duced these threats of mob violence! It was gravely affirmed the faculty of that college were "abolitionists." The day after I left Oberlin, this time (Oct. 14,) the State of Ohio held an election, and the "abolitionists," in the sense above, had 30,000 majority. Why should good men even again dispair in a good cause? "Thy Kingdom come." G.

New York, Oct. 27, 1856.

MR. EDITOR:—The whole attention here seems to be absorbed in the impending election. There is great reason to fear, too; that after all the great and crying crimes of the party in power it will be continued in power. This will not be for want of popular condemnation, nor for want of the requisite number of votes. No doubt the reform party will cast much the largest vote, but the difficulty will be for want of proper distribution. Ohio will doubtless give a majority of 50,000 for Fremont, for instance, and Pennsylvania may give 2,000 for Buchanan. Now, though in those two States together Fremont's majority on this supposition will be 48,000, yet Buchanan would be the winning candidate. I think I can make it plain to your readers why such would be the result. We do not vote directly for our candidates for the Presidency, but for men who are called electors, who elect to the Presidency the man who carries a majority of these electors. Of these electors in the United States they are 296. Each state has as many electors as it has members in Congress, New York 35, Pennsylvania 27, Massachusetts 8. Now a plurality of all the votes cast in New York elects the whole 35 electors of the State, Suppose, now, we have 50,000 majority for Freemont as we doubtless will, in the State. The State will of course give its 35 votes, but no more. One majority would in like manner have given the 35 votes as well as 50,000, so that so far as the effect on the election is concerned 49,999 votes are useless. This overwhelming majority in our state cannot be used in any way to make up for the want, say of a single vote in Pennsylvania. Now the case is this the slave states have 120 electors all of whom say are sure for the Pro-slavery candidate. Now if Pennsylvania can be carried that way it adds 27, that is, makes up the number to 147, only two less than a majority. Thus the Southern states, Pennsylvania and one Free state more make a majority despite the overwhelming popular majority the other States will in this case doubtless give.

I have taken pains to explain this matter particularly, for it is difficult for many to understand why a majority of all the votes do not necessarily elect to the Presidency. Indeed it is difficult to get many of our own citizens to understand this matter. The popular opinion among us is that this is wrong and ought to be changed so as to elect directly by the popular vote. If this were so now liberty would surely triumph in this nation next week. As it is I expect Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the two least enlightened free states will give us over to the slave drivers for another four years. Till within three weeks there has been good reason to expect Pennsylvania was safe against slavery-extension, but now our hope is about gone. All depends on that one state, and, that proving false, we shall have Kansas in the Union before next March as a slave state, and before the next four years pass we shall have two or three slave states besides added to the confederacy. These are gloomy prospects under which I write, expecting in my next to state that all is lost—yet not all, for God reigns and the cry of the oppressed will not go up in vain forever.

I more than half promised you a letter concerning the late general conference of the Free Will Baptists, but ill health for the time causing me to defer, I will tax your space but a little. The Conference was very full, but one delegate being absent. It opened the first day of October, and closed on the evening of the eighth. Much business was transacted, in excellent spirit, and to good effect, we trust, in the kingdom of Christ. The closing scene in which conference and visiting friends partook of the communion administered by four of the senior ministers, was more than ordinarily impressive and affecting.

The standing committee on correspondence recommended conference to appoint two delegates to visit the next annual conference of the Free Will Baptists in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, to make knewn the fraternal regards of the conference, and to invite your bodies to a reciprocity in correspondence. I believe too the report of the committee expressly states that this correspondence is to be conducted with a view to a denominational union, if it shall be thought desirable on your part, as I most sincerely hope it may. Such a union would, of course, make no changes in your own internal organizations.—It would only add the feature of your conferences, representing themselves in your financial conference. The committee's report was adopted, I think, by a unanimous vote, but I have forgotten what brethren were appointed as messengers, if, indeed, any have yet been named.

This conference, unlike most of its predecessors, is not characterized by any great leading measure, though in ability and general interest it is quite equal to any other. All the interests under its care are flourishing but Foreign Missions, and they languish not because of any diminution of funds, but because of the death of several of the labourers, and the severe illness of officers. You are aware that Dula and two missionaries have just sailed to India. The Home Mission interest, I think received a decidedly new impulse at this session. But most of all desirable, is the manifest increase of the devotional spirit, and that of greater consecration.

