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The CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN is now the property of a Committee, the names of whose members are given below.

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Christian Watchman.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., AUG. 7, 1861.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Having made out a new set of Books for this paper, possibly some errors may have occurred, therefore any person not receiving their paper as formerly will please notify F. A. Cosgrove who will attend to the correction at once.

The "Watchman" is regularly mailed to Mr. Christopher Bennett, Passesway Way Office. It is correct.

The Convention of the Baptist Churches of New Brunswick, Prince Edwards Island and Nova Scotia will meet at Nictaux, N. S., Saturday August 24th.

The Inefficiency of our Unfortunate University.

An efficient college has in view two aims, to discipline the mind and also to impart useful knowledge. It is evident that studies which tend to train the intellect may be of little practical advantage, while on the other hand studies which are of great practical utility may not be the best adapted to exercise and expand the intellectual faculties. A college should of course aim to enlarge and cultivate the minds of its students, yet it should endeavor to do so far as possible by those studies which are of practical value. But irrespective of any direct aim to cultivate the mind it should endeavor to supply the education which is required, of the quantity and quality demanded.

While it should aim to send forth refined and accomplished scholars, who may at once adorn and influence society, it should not be unmindful of the requirements or interests of the numbers, whose tastes, interests, or necessities require some study or studies of direct practical utility, a government college especially should not content itself with providing the kind and amount of education required by the country, irrespective of the wishes or convenience of any one class, creed or profession.

It is very evident also that a collegiate system well adapted to one country may be inefficient in another, that a system suitable to an old country where wealth is concentrated, where collegiate education, or the higher branches of learning are desired or required, by the comparatively few, would not meet the wants of a young and growing country, where wealth and intelligence are widely diffused, and when all may without presumption strive for advancement in wealth, position, or influence. A system of collegiate education which would thrive in England, if transplanted to New Brunswick would only be a sickly exotic without a trace of its original thrift or beauty.

We are liable to the error of supposing that a system which works well in another land, will supply our necessities, especially as those who are selected to be professors are foreigners, and of course fancy that the colleges in which they were educated are perfect, and also as those who manage our educational interests are obliged to be guided in their opinions and decision by men of greater pretensions or attainments.

Now it seems to us that the New Brunswick University should aim not to be a ridiculously diminutive copy of some magnificent foreign model, but to be a popular and efficient educational institution, even though at the peril of exciting the ridicule of Scotch or English graduates. The first inquiry should be not, what do they that teach at Oxford or Edinburgh, or how is education imparted in those institutions, but what do the people of New Brunswick require. Here for many years to come there will be comparatively few who will or can become properly fitted for college, and then pursue its curriculum to the end. There are very many however who could spend a year or two on the regular course of study. There are very many more who would like to pursue at length some specific study. The agriculturist, the mechanic, the merchant, the schoolmaster, often finds his course impeded by ignorance of some one department of knowledge. Such would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to supply the deficiency. They are not prepared to matriculate, they have not the wish or the ability to pursue a regular college course, yet the knowledge which they might gain would be invaluable to themselves and the country.

An institution which should thus aim to educate, and to attract students from every quarter would soon attain to far greater efficiency than under the old fashioned system. Professors would then be obliged, not merely to impart a smattering of half-a-dozen sciences to youths who only pursued such studies because they were

in the college course, but to afford a thorough knowledge of some branches of learning to those who were intent on making a direct and practical use of them in the affairs of life. Lazy or inefficient Professors would soon be detected and obliged to resign. Besides the demand would soon call into the University new Professors. Mr. Campbell would not attempt to teach more than the classics. The editor of the Colonial Presbyterian might then have a chance for the chair of Metaphysics, and the editor of the Freeman for that of Moral Philosophy. Professors of modern languages, natural science, and perhaps of mathematics would be to a considerable extent self supporting, and the University might finally get rid of its present epithet the "unfortunate."

But we are only dreaming. The managers of the University are satisfied with the institution as it exists. Though it has no connection with our School System, though it does not inquire what the country requires, though it makes no effort to satisfy the demand for education which actually exists, though it provides only for the education of those who contemplate law, medicine, or the Presbyterian ministry, yet its managers are quite pleased with the way in which they perform their duties, view with complacency the manufacture of two graduates per annum and the prospect of a serious diminution even in that insignificant number.

