

A first-class Family Newspaper, devoted to religious and secular intelligence. Published every Wednesday at No. 21, Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

TERMS:

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No Communication will be inserted without the author's name, with his 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 one, and that a legible style of writing will save the printer time, which is always valuable, and insure a correct impression.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

Saint John, N. B., Dec. 22, 1858.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

DEAR VISITOR.—Owing to various circumstances, we were not able to commence our journey to the Lakes, as soon as we anticipated by one week. This will account for our last week's letter being written from Cardigan, and the mouth of the Keswick, instead of being written at some eastern point from Fredericton. However, we are now fairly on our way, and hope, by God's blessing, to be prosperous on our journey.

The last Sabbath we preached in the morning at Monique, and in the evening at Upper Kingsclear in the evening. In both places, notwithstanding the intense cold, there were large congregations. Rev. James Tupper is the preacher in charge of these fields of labour, and appears to be heartily engaged in the work of the Lord. It is hoped, not without some sign of promise, that the revival spirit which is prevailing in and about the vicinity of Fredericton, will soon extend to these places, and result in the salvation of many precious souls.

In Fredericton, the work of God still goes forward, though in a more gradual manner than when the revival commenced. "The Union Prayer Meetings" which for the past two weeks have been held in the Temperance Hall every day at 12 o'clock, will for the present, be held only once a week. Much good has already resulted from these Union Meetings; especially in their tendency to liberalize the religious feelings of one denomination toward the other.

In Margerville, Canning and Gagetown, we are informed that a very healthy state of religion continues, leaving the evidence that the recent "great revival" has been productive of very great good to many individuals and families. Our brother Edwards, of Gagetown, on account of ill-health, has felt himself obliged to resign his charge of the Church; and our young and recently ordained brother, Benjamin Hughes, of Margerville is, and for the last five weeks, has been set aside from his office by a severe sickness. He is still in a critical situation, although there is some encouragement that before many weeks, he may be able to resume his pastoral work. He is a young man of much promise; and if it can be "the will of the Lord," we hope that he may be long spared for extensive usefulness in the world. Let prayer be offered in his behalf.

Within the narrow circle of a few miles from Fredericton, no less than three of our Ministers are greatly disabled by sickness. (The third preacher to whom we refer, is our worthy brother McGee, of Nashwaak, who has been in a very feeble state of physical health for nearly, if not quite a year.)

Brethren, these Ministers are in need of our sympathies and prayers. In health, they were hard-working, able, faithful men. The cause of the Divine Master lies very near their hearts. Their strongest desire for life is, that they may be rendered able to be of higher service to the Church and the world. O do not let us forget them, as we approach "the blood-bought mercy seat." And some tangible proofs of our sympathies would not be likely to make our prayers for them, less effectual. "A word to the wise is sufficient;" and especially as in this case, when that word is entirely unsolicited.

What are we to do? Many of our churches are destitute of pastors, and the good cause languishes for want of faithful labourers. And yet there are numbers of Ministers who are not engaged as stated supplies. Is there a young preacher who is reading these notes, and has no stated field of labour, then let him be entreated not to wait until some eligible field shall present itself, but away at once into some unoccupied place, —we mean unoccupied by a Baptist preacher— and in the name of Christ, declare his gospel; feeding the sheep and lambs of the flock of the Good Shepherd with diligence, perseverance and holy trust, and God will raise up a people by his side to take care of him and to provide for his wants. Don't wait for the field to come to you, and to find you out, but go to it and make yourself useful and contented. If you can't be clothed in broad-cloth, be content to dress in homespun. If you can't afford a horse, go on foot. If you can't have a bed of down, thank God and take courage if you can have straw to lie and sleep upon. Remember good brother, that a white cravat, black coat, delicate hands, a fine Chapel, popular Church, and large salary, however desirable under some circumstances, are not always for our highest good.

