

everything for thy sake? And, prostrated before my God, I can speak no more.

But in my desolation I hear something which is like a voice saying unto me, "Be consoled, O my people; I know the voice of thy tears, I have seen thine afflictions, and all the sacrifices thou hast made. I will come to thy help, and I will give thee according to my promise an hundred fold more than thou hast renounced for my love, and goods than thou hast sacrificed for my love. I have afflicted thee by the destruction of thy crops; but this was done to give to my other children an occasion to unite themselves to you by the golden ties of charity. I will speak to the children of the gospel all over the land; I will touch their hearts in your behalf, and from the North to the South, and from the East to the West, and from beyond the seas, you will hear thousands upon thousands saying, "We must be the brothers, the sisters, and the friends of these new-born children whom the Lamb has given to the Church. We must extend to them the helping hand, we must press them to our hearts, we must take them under our protection, and divide with them the bread our Heavenly Father has given to us."

Believe me your devoted brother in Jesus Christ, C. CHINQUY.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

SAINT JOHN, N. B., AUG. 17, 1859.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The connection between the undersigned as Proprietors and Editors of the "CHRISTIAN VISITOR" is this day dissolved by consent of all parties interested. Mr. Guilford is authorized to collect the notes in his possession, or placed by him for collection.

L. E. BILL, H. P. GUILFORD, THOS. McHENRY.

ASSOCIATIONAL MEETING.

The Western Association is expected to hold its next Anniversary with the Baptist Church in Fredericton commencing on Saturday the 10th of September at 2 o'clock, P. M. Last year no less than twenty-four churches belonging to the Association failed to report themselves. Probably most if not all of these churches were without pastors and in a cold and backslidden condition. Such a state of things ought not to exist amongst us. It is a direct violation of associational engagements, and highly detrimental to religious and denominational progress. We hope this year we shall have a report from every church connected with the body; large or small, pastor or no pastor, prosperous or otherwise let the assembled brotherhood know your true condition.

In conversation the other day with a good brother on this subject he suggested that it would be well for the churches to report minutely what they have done for the past year for their individual and local interests as well as for general purposes. This is a thought worthy of consideration; if acted upon generally we should then, by turning to our minutes, see at a glance what has been done by us as a denomination during the year. Take the church at Germain Street, Brusse's Street, Fredericton, Canning or Saint George for example:—

- So much expended on places of worship.
So much for the support of the ministry.
So much for Sabbath Schools.
So much for Education.
So much for Home missions.
So much for Foreign missions.
So much for printing minutes, &c., &c.

Let all these sums be carried out in distinct tables and then every thing is plain. If a church has expended one, five or ten hundred dollars in the erection, completion or repairs of chapels; or if it has paid ten, twenty, fifty or two hundred pounds for the support of the pastorate let the amount more or less be reported and recorded on our minutes.

According to our present statistical arrangements it is quite impossible to form any thing like a correct idea of the sums contributed by our churches for the support of religion, or of their progress from year to year. May we venture to suggest to the pastors and deacons that they bring this matter at once before their respective churches, and make a commencement this year. See that every church in the Western district report to the Association at Fredericton, and that such report be full and explicit as suggested above, embracing all that the church has done during the year for local and other objects. If any church connected with the body has done little or nothing during the year let it report accordingly that measures may be taken to revive it, and awaken its membership to greater activity.

As associate churches we have received at the hands of the Master a solemn trust and his command is, "occupy till I come"; but to do this wisely and efficiently we must ascertain precisely what he requires of us; he means at our command for doing what he demands, and how far we are faithful to the charge given. A full and carefully prepared statistical table upon which all might look would render us valuable assistance in forming correct conclusions on this important subject.

We offer these remarks not in the spirit of dictation, but for the purpose of merely suggesting a course of action which if adopted by the churches will result in much good.

On Sabbath last, one of the greatest meetings ever assembled in this part of the country met at Dunmill Hill. It was variously estimated at 4,000 and 5,000. There could not have been less than 3,000 to 3,500.