These are but slight indications of the impressions made upon my mind by this conference.—Yet I have enough to indicate some of the reasons why I look forward to three years of unwonted prosperity in the great work of conversions. Another reason, I might add, is the greatly increasing attention to Sabbath Schools. The particulars may be learned from the full reports of the "Morning Star." Yours, &c.,

G.

MONTREAL, C. E., Nov. 1, 1856.

MR. EDITOR.—Last Monday, the line of Railway between this city and Toronto was opened to passengers, and the journey accomplished in fourteen hours, including stoppages. The freight cars will soon be put on. The 27th Oct., 1856, will stand recorded in our almanacs, coupled with this fact. How long must we wait for the announcement of a railway between Montreal and your good city? A year or two at least, I presume. The *Freeman* will set me right if I have miscalculated.

The shipping business of this port has closed. It is complained, by those interested in this branch of industry, that Montreal suffers yearly from the scarcity of ships. This day week, not a vessel in our harbour was open to receive freight; and it was supposed that from that date, all the produce of the West must be stored, or forwarded by rail. As conveyance by water is decidedly the cheapest, this state of things must cause a depression in the markets.

The timber trade is somewhat depressed in the port of Quebec, owing to the same cause. It is recommended to those preparing for winter work to limit their operations, as the stock on hand at present is excessively large.

The dangers in navigating the St. Lawrence route, have been so lessened by the introduction of tug steamers, that ships are insured at a more moderate premium, where this mode of navigation is used.

It is stated, that apart altogether from the risk in the case, the towing is an actual saving of expense, as it shortens the voyage materially.—Sales are effected in England a month or six weeks sooner, it is said. As a proof of the increasing popularity of towing, the Quebec Gazette remarks that "Mr. Baley's first boat, in one season, only towed nine ships; and the next, eighteen; while this year, over one hundred have been towed up, and very many towed down." "Every American vessel coming to port," it is added, "now employs a tug-steamship."

Under the heading: "The first fruits of the Clergy Reserve Bill," the *Commercial Advertiser* states, that the city of Kingston has received a circular from the Government, announcing the first instalment of its share of the Clergy Reserves, as more than sixteen thousand dollars. Sums varying from $6,000 to $12,000 await the draft of the different townships. This is thought by some to be the spoiling of God's heritage, It is a poor religion that requires state funds to support it. Let the state protect us in the performance of our religious duties, and we ask nothing additional. Religion flourished more under Nero than under Constantine.

A letter appeared in the Chicago Tribune, of Oct. 15th, giving details of the excommunication of Father Chiniquy, to which allusion was made a fortnight ago. It is highly flattering to the Father, and equally defiant of the Bishop, who is called "a hungry wolf." It would appear that the former had erected several buildings, as chapels, school houses, or for the use of his parishioners, whom he had been the means of removing from Lower Canada, and Bishop O'Regan demanded the tithes in the name of the church; and on his refusal, suspended Father Chiniquy from the performance of his clerical functions. The suspension being disregarded, excommunication followed. The entire French population sides with the priest, not so much from principle, perhaps, as from love to the man. If it were otherwise, our interest in the issue would be greater.

Sir Archibald Allison's proposal to send convicts to Canada, meets with no favor among us, and many are the compliments he receives of equivocal import, for the acquaintance he manifests with the condition and prospects of this colony. The proposal is simply preposterous.

A few days ago we were surrounded by joy—an unusual circumstance for us—which, from the notices of the press, seems to have been very extensive. A philosophical explanation was volunteered, which I dare say was satisfactory to the writer, but I have forgotten it. The fact of its being recorded so generally, indicates our freedom from St. John's fastest friend.

A few months ago, the public was agitated greatly by what was called "Merrickville Murder Case." A man was arrested on suspicion, but it was proved that there was no murder in the case. The body of a young woman named Conners was exhumed, for dissection, and after considerable mutilation, thrown into a canal. Two medical men were recently tried for the offence, but escaped without conviction, through lack of evidence. The judge in charging the jury declared his belief that the prisoners were morally guilty, though not legally guilty.