LECTURE BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

On Monday evening last the Rev. E. B. De Mill A. M. delivered the usual weekly lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association,

in the Mechanics Institute Hall, before an intelligent though not very numerous assemblage. We can give but a brief abstract of this lecture owing to our crowded columns.

The subject, which was the intellectual benefits of Faith was introduced by a glowing statement of the capabilities of a truly educated mind. The lecturer then proceeded to show the tendency of faith to improve the mind and bring into full exercise its noblest faculties. Faith brings the mind into connection with the most important of all knowledge—a knowledge which addresses the highest powers of the intellect, which makes the deepest and most lasting impression, and which is retained by the strongest hold.

He who is the subject of faith attains through its power, to the result of all science and philosophy, these ultimate truths being the very first principles of his religion. Thus beneficial is the knowledge which it offers to the mind, FAITH is no less beneficial in the influences which it exerts. It summons the most authoritative powers to urge the mind to activity, it purifies and quickens the affections and thus makes the work more easy and effectual; it arouses a courage which enlarges the sphere of the mind's operations and also gives it power.

The above was ably illustrated in various ways and particularly by the "cherubim" which the lecturer explained to be a symbol of the men of faith. Examples of the influence of faith were exhibited by individuals and nations. The lecture was listened to with the most profound attention and created a marked impression.

GOD'S VOICE FROM CHINA TO BRITISH CHURCHES.

Such is the title of a thrilling appeal addressed by the Rev. J. A. James of Birmingham to British Christians to enter the vast field now opening in China for the proclamation of the Gospel of Christ. Dr. Campbell of the 'British Standard' pronounces it the most important pamphlet that has appeared during the present century. He appeals to the Baptist denomination in the following eloquent style:—

"You, my friends," he says to the Baptists, "have acquired a world-wide renown for missionary zeal and missionary success. I pass by your noble achievements in the cause of human freedom in the West India Islands, under the inspiring eloquence and heroic conduct of your missionary Knibb, and others. Yes, to you and the Friends, beyond all others, we owe the wiping out from our national escutcheon of the blot of Negro Slavery. These however, great as they are constitute the least and lowest of your claims to admiration for missionary zeal. The present and all future generations of rev'd Christians will point to the East Indies, and with exultation exclaim, 'There laboured the immortal Carey, who by his aphorism, "Attempt great things, expect great things," kindled the missionary spark in this country, and by the breath of his simple eloquence fanned it to a flame, and gave a lasting watch-word for every legitimate, wise and lofty undertaking: and there laboured with him his two noble co-workers, Marshman and Ward.' Serampore will ever be a sacred name in the history of Indian Christianity, as the place where this holy triumvirate prepared and printed those numerous translations of the Word of God, which are the elements of spiritual life to the teeming population of Hindostan. I know very well that India and the West Indies form of themselves an immense field, and may seem more than enough to swallow up all your resources of men and money, and you may plead this for having yet paid but little attention to China; but it is not possible to raise something yet and something more for that country? Why, five hundred years in addition to what you now raise would support two missionaries, and a thousand a year four, to these three hundred millions of immortal souls. Can you not by some little sacrifice accomplish this object? Will you not make the attempt? Is it possible for you to relinquish this valuable prize to others? The East has been and is the principal object of your missionary zeal. Surely, then, the country which contains double the population of all the East beside must not be overlooked by you. You perceive by this appeal I am not jealous of you as Antipædo-baptists and Immersionists. (Of course I regret that you are not one with me on the subject of baptism, and that this difference of opinion is a thing to be lamented everywhere, and especially among a heathen population; but knowing that you hold and preach the same Gospel, and that it is by the Gospel and not by any mode of baptism that souls are converted to God, I do long for your most energetic co-operation with others who differ from you in this particular, for the conversion of China. And provided that the whole Chinese empire were converted to Christ, it would be matter of little regret to me that they were Baptists, though of course I should be sorry that they deprived themselves of what I consider to be a Scriptural ordinance and a Christian privilege."

THE RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.

