

YOUTHFUL VICE.

Youthful vice seems largely on the increase in St. John, and requires that means be adopted for reformatory and preventive means. In view of some effort being made on behalf of those growing up in idleness and vice, we would present the views of a writer in the New York Independent as altogether worthy of consideration by our citizens with reference to St. John. He says:

The means for accomplishing these desirable results are of various kinds, remedial and preventive, direct and indirect, legal and dissuasive. We will endeavor to consider the more important of them. Ignorance and intemperance, and the violation of sanitary laws, being the most fruitful causes of vagrancy and crime, stringent and effective measures for their prevention are first among the indirect means for preventing the increase of juvenile vice; and we may therefore enumerate among the things which should be done:

1. The enactment and right enforcement of laws for the suppression of tippling-shops and groggeries. Suppress these, and one-half, at least, of those dependent upon public or private charity, would become self-supporting; the houses of prostitution would be greatly diminished; parents, who now neglect their children, would then care for them and keep them under control; and four-fifths of the prisoners now in our penitentiaries, would become honest and well behaved.

2. The enactment and execution of a good sanitary law, which should abate the nuisance of the present tenement-houses, where hundreds are congregated in wretched, filthy, and moral degradation; where the noxious vapors destroy the life of parents as well as children, and often rendering the latter orphans, throw them upon the streets for a livelihood, while almost infants; and where, in the promiscuous huddling together of both sexes, and all ages, colors, and characters, all sense of modesty, all honesty, all chastity and purity, are banished from the heart, and the great barracks becomes a moral as well as a physical lazar-house.

3. The enforcement of the truant and vagrant laws. The truant law, passed in 1853, provides, that "on complaint, by oath, of any citizen, any child between the ages of five and fourteen years of age, having sufficient bodily health and mental capacity to attend the public schools, and who is found wandering in the streets or lanes of any city, idle and truant, and without any lawful occupation, any magistrate of the police or other courts may cause such child to be brought before him for examination, and the parent, guardian, or master, of said child, if he have any, shall be notified to attend such examination." The magistrate has authority "to require the parent, guardian, or master, to enter into an engagement, with sufficient security, to restrain such child from so wandering about, and to send him or her to school, at least, four months in each year, until he or she becomes fourteen years of age; and in default of this, or if this engagement is habitually or intentionally violated, then the parent, guardian, or master may be fined fifty dollars, for the benefit of the overseers of the poor, and the child committed by the magistrate to some institution where he or she may be employed and instructed."

The vagrant law provides for the arrest and commitment of all beggars and vagrants, young and old, who may be found soliciting alms in the streets. The Juvenile Asylum Act, passed in 1851, and amended in 1854, also provides for the commitment to the Juvenile Asylum of any child found in any way, street, highway, or public place, in the city of New York, in circumstances of want and suffering, or abandonment, exposure, or neglect, or of beggary, where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the magistrate, by competent testimony, or by the examination of the child, that owing to the neglect or misconduct of the parents, or other lawful guardians of the child, he or she is a proper object for the care and instruction of that corporation."

Under these three acts, if properly and thoroughly enforced, the city might soon be swept of the great majority of the juvenile delinquents and vagrants who now infest it, and they placed where they would enjoy advantages of moral and intellectual training, such as would qualify them to become good citizens.

But they would soon be replaced by an equal number of candidates for the prison and almshouse, unless the intemperance, profligacy, and depravity already indicated, can be checked, and unless, also, the temptations to vice, and especially to petty theft, can be diminished. To this end the lower classes of theatres should either be entirely broken up, or subjected to a stringent supervision. Every one who has had to do with these vagrant children, and indeed with many engaged in some of those employments of uncertain income, like selling newspapers or peddling small wares, has become deeply impressed with the fact, that attending the theatre is the highest object of their ambition. To obtain the means of purchasing a ticket, entitling them to a seat in the pit, they will go without a meal, will sleep in a box or area, or in the Park, and if other means of obtaining the coveted sum are wanting, will pilfer at the first convenient opportunity, something which they can sell, and thus raise it.

