

while travelling on the New York Central Railroad, on Thursday last.

The Pittsfield Sun has been conducted for fifty-seven years by its present editor, the Hon. Phineas Allen. The Sun was first issued in 1800.

The latest census of Oregon exhibits a remarkable disparity of the sexes. While the males number 26,000, there are only 16,000 females.

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 entrusting us with his name in confidence. Unless the opinions expressed by correspondents be editorially corrected 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.

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

Terms of Advertising in the Christian Visitor
Circulation over 4,000 copies weekly.
For one square of 12 lines or less, 20 3 0
Every line over 12, 3d per line
Every subsequent insertion, per square, 0 1 0
Yearly advertisements—2 squares or less, 3 0 3
and a proportionate rate when exceeding the above length.
GEO. W. DAY.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JAN. 20, 1858.

As we stated last week the "Visitor" accounts, for St. John, Portland, and Carleton, are in the hands of our Printer, Mr. Day. He has sent bills to our subscribers, should any of these be found incorrect they will be rectified as soon as the fact is ascertained. If our friends would kindly send in the amount due as soon as convenient, they will much oblige.

Education.

Upon the public men of our Province rests the responsibility of establishing and giving direction to our educational interests. To them is committed the high charge of arousing the intellectual power of the country, and placing the resources of knowledge within the reach of all classes of the community. The people are anxiously awaiting the issue of their deliberations with reference to this subject. They feel that the time has come when active, energetic measures should be adopted upon this question, which so materially affects their temporal and spiritual prosperity. As we open our eyes upon sister provinces and states around us, thriving and expanding under the influence of a sound and healthy system of education; we shudder at the tremendous distance we are behind them.

And yet we should not fear to advance. They beckon us onward from their high position to new attainments and splendid acquisitions. They encourage us from the success which they have met in the prosecution of this subject to make bold and determined advances. We feel that it is high time our country was endowed with such a system of education as, passing through the enlightened minds of the people, upon its material wealth, would tend to develop its resources. It is high time that those hovels by the wayside, miserable dens in which the people would not deign to rear their children, should be swept away, and new and commodious edifices be erected, surrounded by suitable grounds, where the minds of the youth brought within the range of this influence should be expanded, and elevated, and more thoroughly prepared for the practical duties of life. There is no time for quibbling with this question, which is above and beyond all party, linked in inseparable ties with all the interests of the country, and affecting equally all the departments of labour.

The duty of our great men and government with reference to the promotion of education is clear. The intelligence, wealth, and rank of the country must be arrayed on the side of social advancement. Let this be the case, and the apathy of the masses will soon be dispersed, and the vast resources of their enterprise be brought to bear upon the side of true progress.

But if, on the other hand, wealth, intelligence, and aristocratic power are against, or even indifferent, to the general diffusion of knowledge, the important work will never be accomplished. We say, therefore, that every man of wealth and influence, who stands opposed to the promotion of general education, is an enemy to his country, inasmuch as he objects to an enterprise of unmeasured benefit to his countrymen, and leads his influence to the induction and growth of an evil more to be dreaded than the blasting of our crops; namely, ignorance which lies at the foundation of a great majority of the evils with which the state is encumbered. In order to enlist the sympathies and influence of prominent men, the Common School law of Upper Canada provides "that all Christian ministers, magistrates, judges, and district councillors, shall be visitors of Common Schools. Thus contemplating, and providing for the united influence and co-operation of the representatives, of the Christianity, wealth, and intelligence of the country in promoting the universal education of the people."

Let then the attention of our legislators, Christian ministers, and all men of influence and wealth, be early and earnestly directed to this subject of improvement in our present system of education. The government is particularly called upon to adopt a given policy with reference to this matter; for if the legislature fail to confer this inestimable boon upon the people, they stand accused of leading the state with curses, and become responsible for the infancy and contempt brought upon it, through the ignorance and viciousness of the population.