Fifty-two visits a year from a friend whose society is always improving! One who comes right home to your heart, giving you counsel and consolation adapted to every circumstance in life; one who entertains your fireside circle with pleasant, instructive stories, for the old and the young one who gives you from time to time, concise statements of all the leading events of the day, both in our own and other lands; one who dispenses with all "company forms," and whom you can greet as cordially and unobtrusively in your plough jacket, or washing-day dress as in your Sunday suit;—surely such an acquaintance is worth cultivating—is worth even putting forth a great effort to obtain. But instead of such an effort being needed, it is quite within the power of nearly every one who desires it. A very little self-denial would introduce the religious newspaper into hundreds of homes where it is now a stranger, and who can compute the yearly interest of such an investment? Dollars and cents cannot express the value of the soul's riches!

You, who know so well the value of such a companion, would you confer a lasting benefit on the family of your esteemed friend and neighbor?

3. You can certainly do so with a very little exertion. Tell him the great advantage you find your paper to be in your own home-circle, and try to induce him to take it also. Have you a loved friend away among strangers, engaged in study or business, and separate from all home influences? What a blessing your religious newspaper might be to him, and what a joy it would be to you, as you read over a paragraph especially adapted to his needs, to know that through your care, he also may read and profit by the same. Is there a poor, devoted member of your church, to whom you would love to make some useful present? Send him for the year a religious newspaper and your name will be remembered gratefully, as often as the welcome visitor crosses the threshold.

A kind physician sent a copy of a well-known religious paper, to an aged couple living three miles from church. Their gratitude was most affecting. Said the good lady with tears in her eyes, "It was just what we wanted, but did not know how to get it. Now we can have good reading, when we cannot get to church. Oh the Doctor is too kind!"

Who of you, dear readers, will kindly similar joy in the hearts of some poor, deserving brother or sister in Jesus. Remember that he who gives a cup of cold water only, for the sake of the Master, "shall in no wise lose his reward."—N. Y. Chronicle.

NOTES OF THE FULTON STREET MEETINGS.

By our New York Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1858.

It has been my privilege to attend the noon-meetings in the Fulton Street Church, on the last two Monday's. Although there were not so many interesting accounts of awakenings and conversions reported as at some of the previous meetings, yet there was more prayer and all felt that it was good to be there. The power of the Holy Spirit seemed to rest upon the assembly. Many of the prayers were noted for unusual fervor and the few exhortations were quite pertinent and well calculated to encourage Christians to persevere in prayer and religious efforts.

At the first meeting mentioned, Rev. Dr. Lathrop, Pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church presided, and at the second a layman. Both the upper and lower rooms were filled with solemn worshippers and so far as I could see there seems to be as much holy earnestness and attention displayed by the audience as at any previous period during the year.

One good purpose it seems to me those noon prayer-meetings have served to accomplish aside from the spiritual results flowing from them, is the inauguration and practical exemplification of method whereby any prayer-meeting may be made interesting and profitable. Almost every pastor of much experience knows that one of the most difficult things to accomplish is to manage the prayer and conference meetings so as to make them a source of general interest and profit. Many a minister has expended hints and suggestions enough on this point to fill a volume and yet with comparatively little apparent success. But the noon meetings have served as a kind of model prayer-meetings and in them Christians have been trained in such a manner as to render them more efficient in the prayer-meetings held in their own respective churches.

Let me specify a few things which conduce, as far as human agency can to give tone and interest to those popular prayer-meetings.

1. Those who attend seem to expect a good meeting. This is displayed in the very countenances of those who enter, implying that their hearts are somewhat warmed, perhaps by secret prayer or at least by faith before they come and so there is a great degree of fervency exhibited in the earlier part of the exercises.

2. There is a good attendance. The rooms are so well filled that the audience are obliged to sit close together, and thus is prevented that unsocial chilliness which is experienced too frequently by them who meet to pray in a room or chapel where the attendance is small and scattered all over the superabundant space.