The Presidential election will soon be settled. A letter signed "H. B Mears" was extensively published by Freemont's enemies, in which it was stated on the authority of the Hon. L. H. Masson, of Canada, that Freemont is a Canadian by birth. Mr. Massan indignantly denies having made the statement, and calls the editor who first published Mears' letter by an epithet more expressive than elegant.

It is intended to hold a Provincial Sabbath School Convention—the first of the kind in Canada—at Kingston next February. It is feared by some that it will not succeed in bringing together a sufficient number of representatives to entitle it to the name "provincial." Others are more hopeful. Its value can not be denied.

Last Sundry morning the steamer "New Era" struck in the rapids above Dickenson's landing, and sunk. No lives lost.

A. B.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—As the steamer Bay State was on her passage from New York to Fall River, on Friday evening, and off Huntington light, about 45 miles this side of New York, the walking beam was suddenly broken. A part of it, weighing several tons, precipated by its own weight and still acted upon by the machinery, was forced with immense power through the decks to the keelson, breaking in its decent the mainmast, which was about 20 inches in diametar. The crash was terrific. The interior of the boat, for a large space, was a complete ruin. At the same time the head of the cylender being forced off, the steam rushed into the saloons and completely filled them.

A girl, standing near the cylender, was instantly killed, probably by inhaling the steam. She was about ten years old, and the only daughter of Bradford Blanchard, of Williamsburgh, N. Y. Two men, Mr, Baldwin, of the firm Brewer & Baldwin, proprietor of the telegraph line, of Yarmouthport, and Mr. Flagg, of exeter, N. H., were badly, but not dangerously scalded.

The scene, for a few minutes baffled description. The lamps were extinguished by the steam—no one knew the nature or extent of the calamity—the sea was rough, and added to all this an alarm of fire became general. By the efficient efforts of Captain Jewett, quiet was soon restored.

After remaining at anchor about two hours, the passengers, about 150 in number, were taken on board the steamer Worcester and reached Norwich about five o'clock this morning. On board the Worcester the rescued passengers assembled, and after a brief and solemn allusion to their peril and deliverance, by the Rev. Dr. Tappan, of Augusta, Me., united with him in prayer.—*American Paper.*

The Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., NOV. 7, 1856.

Special Pledges.

The Special Pledges of FIVE POUNDS EACH, made at our last General Conference for the purpose of sustaining a Home Missionary one year, to labour through our churches, are now required to be paid in. The friends, therefore, who made those pledges, will please forward the same, (or a part of each) as early as possible.

W. PETERS, Treasurer.

St. John, Nov. 6th.

Unsanctified Property.

It must be apparent to every close observer of men and things, that there is much property held by persons, which, though of great value in a commercial point of view, is nevertheless of but little real value to the owners thereof. The only value that it is to them is, they possess it, and therefore have the control of it, but it neither promotes their happiness nor renders them any more useful in this world. A much less amount properly managed and applied would render them far more happy and make them much more useful, while the real value of their possessions to them and their heirs, would be much greater, on the principle that one dollar judiciously expended, is of more value than a pound squandered. There is not a doubt but a considerable amount of property is obtained by some men by false means. They scruple not to extort, to oppress, to defraud; and by falsehood and violence, accumulate wealth, without considering that "the curse of the Lord is in the house of the wicked;" that "the heaven shall reveal his iniquity, and the earth shall rise up against him; the increase of his house depart, and his goods flee away in the day of his wrath." This is the common lot of those who obtain wealth, dishonestly, and no blessing of course can be expected to accrue from pain of this kind to the owners themselves, nor yet to those who come after them.

But it is not property thus acquired, to which we more especially wish to direct attention; but that which is obtained by honest toil, plodding industry, and upright commercial transactions. There is much, of this description that proves a source of much evil to the owners, and places them and their heirs in a much more unhappy and unenviable condition, than if their possessions were much less. This is what we call unsanctified property—it does not seem to contain a blessing, and often proves the ruin of those who inherit it—if not by fostering idleness, or pride, by contentions and disputings, which is one of the surest roads to misery and destruction.