An open air prayer meeting of all evangelical denominations was held at Comber, on the afternoon of Thursday last; and although it was only announced from the pulpits of the locality, a vast assemblage, variously estimated at from 4,000 to 6,000, met at the appointed time, to pour out their hearts before God.

The blessed work of spiritual revival has been going on here also for the last month. Four weeks ago, congregational prayer meetings were begun, which were soon so largely attended that the church could not contain the numbers that thronged to the place of prayer. Although held every evening in the week, generally from 600 to 800 were present. Beyond the prayer meetings, no means were adopted for exciting the religious feelings of the people.

All eyes here are turned to Ireland, watching the progress of the revival. A clear discerning seems to have been arrived at there as to the nature and cause of the physical phenomena; they are now attributed to mere nervousness; and are discontinued by the sober-minded, and consequently diminishing; but the spread of piety is rapidly increasing! Ministers of all orthodox sects and denominations preach to the anxious crowds, and hundreds, nay thousands, have become serious and sober, if one may credit the testimony of calm and rational men.

THE PROGRESS OF THE GREAT REVIVAL IN IRELAND.

This wonderful religious movement is exciting the attention of the christian world. The following extracted from a report of the Presbytery of Ballymena will be read with deep interest:—

About this time (Jan. 1859,) a young man greatly concerned for his own soul, came from the parish of Connor to his relatives near Ahoghilly, and through his earnest entreaties and prayers they were almost instantaneously converted by the sudden effusion of the Spirit of God, it is believed, feeling deep conviction of sin and need of the mercy of Jesus. Having obtained peace and joy through believing on the Friend of Sinners, they joined with others in prayer and reading of God's Word at private dwellings, in school-houses, and at length in the place of public worship. Men and women, old and young, married and unmarried, parent and child, educated, rich and poor, farmer and weaver, moral and immoral, were suddenly struck with an overwhelming conviction of their sin and danger, and immediately thrown into a state of bodily suffering and mental excitement. They did "exceedingly quake and fear,"—the whole frame sometimes agitated with uncontrollable convulsions. The party so affected fell irresistibly compelled to pray; and did cry loudly, uncessantly, and with intense earnestness, for pardon of sin

and acceptance with God, through the mercy of the Lord Jesus Christ. In this extraordinary agitation of mind and body the penitent continues to struggle for some time—generally less than two days—and instantly after becomes impressed with a gladdening sense of peace, love and joy through the Holy Ghost.

They have no shame of Christ and His cause, and men who before would have mocked at the name of religion, now delight to tell what God has done for their souls; and many of them have a great desire to come to the Lord's table. Prayer is the great distinguishing feature of this blessed work. Prayer daily, abundantly in private, in the family, in social meetings, in school-houses, in the open fields, in the churches; and the fervency, power, and rapt fervency of these devotions almost surpass belief, like "the rapt seraph that adores and burns;" while many leave their busy work in mid-day to attend some of these meetings, as they occasionally, incidentally, and unmeditatedly occur. Even boys and girls not more than twelve years of age, and others hitherto ignorant and careless exhibit, both privately and publicly, an impulsive energy in prayer truly astonishing. A writer in a public print, of date 23rd April, ult., states—"I visited a particular district, not very far from Ahoghilly, yesterday. I stood in the centre of a thickly populated locality, recently, a careless, irreligious, and riotous neighbourhood; and from my own intimate knowledge of the inhabitants, I am prepared to assert that every house in view, within a mile from the spot on which I stood, is now a sanctuary for the worship of God at the family altar."

The following items we glean from other sources, that our readers may have some conception of the extent and thoroughness of the work. Of the churches in Belfast, it is said:—

"In Perry Street, Townsend Street, May St., Linen-hall, and other Presbyterian houses—in Academy St. Baptist Chapel—and in all the Methodist Churches—the work of the Spirit has been making progress, and diffusing healing streams in every direction.