It is impossible to place too high an estimate upon the importance of good and suitable common schools. Upon these must necessarily depend to a great extent the stability, independence, prosperity, and integrity of the people. The development of the human mind for good or evil is a wonderful but sure process. The unfoldings of human character are sure to exhibit either pictures of infamy and disgrace, or intelligence and virtue. We look upon the unconscious infant, and know not what may be his destiny; but of one thing we are certain, and

that is, that his course through life will depend in a great measure upon his early training, and the direction given to his mental powers.

The common school as a prominent agency for effecting the education and advancement of the youth of our Province demands the immediate attention of the people and legislature.

Revival Influence.

Our exchanges from the neighbouring Republic bring us joyful intelligence in respect to the progress of revivals in numerous sections of the country. Special efforts are being made by ministers and people to save souls, and they are not made in vain. Inquirers after the truth are multiplying and multitudes are pressing into the kingdom of God.

Baptist Churches are sharing largely in those gracious affusions of the Spirit, but the good work is not confined to them; Methodists, Dutch Reformed, Congregationalists, and Presbyterians, are enjoying an unusual degree of the revival power. As we read the stirring accounts that appear of these gracious visitations from above we cannot but feel deeply concerned for the churches of our own beloved provinces. Never was there a greater necessity for the outpouring of the spirit of God upon the people than at the present moment. In too many places Zion is clad in sackcloth, few come to her solemn feasts, and she is ready to enquire in the plaintive language of the prophet, "Hath God forgotten to be gracious? Hath he in anger shut up his tender mercies, and will he be favourable no more?"

Pastors toil, missionaries labor, and ministers meet sometimes ten or twenty at a given point to hold forth the word of life, but who are converted from the error of their ways? Is it not lamentably true that many who have a name to live are dead? The ungodly are waxing bold and still bolder in the service of Satan. Is it not time for great searchings of heart? Who is accountable for these mountains of separation which evidently exist between God and his professed people? What saith the High and Holy One?—"Your sins have separated between you and your God, and your iniquities have hid his face from you." May we not enquire does this cutting reproof originally addressed to rebellious Israel apply to any of us? If so, it becomes us to prostrate our souls in deep repentance before the merciful seat. Would we have the unconverted brought to embrace the Saviour then must we be in earnest about their salvation.

The present season of the year has been frequently distinguished by unusual earnestness on the part of ministers and churches, and the good results have been apparent to all. Shall no special efforts be put forth this year to awaken a deeper interest in the things pertaining to another world? Jehovah is waiting to be gracious, his mercy endureth forever. Let us dear brethren hasten to the throne of the heavenly grace, and deeply impressed with the importance of renewed manifestations of divine favor give the Lord no rest until He shall come forth from his "holy place," to establish his church as the glory of the land.

Permit us to suggest that days for special humiliation and prayer be set apart by the churches, and that the people come together on those occasions to unite their supplications to him who alone is mighty to save. "Awake! Awake! put on strength, O arm of the Lord. Awake; as in the ancient days and as in the generations of old."

Baptist History.

It will be seen that we commence this week on our first page the history which we have promised to our readers. The first four or five articles will be preliminary and general in their character, after which the author will be prepared to enter upon the details of his important undertaking. Those wishing to trace this deeply interesting history from the beginning, should lose no time in securing a copy of the Visitor if they have not already done so.

The Venerable Joseph Crandal.

Brother Joseph Bleakney in a note dated the 16th inst. says:—Father Crandal is in poor health, was not able to get to the meeting-house last Sabbath. He has lost the use of one arm and one leg, suffers no pain, but to all human appearance has finished his public ministry, and will never more be able to proclaim that salvation, which he has so often made known to perishing sinners.

Young Men's Christian Association.