The Late Temperance Telegraph.

This history of the Temperance Telegraph is somewhat remarkable. It originated in a spirit of genuine philanthropy. Its patrons and proprietors were zealous and indefatigable temperance men. We know of no newspaper in these provinces which could boast of so pure an origin, or which was aided in its infancy by such devoted friends.

When it had become established it exerted a great influence over the community not only in dispelling prejudices against the cause of temperance—but in the dissemination of liberal political principles. It not only arrayed under the temperance banner former foes, but dissipated liberal, sectarian, or political notions. To a great degree through its influence the idea was infused that rummelling was a business to be prohibited by law—an idea which though now inactive is not dead, but only dormant.

But though the Telegraph was originated in a spirit of philanthropy and self sacrifice, though its history for years was honorable to the cause, and gave augury of glorious results, its death was regarded without regret, and at its funeral there were no mourners.

At the beginning of the year the Telegraph became the property of an individual who could not command universal confidence, and whose political views, connections and aims, whose past career and extravagant expectations augured unfavorably for the Temperance Organ.

The Telegraph in the office of the Colonial Empire was like a cat in a straw garret. It ceased its pursuit of vermin—retired from every rat hole, and clinging to the rafters overhead passed only upon the stars, and the blue serene, oblivious to the noise and racket beneath. However if it was not permitted to hunt rats, it was not so false to its native instincts as to join with its proprietor in the pursuit of cats.

For a season the friends of Temperance, contemplating with sad forebodings the destiny which awaited their Organ. At length when the proprietor of the Telegraph ventured to assail the temperance community, and then prohibited the very organ of that community from making a reply, the insult and the injury was felt to be unendurable, the editor of the Telegraph retired from his position, and subsequently the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance unanimously declared their want of confidence in it.

The moral gap made by the death of the Telegraph will doubtless be filled up. The Temperance community were too shrewd to be humbugged as easily as was supposed. The influences which surrounded the Telegraph were perceived from the beginning of the year. It would have been a perpetual disgrace to an enlightened and philanthropic portion of the community, if it had allowed itself to be deceived by professions which were so palpably incorrect, or if after having discovered the deception, it had allowed the Organ to be the tool of a political clique, or the rebuke of an unscrupulous political paper. The Grand Division could not do otherwise than it has done. The mouthpiece of a moral organization must be kept independent. It must not be in a position to be bribed or forced into silence or subservience to any political party. In such a position it virtually ceases to be the organ of its patrons or supporters.

We copy from the Albion the following notice of the Meeting of the Grand Division:—
The Grand Division Sons of Temperance met on Wednesday evening last, in Queen's Division Hall, Gagetown, G. W. P. in the chair.

The reports of the Grand Officers show that the Order is in a good condition throughout the Province.

Wm. Wedderburn Esq., had forwarded his correspondence with Thomas McHenry to the G. W. P. who submitted it to the meeting, and a letter was read from Mr. McHenry, making explanations, and charging Mr. W. with "supplanting the letters" to which he referred in his (Mr. W.) letters to the Globe. The whole matter was therefore before the meeting.

A Resolution expressive of entire want of confidence in the Reformer and Telegraph was moved, and discussed by Messrs Marsh, McHenry, Wedderburn, Riley, McHenry, and Marsh, in the above order.

Mr. Wedderburn fully explained his course throughout, particularly concerning the "suppression." The debate was warm but fraternal, and lasted till midnight, when the motion was put and carried WITHOUT A DISSENTING VOICE. The G. W. P. therefore declared the motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

John Marsh, (Fredericton), C. A. Everett, (St. John), Rev. Mr. A. Temple, (Woodstock), H. Webster, (St. Stephen), and John Hawes, (Restigouche), were appointed a Committee to devise the best means for establishing an Organ—who are to report to the Anniversary Session to be held in St. John in October next.

Mr. J. Johnson was appointed a Committee to report on the subject of inspection of liquors, by law.

Committees on the G. W. P.'s and G. S.'s messages reported.

After other ordinary business was disposed of adjourned.

THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

The Carleton Sentinel in reference to the recent University appointments says:—
One of the St. John papers, the "Christian Watchman," seems determined to believe that in making the appointments the body of which this paper is an organ, the Baptists, have been treated with marked disrespect because the claims of a Dr. Pryor, a gentleman represented as possessing eminently the requisites for the presidency of the college had not been so far respected as to secure for him the position.