3. The presenting of specific objects to be prayed for, tends to make the prayers more pointed and fervent. This is done by the leaders occasionally reading requests for prayer, addressed to the meeting in writing or otherwise; and then the brethren are invited to petition the throne of grace for the desired blessings.

The consequence is, that in these meetings one very rarely hears any one engaged in prayer, wandering all over the world, in quest of objects to present in his petition.

It was, however, our misfortune, the other day to hear in the meeting, one or two rare exceptions to the usual practice.

One brother, who probably had not attended many such meetings before, instead of remembering the requests for prayer read by the chairman, commenced his prayer and occupied half of his time in complimenting the Deity especially for his wonderful skill in "banishing" primal night and hovering over chaotic confusion and reducing the elements of disorder to celestial harmony. The language was somewhat poetical; with an attempt towards Miltonian diction but far from the simplicity of true prayer. He finally concluded by praying most vociferously for James Buchanan the President of the Republic and for the national Congress now in session, desiring especially that these politicians might be taught to discharge their official duties, so as not to disgrace the country. This man was the type of a class found in every church and who, not seldom damage a prayer-meeting.

Still another brother, spent his allotted time in doing what many a cold hearted, formal professor of religion does in our common prayer-meetings. He undertook to inform the Lord what his theological views were in respect to certain doctrines and especially in reference to his view of the peculiar relations existing between the divine persons of the Trinity. But such cases are exceedingly rare. Almost all seem to pray directly and fervently for the objects specified and hundreds of hearts endorse the petition responding with their silent amen.

4. Still another thing which gives character and interest to those meetings is that every prayer, like nearly all those recorded in the scriptures is exceedingly brief rarely occupying over three minutes.

The exhortations, too, do not exceed five minutes in length. Among the requests presented, were several from parents for their children and from children on behalf of unconvinced parents. One request particularly arrested my attention. It was that of a Christian father requesting Christians to pray for his youthful unconverted son, "who was exposed to many temptations arising from the possession of wealth, and from other adverse circumstances." Here was heart-felt Christian testimony to the truth that riches bring peculiar peril to their possessors.

Another request was from a widow for her only son, the sole survivor of eleven children. Another request was from four young men, who a few weeks ago desired the meeting to unite with them in praying for the conversion of two young friends, infidels. They now wished to request the brethren to unite with them in returning thanks to God for the conversion of one of these young seceders.

A young man arose and with tremulous voice and tearful eyes besought the brethren to pray for four young Christians, who that evening designed to commence a nightly prayer meeting in a large boarding-house where there were 208 boarders, and among them only these four Christians.

Several of the incidents related by the various speakers were interesting, but I shall only mention one. It was related by a minister of the Congregational Church in Massachusetts, who has been spending some months in assisting his brethren in holding protracted meetings. He related the incident to show the power of prayer in bringing down blessings upon hardened sinners even though they might be in distant places. He said that a few months since, during the holding of a protracted meeting in Pautucket, R. I., one of the members of the Church arose and said that he felt impressed to ask his brethren to pray for the absent son of his Pastor, who it seems was a very wild and wayward youth, and had so misbehaved that he had been expelled from College, and finally started off from the paternal roof—a regular prodigal. He went to the West and there commenced the study of the Law, but was still most wicked and dissipated, and caused deep sorrow in his parents' hearts. But at the request of this member of his father's church, a half dozen of brethren spent a portion of the hour in earnest, agonizing prayer for the conversion of this youth.

The very next letter his father received, written ten days from the time the Church prayed for his son, he received the intelligence that the youth was under deep conviction; the next letter brought the tidings of his conversion, and in a few days afterward, like the returning prodigal of Scripture, he returned to his father's home, a trophy of redeeming grace. He became a member of the Church, and has just entered a Theological Seminary to prepare himself to preach the gospel.

BRUNSWICK.

MR. BROWNLOW NORTH.

It is known to many of our readers that this gentleman has created a great sensation in Scotland. Although simply a lay preacher, the pulpits of Scotland are open to him, and his preaching is attended with a remarkable union from above.