The Rev. Mr. Staveland delivered an excellent lecture before this Association on Friday evening last. His subject was India. The Rev. lecturer referred to the early settlement of India, and traced its progress through successive administrations, until it was subjected to the rule of Britain. He dwelt at considerable length upon the several bloody struggles in which England had been engaged with India during the last one hundred years, especially noting the prominent features of the present war.

The commencement of the missionary enterprise in that great country, through the labours of Dr. Carey and his coadjutors, and the progress of the work so nobly commenced, through the agency of the several evangelical denominations of Christendom was briefly sketched in a style peculiarly impressive and interesting. The renowned Carey came in for his full share of praise as the originator, under God, of this mighty work which shall not cease until India with its teeming millions shall be given to the Saviour for his inheritance.

In his concluding remarks, the lecturer pronounced a happy eulogium upon the President of the Young Men's Christian Association, and addressed an earnest appeal to the members of the body to persevere in the good work upon which they had entered.

We regret to hear that our esteemed Brother John Macgee has been dangerously ill with pleurisy fever; but the disease has taken a favourable turn, and he is now convalescent. May God speedily restore him to health, and long spare him as a watchman upon Zion's walls!

Address.

Maquapit Lake, Sheffield, Jan. 11, 1858.

Rev. and Dear Sirs:—

On behalf of the Committee of Management of the New Baptist Chapel in this place, I have been requested to convey to you an expression of their hearty thanks for the very prompt manner in which you have assisted in the Dedication of said Chapel, and to assure you that your valuable services on that occasion will be long held in grateful remembrance by the congregation.

The Committee feel it their duty to express their hearty thanks to the Rev. Isa. Wallace especially, inasmuch as he was the means under God of causing a house of worship to be erected here, and that they still rest in grateful remembrance of his past labours in this place, and that if he should feel called upon by the order of Divine Providence to resign the important situation that he now holds, they hope that he may feel it his duty again to devote at least a part of his labours in this place.

In extending this invitation the Committee express not only their own wishes, and the wishes of those adhering to the same Church, but they believe of those of the various Denominations who have enjoyed his labours.

In conclusion, they solicit a continued interest in your sympathies and prayers, and pray that the blessing of God may rest upon you in your several fields of labour, and that you may be instrumental in winning very many souls to Christ.

JOHN STOWE,

Chairman of Committee.

To the Rev. I. Wallace, and other Ministers who assisted in the opening of the house.

REPLY:

To Mr. John Stowe, Chairman of the Building Committee of the Baptist Meeting House, Maquapit Lake.

DEAR BRETHREN:—

We have listened with interest to your kind address, and in reply beg to assure you that our services in connexion with the Opening of your place of worship have been given with very great pleasure.

We congratulate you upon your success in the erection of so neat and commodious a Building, and it is our sincere prayer that it may become the scene of glorious displays of God's redeeming power.

The brother to whom especial reference is made in your address begs to remark that he duly appreciates your expressions of grateful remembrance of his labours amongst you, and so far as those labours have been owned and blessed by the Great Head of the Church, he desires to ascribe to him all the praise. He would further add in reply to your kind invitation that should the finger of Providence so direct it would afford him the utmost pleasure to resume his ministerial labours in your interesting community.

In conclusion, he assured that you have our warmest sympathies and our earnest prayers, that the God of all grace may "supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus."

Yours in Christian love,

ISA. WALLACE,

In behalf of the Ministers present.

Opening Service.

FREDERICTON, 14th Jan., 1855.

DEAR EDITOR:—Should you not be informed through any other medium, of the opening of the Maquapit Lake Meeting House, you can use the following:

The first sermon was preached in the new house on Friday evening, the 8th inst., by Rev. I. Wallace; on Saturday, at 3 P. M., Bro. P. O. Reece, licentiate, preached, and Rev. G. F. Miles in the evening. Brother Wallace preached the dedication sermon on Sabbath morning from Ps. 20, 5. Subject—"The joy and the duty of believers." Rev. W. D. Fitch preached at 3, and Rev. N. G. Springer in the evening. Brother Reed preached on Monday morning, and at the close of the service the pews were sold at auction. The amount of the sale exceeded the most sanguine expectation of the Committee.

