate, he received nearly five and a half millions suffrages for the Presidency. It is idle to deny that to-day he is as popular as any ruler in France can expect to be, and that his rule is more acceptable to the mass of the people than was the Republic in 1851.

It is equally as idle to assert what so frequently is asserted by foreign on-lookers, whose observations are confined to Paris, that there is any popular enthusiasm or a very general approval of him and his policy of the metropolis.—The whole number of registered electors in the Department of the Seine is, in round numbers, 350,000; of these but 212,000 voted at all (which by the way, is a larger proportion than will be found when we have the official returns, to have gone to the polls in the Provinces); 143,000 then abstained. Now there can be but two motives for voluntary abstention in this case—indifference or hostility. But the candidates of the Liberal Opposition had over 96,000 votes; add these to the 143,000 above, and we find the measure of the Emperor's popularity in Paris, which so many travellers speak of. Such boast and record as is made of it by the official and semi-official journals, though it misleads innocents, should go for nothing.—*Cor. of the N. Y. Tribune.*

LARGEST MAN IN THE WORLD.—The funeral sermon of Mr. Miles Darden, says the Jackson, Tenn., Whig, of June 18th, who died at his residence, in Henderson County, will be preached on the fourth Sunday in this month, five miles southwest from Lexington. The Masonic fraternity will be in attendance, in full regalia, on the occasion. The deceased was, beyond all question, the largest man in the world. His height was seven feet six inches, two inches higher than Porter, the celebrated Kentucky giant. His weight was a fraction over one thousand pounds! It required seventeen men to put him in his coffin. It took over one hundred feet of plank to make his coffin. He measured around the waist six feet and four inches.

The schooner Madeira Pet arrived at Detroit on the 25th ult., direct from Liverpool, via the St. Lawrence and the Lakes. Last year the Dean Richmond made her journey from Chicago to Liverpool, but the Madeira Pet is the first vessel that has sailed from Liverpool through to Chicago.

THE MONTREAL DISASTER.—Two hundred dead bodies have been recovered from among those lost by the burning of the steamer *Montreal*, on the St. Lawrence River, noticed in last week's EXAMINER, and some sixty or seventy are yet missing. Our Canadian exchanges are filled with the sad details of the disaster, the Coroner's inquest, the burial of the dead, the sorrowings of the living, &c. Many instances are mentioned of little children left orphans, in a strange land, and aged people bereft of their children, on whom they leaned in their tottering journeyings to the grave. The Canadian journals are calling upon the authorities for a rigid examination into the causes of the fire by which so many human lives were sacrificed. The *Montreal Pilot* says—"The boat belonged to Mr. Wilson of Quebec, and was almost a new boat, the present being the second season which she has run." It is reported that the *Montreal* was examined this spring by the agent of an insurance company, who pronounced her too unsafe to be insured; we cannot say how far this is true, but we are informed that when the loss occurred, the boat was insured in three off sets here for £6,000.

The *Montreal Gazette* says the prospect of raising the steamer Canadian is good. The divers report the bulkheads safe.

A SLAVER BROUGHT TO NEW YORK.—On Tuesday, the American barque *Panchita* arrived at New York from the Congo river, Africa, in charge of two English officers and twelve men belonging to the British sloop-of-war *Sappho*, by whose commanding officer, Fairfax Morosie, she was seized on the 10th of May upon the charge of being engaged, or about to engage in the slave trade. The reasons which the English officers had for supposing her to be a slaver, have not been made public. It will be remembered by newspaper readers, that the *Panchita* was detained at New York on suspicion of being about to engage in the slave trade, and was discharged for want of proof of the fact.

The ship *Tuscarora*, from Liverpool, recently arrived at Philadelphia, with 530 Mormon passengers, bound for Salt Lake.

A widow in Cuba has been offered one million five hundred thousand dollars for a sugar estate on that island. Perhaps (says an exchange) an offer of "heart and hand" would "fetch it."

We observe that some doubt is expressed if the Atlantic sub-marine cable will be ready to be laid this season. It is stated that Professor Morse is not willing to risk it, unless the ships can sail early in August, as bad weather is to be apprehended in the latter part of that month. The stock of the Company is reported to have fallen in consequence of this apprehended delay.

The New York Evangelist mentions that a church at Jamesburg, near Amboy, N. J., was struck by lightning a few Sabbaths since, during service, and many of the occupants severely injured. The clothes of quite a number of persons were burnt, but the ladies who wore brass hoops in their dresses were uninjured, but the hoops themselves were melted!

INDIAN MURDERS IN THE FAR WEST.—St. Louis, Tuesday, July 7, 1857.—The *St. Joseph Journal* or the 2d inst. publishes a report, brought by a French trader, that 150 teamsters, under the command of Col. Sumner, were attacked by a large body of Cheyenne and Arapache Indians, 200 miles west of Fort Kearney, and all slain. The report is confirmed by a trader who arrived at Pacific City, Iowa, on the 2d, and also by the emigrant train from Salt Lake.

Late American papers inform us that General Walker has gone to Nashville to visit his father. He will next go to New Orleans, where, it is said, arrangements are being made for another filibustering expedition to Nicaragua.

An extraordinary slander suit has been commenced by a Miss Rizzold in the Circuit Court of St. Louis against her father. The young lady lays her damages at \$2,000.

A mining association has been formed in Newfoundland with a capital of \$2,000. It is under the able management of F. N. Gisborne, Esq.

At the recent celebration of the Fourth of July in Fall River, U. S., an immense chowder and clam bake were got up for the occasion. The chowder was made of three hundred and thirty pounds of fish, three barrels of potatoes, three barrels of crackers, one hundred and fifty pounds of butter, fifteen pounds pepper, three pecks of salt, three and a half pecks of onions, ninety gallons of milk, making in all eight hundred gallons of chowder. Besides the chowder, fifty bushels of clams were baked in the grove. The thirty were provided with iced lemonade, made in a vat on the premises. Its capacity was five hundred gallons. Temporary tables were erected to seat two thousand five hundred persons, which were spread with chowder bowls and plates.

A despatch from New York states that early in the afternoon of the 6th a mob of rowdies attacked the cars of the Second Avenue, stopping every one and robbing the conductors of the fares and abusing the passengers. Two conductors, who refused to deliver their money were shockingly beaten.

The five hundred and six Banks of New England now owe in immediate liabilities, one hundred and thirteen millions of dollars, while they have but six and a half millions of money in specie to pay with. A writer in the Boston Herald says that the Banks in that city are a little better off.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—A private letter dated 30th ult., from Halifax, says—"The *Niagara*, which arrived here last evening, brings us the gratifying intelligence, that the Birkenhead half of the Atlantic cable, is completed, and pronounced perfect, a current of electricity from an infinitesimal battery, having been transmitted through its entire length (1250 miles) with the most satisfactory results. The United States frigate *Niagara*, was to have left Portsmouth, for Liverpool, on the 20th ult., and would forthwith commence shipping the cable." The writer adds that the line from Halifax to St. John's Newfoundland, continues to work well, business being transmitted without interruption or de-