This is a slight mistake. Dr. Pryor never applied for the Presidency. He applied for the Classical Professorship. It was thought that the University is not the property of any sect or class that the claims of candidates for office would be considered impartially; Dr. Pryor was an excellent scholar, of long experience as a teacher, of unblemished reputation, and a proven friend. His friends thought that his qualifications deserved consideration. But there was a young gentleman in Fredericton, and a relative of a prominent member of the Senate, towards this young gentleman the favorable consideration of the Senate was directed. We have reason to believe that an effective canvas was made on his behalf, so that the reception of applications from other candidates was only a sham. The friends of Dr. Pryor would like to know in what respect he was discovered to be inferior to the Governor's Private Secretary. We think that all except the flag end of the Tory party have reason to be displeased at the mode of dispensing professorships adopted by the Senate. The appointment made is very like a piece of jobbery. We do not complain because "the claims of a Dr. Pryor had not been respected so far as to procure for him the position" (the presidency) but we complain because the application for the Classical chair (not the presidency) was not fairly considered at all, since the Senate had virtually decided to give the situation, to Mr. Campbell. The Carleton Sentinel will doubtless correct the mistake which it has inadvertently made.

The Colonial Presbyterian says:—

The Christian Watchman of last week devotes two articles to "our Unfortunate University," as it calls it. It believes only in denominational colleges, yet it would have been glad to see Dr. Pryor in our University, although it alleges he is as well out of it. Brown University, which must have a Baptist President, is its great model, and our University, which does not prefer one sect to another, nor even "natives" of New Brunswick, to all the rest of the world—our University, which assumes that learning is catholic and not sectarian—is too liberal to receive its support.

Now we beg leave to state that the title above quoted is that given to the University not by us but by its friends. In fact we have seldom heard it distinguished by any other epithet. Again we beg leave to remark that the Presbyterian is in correct in stating that we believe "only in denominational colleges." This statement we call on the editor to retract or prove. Thirdly we did not point out Brown University as the model for a government University. Fourthly, the remark that "our University is too liberal for the support of the Christian Watchman because it does not prefer one sect to another," is an assumption "not learning is catholic and not sectarian," is unwarranted and incorrect. Our objection, that the Senate was under influence, that candidates for University appointments did not receive fair treatment, that in short skill in wire pulling and maneuvering was a very useful qualification in any applicant.

But in order to make our position more intelligible we will suppose a case. We have a great respect for the metaphysical genius and attainments of the Editor of the Colonial Presbyterian. Now suppose he were to cherish a laudable ambition for the chair of metaphysics in the University. Suppose furthermore that he were to attempt to obtain the object of his desire by a dexterous manipulation of the Senate. If he could thus prevent other applicants of inferior, equal, or superior attainments, from receiving a fair consideration of their claims, if reason were given for the supposition, that the influence which he could wield, and not his qualifications, gained for him the situation, we would have precisely the same objections, make against such an appointment as we have made already.

The New York Examiner thus points out the causes of the recent disaster at Bell's Run.

1. The neglect of Gen. Patterson to occupy, engage, or at least offer battle to Gen. Johnston, and thus prevent the junction of his forces with those of Beauregard, was imbecile and cowardly, if not treasonable.

2. The violation of the Sabbath was unnecessary, and therefore utterly inexcusable. Another day's rest would have been of great advantage to the men, even in a merely physical point of view, while the selection of the Sabbath, without any necessity, as the day for making the attack, greatly demoralized the men, most of whom had been accustomed to its observance, and prepared them to be more readily panic-stricken.

3. The men were physically unfit for fighting. They had been called to form for marching at 2 o'clock in the morning, after very little sleep, and without food. Hunter's column had marched from 18 to 21 miles, the last three miles at double quick step, before commencing the fight, and many of them were spitting blood before they reached the battle-ground. The other columns did not have to march so far, but all were faint with hunger, even before the battle commenced. They had no food, and very little water, in the course of the day or evening of the battle, and many of them were on Saturday afternoon till Monday afternoon.