The edifice is neat, substantial and commodious, and reflects much credit upon the Executive Committee, who have nobly exerted themselves in its erection.

The congregations in connexion with the opening were very large and solemn, and the prospects of good at Maquapit Lake are highly encouraging. Bro. Reece continues his labours there for a few weeks.

Yours very truly, ONE PRESENT.

For the Christian Visitor.

Baptist Seminary.

FREDERICTON, Jan'y. 12th 1858.

DEAR BROTHER:—The friends of this Institution will be pleased to hear that our prospects are still brightening. We now number forty-five and the number of young men in attendance at present is greater I believe, than it has been for several years past. The labours of Brother Day and myself (which are decidedly arduous) are now nearly equal to what they would be had we three times our present number. Your readers will pardon me, therefore, if I repeat and urge my former invitations for more students. We may have a numerous attendance and prosperous Institution if our friends say the word and act accordingly.

The Theological class commenced this Term the study of Dr. Angus's Bible Hand Book, in addition to their other studies. I would like much to see this class greatly enlarged.

Those of our friends in the Country who may be intending to enter the Seminary will do well to make an early application. We have a few comfortable rooms yet unoccupied.

Yours very truly, ISAIAH WALLACE.

FREDERICTON, Jan. 15th, 1858.

DEAR BRO. BILL:—By looking at my manuscript sent from the Tobique, you will see that in the list of subscribers to the Missionary cause, ALL were marked paid, but two. These were marked Sub. But as the list is published, only one is marked paid. I regret this oversight of the printer, as our friends at the Grand Falls may think it strange that no more credit of cash appears. Except Five dollars, the whole amount was paid in.

Again, in the last paragraph but one in the article referred to, your printer makes me say, "We shall again often visit those whom we there met." Not quite so fast Mr. Printer, life is too uncertain to allow of this form of expression.—The sentence should read thus: "In memory and affection we shall often again visit those whom we there met."

Hoping to see the corrections made in the next issue of the "Visitor," I remain,
Truly, yours,
H. P. GUILFORD.

We are happy to learn that three persons were baptized at Fredericton by the pastor, Elder Guilford, on Sabbath last, and that the season was one of peculiar interest and solemnity.

DOMESTIC.

DARING ROBBERY.—We are informed that three ruffians assailed an old man in St. James St. near the residence of John Fisher Esq., on Monday afternoon, threw him down and rifled his pockets of 22s. 6d. all the money he had in his possession at the time. The old man was partially intoxicated and these villains proffered their services to help him along. Having picked his pockets they made their escape before they could be taken. A lad who was not far away saw the whole transaction, and says that he knows one of the individuals.

The unfortunate man hails from Lochlomond road. It is to be hoped that this lesson will teach him that there is no safety in the City of Saint John, even in the face of open day, for those who use freely the intoxicating cup.

MECHANICS OF MONCTON.—The Westmorland Times informs us of an important movement now in progress to secure the Mechanics against loss in the prosecution of their business. A public meeting has been held, presided over by James Steadman, Esq., the Mayor of Moncton, at which speeches were delivered, and the following petition prepared for the Legislature:—

"The Petition of the undersigned, Mechanics and other inhabitants of Moncton, in the County Westmorland, Humbly Sheweth:—That it has long been a matter of complaint with artisans of various trades in all places, that after labouring hard for a length of time for the support of themselves and families, they have often been unable to obtain the remuneration for which they had contracted, because of the prior claims of other parties on the constructions at which they had labored. Thus, ships and houses, reared by the exercise of their industry have often passed from the hands of their employers, while yet a large proportion of their labour has remained unpaid for, and in cases where such employers have become insolvent they have necessarily been subjected to serious loss and inconvenience. That the ordinary wages of Mechanics is barely sufficient when all realised to enable them to live without privation of the necessities of life, and that great distress is often the consequence to themselves and their families. Your petitioners therefore pray, that a law may be enacted by which the wages of Mechanics and Laborers shall be made to take precedence of all other claims, making all ships or other buildings, and all vehicles liable for the liquidation of all lawful claims for wages due to any or all operatives engaged in their construction."