The pawnbrokers and junk-dealers also need a strict supervision in this matter. Many of them are receivers of stolen goods, and encourage these children to bring them articles which they know to have been obtained by theft or burglary, and for which they pay, perhaps, a tithe of their value. Laws should be passed prohibiting the attendance of children at theatres, and prohibiting also the pawnbrokers and junk-dealers from purchasing from children articles such as are now constantly bought by them. A law similar to those in force in Saxony and Prussia, making the absence of a child, of school age, from school for ten days continuously, presumptive evidence of fault on the part of the parent, and subjecting him or her to a fine, only to be remitted on a satisfactory explanation, under oath, though perhaps too severe for a city boasting so much freedom as New York, would be productive of excellent effect in preventing ignorance, one of the chief sources of crime.

But it is not alone in the direction of legal enactments that there is room for improvement in the case of the vagrant children of the metropolis; there are measures which should be initiated, requiring an enlarged liberality from a generous public.

The writer then proceeds to speak of institutions for operating more directly on the youth growing up in idleness and crime. Some of these are not suited to our situation, while others are much needed. It should be made imperative on all children to go to school. There should be some reformatory for children who have become guilty of petty crimes, where they would not necessarily come in contact with those who would make them proficient in villainy, but where kind and judicious treatment might re-claim them to the paths of virtue. Some steps ought clearly to be taken by our citizens in relation to this matter if only for self protection. A few hundred spent in this object would no doubt save the Province thousands.—*Albion*.

REMARKABLE CONVERSION.

A young Jew named Wolf had just arrived in New York City. Born in England and educated in all the unyielding narrowness and intense bitterness of British-Hebrew prejudice, he was traversing the streets of that great city, wondering at and half-envying the wealth and magnificence everywhere visible. An awestruck hush was on the busy city. The streets were comparatively quiet, places of business and pleasure

being generally closed. It was the Christian Sabbath.

In his wanderings, the young Jew came to an humble house into which he discovered many of Han's dusky children entering. With natural curiosity and British interest alike excited, he joined the sable company and soon found himself, all unawares, within a Christian house of worship. Scarcely had the young stranger taken seat, when the minister, himself a colored man, arose, saying, let us using to the praise of God the 217 hymn.

O God of Zion, who of old Hast ever heard thy people's cry, Great Shepherd, keep thy trembling fold, For oh, the ravens' wolf is nigh.

The young Hebrew, not knowing the customs of the country or place, thought that by some means his name had become known and this was a personal allusion to himself. It therefore made him exceedingly nervous and uncomfortable. Nor was his embarrassment at all lessened, when the preacher, having read the 23d of Matthew, poured out in earnest prayer, the great burden of which was that God's ancient covenant people might be restored to his grace and favor. Then followed to complete the impression, a homely discourse on the 37th verse.

The preacher spoke feelingly of Israel's sin and her consequent rejection; and then clearly and fully set forth Christ Jesus as Messiah, the Branch of Jesse, the only Hope of Israel. Mr. Wolf was surprised, interested, moved, and after the sermon he knelt for the first time with Christians in prayer, and what a prayer it was! It seemed to the young Jew that the preacher descended from the pulpit, came to his pew, and kneeling down beside him, prayed specially for him as a son of Abraham according to the flesh. In that prayer there was an intensity of earnestness, and agony of intercession which he had never heard or imagined. On his knees, in a Protestant church, the young Israelite wept, wept freely on account of Christianity—wept freely for the crucified one.

These incidents led Mr. Wolf to a thorough examination of the New Testament, which resulted in a happy and hopeful conversion. And now, for nearly forty years, he has been a consistent follower of "the despised Nazarene." The inconsiderate and skeptical were prepared to say that all these occurrences were mere fortuitous coincidences. But wisdom and prudence will see in them something higher and nobler—something to strengthen faith and encourage hope; for they declare once more that "God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform."—[Press.]

The Christian Visitor.

ST. JOHN, N. B. NOV. 29, 1860.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1861.

We are happy to announce to our subscribers that our arrangements for ENLARGING AND IMPROVING the "Christian Visitor" have been completed, and that we will (D. V.) commence a new series on the first of January next. After mature deliberation and consultation with our leading ministerial brethren, we have resolved to come out with a new name, which we trust will meet the approval of our Denomination. We are determined that as far as in us lies, the

"NEWBRUNSWICK BAPTIST AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR" shall not be inferior in any respect to the best evangelical family newspaper published in the Colonies. Besides the Denominational matter, which will receive the aid of all the able pens we can command in the Province, we have made arrangements to give our readers full and satisfactory MARKET AND SHIPPING LISTS; DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NEWS, to the very latest hour of going to Press; a first rate AGRICULTURAL COLUMN; and a column or more devoted to SABBATH SCHOOLS.