"BERRY STREET CHURCH. "The attendance on Thursday evening was as usual. Many hundreds were quite unable to effect an entrance to the church. The service was conducted chiefly by Mr. Hanna and several converts, the fruit of the movement in Belfast. It was a most affecting circumstance to see and hear some very young men, and one lad, in very poor attire, but with an utter forgetfulness of all worldly considerations, stand before an immense assembly and pour out their hearts before God with a fervency, force and Scriptural knowledge that marked their utterances as the teachings of the Spirit of God. The assembly was deeply moved and solemnly impressed. Another Roman Catholic was led to Jesus.

"CHILDREN'S MEETING. "At twelve o'clock, on Tuesday, there was held a meeting of children in Berry St. Church. There were about three hundred present, and a considerable number of visitors. The proceedings were highly interesting. Children not more than twelve years of age, of both sexes, publicly engaged in prayer with wonderful fervency and force. The Rev. Pasteur Roussel, a distinguished French Protestant minister was present. These meetings are to be continued on two days of the week.

"EWART'S ROW. "On Wednesday evening, a school was opened in this row, by Revs. Joshua W. Collins and J. Young, assisted by a number of ladies and gentlemen resident in the locality, to give instructions in the Scriptures to those lately awakened. Long before the hour of meeting, the house was filled to overflowing. One third of those who wished to be present could not gain admittance. The evening being fine, Mr. Collins adjourned with his class to the open air.

"CASTLEDAWSON. "The progress of the glorious work of revival here is truly wonderful. The Sabbath services in the Presbyterian Church are crowded. Prayer meetings are held on every evening of the week. The cases of conviction have been very numerous and most hopeful. The work here, as in Magherafelt, is characterised by the absence of extravagant excitement. A calm, holy, devotional feeling reigns in all the meetings, save when some convicted, prostrated sinner, raises the earnest cry for mercy through the blood of the Lamb. Many such cases occur at almost every meeting.

"PORTRUSS. "On Sabbath last, one of the greatest meetings ever assembled in this part of the country met at Dunmill Hill. It was variously estimated at 4,000 and 5,000. There could not have been less than 3,000 to 3,500.

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has been a greater breadth of wheat cultivated than at any former time. Whilst the extent and success of the wheat crops in the United States are unprecedented, the same is true of Canada, and in all the old countries of Europe the promise of the harvest at the last accounts was extraordinarily good. It is stated, that within the ten years, Ireland has multiplied the production of wheat amazingly, as has also France under its more scientific modes of agriculture—so much so, indeed, that within a short period quite a quantity of the very finest wheat has arrived in New York, which was readily sold at five cents per bushel more than our best, on account of its quality and cleanliness. A late paper from England says: "Our weather is glorious, except violent thunder storms, more frequent and more terrible than we can remember. Our hay harvest is nearly complete. The corn, of various kinds, is in splendid condition, except where laid by the storms."

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.—This autumn we shall probably see the prices of breadstuffs and provisions cheaper in Boston than for many years past. According to all accounts the harvest this season will be the most abundant ever known in this country. These harvests, as soon as gathered, will in great part be sent to market while the rivers and canals are open, and speedily sold, for two reasons—First, to pay the old scores of 1857 and '58, and, second, to purchase clothing, domestics and groceries. The whole West are short of goods, and must have the staples, even if the luxuries are dispensed with. We hope these all provisions cheaper this fall than for years, and this will be the case if no foreign demand springs up, of which there is no prospect at present. We should not wonder if we should be able to purchase this winter a good barrel of flour for five dollars, which is all that it should bring in this land of plenty. With flour at that price, and provisions, coal and clothing cheap, it probably will be a favourable winter for the poorer and labouring classes of New England. With the old stocks on hand, and the enormous receipts of the new harvest soon to come forward, we hardly see what will become of the vast quantities of produce that will be sent to the Eastern seaboard. But let it come, and we will try to dispose of it. Speculators must beware this autumn, and not attempt to control the market, but let things take their natural course, and the supply control the price.—Boston Bulletin.