FIRE.—A fire broke out early on Saturday morning in a work shop connected with Mr. Roberts' ship yard, in the Parish of Portland, which destroyed about eight wooden buildings, most of which were insured. The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary. The water from the newly laid mains in that quarter was of great service in checking the progress of the flames.—Nbr.

A DISTINGUISHED COUPLE.—We have to announce the marriage of Mrs. Slavin, widow of Patrick Slavin, who was executed on the 11th of last month (with the full approbation of the public) to Jacob Arthur, who was tried last year for rape and honorably acquitted. We wish the worthy couple all the happiness they deserve.—Jb.

SIMEON GUTHILL, aged 17 years, living at Grand Manan, was drowned on the 2d inst., by the upsetting of a boat, while proceeding from Grand Harbour to White Head Island.—Jb.

PORT OF ST. STEPHEN.—The amount of Timber Exports from this port during the last fiscal year was 27,000,000 feet deals and lumber; 6,000,000 shingles. Revenue collected as Export Duty, £1350; &c., £410. Import Duty, £1700. Total amount of Duties, £3460. Number of barrels of flour imported during same period, 7000; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Molasses, 68,000 gallons; Beef and pork, 425 barrels.—St. Croix Herald.

MELANCHOLY EVENT.—Five persons were proceeding in a boat, laden with hoops, to Dartmouth yesterday;—the boat, which was a flat, upset, and three of the five were drowned. Their names were Warner, Fitzgerald, and (a lad) Grant. Another boat near the scene of danger was the means of rescuing the other two, Julien and Mansfield. Rumoured particulars, which will, no doubt, become subject of enquiry, are not published at this time.—[Halifax Sun.

It is said that the boat was upset from carelessness, the parties being in a state of intoxication.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN DORCHESTER.—Two small children of Mr. Alphens Palmer's, were coasting on Saturday last, in front of their father's house. A lad living with Mr. P. got on the sled with them, and on coasting down ran between the legs of Mr. P.'s horses, which at the time happened to be in front of the mill. One of the horses kicked violently, and being sharp-shod, the toe of the shoe fractured the youngest child's skull, penetrating the cerebrum, so that a portion of the brain escaped from the wound. The boy is about 5 years of age. His little sister 2 years older, was also kicked, and though much bruised about the face, not dangerously hurt. The lad who had so imprudently taken the children into the danger was also kicked, but not much hurt. Strange to say the poor little boy is still alive, and at the last accounts could recognise and speak to those around him.—Boarder.

UNITED STATES.

SHIP BUILDING.—It is a singular fact, that there is not at this moment on the stocks, in the port of New York, a single vessel of any description, destined for the merchant service. The only ships constructing are the Russian frigate, at Webb's yard, and the U. S. sloop of war, building under contract with Jacob A. Westervelt.—[Journal of Com.

FIRE AT EASTPORT.—Stephen Munson's Liquor Store at Eastport was destroyed by fire Sunday morning, 10th inst. Loss \$5000—no insurance.

EUROPEAN.

Arrival of the "America" at Halifax.
HALIFAX, Jan. 16.

The America, Capt. Lott, from Liverpool, 10-30, morning of the 2d, arrived at 10, A. M. on Saturday, 16th.

Among the passengers are, Madame Lola Montez, the Countess of Landsfeldt, who was married to Prince of Skulkofsky, of Paris, and whole suite—Col. Charles Burghal, of Philadelphia, bearer of dispatches to the U. S. Government from Paris, and Mr. Galibone and family of Philadelphia. America has 142 soldiers and 2 officers of the 62d Regt. for Halifax.