We trust that our Denomination, appreciating our exertions, will do their duty to themselves, their families and their country by giving us a hearty and liberal support. As previously announced "The Baptist and Visitor" will be issued to advance paid Subscribers only—at the rate of \$2.00 a year. HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS OF \$1.00 will be received from single Subscribers.

INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS. Until the 1st of February next, we shall receive CLUBS at the following rates:

5 papers to one address	\$9.00.
10 " " " "	17.50.
30 " " " "	50.00.
50 " " " "	75.00.
100 " " " "	125.00.

To the person getting up a Club, say of 5, we will send the Baptist and Visitor FREE; of 10, the Baptist and Visitor and the Temperance Telegraph free; for the larger Clubs we will allow our Agents a commission in Cash—of which we will advise them.

All Subscriptions to the N. B. BAPTIST AND C. VISITOR will commence quarterly on the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October. All communications and remittances for the "New Brunswick Baptist and Christian Visitor" to be addressed, "Thomas McHenry, Baptist and Visitor office, St. John, N. B."

BRUSSELS ST. SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERT.—By reference to notice in another column, it will be seen that our young friends at Brussels Street will (D. V.) give us one of their choice Musical Entertainments on Wednesday evening next.

We trust all friends of our Sabbath Schools will make it convenient to be present, to encourage the Teachers and Children in their arduous and self-denying labor of love.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

We rejoice to see our christian young men bestirring themselves to secure a course of valuable lectures for the season. The opening lecture was delivered at the Mechanics' Institute, on the Evening of the 21st inst., by Rev. Dr. Patton, Baptist Minister, of Roxbury, Boston. Theme, "Marriage and the Hearthside." We had not the pleasure of being present, but we are informed, that with the exception of the "diabolical swamp," the dread of all lecturers in the Institute, the Hall was well filled; and that the subject was ably treated and the lecture well received.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT IN THE SOUTH.

This question is agitating the American people at the present time to an extent that is frightful to contemplate. The whole nation from its centre to its circumference is stirred with anxious enquiry, and fearful forebodings. The excitement at the South is tremendous, and is said to be upon the increase. In South Carolina secession meetings, exciting speeches summoning the people to immediate action, and Palmetto flags are all the rage. The board of directors of the Bank of Charleston have unanimously resolved to take one hundred thousand dollars of the State bonds at par to be issued for military purposes.

The House of Representatives in Georgia have recently appropriated \$1,000,000 to purposes of war. The Governor of Alabama calls for a State Convention, and preaches Secession doctrine. The Governor of Virginia has summoned an extra session of the Legislature to consider the state of public affairs, and to determine future action. Several leading politicians have resigned offices of national trust and have taken the secession platform. The Alabama Baptist Convention, a very large and influential body, at a recent meeting decided in favor of disunion. This excitement is most disastrous in its influence upon the money market of the South and is fast creating a panic in New York.

Southern funds are so hard to sell as to be of little value to the merchant, and so terrible is the pressure that one authority declares that men who thirty days ago could find collateral which would secure to them thousands at almost any hour, cannot to-day upon the same description of security, realize a single dollar. Large houses are suspending operations, and hundreds of the working classes are thrown out of employment. Meetings are being held by the operatives to consult as to what is best to be done. They say they cannot starve when the granaries of the country and the storehouses of New York are overflowing with provisions.

All this is alarming, but it is pleasing to know that amidst this roar of excitement, conservative elements are at work. Some of the leading politicians at the South are entirely hostile to the secession movement, and are holding meetings to check if possible the rushing tide. The True Union, a Baptist paper published in Baltimore, informs us that at a recent association of the Baptists in Washington, the seat of the National Government, a Committee was appointed to address the Baptist people of the States North and South. In that address they say:—

We are now assembled in the capital of this great Republic. We live at that point which affords us a clear view of the calamities now impending. We are not alarmists, but we cannot close our eyes to the gloomy prospects rising before the people of this land. If we speak earnestly to you, believe us there is a cause. The imagination is filled with horror, the heart of every patriot must be afflicted at the very thought of the destruction of this glorious government, of the disruption of our national ties, and the dismemberment of such a Union into States or Confederacies, hating each other and arrayed in internecine warfare. Yet this deplorable catastrophe now threatens us.