4. They were greatly inferior in numbers to the enemy, who had besides the advantage of entrenchments, and who constantly brought up fresh troops; yet the men, with very few exceptions, were worthy of all praise for their tenacious bravery, repulsing, over and over again, superior numbers.

5. The officers, with very few exceptions, and those mainly those very few wounded, were inefficient, incompetent, and some of them cowardly. Gen. McDowell seems to have been brave enough, but to have lacked skill in the management of large bodies of men, and was besides severely ill, as, indeed, he had been for a day or two. Col. Hunter, and Heintzelman, who were next him in rank, were wounded early in the battle, Gen. Tyler was cut off by the ene-

my from the body of the army some time before the defeat. Col. Cameron, Corcoran, Farnham, Wilcox and Wood, whose Regiments were foremost in the fight, had been disabled early—and the rest of the Colonels were, for the most part, more ready to run than the men they commanded. At 3 o'clock the senior Captain, the highest surviving officer of one Regiment, seeing defeat inevitable, sought in vain, for an hour and a-half for a superior officer to give the command to retreat, and at last, drew off his men in order, the last regiment in the field.

6. There was no use made of the reserve force owing to the drunken condition of Col. Dixon S. Miles, the commander of the reserve, throughout the day, six thousand of the best troops in the army were thus held in reserve, and not permitted, for want of a commander, to go to the aid of their sorely-pressed brethren, or to cover and check their retreat.

The Census of Ireland.

DECREASE OF ABOUT A MILLION IN TEN YEARS.
(Dublin July 16) Correspondence of London Times.]

The abstracts of the census of Ireland for 1861 were issued to the press here yesterday evening. The constabulary and the metropolitan police were the sole enumerators on the present occasion; 5,096 of the former and 176 of the latter were employed—a force which the peaceable state of the country enabled the Lord Lieutenant to place at the service of the Census Commissioners. No difficulties were experienced in taking the census on the night of the 7th of April, and in no instance did the Commissioners occasion to call into action the power granted them by the seventh section of the act; nor are they aware of any disturbing influence being in operation at the time.

The total population of Ireland on the 7th of April was 5,764,643, less by 787,842 than it was in 1851, which is a decrease of 12.02 per cent on the last decennial period. On the previous decade there was a decrease of 19.85 per cent. The diminution has been greatest in Munster, where it is 18 per cent, and least in Ulster, where it is only 5 per cent. The Commissioners ascribe the decrease to emigration, as there has been no other powerful cause in operation, such as famine, pestilence, or war.

From the report of the Emigration Commissioners it appears that 1,230,986 emigrants left Ireland during the last ten years; and, from the returns obtained by the Registrar General of Ireland, it is found that these 1,174,179 were set down as "permanent emigrants." We have unfortunately, no registration of births and deaths, and we cannot tell what efforts nature has made to fill the void created by the famine. The portion of the returns expected with most anxiety is that which relates to the religious denominations, of which we have had no return since 1834. In obtaining these returns the enumerators met every facility from the clergy and people, and as the Commissioners have had only fifteen complaints about them, they infer that they are nearly correct. The following are the results:—Roman Catholics 4,490,588; members of the Established Church, 678,661; Presbyterians 598,992; all other persuasions, 6,414; Jews, 322. The total number of Protestants in Ireland is 1,273,960, giving the Roman Catholics a majority of 3,216,623; or about three and a half Roman Catholics to one Protestant. In Ulster the proportions are—Established Church, 390,130; Presbyterians, 511,371; Roman Catholics, 963,687.

For the Christian Watchman.

The Claims of the Young.

It has already been pointed out that in addition to the natural claim which the child has on the parent, the youth of this country in many cases have a further claim arising out of the labour they are wisely trained to undergo for the benefit of the family.

But the head of the household may say I intend giving my son a farm when he is of age, and my daughter a portion when she is married. Good, but is this all? Might they not have quite sufficient and an education into the bargain? Would they not be content with a smaller portion of material gain, if they had a larger share of mental acquirements?