America has had strong gales of westerly winds during the voyage—did not throw over a despatch at Cape Race.

America reports Jan. 5th, 7.43 P. M., off Taskar, passed Steamship Europa—Jan. 13th, 7.25 P. M., passed Steamship Niagara.

The Ariel left Southampton for New York on the 31st ult., having been detained one day beyond the usual time; on account of a dense fog at Havre.

BRITAIN.—British revenue returns for year show decrease in receipts for last quarter of about £80,000 sterling, and on year about £1,800,000. Decrease principally arises from reduced taxation, although commercial depression had material influence towards the close of the year.

The official programme of the ceremonies to be observed on the marriage of the Princess Royal appears in the Court Circular.—The wedding is definitely fixed for January 25th.

London Times reviews report of U.S. Commissioner for Indian affairs, and endorses the policy which looks to the civilization of Indians in America.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.—In London on 30th there was slightly increased demands for money, to meet the requirements at the end of the year; and more extensive enquiry sprung up for silver to export to India, which gave rise to impression that reduction of discount would renew drain of silver to the East.

Terms of Loan proposed to be raised by Norwegian Government understood to have been arranged with Baring & Co. Loan will be small, but precise amount not fixed on.

On Thursday some little disappointment was felt that a further reduction in the rate of discount was not made by Bank of England, but was supposed measure was postponed until after payment of January dividends.

West India Mail Steamer arrived, with over million dollars specie.

Joint Stock Banks reduced their rate of allowance on deposits to 4 per cent.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO LIVERPOOL.—London, Saturday.—Times' City Article says—Year has commenced favourably in all stock markets; and consols have experienced further improvement of nearly 1 per cent. over last price, today being exactly the same as on 1st of Jan., 1857, at Bank. Nowwithstanding the approach of the 4th, demand for discount is very light in open market. Rate for best bills ranges between 6½ and 7 per cent. This being New Year's Day, no business has been transacted in any of the continental bourses. At Hamburg the rate of discount has declined to 4½ per cent.

Only about £10,000 in gold was taken to the Bank to day; the £45,000 from Australia by the Suffolk has arrived in London, and is expected to be sold to Bank.

The Royal Mail Steamship Company have received telegraphic advices of the arrival at Suez on the 27th ult., of the "City of Sydney" with a further sum of £195,000 from Australia.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CANTON.—From the Times:—By the present time probably Canton has been attacked and captured. It has been determined to make the dispute entirely local. Should Emperor answer capture of Canton by expulsion of English traders from Shanghai, then indeed matters will grow serious; but should he determine that Canton Governor and mob have been justly punished, it is possible that hostilities may be confined to operations which were to be commenced in the South. The British force seems to be sufficient for purpose of acting retribution at Canton. In a few days, says our correspondent, we may reasonably expect to have 700 guns, and 7000 men in those waters; of the latter we shall probably be able to land 4000.

The blue jackets were being drilled for service on land. We learn that the French have also determined to resort to hostilities against the Chinese. It should be beforehand that such a union was by no means analogous to combined operations in the Crimea. There is no military convention. Baron Gros has with him a naval force from which he can land 600 seamen. He has therefore resolved to join operations against Canton. Thus we shall have the singular spectacle of two nations simultaneously prosecuting hostilities against the same people on different grounds and without any formal convention of alliance; in fact the two expeditions may be looked upon as entirely separate. It is well understood that the armies are to retain their position of looking on.

THE LEVIATHAN.—The process of working down towards the water will be formally commenced for the sixth time either to day or Monday. No less than 11 presses are fixed against the ice cradle and ten against the forward one. One of the former is of enormous strength and dimensions.