The prosperity of our churches, of our mission-ary operations, of all our Christian enterprises must be blighted, unless these baneful strikes can be composed, and the fratricidal, suicidal conflicts, now so portentously menacing our country be averted.

The Spirit of Jesus is the spirit of peace, love, harmony. We need not tell you that the men of this world—the wisest as the most simple, the distinguished as the most obscure are all governed by a very different temper. If the various portions of our extended and diversified population, were but under the influence of the gospel, there is, there could be, no question which would not be easily adjusted in forbearance and charity. But vainly do we look or hope for any such heavenly spirit in the halls of Congress, in the State Legislatures, or among the people themselves. Everywhere we see too plainly those passions whence come wars and fightings amongst us.

At this period of solemnity and excitement like this, when the foundations of society are disturbed, when men's hearts are troubled, and the wisdom of the wisest is perplexed by omens of disaster, it surely becomes those who fear the Lord, to speak often one to another; and to be very importunate with Him in whose hands are the hearts of all men, who hath hitherto been so watchful a guardian over this nation, who knows how to bring increased order out of disorder, more abiding peace out of the jarring elements of discord.

In view of the clouds now lowering in the sky, of the gloom hanging over us, and the storm which seems to be fast approaching, we beseech you, brethren, North, South, East, West, that our hearts, our prayers, our aims, our efforts may be combined, that so, if it be possible, this cup of national grief and bitterness may pass away, and this great people, through the mercy of God, may be saved from the untold miseries into which, from the summit of unexampled prosperity, they seem about to be plunged.

All the true lovers of humanity will unite with those brethren in fervent supplication to the God of nations that he will interpose in his merciful Providence and avert the threatened calamity. From general tone of the press of the North it is obvious Secession cannot take place without a civil war and such a war under present circumstances would be horrifying beyond all conception. But who knows but that it may be the very means ordained by God to work out the emancipation of four millions of human beings now enslaved? He who sitteth upon the throne of universal dominion is wise in counsel. Let all hasten to his mercy seat in believing prayer for guidance in this time of pressing need.

SABBATH SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

One of the most serious obstacles in the way of Sabbath School progress is the lack of sufficient teachers. There is generally no great difficulty in getting scholars to attend in sufficient numbers if you can only provide your school with teachers who have the ability to interest them when they come. But to do this requires more thought and study and prayer than most persons are willing to give. The consequence is, many who ought to be teachers in the Sabbath School from conscious inefficiency refuse to teach, and a majority of those who do not enter upon the work are wholly incompetent for it. To deal with children successfully we must study their habits, their mode of thought, and their tastes, and adapt our instructions according to the necessities of the case. A superintendent writing to the Parish Visitor gives some valuable suggestions to teachers. He says:—

Our aim in Sunday-school should be, not so

much to affect the head as the heart, and to make the Sunday-school as unlike a week-day school as possible, and a means of grace, by God's blessing, rather than a means of acquiring knowledge. Do not spend your time in telling them of the geography of Palestine, or describing the beauty and extent of Solomon's temple, but in trying to bring them to Christ.

"I hear lamentable accounts from friends, who are teachers in large schools attached to large congregations in our towns, of the utter want of influence the instruction given has upon the children. They have trodden the Scripture put to death, can quote chapter and verse for every doctrine, and, in fact, teach their teachers, if required; while they feel no more than they would if repeating mathematical propositions, and manifest the most unsanctified feelings, and will even in school, and are dead to shame, seek only who can be cleverest, are envious and unkind, bold and impudent beyond their years. The instruction is all mechanical, an exercise of intellect and memory, while teachers are tied down, and the very words they are to speak prescribed.

"If we wish to evangelize the masses, what are we to do? Not assemble them in classes, to teach them theology, but address them in familiar, affectionate language, introducing stories and illustrations, and get them to sing hymns and psalms. How did our Saviour teach? By parables, short instruction, one truth at a time—a truth that must humble the scholar, not puff him up with pride.

"I write warmly on this subject, for I fear it is a cancer that is eating into the vitals of Sunday-schools, and marring their usefulness. Let superintendents see to it, and beware. One truth felt and acted out, is better than twenty known by heart. All teachers cannot address their scholars, but all can read; and if suitable books and anecdotes were selected and read impressively to the children, conversed upon and illustrated by reference to Scripture, it would keep the attention of the scholars far more effectually than regular lessons; and if portions of these every magazine were read to the class when they are going afterwards to be lent to them at home, it would be found by experience that their desire to read the stories to themselves was their increased, instead of lessened, by hearing them read intelligently beforehand. Miss Marsh and Miss Bickersteth have shown us how to teach; and, though we have not their gifts, we might follow their plans. Let us train our scholars to know, love, and obey the Saviour; let that be our aim, not to make them theologians."