But it may be asked—can property honestly acquired be of this discription? We answer, most assuredly, not because it is not the reward of honest toil; but because it has not been held as a trust from God, subject to his drafts upon it; and hence while we acquired a character among men for honesty in its acquisition, we are accused as *robbers* by God, because we have withheld from him what he needed for his cause, and what was his just due.

But again it may be asked,—must a man contribute of his property, and render himself poor, to the injury of himself and family, in order that he may found charities, and aid benevolent and religious institutions? We answer, No, except in special cases. There are cases of this kind, that is, when such sacrifices must be made, but it is only when those who should have honored God's drafts, have protested them, and his glory requires that somebody else should pay the debt that the unjust steward has refused What men have a right to give, what the scripture requires of them, is a judicious occupancy on what they have, and a return to God in proportion as he prospers them. If men have great prosperity, he requires large contributions; if but little prosperity, proportionate contributions are only required. By this rule an equality is preserved, and one is not relieved and another burdened.

As it regards the proportion which we should give, God has left this with us, with these unmistakeable words:—"He which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and he which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully. Every man as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give; not grudgingly, or of necessity, for God loveth a cheerful giver." (2nd Cor. 9, 6, 7.) This is very different from supplying every want of our own *first*, both real and imaginary, and then if we have anything left give it to God. But God does not thank us for such contributions as this. It is like a man owing an honest debt, but he indulges in luxury, and gratifies every desire, and when called on by his creditor, he pleads inability from want of means. The crumbs which fell from the rich man's table would have fed Lazarus, and perhaps saved the rich man from hell. Just so the crumbs of our possessions, which are in reality wasted, would go far if judiciously applied to pay our debts to God, and save us from the charge of robbery.

But a third question may be started, that is, to whom, or on what object should he bestow our contributions? God has left this to ourselves. It should not be given to persons to promote their pride, or feed their appetites—it should not be given to any object that does not promote the glory of God. But there are many charitable and religious institutions and objects which the best interests of the world require to be sustained. The poor must be kept from starving and nakedness, no matter whether they are worthy or not. The juvenile portion of society that is without proper paternal care and instruction, should be sought out and educated. We may not be able or willing to do this ourselves, but we can aid those who are engaged in this work. Asylums are necesary for widows and orphans; and for those who are afflicted with human infirmity, and must be erected and sustained; these are the evidences of high a state of civilization and religion. BUT ABOVE ALL, THE WORD OF GOD, AND A PREACHED GOSPEL, MUST BE GIVEN TO THE WORLD. Hence, both temporal and spiritual charities are to be distributed; and God has left it with us to choose the treasury into which we shall cast our offerings, and, although, we may sometimes err, and not apply them in the most judicious manner, yet, nevertheless, they will be accepted if offered free from selfishness, and with an eye single to the glory of God.

With such a recognition of divine government in the possession and use of property, there is not a necessary religious or charitable institution which would not be properly endowed, and no donor burdened, churches and communities would be supplied with pastors and teachers; sabbath schools would spring up in every back settlement, as well as in every village; while the result of the moral training on the face of society would render both life and property more secure.

As it now is, those, whose hearts are panting for the glory of God on the earth, are overburdened—and often obliged to make sacrifices which the world regards as uncalled for, and imprudent; but the world knows not the spirit that prompts them to these sacrifices, and enables them to rejoice in making them.

The reader may now understand our view on the appropriation of property so that it may be a blessing to the owners thereof, and also do good in the world. The idea that God has made such treasures of gold and silver and other wealth to exist for selfish and wicked purposes, is a libel on his wisdom and goodness. How many a soul has been ruined by robbing God, and how many a family has had misery entailed on them here by the same means. But we have not space to pursue the subject further; we ask our readers to seriously enquire whether they are approved unto God in this matter, or not. Father, that son of thine will be none the *richer here*, and certainly none the *happier hereafter*, by what you have withheld from some wise and benevolent object to bestow on him! Mother, that daughter of thine will not be any more *devoted here*, nor shine any *brighter* in the world above by robbing God, to clothe her in embroidery and gold! Christian reader, and every reader, ponder.

"With a Kiss."