The facilities for obtaining an education are now so varied that the time thus spent might very well be spared from the labours of the farm without diminishing the gain of the family or much increasing its expense. From the time the early snow covers the ground until the frost has disappeared in spring, there is an interval sufficiently long to afford a had a good education, provided he kept repeating his application to study every year for six years after he is fifteen years of age, and make choice of an institution where thorough instruction is given. Supposing also that his early training in the common school has not been neglected. Granting that the labour of the son and the handwork of the daughter are too valuable to be lost in the busy spring, summer and autumn months, there are the winter months when their presence at home could well be spared; nearly half the year could still be given to educating the mind. Thus the youth would gain the incalculable advantage of a well trained intellect, and well furnished mind, while the finances of the family would suffer no perceptible diminution. The expense of such an education at the Seminary, Fredericton, would be fully covered by fifteen shillings a week, and might under certain circumstances amount to less, the outside expense therefore would be under twenty pounds a season, which, spread over a period of five years would not be more than one hundred pounds.

What parent having the choice, would not much prefer that his son should have a fair education at twenty years of age, than one hundred additional pounds to lay up in store.

The importance of a young man leaving home in order to obtain this advanced education may be noticed in this connection. As long as he remains at home, and only attends a school in the neighborhood, he cannot make the progress he might do if away from home, however superior the school and excellent the teacher, for the obvious reason that while at home, he will constantly be called off from his studies to attend to matters that in his absence would devolve on some one

else. Thus the morning and evening would be lost to study, and the recreations of the day would suffer accordingly. Another interruption to successful study at home arises from the interference of friends and acquaintance, which however agreeable, at a time when time from graver pursuits.

Then again the winter evenings are favorable for social gatherings and merrymakings, in which it would appear more or less to mingle. Thus the home student is robbed of his precious time for study, and can scarcely escape the loss but by leaving home and attending where there are no such interruptions to study and progress.

C. S.

We have received from the Colonial Book Store the new celebrated "Adventures in Equatorial Africa," by T. B. DuChaillet. The civilized world will ere long become as well acquainted with Africa as it is with Asia. Until recently Africa, with the exception of the Northern and Southern coasts was regarded as a region uninhabitable or peopled only by a race sunk in hopeless degradation. Livingstone by his "Explorations in Southern Africa" introduced us to an intelligent people inhabiting a country which abounds in natural wealth and which is destined at no distant day to be visited by modern civilization.

We now have presented to our notice another sequel of this continent. The adventures in Equatorial Africa by M. DuChaillet make us acquainted with the western portion of this continent. The natives though more degraded than those whom Livingstone describes, are yet intelligent and capable of improvement. The coast is indented with harbours—the soil is fertile, and the interior rich in barwood, ebony, ivory, and india rubber etc. The chief impediment to trade with Europeans consists in the selfishness and jealousy of the tribes on the coast.

The volume gives an instructive sketch of the condition of the people, and seems to be still more interested in the brute creation. His description of the chimpanzee, the gorilla, are particularly interesting.

DOMESTIC.

DEADLY ACCIDENT.—The dead body of a man named Thomas Burke, was found in Dixon's Slip, York Point, yesterday morning, and it is suspected he did not meet death accidentally. He and some other parties had been fighting on Burke's Wharf. Burke leaves a wife and three children. One party was arrested yesterday on suspicion of causing Burke's death, but was remanded by the Police Magistrate for further examination.

YESTERDAY MORNING about ten o'clock while loading a scow from McAvity's Wharf, Lower Cove, Mr. Charles Ramsey, a stevedore, of Portland, was severely crushed by the falling of a pile of deals. He was taken home insensible. Dr. Smith, who was called in, found several of his ribs broken. It is hoped that Mr. Ramsey will recover. Several other persons were injured though not severely.

Yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock the whole of the masts of the Bark "Pipit," which lies on the blocks in Pettigall's Slip, where she is being rigged, suddenly broke near the butt and fell killing a young man named Richard Mahoney and two girls about 13 years of age named Kate and Kelly. It appears that as the tide receded the vessel "listened," leaning the rope or anchor that kept her steady on the blocks, the sudden jerk of the hull causing the masts (which were stripped of their rigging) to snap off. The mainmast fell upon the Warehouse on the Wharf cutting it completely through. The foremast killed the two girls, who seeing their danger were endeavoring to get off the wharf, and mutilated their bodies in a shocking manner. Young Mahoney was driving his Express wagon towards the outer end of the wharf when the mizen fell killing him as he sat on the seat of the wagon. He was well known in the community as a deserving young man. The masts were generally carried from the Post Office to the Railway Station by him. His father is Patrick Mahoney in Church Street. The girls were daughters of Fishermen who keep in the Fish Market. Immense crowds were gathered about the scene of the accident the greater part of yesterday afternoon.