FRANCE.—The Paris Constitutionnel boldly defends system which the French government

have adopted of purchasing negroes on the coast of Africa, and carrying them to compulsory service in French Antilles, argues that in no other manner can prosperity be restored to them, and ridicules opposition of English philanthropists. A despatch from Paris however, says there is no doubt the Emperor will not renew contract for supplying French Colonies with negroes. The French Government had recognized the charge d'affaires of Buenos Ayres, thereby dispersing of the reports current of hostile feelings on the part of France towards Buenos Ayres.

On 31st the plenipotentiaries proceeded to ratification of treaty relating to new frontier of Bessarabia. Emperor been unwell but had recovered.

BELGIUM.—The Moniteur announces that M. Blondel who was recently expelled by the Turkish government from his position as Belgian charge d'affaires at Constantinople, has been appointed Belgian minister resident to the United States, in the place of M. Bosch who goes to Constantinople.

NAPLES.—Letters from Naples give graphic details of the late earthquake. Official accounts leave no doubt several thousands perished and some estimates go as high as 15,000 to 20,000.

SARDINIA.—Sardinian Parliament is about to deal with clerical interference in late elections, and will make moral pressure as well as physical violence invalidating defects in candidates.

SPAIN.—Letters from Spain say, it appears certain Spanish government will consider mediation of England and France in Mexican affairs as broken off, if Mexico does not accept all its conditions. In consequence of this resolution preparations are being actively made both in Spanish ports and Cuba for expedition against Mexico.

PRUSSIA.—A Berlin letter says—American crisis caused such serious effect on commerce of Thuringen, that the government of Weimar has thought necessary to convoke an extraordinary session of the diet to regulate commercial affairs. Ap'da, which is the principal manufacturing town of grand-duchy, contains great number of stocking weaving establishments, productions of which are exported to the United States via Hamburg.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor of Austria has authorized Chamber of Commerce and Trade of Trieste to form joint stock Bank with capital of £1,000,000 sterling.

TURKEY.—It is said that Poria before consenting to cutting of Suez Canal, demands evacuation of Perum.

INDIA.—Calcutta Mail reached London.—Details of news add little additional information of importance. Accounts of relief of Lucknow are meagre. Loss of rebels between 13th and 17th is estimated in one account at 7,000.

CHINA.—According to advices in French papers negotiations entered into by English representative with Chinese Government, have failed.

Persecutions of Chinese against Christians were increasing, several of latter having fallen victims.

U.S. frigate Minnesota reached Hong Kong 5th Nov. Mr. Reed landed on 7th under salute from fort and guard of honor.

All quiet at Hong Kong.
A small business doing in Exchange—on England four shillings ten pence three farthings to four shillings and eleven pence. Ample tonnage in port.

At Shanghai prices of teas were without material change, although holders were demanding higher rates. Exchange 6-7 to 6-9.

U. S. Steamers Minnesota and San Jacinto and sloops Levant and Portsmouth were at Hong Kong on the 15th Nov.

MARKETS.

Money Market continue easy. Consols for account 94½.

Cotton advanced ½. Total sales for week 40,000 bales.

Wheat firmer. Flour—corn, dull, slightly lower.

Sugar in good enquiry. Coffee firmer. Tea improved—common Congou, 14d. Rice active. Tallow quiet.

TIMBER.—Yellow Pine, 16 a 20d.; red 14d a 15d. Spruce 16d a 17d. Birch, 16 a 20d. Deals, 27 10s a 28 10s.

WONDERFUL PRESERVATION OF A TROOP SHIP FROM DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.—EXTRAORDINARY COOLNESS OF BRITISH SOLDIERS.—The steamer Sarah Sands, while conveying troops to India, took fire Nov. 11th, and burned for fifteen hours. All the after part of the vessel was destroyed. She put into Mauritius for repairs. The troops showed perfect discipline. The preservation of all on board was extraordinary.

A letter from Captain Castle, commander of the Sarah Sands, is published, describing the partial destruction of that ship, and the escape of the troops and crew. The fire was discovered at 3.45 P. M.,