The Blessed Messiah and his twelve disciples one evening in the city of Jerusalem finished the solemnities of the Passover. Immediately after the Passover was finished the Saviour instituted the communion. Before the Saviour and his disciples engaged in singing the closing hymn Judas detected and exposed, had gone to plot against his Master with the chief priests and Pharisees; perhaps he left before the supper was instituted; most probably he did during the Passover meal, or immediately at its close. The supper closed at a late hour of night, and the Blessed Saviour and his Disciples having finished their holy song, started across the brook Kedron to the garden of Gethsemane, at the foot of the Mount of Olives, where were the oil presses, as the name of the garden signifies. What a walk was that! What a talk by the way! What praying was that in the garden!

Did Christ die as a simple martyr?—die to set an example for martyrs, that they might die heroic deaths? "With strong crying and tears," praying for release to "him that was able to save him from death," setting an example of heroism! Shame on the man who by such a flimsy excuse tries to obscure the glory of Christ's sacrificial death. If Christ was a mere martyr, Stephen and Paul outstripped their Master. Hear the blessed Master say, "my soul is exceeding sorrowful even unto death." Read, "being in an agony he prayed more earnestly, and his sweat was as it were great drops of blood falling down to the ground," "he began to be sore amazed," and rejoice, O, repentant sinner, that the Saviour bore your sins that sad night! Believe and rejoice he was preparing to be lifted up like the brazen serpent. That struggle of prayer was a preparation for the bitter cup. "Not my will," was the aim and result of that prayer. He was heard, in that he feared and was thus made perfect as the Saviour of a lost race by his sufferings.

But the prayer was ended; the answer is granted; the armed hand under the lead of Judas, is at hand, and the Saviour goes forth to meet them. He is now ready to drink the cup. Behold the one who was just weeping and crying approach the ruffian band who pretended by their preparation of torches in that moon-light night that he would hide away from them in some den or cave of the mountain. "Whom seek ye? They answered, him, Jesus of Nazareth. Jesus saith unto them, I am he." He surely had been heard in prayer. "It is I" once stilled the tempest on the sea, and lulled the fears of his disciples as he walked over the waters." "I am he" now has the effect to prostrate that ruffian band and their traitrous leader. Does he not prove to even ruffians and the traitors too, that they have no power to take him. Must they not take every step now conscious that they are in his power, and that they lead him away simply a willing victim? Is it not plain it was for this voluntary surrender of himself for the sacrifice for sin he was preparing himself in his prayer, "Not my will?" "Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world," surrender himself to be crucified and slain.

But the poor wretches have just risen from the dust. See the pale and trembling traitor has just arisen from the ground on which he was hurled by the Omnipotent "I am he." See, all turn their eyes upon Judas, either at his back to flee from the presence of Christ, or to be stopped from his flight by his audacity. "O, traitor, this display of power is not new nor terrifying to thee, for thou knowest the meekness of Christ; thou hast been with him three years; he has detected thee in theft and not slain thee: he has detected thee in thy traitorous plot and not annihilated thee. But, trembling wretch, if about to flee, a coward before your conscience, the previous kindness of Christ detains thee. "Go on now, thy companions are awaiting for the promised token' the traitor's kiss,"

"And forthwith he came to Jesus and said, "Hail master, and kissed him." God's ways are not as man's, or that tongue had moved no more, and those traitor lips had ceased their trembling in the stiffness of death. O, blessed Jesus, can'st thou bear those words! Can'st thou suffer that foul breath in thy face! Can'st thou let a traitor's lips touch thy flesh! All this without resentment! Yes' thy foes have bowed before thy power. They must be witnesses of thy love to the worst of sinners.

"Hail master." That answer from those lips that spake not as man do, you listen for? Human imagination must try in vain to rise to the conception. "Seize him and hold him fast," said the traiter. "Hail master," and "ventures," says Krummacher, like a poisonous viper hissing forth from a rose-bush, to pollute the sacred lips of the Son of Man, and claim the plaudits of hell, with his treacherous kiss." 'Friend,' companion,' replied Jesus, as if making a last appeal by awakening in him the reminiscences of the joys of former friendship. It was indeed the last appeal for he only added, "betrayest thou the Son of Man with a kiss," and parted with the reprobate no more till the Judgment is set, when, says the author just quoted, "the words will be divested of their interrogatory form, and be changed into a naked judicicial declaration, "Thou betrayedst the Son of Man with a kiss."