A tract just published, written by Sir George Sinclair, of Ulster, and addressed to the Rev. Dr. Guthrie, gives the past history of Mr. B. North. The following is the account of his conversion:—"Whilst residing at Dallas Lodge, in November, 1854, Mr. North, when he sat playing at cards one evening, suddenly experienced a kind of sensation as if he were going to drop down dead. He rose up, and said to his son, 'I am a dead man—take me up-stairs.' As soon as this was done, he threw himself down on the bed, and was convinced that he was going to die.

His first reflection was, 'Where am I to go when dead?' a thought which at once burst upon him in this season of trouble, and impressed him deeply with his need of mercy. He felt that there were but a few minutes between himself and hell, and how wretched and worthless did all the things for which he had sold himself at that moment appear! He felt conscious that he should kneel and ask for mercy, but he was ashamed to do so, because a maid was in the room lighting the fire. He did not know if he should wait till she left, but he soon decided, and rose from his bed and knelt down while she was still present. Sir George tells us that "Mr. North is firmly persuaded that this was the turning point, and that if he had let that woman go out of the room before he prayed, he never should have prayed at all; the Spirit of God would have been gone."

BAPTISTS IN AUSTRALIA.

Rev. B. G. Wilson, who has arrived in Australia from England to take charge of a Baptist church at Moreton Bay, writes a letter to the *London Freeman* in which he thus speaks of the progress of the cause in Melbourne and of the wants of Australia generally.

In passing up Collins-street, and being in front of "The Baptist chapel," I was about to take off my hat and salute it, when I espied at side door opened; the gates in front were shut and locked, but being elastic at the moment, I sprung over the beautiful iron railing, and, entering by the side door, made my way into this beautiful place of worship, enlivened since our devoted brother came to Melbourne, and which must very soon be enlarged again. By arrangement I preached here in the morning; a goodly number of the passengers from the *Tornado* were present. The congregation attending the ministry of brother Taylor in this place is most encouraging; it is large, respectable, and influential. They hang with breathless silence on every word—one can feel that they are listening. In the evening I preached in brother New's chapel, in Albert-street. The place was crowded in every part, and, for want of accommodation, I saw several go away from the doors. This church and congregation are going to build a larger and more costly place of worship, on ground already

working great things. They have started and are editing "The Baptist Australian Magazine"—a very respectable magazine it is, too, with an increasingly good circulation. But this is not all. While I am writing this, the first number of *The Christian Times*, from the same pen, will have issued upon a public ready to read, and capable of judging of the merits of these writers, who already alive to the wants of Victoria, have girded themselves with strength for their work, and are manfully doing it. Help in suitable labourers they want; and helpers of the right sort will find an open door, and warm hearts inside to receive and sustain them. Every spare man that England has, of the right kind—and none else need come—is wanted for Australia. The claims of Australia are greater than those of any other field; the importance of this field never can be estimated at home by any one, as it would be were they here on the spot, witnessing the field white already to harvest.

Yours affectionately,
B. G. WILSON

FOREIGN NEWS.

One Week later from Europe!

The Indian Empire reached Broad Haven, County Mayo, 26th, all well; fuel exhausted; portion of cargo and wood work consumed; short of provisions. The ship laid to for a week within a day or two steaming of Galway, owing to furious storms.

The "Fulton" arrived at Southampton on the 28th; the "America" at Liverpool, and "Boresia" at Southampton on the 29th.

An influential deputation of commercial men waited on Lord Derby to urge him to extend the protectorate over Sarawak. Lord Derby discouraged the project.

James Davies & Sons, extensive leather and boot importers at London, failed. Liabilities reported very considerable.

All the English papers containing Montalambert's trial were not allowed to enter France. The ten deputies of Corfu had protested against the statement that the inhabitants desire incorporation with Britain, and say that they wish annexation to Greece.

The Prussian elections are overwhelming in favour of the Ministry Chamber, almost entirely Liberal.