The Reports from all sections of Canada and the Lower Provinces are equally favourable.—August has been a model haymaking month. The Burderers says—"The weather is very favourable for haymaking. The farmers are busily engaged in making it while the sun shines. We ought to be thankful that the rain which fell so copiously and frequently came in the early part of the season." And so say all the papers.

The year ushered in by a note of war which shook Europe like a mighty thunder clap, followed by a short but terrific conflict, which held the world in awe, and left little hope for the peaceful pursuits of industry; is most likely to close with peans of thanksgiving for one of the most bountiful and perhaps progressive years which the world ever saw.

So inscrutable are the ways of Providence.

BAZAAR AT FREDERICTON. It will be seen by the circular on our third page that the ladies of the Baptist Church at Fredericton have it in contemplation to hold a Bazaar on Wednesday Sept. 21st, for the purpose of reducing the debt still due on their chapel. This will be an excellent opportunity for those who desire a pleasant excursion and a day of enjoyment.

A variety of fancy articles, children's clothing, &c., will be offered for sale, and no pains or expense will be spared to render the occasion one of pleasure and profit to all concerned. Refreshments, fruit and flowers will also be offered at moderate charges.

We trust many will respond to this act of benevolence, and those of our friends who intend doing so will greatly oblige by forwarding any contributions to either of the ladies composing the committee as early as possible.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION. Through the active exertions of some of our Sabbath School laborers, a meeting was held on the fifteenth inst., at the Bethel composed of committees appointed by the Sabbath Schools of St. John and suburbs, and they organized an Institution for the promotion of Sabbath Schools, at which was resolved.

1st. That ministers, superintendents, teachers and officers of Baptist Sabbath Schools be constituted members of the Institution.

2nd. That meetings be held at seven o'clock P. M., on the last Mondays of November and February, and eight o'clock, P. M., of May and August, for prayer, exhortation and the discussion of questions relative to the progress of Sabbath Schools.

3rd. That the anniversary of the convention be held at eight o'clock, P. M., the first Thursday following the quarterly meeting of May, at which reports will be received from the respective Schools with any other desirable information, and addresses delivered by brethren appointed.

After other resolutions were passed for the proper working of the Institution the meeting adjourned to meet again at Indian Town at half past seven o'clock, P. M., on the 29th inst., at which the several committees are desired to attend.

D. J. GILLIES, Secretary. Carleton, Aug. 18, 1859.

REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE. A despatch from Boston, published in the New York Times, says that there are at this time two vessels fitted out at Salem, Mass., for the slave trade on the coast of Africa. The principals in the affair are a Spanish firm in New York; and the pecuniary equipment of the vessels has just been forwarded in the form of nearly \$200,000 in hard specie. The despatch adds that "there will be no difficulty in identifying the craft at Salem, and this is not the first instance in the last three months." The Portland Advertiser says there is a very general suspicion that a certain vessel in Portland is fitted out for a cruise to the African coast, with the intention of returning with a cargo of slaves. No names are mentioned, but the Advertiser says that the belief is so general, and the circumstances so well sustained, that it is the duty of the United States officials to make a very thorough examination before the vessel is allowed to depart. In view of these accumulating rumors of vessels fitted for the slave trade, the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York Herald, becomes of unusual interest:

"The consequences of the re-opening of the African slave trade are already beginning to be sensibly felt in the Southern States. Difficult as it is to get at a truth where all concerned are directly interested in maintaining inviolable se-

crecy, I do not hesitate to reiterate my conviction that every syllable I wrote you a few weeks ago, in relation to the landing of large cargoes of imported savages on the coast of Florida, was strictly correct.

In conversation, within the last thirty six hours with the very United States Senator who gave me a large portion of the facts which I enumerated under date of July 10, I remarked that they had been universally discredited, and seemed to be borne out by scanty evidence in the Southern papers. He replied, "Nevertheless, every word I told you was substantially true, and all doubt about it will have passed away from every mind before the 15th of December next." He added that the silence of the Southern press was a signal proof that the accusations he made were well founded; that they did not dare to satisfy themselves by denying what the truth; that if the Herald's remarks had no foundation, there would have been an outcry made by every journal from Maryland to Galveston. He continued to say that the silence of the conservative papers south of the Potomac would probably not be of long duration, as a feeling of indignation was spreading among the planters and large slaveholders at the disturbance of the old order of things, which must soon lead to an outbreak.