The Lamb is ready for the slaughter. The words of prophecy have passed into history.—"Mine own familiar friend in whom I trusted, which did eat my bread, hath lifted up his heel against me. Let his days be few; and let another take his office. As he loved cursing, so let it come unto him; as he delighted not in blessing, so let it be far from him." As you tremble in presence of this incarnate wickedness, do not begin to thank God that you are not as other men, but begin to pray God to be merciful to us sinners. Let us feel our inherent weakness and wickedness, and restrain our corruption through Christ, the lover of sinners. May a view of his affection humble our hearts,

D. M. O.

Ordination.

The ordination of Brother C. Doucett took place at the Millstream, Studholm, on Sabbath last in the presence of a large assemblage of people. We think a few words in relation to this brother is due to our readers. He is a Frenchman by birth, and was reared in the superstitions and blindness of Romanism. He informs us that when fourteen years of age, he was greatly troubled about his soul, and that the greatest number of prayers and the strictest penance gave him no relief. He frequently communicated his thoughts to the priest at the confessional, but was only informed in return that his fears and distress were from the devil. The interest which he then felt for his soul, seems, however, never to have fully left him, although it was not until he was about twenty-eight years of age, that he obtained pardon and justification, and cast off unreservedly the yoke of Romanism. Soon after he was baptized by Elder C. Knowles of Nova Scotia. He had never previous to his convertion been taught to read the Scriptures, but from that time an earnest longing was begotten in him to know for himself what the word of the Lord taught. He set about learning, and although a poor man with a family depending on him for support, he nevertheless persevered until he was enabled to learn doctrine for himself, from the infallible source of truth. He commenced labouring as a preacher we believe about three years since, although previous to that time occasionally speaking to congregations as opportunity offered. At our General Conference last year, (1855) he received license from us, and was employed several months as a missionary. At Campobello and Grand Manan, he has preached considerably, and with considerable of success. His labours in Studholm have without question been owned of God, and indications of an extensive work of grace are apparent. No doubt but God has been preparing the way for this for some time, much gospel has been preached—much seed sown; and it is quite evident that it now only requires labourers to enter into the field and gather the harvest. Several things connected with the labours of brother Doucett there, and the state of the cause, seemed to render it necessary that he should be set apart, so that he might administer the ordinances, and be prepared to carry out the whole labour of the gospel, to which work God has unquestionably called him. A council of Elders and brethren was according called on Saturday last; at which were present Elders Wayman, Wallace, and M'Leod; Deacons William Slipp and Leonard Slipp from Hampstead, R. M'Leod from Upper Sussex; and a number of brethren belonging to the church at the Millstream. It was unaminously agreed by these that the time had come when brother D. should be set apart by the laying on of hands to the work whereunto God had called him, and arrangements were made to attend to that duty on the following day. The season was one of much solemnity; and the attention and patience, during the services, of the immense concourse of people who were present, indicated that they were not indifferent witnesses to the awfull responsibilities assumed by the man who takes upon him the sacred office of the ministry of Jesus Christ. Brother D. is still continuing his labour at Studholm, and probably will, with a short intermission, spend a portion of the winter there and in Sussex.

The Hon. R. D. Wilmot has been appointed a Justice of the Superior Court of Common Pleas, and Justice of the Peace for the County of Sunbury; John Earle, Esq., Justice of the Superior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Queens; and Charles E. Langan, and David Phillips, Esquires, Justices of the Peace for the same County.—*Church Witness*

DOMESTIC.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT!—On Tuesday afternoon, 28th inst; a most melancholy occurrence took place about two miles from this town. Two women (sisters) and a boy, were in a wagon—the beast was quite young, it took fright, ran away with the wagon—one of the fore wheels came off—the colt still ran, and in a short while, the wagon upset, flinging the women and boy out—Miss Lydia Hall, was so severely injured that she died in a few hours. The other, Mrs. Libby, had a thigh dreadfully broken, receiving a severe contusion on the head, with other injuries—the boy, wonderfully, escaped uninjured. This sad event has cast a gloom of sorrow over the community. The young woman who was killed was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. That should be a great consolation to the surviving relatives in their deep affliction.—*St. Stephens Patriot.*