The telegraph between the Dardanelles, Syria and Chio has been successfully laid. That between Candia and Egypt had been broken.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate the Kanaikan, at Bucharest, by means of a fulminating shell.

The Calcutta mails with dates to Oct. 23rd, and Hong Kong to Oct. 13th, reached England on the 28th ult.

The typhoon at Swataw was unprecedented in violence. Houses and everything are in ruins. Vessels were driven high on land; about three thousand Chinese drowned, and several Europeans.

The Cochon Chinese were concentrating one hundred thousand men around the capital against French and Spanish forces.

Commissioners Reed and Baron Gross were at Japan.

The bark Goodspeed, from Mobile, came in collision at the mouth of the Mersey with the screw steamer Geneva, bound for London; both vessels were seriously injured, and had to be run aground. The Goodspeed had five feet of water in her hold.

Much anxiety is felt for the troop ship Bombay, with about 300 soldiers on board bound for India. The ship was dismasted and lost some of her crew as she was proceeding round to Cork for additional troops; she was afterwards seen battling against a storm in the worst condition, but still later was spoken, making good headway under jury masts for Plymouth.

The Prince of Wales visits Rome this season incognito.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has issued a proclamation against Ribbonism and other secret societies.

The English funds had been depressed, but Montalambert's pardon caused a slight improvement; but they again relapsed. Money continued quite abundant and easy. At Hamburg the rate of discount declined to 2½.

The Atlantic Telegraph shares have declined to £250 to £280.

(Lated by Telegraph from Liverpool.)

From the Daily News city article dated Friday evening:—Funds to-day experienced a slight fluctuation, and the general tendency was downward. Consols closed at a decline of nearly one quarter per cent., so that the improvement which took place yesterday has been entirely lost. In most of the other departments of the Stock Exchange the variations were upon a limited scale, a large number of bills falling due to-day.

The discount market was very active. About £52,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Bank for exportation to the continent. The £283,100 in gold by the Agincourt came to hand to-day, and the whole was taken for the same destination. It was believed that the £127,000 in gold by the West India steamer Parana will likewise be sent away.

Exchange at Bombay appears to be a trifle more unfavorable.

The "Dover Castle," with £338,900 in gold, has now been 97 days at sea, from Melbourne, and the "Marce Polo," with £188,500 eighty-seven days. The whole of this sum, £528,400, may now be considered due.

There was increased demand for money to-day in the discount market, in preparation for tomorrow, the 31st. On the stock exchange loans are still abundantly offered at 2 per cent.

The Times says that the intelligence from China imparted additional firmness to the tea market, and a good amount of business has taken place.

Common Congou has advanced to eleven pence.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of the 2nd announces that in consequence of the anniversary of the second December, the Emperor relieves M. de Montalambert from the penalties of the sentence passed upon him.

of the English press, but at the same time censures the Emperor for the numerous instances of vacillation he has displayed.

LATEST.—Paris, Friday.—Montalambert writes to the *Moniteur* to the following effect:—"I have appealed against the sentence passed upon me; no power in France up to the present has had a right to remit a penalty not definitive. I am one of those who still believe in right, and I do not accept the pardon. I beg you, and if necessary, demand you, to insert this."

A letter from Montalambert to the Archbishop of Paris, published in the *Independence Belge*, declines the Archbishop's intercession for remission of the penalty. Montalambert lodged a formal appeal against his sentence on the 2nd instant.

SEAIN.—Letters from Seville say that much activity prevailed in the artillery department, with the view of getting ready soon as possible the siege battery which is to be sent to Cuba.

The Queen opened the Cortes in person amidst much enthusiasm.

PRUSSIA.—Prayers were being offered in the churches for the safe delivery of the Princess Frederick William.

AUSTRIA.—An ordinance had been issued reducing the stamp duty on newspapers.

TURKEY.—All letters from Candia confirm the reports that the agitation in Candia is increasing, on account of the oppression and violence of the government. The inhabitants were buying arms and ammunition. Sami Pacha fearing a general rise, has applied for fresh reinforcements.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of Nov. 9th, has been telegraphed from Malta. The campaign commenced on the 18th October.