I believe, if teachers would pray more earnestly and believing for PRESENT success, they would have it. We forget that God is more ready to grant our prayers for our scholars now, than we are to expect the answer now. We forget that God's "accepted time" for the sinner is now. There are certain conditions of success which the teacher must keep in view, if he expects to reap in due season.

In the first place, there must be intelligence: a novice cannot expect to interest or instruct the mind of the child.

In the second place, there must be devotion: the whole heart and soul of the teacher must be enlisted in his work; every sensibility of his heart must be drawn out in love for the child. "The same spirit which actuated the Great Teacher must fill his soul, as when he took the little children in his arms and blessed them—a devotion which will fetch the teacher before the class with a full eye and throbbing heart, and compel him to tell of Jesus, and point them to glory."

In the next place, there must be, on the part of the teacher, not only his devotion, but there must be earnest, continued exhibition of fervent piety, both in the closet and in his school.

It is not sufficient that a teacher should come before his class on the Sabbath, and spend the hour by taking up the book, and literally hearing the lesson. No; he must come fresh from the closet, his heart warmed with fervent piety, and then, with lips that have been touched as with a coal from off the altar, present the living truths of the Gospel, and receive the blessing of heaven, that these truths may reach the heart, and eventuate in the salvation of the soul.

In the last place, it is not simply thus presenting the truth that gives efficiency to the Sunday school teacher. The measure of his success is not complete even here; he must go from house to house, and make the families of the children that form the elements of his class as familiar to himself as are the children themselves. Is the child absent? He must visit him, and know the cause. Is the child sick? He must visit that household, and bow in prayer by the bedside of the sick one, or direct the dying one to the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world."

Had we more teachers with such requirements we should hear of more conversions in our Sunday schools.

It will seem that from the 1st of January the VISITOR will be published under the advance principle. It is therefore absolutely necessary that all outstanding dues should be immediately called in. Such of our Subscribers as have paid up have our hearty thanks, and such as have not done so are respectfully reminded that payment cannot be much longer delayed without subjecting us to very great inconvenience and themselves to unnecessary trouble. Please hand over to the nearest agent or enclose direct to our address.

A Tea festival is to come off this evening at Salisbury, for the special benefit of the Pastor, Rev. G. Sealey. We extremely regret that our engagements in the city will not permit us to accept the kind invitation of the managing committee to be present; but we trust they will have a good time and that the results will be most encouraging to pastor and people.

Our brethren at Greenwich have been engaged in protracted religious services for some time past. The pastor, Rev. George Burns, whose labors have been much blessed in that section, has toiled with great earnestness for the salvation of the people. Week before last Bro. Cady of Portland spent a few days with him, rendering valuable service, and last week we went up accompanied by Rev. R. Philips to his assistance. The meetings were deeply impressive, and several professed to experience the regenerating grace of the Gospel. Six candidates were baptized by the pastor on Wednesday the 21st inst., upon a profession of their faith in the Redeemer. We hope to hear that this good work is progressing, and that the pastor is increasingly encouraged to continue his useful services in his present field of labor.

Rev. R. Philips is now visiting St. George. We pray that success may attend his mission, and that much good may be done.

Will Rev. W. A. Troop, please tell us where a letter will find him. It is important that we should communicate with him immediately. He will find a letter at the Post Office, Woodstock.

Rev. Thomas Crawley, of Horton, N. S., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Marsh Bridge Church, St. John, and has entered upon his work. We are informed that his preaching is well received, and the indications hopeful. Rev. E. B. DeMill is able to attend the meetings, but is not sufficiently restored to be able to preach. His medical advisers recommend rest from ministerial labor for some time to come. We cherish the hope that this course will be found effective, and that our esteemed Brother will long be spared to proclaim to pe-shing multitudes the unsearchable riches of Christ.

Rev. A. D. Thomson in a note of the 20th inst., says:—"I baptized on Last Lord's day; had a blessed time. The ordinance was administered at my own place. I expect to baptize soon at Bonaboe. Our quarterly meeting was blessed with good preaching, faithfully delivered, union of effort and humble dependence on God. Brethren Hopkins, March and myself, were the only ministers present; but the people rendered valuable aid."