A man named Arthur Duffy belonging to the Oromocto, walked off the end of Charlotte street into the water on Tuesday night between 10 and 11 o'clock. His cries brought some men from one of the vessels lying near to his assistance, and he was rescued when quite exhausted and insensible, having sunk five times.—Being conveyed to the Watch House by the *Police* he was after many efforts restored to conciousness. His escape was very narrow:—Many accidents of the same kind happen it it stated in that locality.—*Freeman.*

THE CIRCUIT COURT for this City and County opened on Tuesday, His Honor Judge Ritchie presiding, who charged the Grand Jury in a very able manner. Thomas W. Peters, Esq., was chosen Foreman. There was a good many civil cases on the Docket, but the criminal business is light.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—It is our painful duty to record to-day the premature death of Capt. Joseph Stevenson, who was found in his wood house on Tuesday morning, dead, from the effect of a deep wound inflicted on his neck.—Capt. S. had been in a desponding mood for some time, notwithstanding his means were ample.—He was a most temperate, upright Citizen, and leaves a family, besides a large number of friends to lament his loss

Mr. Benjamin Herrington, an old and respectable citizen, was found drowned on Tuesday evening, near the Building Yard of Mr. Suliss at he foot of Sheffield-street. He leaves a wife and family.—*N. Bruns.*

ST. ANDREWS AND WOODSTOCK RAILWAY—It gratifies us to state, that Mr Buck, C.E., who was formerly assistant to Mr. Light, and more recently employed at Fredericton in the Office of the Board of Works, has been appointed principal Engineer of this Railway. The new English Company which has undertaken the construction of the railway to Woodstock, and hope to continue it to Canada, is styled "The New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company." They have directed Mr. Buck to survey forthwith two sections, of fifteen miles each, on the line, for actual construction, and put the same under contract for completion as speedily as possible.—*New Bruns.*

CANADA.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—TWO WOMEN EATEN BY WOLVES.—The Dumfries Canada Reformer, of Oct. 15th, contains the following account of a shocking event which occurred at the township of Mornington, Canada:

"Our pen has seldom had to record a more heart rending circumstances than we are about to relate. Some ten days ago, in the northerly extremity of the Township of Mornington, two females went out in the evening, in search of their cows, and not returning that night, search was made in the morning, when sad to relate, their skeletons only were to be found, their flesh having been completely devoured by the wolves. We are unable to record the particulars—the sad outlines only having as yet reached us. Our informant only states that a man in that locality has been missing for the last ten days. No trace of him can be found whatever, and fears are entertained that he met the same lamentable fate as the unfortunate women.

The wolves were never known to be so numerous or so ravenous as they are this season in this section of the country. It is regarded as unsafe to be alone on the public highways after dark. Reports are reaching us every week of some of their ravages through the country. Almost everybody has been visited by them and mischief done to a greater or less extent.

A farmer in North Easthope, had thirty sheep killed in one single night by them. They drove them to the barn-yard and killed them there A few nights previous they killed twelve belonging to the same man.

Bears are also numerous and remarkably saucy. A Mr. Bennett of Mornington, was attacked a short time ago, in his own field, a little after dark by an old bear with three cubs. He fought her off till some of the neighbors came to his relief. An immense one was killed in Mornington a few days ago."

PROGRESS IN CANADA.—The educational institutions of the Canada are made to keep pace with her advance in other directions, and to subserve her material progress. The Governors of McGill College, Montreal, have recently created two professorships of Civil Engineering in connection with their University

☞ The Government of Canada have commenced to distribute among the municipalities the proceeds of the Clergy Reserve Fund. Toronto receives about £14,000; Hamilton, £7 500; the town of Dundas, £8,278 0s 9d; the town of Chatham, £1,172 8s 9d.

UNITED STATES.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—This election, which took place on Tuesday, is occupying the undivided attention of the people of the adjoining Republic. From the partial returns received here last evening by telegraph, it would appear that the chances are in favour of Buchanan. The following States have been heard from:

Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York States, which go for Fremont. New York City was largely in Buchanan's favor.

Maryland went for Fillmore.

Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois have declared it favour of Buchanan.