Seven engagements are reported, each resulting in victory on the British side, and heavy losses to the enemy.

On the 20th, the rebels were defeated near Moodpore. On the 21st, the fort of Berwa was taken by storm; on same day, the strong fort of Birra was captured. On the 23rd, a detachment was assailed by 5,000 rebels, but they were repulsed with loss of men and guns. On the 27th, the fort of Robow was taken; and on the 29th, Benes Modho with two hundred men, was repulsed with loss.

Tantia Topes was a fugitive, his force having been routed with loss of all their guns and six hundred killed.

The number of rebels was still very large, at the lowest estimate 50,000, but they are scattered about in small bodies.

The proclamation in which the British Crown assumes entire command in India, and promises amnesty on certain conditions, was read through out India on the 1st of November, and is said to have given great satisfaction to all parties.

Tantia Topes had applied to know on what terms he could surrender.

Bombay market steady. Oil and seeds rather lower. Freights low. Exchange 2s 1d.

MARKETS AND SHIP NEWS.

Consols 98½. Cotton 1d lower.

Breadstuffs dull and slightly declined.

Provisions active. Tea firm at a 1d to 1½ higher. Sweets unchanged.

Freights—Timber not materially changed.

ARRIVED FROM ST. JOHN.—Dec. 1st, Alms, at Newport; Charlotte Harrison, Penarth Roads; Calina, Pill; Damley, Queenstown; Edward Hilton, Lowestoffe Roads; 2d, Lampedo, Liverpool; 1st, Madras, do; 3d, Levanter, do; Advance, Gravesend; Harmony Deal, 30th ult, Martha, Liverpool; 15th, Morning Light, Denia; 1st inst, Ocean Wave, off Carlingford Bay; 2d, Nictau, Liverpool; Pilgrim, do; 3d, Onward, do; 1st, Peconocket, Kinsale; 2d, Sutcliffe, Cork; 29th, Robert Parker, Gravenend. At Liverpool, 1st, China, from Quebec; 3d, Flora Molver, and Malakoff, do.

The Agnes Anderson, and York, from St. John, were not reported.

The Wm. Metcalfe, hence for Leith, has been abandoned; crew taken to Pill.

The Norfolk has also been abandoned, and crew taken to Liverpool.

Domestic.

A MAN MURDERED.

One of the Government Police by the name of Jackson was killed on Saturday night last in a shanty on the Line of Railway. Report says that the parties had been drinking, a row took place, and as it frequently happens, MURDER was the result.

The Chief of the City Police gives the following statement of the case.

"A man named Jackson was killed in a boarding house about 8 miles out on the Railroad. It is reported that Jackson went in to stop a fight between two men named Brady and Keman, and in doing so was struck on the head which caused his death. Brady and Keman are lodged in jail."

GENERAL WILLIAMS.

From a communication in the *Journal* we learn that General Williams, as a token of his appreciation of the honorary title conferred on him by the Governors of King's College, left a donation of £100 to the funds of the college, together with a bust of himself, and the identical sword and belt which he wore during his heroic defence of Kara.

FIRE.—On Monday night last, about 10 o'clock, a fire occurred on the premises of Mr. George Bear, situated about three miles beyond Coacagne Bridge, causing the loss of his barn with all its contents, viz: 4 horses; 9 cows; 2 tons hay; 300 bushels oats; 100 bushels wheat; besides wagons, harness, &c., &c.,—also a thrashing machine belonging to a party at Shediac. We have not learned whether there was any insurance.—W. Times.

The sale of that remarkable and truly valuable preparation, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, is constantly and rapidly increasing. During the past year the demand for this great remedy has been altogether unprecedented. Scarcely a week passes by during the which we do not hear of some remarkable cure having been performed, within the circle of our acquaintance, by the use of the Pain Killer.—Prov. Gen. Advertiser.