Thank you Bro. T. for your kind invitation to visit your "happy home." We shall be "happy" to accept just as soon as Providence will allow us to do so.

For the Christian Visitor.

MESSRS EDITORS:—

I enjoyed the privilege last evening of being present when the members of the Norton and Hampton Village Baptist Churches made their beloved pastor Bro. A. B. McDonald a donation visit, as a token of their appreciation of his ministerial services amongst them. The scene was a very pleasant one. Upwards of sixty sat down to the well spread tables. After tea a Purse of money and other articles, making up a valuable donation was presented to the pastor. Harmony prevailed through the whole, and after singing and prayer the company dispersed. May the Lord continue to bless these churches and their beloved pastor, is the prayer of

Yours Sincerely,
JAMES TREMBLE.

Norton K. Co. Nov. 21st., 1860.

N. J. BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.—This body met last week at Paterson—Rev. H. C. Fish, D.D., preaching the annual sermon from Eph. iv. 5: "There is one faith." From the large attendance, many interesting facts were elicited as to the denomination in the state, all going to show that it is in a thriving and prosperous condition. The state of religion has been healthful, though no extensive revivals were reported. The net gain for the year, in numbers, is about 200. \$3,000 have been raised and appropriated in aid of feeble churches; nineteen churches have thus been assisted. Resolutions were passed in favor of earnest efforts towards breaking up the present religious intolerance in the army and navy, by enforcing the Episcopal service.

The State Convention was formed thirty years ago. During this time, it has raised for its purposes \$60,000. And the denomination has increased from seventy-three churches and 9,000 members to 120 churches and 17,000 members. The missionary pastors, aided by this body, have, during those thirty years, baptized 3,000 converts.

The Education Society of this state also held its annual meeting at the same place. Rev. Thomas Swain of Flemington preached the annual sermon from 2 Tim. iii. 16, 17: "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God," etc. The Society has on its hands ten young men, and is acting with increased vigor.

Religious freedom keeps pace with civil in Italy. In Bologna, one of the strongest and most ancient fortresses of the Romish faith, a Protestant has purchased the palace of Pope Sixtus the Fifth, and has arranged the chapel of the pontiff for the celebration of worship under the Protestant form. A pastor from Geneva has bid service there for four or five months, and is already gathering around him quite a flourishing little society. This is certainly a great and hopeful change from the time, but a few months ago, when the only places in which Protestant services could be held in the Pontifical States and the two Sicilies, were in the legations of the Protestant governments at Rome and Naples.

Several Methodist conferences in the West have passed resolution against the use of tobacco and refusing to admit to their ministry any one who has a failing for the weed. Some Southern Baptist Associations and Conventions, and some Presbyterian synods there have also passed resolutions against admitting to churches or the ministry, those at all addicted to the use of ardent spirits.

The Syrian missionaries agree that the prospects of the missions are likely to be improved by the recent outrages. Rev. Mr. Calhoun keeps up preaching services at Alep and Aramut. The congregations are larger than before the war. The common schools at both places have been re-opened at the urgent request of both Christians and Druses.

How it WORKS.—Of the 824 laborers in connection with the missions of the American Board, only 376 were sent from this country, while 458 are native pastors, preachers and helpers. So little by little, every people comes to do the work of its own evangelization.

News of the Week.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon a lad named James Crawford met with a terrible accident in Shives Mill in Portland. It appears he got caught in the machinery, and could not be rescued until one arm was torn completely off, and the other broken in three places. We are happy to state, however, that hopes are entertained of his recovery.—*Globe*.

ROBBERY.—Some miscreant or miscreants entered the Treasury Buildings on Sunday night, and stole therefrom a considerable quantity of bronze cents. A reward of \$100 is offered for the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrator of the deed.—*Globe*.

WRECK.—In the storm of Saturday night the schooner Sea Gull, of this port, with a cargo of oak planks, coils, flour, etc., from Philadelphia, went ashore at Musquash harbor, and became totally wrecked, the sea making a complete breach over her. She was sold by the underwriters on Monday for \$23, to some parties who intend making efforts to raise her. She was insured by the owners, Messrs. Stackhouse & Thompson, for \$2000, but this was not one-half her value. There was little or no insurance on the cargo. The Sea Gull has for some time traded between this port and Philadelphia, making her trips with the regularity of a steamer; and she was one of the best vessels of her class owned in New Brunswick.—*News*.