An account which appeared on the 23d ult. in the St. Augustine (Fla.) Examiner, admirably illustrates the manner in which slaves are treated, even when notice is given of them to the proper Federal authorities. It seems that the Deputy United States Marshal, on being informed that such a vessel was off the coast, made inquiries which resulted in his hearing of no slave, and only a rumour that negroes had been landed to the southward." Proceeding in that direction, he found that "about six weeks previous four sailors had reported that they were part of the crew of the schooner Experiment, had landed a cargo of Africans near Jupiter, and beached the vessel." The Deputy Marshal did not, of course, find at that late hour in the day any sign of niggers or ship; and the editor of the Examiner closes his account by saying: "At any rate the birds had flown before he got there."

We understand more are expected shortly.—So light a watch is in fact kept along the coast between Key West and Pensacola, that rumors of the landing of slave cargoes may be considered to travel pretty swiftly if they reach the ears of Government officials even six weeks after 'the bird has flown,' and no rule of caution is thought to be violated by the newspapers in boasting that 'more are expected shortly;' neither is the traffic commented on with the slightest sign of surprise or disapprobation.

I have no doubt that time will develop some startling facts in the history of slavery since the first of May, 1858. There are said to exist depots of 'savages' in over twenty large cities or towns at the South, in some of which the initiated may find them, at times, to the number of several hundreds. Among the places where these depots are to be found, Charleston, Memphis and Columbus have been named to me by a person whom I think trustworthy and reliable, who informed me that he had visited them, and that he had seen altogether, in these three places, about nine hundred imported blacks.—He said that it was notorious, throughout Georgia and Alabama, six weeks ago, that quite a fleet of slaves was expected to land cargoes within a month or two in one of the Florida inlets, not far from Key West. You will recollect I told you before that a gentleman of the most undoubted veracity had informed me that the boat had been made to him, semi-confidentially, by an interested individual, whose name is known throughout the Union, that twelve slave vessels would discharge their living freight upon our shores within ninety days from the 1st of June last. And he said that his estimate of the number of cargoes of 'savages' that had been successfully transported into the interior, within eight or ten months, was between sixty and seventy. Supposing each vessel to contain, deducting loss by death, 250 blacks, the late increase of slave population at the South, by importations from the coast of Africa, must have been over 15,000. Startling as these facts must appear, and incredulous as many readers may be concerning them, I have not ventured to communicate them to you without being fully persuaded in my own mind that they cannot be successfully gossayed.

It seems also to be well understood, that the large proportion of vessels engaged in the slave traffic are not only built at the North but are fitted out there, with a full knowledge of the use to which they are destined, and with an eye to a share in the profits of their nefarious expeditions. Upon this subject it will be exceedingly difficult to get proof; and yet I am morally sure, from hints I have heard cast out here, that there are actually two vessels being prepared at this moment for a slave trip from the port of New York; and that a considerable number of such vessels are being made ready for sea in the New England States.—Morning Star.

THE END OF A VILLAIN. A scene of crime took place in the town of Peston, Ct., in the early part of last week, which we may hope for the sake of human nature has few parallels. A degraded wretch named Henry Chapman, who by his violence and lawlessness had become the terror of the neighborhood he infested, and whose wife had sought protection under the paternal roof, set fire to and laid waste no less than nine barns and one store; all in one night, involving a total loss of about \$12,000.

