

News of the Week.

There was a considerable fall of snow in Guelph, Upper Canada, on Friday, 30th Oct. It was eight inches deep in the streets. It extended east as far as Georgetown, and west as far as St. Mary's. At Sackville and St. John, N. B. and even as far south as Boston, heavy squalls of snow have also been experienced.

On Sunday last an alarm was made, during the hours of morning worship, that St. Paul's Church was on fire. The furnace under the church appears to have been placed too near the floor, and the fire communicated with it during the time of public worship. If it had occurred at any other time it would in all probability have entirely destroyed the building. Only two or three pews received any material damage.—*Christian Mess'r.*

The potato crop of Canada, says the *Quebec News*, has been saved in excellent order, and the absence of disease and excellent quality of the root, together with a large yield is highly gratifying. Turnips and all other root crops are most plentiful.

The *Quebec Gazette* reports that one day last week a man picked up a nugget of gold, which weighed two pounds, on a claim near the Gilbert River, in the county of Beauce, Canada.

LABOR YIELD OF GOLD.—R. G. Fraser, Esq., had in his possession on Tuesday 164 ounces 17 dwts. 10 grs. of gold received from Isaac's Harbor, the product of 50 tons quartz, taken from Taylor and Butler's claims.—*Sun.*

LECTURE.—Rev. G. M. Grant, the popular pastor of St. Matthew's, delivered the second lecture of the present course before the Young Men's Christian Association on Tuesday evening. His subject was the "Dawn of the Reformation," which he treated in a most powerful and eloquent style. The audience which was very large testified its appreciation of the lecture by a hearty vote of thanks at the close.—*Citizen.*

GOLD NEWS.—During the last week, a considerable amount of gold has been received in this city from the several gold fields. We learn that about three hundred ounces came from Sherbrook and White Harbour. One hundred and fifty ounces of this were from Mr. Hewitt's claim.—On Wednesday fifty-four ounces were sent in from the Rocklyn Company's claim at Kenfrew, being the net proceeds of that Company's work for the last three months, about thirty-eight ounces of the yield, for these months, being absorbed in sinking expenses.—*Id.*

The steamer *Sunbury*, Capt. True, left Ladina Town at 4 P. M., on the 13th inst., with an extra quantity of freight and a large number of passengers, and leaving a schooner in tow. About 9 P. M.

she arrived off Oak Point, where a passenger was put on shore. Immediately on turning the steam down for the purpose of resuming the trip, the boiler burst forward, completely ruining the vessel, when she sunk in deep water. Several of the passengers were knocked overboard and many of these were probably either killed or drowned. One or two saved themselves by swimming. The greater number of those left on the steamer managed to get on board the schooner, but those who had retired to their berths for the night, and that portion of the crew below at the time went down with the wreck. There were about 50 passengers in all; of those 9, are missing, besides six of the crew. Among the missing are: L. Burper, of Sheffield; Miss Wilson, daughter of Rev. Mr. Wilson, of do; Miss Artherton, daughter of Mr. Artherton of Fredericton; young Mr. Laughlin; two Misses Livingston of Fredericton. Several of the saved were much injured. The total number of missing, all told, is eleven.

St. John papers furnish further particulars of the recent explosion and sinking of the river steamer *Sunbury*. Fourteen persons perished by the disaster. The explosion occurred when the boat was 500 feet from the wharf at Oak Point. No satisfactory cause is assigned for the accident. Mr. Christie, who was injured by the explosion, is a son of the Rev. Mr. Christie, of Yarmouth, N. S. The verdict of the coroner's jury will probably attribute the casualty to accidental cause.—*Reporter.*

A letter from the Magdalen Isles, dated Nov. 13, 1863 says the *bi-l. Transit*, of and for Whitehaven, England, from Quebec with a cargo of timber was lost on the east point of the Magdalens, night of 11th inst. The master and six of the crew perished—three being saved. The vessel and materials were totally lost.—*Id.*

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The R. M. Steamship *Asia* arrived on Friday morning, with English papers to the 31st October.

The *Queen* arrived safely at Windsor Castle on the 28th. Her Majesty's sojourn in the sharp, bracing air of the Highlands has improved her health.

A violent gale visited England and Ireland on the 29th ult. In the Channel the gale was very violent, with a heavy sea running—Several vessels that had started for sea were obliged to put back, but without suffering any serious damage.

During the week that ended on the 17th instant there was a decrease of 1062 in the number of persons receiving relief in the 27 unions under the supervision of Mr. Farnall

The Government of the Emperor of the French has informed Mr. Dayton, the

United States Minister in Paris, that the "authorisation" for the construction of certain vessels of war now proved to be building in France for the Confederates, and for certain cannon and munitions for their armament, has been withdrawn, and that the parties engaged in the business have been warned of the danger of prosecuting their work.

Mr. Ashworth estimates an increase in our supply of cotton for 1864 equal to 11,730 bales a week, or one and a half day's extra consumption. He expects 200,000 bales additional from Syria and Turkey, 350,000 from India, and 250,000 from Egypt, Brazil, and miscellaneous quarters.

The Bishop's Waltham Clay Company have made a brick with a hole through a moulded portion of it, for the purpose of securing lightning conductors. The material of which the brick is composed is said to be of admirable quality.

From Spain a strange rumour has been received. It is to the effect that the Emperor of the French intends to put aside the present candidate for the Mexican throne, and that the Empress is now in Spain to secure the nomination by the Queen of that country of a Bourbon Prince for the post assigned to the Archduke Maximilian. One of the conditions of the arrangement is that the Queen of Spain shall furnish a contingent of troops and ships in the event of France going to war with Russia and Prussia without the co-operation of England and Austria, and also that she shall replace the French garrison at Rome by a Spanish garrison. The Queen, however, whilst willing to accept the throne of Mexico for a Spanish prince, and to assist the Poles, declines to supply the garrison at Rome, as it would entail her country in war with Italy.

Unusual military and naval activity has been awakened in Spain by the rebellion in St. Domingo. The rebels are in great force, and, notwithstanding the efforts made to give the best complexion to Spanish affairs in the province, the position of the Spanish troops is extremely critical. To cope with these difficulties and to suppress the rising, the dockyards are ringing with naval preparations; large additional bodies of troops will be despatched, and a private letter from Madrid says that "all the resources of the country will be poured forth cheerfully by the Government and people to save what they call the national honour."

Affairs in Copenhagen daily assume a more serious aspect, and the general impression on the mind of all classes is that notwithstanding all the efforts on the part of England and France to prevent it, the long threatened Federal execution will now be carried out, and the unavoidable result will be a war between Denmark and Germany, of which no one can anticipate the end.