PICKED UP.—The body of Young Mr. Archibald McLean, who was lost in the Pilot schooner during the late storm, was picked up off Point Sapau, on Friday, on the 9th inst., and interred at Black River on the Wednesday following. He was 30 years of age. The body of his father, lost at the same time, was picked up on Friday week of Kouchibouguac Gully. It was also interred at Black River on Tuesday last. He was about 67 years of age. The body of the young man picked up a short time since on the beach of Kouchibouguac, and noticed at the time in the Gleaner, was the Nephew of Mr. McLean, and was also on board the boat at the time of the sad occurrence. He was in his 23rd year.—[Miramichi Gleaner.]

PORT OF RICHMOND.—We are indebted to the Deputy Treasurer for the following summary of the Revenue collected at that Port. We are informed that a large quantity of goods imported by merchants in Kent from Britain, were shipped to lessen the amount of duties collected. We do not know whether the merchants in the neighboring County are extending their trade, but if our memory serves, there is a large increase of Revenue secured at that Port over that of former years. We trust it results from an expansion of trade, and the better capability of the inhabitants to indulge in luxuries.—[Miramichi Gleaner.]

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT SEA.—The steamer H. R. W. Hill, exploded her boiler when near New Orleans, on Wednesday night, the 31st ult. Nearly fifty are supposed to have lost their lives, and some twenty were badly injured. The steam rushed over the second class passengers who were sleeping upon the deck, and scalded many of them terribly. The cabin passengers and officers escaped without injury.

A letter from Hayti says: "Among the Acol Mountains, a bust of Lord Nelson has, for fifty years, been worshipped as an idol."

A woman and her five children were found at Topeka, K. T., on the 14th ult., dead from starvation. Unless urgent measures are taken, hundreds will follow.

A Chinese Baptist church has been organized at Sacramento, California, and nine other new churches have been recognized.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Three Days Later from Europe.

BRILLIANT VICTORY GAINED BY THE PIEDMONT-TESE TROOPS.

ELEVEN THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN!

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Steam-ship Vanderbilt, from Southampton 7th, arrived at noon to-day.

Admiral Napier is dead. The Piedmontese troops under Victor Emmanuel gained a brilliant victory on the 3d inst. on the Gaugliano. They attacked the Bourbon army in front with their troops, flanked by the fleet, and dispersed them, the tents, wagons and stores of the enemy falling into Victor Emmanuel's possession, with 11,000 prisoners. Gen. Somazzi pursued the enemy afterwards, and occupied Mola and other positions commanding Gaeta.

Victor Emmanuel was expected at Naples immediately.

Garibaldi was at Naples. Anarchy reigned at Viterbo.

The voting on the question of annexation had commenced at Perugia. The inhabitants of Viterbo hastened to vote notwithstanding the French occupation and the Pontifical gendarmes.

The report that a treaty of commerce had been concluded between England and Austria is unfounded.

A large body of troops who remained outside of the fortress of Gaeta, had sent a proposal of surrender to the Piedmontese.

Later telegrams from Shanghai say that the reported negotiations were not going on smoothly at Tien Sien.

Chappell's large pianoforte factory in London had been burnt. Twenty persons were injured.

The telegraph cable to connect Singapore and Rangoon, was about to be sent from England it is 1300 miles in length.

Fresh troops have left Turin for Naples. The corn crop in Italy was deficient. There was a steady demand for money in London, but no pressure. Some doubt was felt as to whether the Bank would raise the rate of interest.

A telegram from Hong Kong, Sept. 17th, reports tea unchanged, and silk declined. Steamship Enna, from New York, had arrived at Liverpool.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Times, in a leader, ridicules the idea of the extension of English Volunteers to Paris, deeming it bad in taste and absurd in purpose.

The Times regards the interference of the French Admiral with the operations of the Sardinian squadron, on the Neapolitan coast, as the most inexplicable episode of the present campaign, and says it requires all confidence in the ability of the Emperor to persuade us that his policy is not a series of vagaries, the offspring of momentary impulses, or the conflicting counsels of Mini ters and allies.

ITALY.

The London Daily News says a week ago the strength of the Bourbon army was variously estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000 men, the latter being regarded as an extreme statement. We cannot reasonably set down its losses by the fall of Capua, and the battle of the 3d, at less than 15,000 men. Thus