It seems that Chapman's path had been in some way crossed by the parties whose property he destroyed, and he had concluded to take his revenge in a lump. The immediate cause of this terrible outbreak appears to have been an application of his abused wife for a decree of divorce. The last barn which the ruffian fired was that of his brother-in-law, Mr. Wheeler. After firing the barn, he was proceeding to apply the torch to Mr. Wheeler's residence, with the evident intention of destroying the lives of the whole family, including the republicate's own wife and children; but he was fortunately discovered in time to avert so dire a calamity. When discovered, Chapman snapped a pistol twice at Mr. Wheeler, which providentially missed fire both times, when Charles, a young son of Mr. Wheeler, shot the ruffian incendiary with a fowling-piece, depositing a heavy charge of shot in his high and abdomen. He fell to the ground, but almost immediately rose and betook himself to an adjacent forest, where he was found dead on the subsequent day. No post mortem examination was held, and the coroner's jury returned the singular verdict that he came to his death from a cause or causes to the jury unknown, which when translated, probably signifies that young Wheeler "served him right." The news of Chapman's death seemed to create a feeling of relief through the entire neighborhood. His revenge had been so sweeping in its operation, and so terrible in its results, that no one felt safe while he was suspected to be lurking in the vicinity, or at large anywhere. So when the news of his death became generally known, people drew a long breath and thanked God for their deliverance.—Examiner.

WHAT NEXT?—It is in contemplation by the colored population of New York to organize a Highland Regiment, wearing the Highland costume. The Tartan adopted for the above regiments is the same as worn by the Royal (British) Fort-second Highlanders. The regiment is to be styled the Second New York Highland Regiment or "Black Watch."

Domestic.

DESERATION OF THE SABBATH.—The Miramichi Gleaner complains that the Steamer Arabian arrives at Chatham from Quebec on the Sabbath Day, much to the annoyance and inconvenience of persons having goods on board, who do not think it right to be on the look out for such things, when their religious obligations require them to be at church. The Gleaner says that some of the merchants have written to their agents in Quebec, requesting them not to ship any more goods by the Arabian, until other arrangements are made. Our contemporary says—

"The evils and inconveniences of the present arrangement are so apparent, that we thought the officers of the boat would have seen the propriety of changing the day, not only of her arrival here, but her departure from Quebec. If the boat would leave that port on the Saturday after the departure of the Lady Head, she would then accomplish the voyage to Shediac within the week. At this last named place she would remain one Sabbath, and be steaming down the St. Lawrence on the other, without giving annoyance, offence, or trouble to any person; or she might so time it, that both Sabbaths could be spent in port. Besides, the boats, according to their present arrangements, press too closely on one another, consequently the public are not as well accommodated as they might be were the course we have pointed out adopted."

The cargo of the Arabian being landed last Sunday without permission from any of the proper authorities, was seized by the Tide Water and Landing Officer—who communicated the circumstance by telegraph to the Secretary of the Province. The Council being in session, the matter was referred to them, and they gave instructions that the goods be handed over to the owners. We trust this transaction will be the means of inducing the owners of the boat to change her day of arrival."

The Superintendent of Indian affairs in Canada, Mr. Pennefather, has succeeded in securing the surrender from the Indians in the north-west of several large tracts of land at merely nominal prices. The Sault Ste. Marie band surrender for \$300 a reserve of £100,000 acres on the Goulais and Betchawana Bays, along the shores of Lake Superior. The Garden River band for £300 surrender 70,000 acres of their reserve on Echo River and St. Mary's River, retaining 15,000 acres on which they will be joined by the St. Mary's Band; and Thessalin band surrender their reserves on Lake Huron, comprising 30,000 acres, for £150. These tracts are said to contain valuable agricultural land, and mines of iron and lead; and the Government will be able to re-sell them at such a price as will provoke emigration and secure their being colonised. Great credit is given to Mr. Pennefather for the ability with which he has managed these negotiations, and brought them to such a favorable settlement.

Marsella, a daughter of G. McPee, aged 11 years, was drowned at Shediac, on Wednesday last week, by falling off a raft which had been constructed by her schoolmates for amusement. Rev. G. Miles addressed the mourners at her funeral, which, in consequence of his absence, did not take place till the evening of Thursday. An eye witness writes, "The solemnity of the scene was greatly enhanced by the time. The moon reflecting her borrowed light with mournful splendor."—Borderer.