In addition to the dead accidents a sailor named Barnes fell overboard from the ship Augusta Jessie Sutherland, while fixing the anchor on Monday forenoon, and was drowned in spite of the efforts made to save him.

Another serious accident occurred on Sunday last. Mrs. Howe, wife of John Howe, Esq., Post Master, was thrown from her carriage on her way to church, and received very serious injuries. On Sunday evening we are informed, she was considered in a dangerous state, but since then she has somewhat improved.—[News.]

STEAMBOAT COMPETITION.—The Eastern City and New York left here on Wednesday morning for Boston, the former having about ten minutes start, but the New York arrived at Eastport thirteen minutes ahead—thus beating the E. City by twenty-three minutes. The public are satisfied with the ordinary performance of both these boats, and we see no necessity for this racing. We think it the duty of the Press to discourage this steamboat racing. It will be too late to cry out when a boiler has burst and lives and property have been sacrificed.—[News.]

STUCK BY LIGHTING.—The "New Brunswick" says that during the thunder storm on Tuesday morning, the lightning struck Short & Estey's Steam Saw Mill at the Straight Shore, passing through the roof and down the lightning rod to the ground, doing no other damage than tearing out a kind of groove, (as if made with a gouge) in a water cask in the basement of the building.

It is understood (says the Church Witness) that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick will return to England about the 1st October next.

SAILORS FIGHTING.—An ugly row occurred on board the "Lucy Thompson," lying at "Rede Island. From what we learn it appears to have been a drunken spree in which some ten or eleven sailors took part while the captain was absent from the ship. They used their knives pretty freely; one man was dangerously stabbed and one or two others were cut. The sailors are now lodged in goal and will be brought up for trial on Monday. It is thought the wounded man will recover. Exaggerated reports of this affair were current, but the facts are as we have stated them.—[News.]

PROSECUTION.—Prince Napoleon Bonaparte and wife—daughter of the King of Sardinia—landed at Halifax last week, having arrived in a French War Steamer. They spent a short time there, and then left for New York, where they are now staying. No doubt a visit of this personage to America at this time means something. He is the cousin of the Emperor of France.

PROSECUTION.—The Hon. S. L. Tilley, to be a Justice of the Peace for the City and County of St. John. By His Excellency's Command. S. L. TILLEY.

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Provincial Appointments.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 25th July, 1861.
George L. Hatheway, Esquire, to be a member of the Executive Council.
By His Excellency's Command. S. L. TILLEY.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 26th July, 1861.
John McMillan, Esquire, and William E. Peley, Esquire, to be members of the Executive Council, in the room of the Honorable James Brown and the Honorable David Ward, resigned.
By His Excellency's Command. S. L. TILLEY.

The Honorable George L. Hatheway to be Chief Commissioner of the Board of Public Works, in the room of the Honorable William Stevens, resigned.
The Honorable John McMillan to be Surveyor General, provisionally, in the room of the Honorable James Brown, resigned.
By His Excellency's Command. S. L. TILLEY.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to revoke all the appointments of Commissioners heretofore made for the Provincial Penitentiary, Lunatic Asylum, and Bay of Fundy lights, and to make the following in lieu thereof, viz:—
The Hon. S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary, the Hon. Charles Waters, Solicitor General, the Hon. James Steadman, Postmaster General, the Hon. Geo. L. Hatheway, Chief Commissioner of the Board of Public Works, and the Hon. John McMillan, Surveyor General—to be Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary, Lunatic Asylum, and Bay of Fundy Lights.
By His Excellency's Command. S. L. TILLEY.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 27th July, 1861.
The Hon. Justice Wilmot, the Hon. J. S. Saunders, and the Hon. W. B. Kinner, to be members of the Corporation and Senate of the University of New Brunswick.
James Dixon to be Deputy Treasurer at West Lake and Camps Belle, in the room of Cap. Thomas Moses, deceased.
By His Excellency's Command. S. L. TILLEY.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 27th July, 1861.
The Hon. S. L. Tilley to be a Justice of the Peace for the City and County of St. John. By His Excellency's Command. S. L. TILLEY.

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