The Railway will be re-opened to Sussex Vale by the first of November next, and all the way to Shediac by the first of next August.—Globe.

Another new locomotive, built by Messrs. Fleuning & Humbert, was put upon the track yesterday, making the third manufactured by that enterprising firm. It is said to be even superior to the others.—News.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—On Saturday, last, Robert Power, Esq., of Black River, was attacked by a young bull belonging to himself, and before any one came to his assistance, received such severe internal injuries, that although not torn or gored anywhere, and although he felt little pain, he gradually sank and died on Tuesday evening. He was much beloved by the people of Black River, to whom he has been for many years a kind friend and employer, and is much regretted in the city, where he was universally respected for his many sterling qualities of head and heart.—Freeman.

MASONIC.—The Rt. Hon. Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of the Freemasons of England, has appointed Alexander Balloch, Esq., Provincial Grand Master of English Freemasonry, for the Province of New Brunswick vice the Hon. Alexander Keith, of Halifax, resigned.—News.

THE DAILY STAGE.—The Stage which leaves the Bend in the morning in time for the evening Hampton train for St. John, is making good time and bringing a number of passengers each trip. The Stage on Thursday brought nine passengers, to the Railroad; they left the Bend in the morning and where in St. John the same evening, a distance of 100 miles.—News.

The Lunatic Asylum of Nova Scotia has been lit up with gas manufactured on the premises, which is said to yield a good light.

We regret to state that Stephen Wiggins, Esq., of the old and highly respectable firm of S. Wiggins & Son, met with a serious accident yesterday, about eleven o'clock, forenoon, in his own house, Charlotte Street. Intending to go up stairs, he missed the turning point and walked through a door way, which led by a short flight of steps into the back yard, down which he fell breaking the bone of the right thigh and of the right shoulder, and otherwise injuring himself. Dr. Humphreys and Dr. Wm. Bayard were promptly called and in attendance, and rendered every aid which medical skill and science could devise. We understand Mr. W. passed as favorable a night as could be expected, for a gentleman of his advanced years.—Courier.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION OF GARIBALDI. General Garibaldi has addressed to his soldiers in Central Italy the following proclamation:—

"Italians of the Centre.—It is only a few months since we said to the Lombards, 'Your brothers of all the provinces have sworn to conquer and to die with us,' and the Austrians know whether we have kept our word."

"Tomorrow we shall say to you what we said then to the Lombards, and the noble cause of your country will find you drawn up on the field of battle, eager as we have been hitherto, and with the imposing aspect of men who have done and will do their duty."

"Return to your homes, forget not, amidst the embraces of those who are dear to you, the gratitude which you owe to Napoleon and to the heroic French nation, whose brave sons, wounded and mutilated, still suffer on the bed of pain for the cause of Italy."

"Above all, forget not, that whatever may be the intentions of European diplomacy as regards our destinies, we ought not to detach ourselves from the sacred programme, Italy and Victor Emmanuel."

"Love, Val-Canonica, July 23, 1859."

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ONE DAY

LATER FROM EUROPE!

Arrival of the Saxonia.

Dissension between SARDINIA & FRANCE!

NEW YORK, Aug. 17. Steamer Saxonia, arrived this afternoon, left Southampton evening of the 4th, and brings the second edition of the London Times of that date. Reports Aug. 8, lat. 49 40, lon. 24 22, passed a steamer, supposed the City of Washington; 15th, lat. 42 23, lon. 61 20, passed G. Langdon, bound W.; same day, steamer Ocean Queen, from New York for Havre. Steamers Arago and Weser arrived at Southampton on the 4th.

A telegram from Paris says all vessels at the different ports are being disarmed, and those in the roads are being ordered back into port. Disarmament has also been commenced at Toulon, and orders have been given to discharge all sailors having served five years.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says the Sardinian Minister of Foreign Affairs had declared to Count Reiset, the French Commissioner, that Sardinia could not