

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JULY 15, 1859.

Free Baptist Church, Saint John.

Having resumed the pastoral care of the Free Baptist Church and Congregation in Waterloo Street, St. John, friends visiting the City, and the public generally who may wish to attend our meetings, are informed, that the time and order of services will be hereafter as follows, until further notice:

SABBATH. Preaching at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M. Prayer and Social Meeting, (except on special occasions,) at 6 o'clock, P. M.

WEEK-DAY SERVICES. Prayer and Social Meeting for the present, in the Vestry, on Wednesday Evening at 8 o'clock; and Prayer Meeting on Friday Evening, at 8 o'clock. The public are invited to attend all our services.

Parties wishing to rent Pews or single Seats for permanent use, can be accommodated.

July 15, 1859. E. McLEOD.

Free Baptist General Conference.

The business sessions of the Conference continued until Wednesday evening, with usual intermissions, and one preaching and social service each day. The first Session on Monday was taken up in discussing the subject of an increase of lay representation in the General Conference. Some brethren suggested that a dissatisfaction now existed because the lay element is so small. Others thought that the business was done in too private a manner. Greater numbers should be admitted to the business Sessions. It was proposed by some that an increase of representation from the District meetings be made; by others, that the Churches be allowed to send, each, a delegate to Conference if they wish. This latter plan met our own mind and received our support, but was thought by some would not be best. A very lengthy discussion took place, and several resolutions and amendments were submitted, but the matter ended without any change whatever being made.

The next subject of importance to our Churches, was in relation to the continuance of the Circuit system. Our readers are aware that last year the preachers were appointed to their fields of labour by the Conference. This was a new thing to both preachers and churches, but in several instances it proved a great blessing to both, while in no case that we are aware of, where the arrangement was carried out, was it in any respect an injury. Some, however, were dissatisfied with it, and as all our business has to be done, and arrangements made by unanimous vote, it was therefore necessary to abandon the circuit plan this year. Each Church is therefore now at liberty to secure such labour as it may be able to; and each preacher is at liberty to engage with any Church requiring his services. This mode has its advantages provided our people knew and appreciated the benefit of the pastoral relation; but too many churches will no fear be contented without any regular ministerial care, and too many preachers will find other employment this year beside the care of souls. In our present state, and considering the views and notions of many of our churches, we believe that the circuit system would have been for the best interest of the cause among us as a people. We trust however that all the churches will endeavour to secure a portion of pastoral care and labour. It is God's appointment for their life and growth, and no church can very long survive without it.

Another subject which occupied a considerable portion of time, and elicited considerable discussion, was relative to the authority of District Meetings, and General Conferences. The rule in our CHURCH DIRECTORY setting forth that "Churches are amenable to District Meetings and General Conferences, not necessarily, but by their own consent," was interpreted by some to mean that District Meetings and General Conferences have no authority over any church in matters of discipline, that decisions of church meetings properly constituted are final, and that no other body has a right to revoke or set aside such decision. That no District meeting or General Conference, or Committee appointed by either of them, has any right to exercise discipline in a church or pronounce any decision independent of the Church. That all authority for committees to act independently must emanate from the Church, and not from some other body. By others it was contended that District Meetings and General Conferences have authority over churches, and have a right to discipline them, the same as a church has an individual member. That Committees may be appointed by the Conference to take charge of the discipline of a Church, investigate and decide independent of the Church—acquit or excommunicate a member as the Committee may think proper, and the Church must abide such action. Such Committee may also be appointed at the request of a few individuals in the Church, contrary to the wish of the Church itself. These, we believe, are the two sides of this question. To the first we hold. The latter, in our judgment, destroys the Scriptural authority of the church, opens a door for such trouble from dissatisfied members within, and jealous partisans without; besides giving to our District Meetings and General Conferences episcopal authority, a form of church polity, which we as a people do not believe in. For ourselves, we regard a Church, properly organized, with duly appointed pastor and deacons, as an independent body, having Christ for its only Head and King, and the Bible as its only infallible law-book. Hence the importance of well instructed and properly qualified men for the work of the ministry, and the pastoral office, and faithful men, who shall be able to teach others also.

The financial affairs of the Conference are still in an embarrassed state. Several hundred pounds are yet needed to pay the debts. Several churches liberally responded to the appeal made by the special Conference last fall, while many others have contributed nothing. The appeal is renewed by this Conference, and the churches, and all friends earnestly urged to contribute toward the liquidation of the debts. It is hoped that during the present year a sum sufficient for that purpose will be realized.

Mr. S. McCready who has been for several months collecting the old accounts of the "Intelligencer" is no longer authorized to continue that business. The Conference arranged with him to discontinue his agency, and all money

remaining unpaid on these accounts, now belong to the Conference as formerly. Mr. McCready has no further authority to collect any bills for the "Intelligencer."

The case of several Licentiate was taken up, and committee to consider the propriety of their ordination were appointed.

Elders Hartley and Downey were chosen as Delegates to the General Conference of Free C. Baptist in Nova Scotia, to be held in September next.

The next General Conference in New Brunswick will be held in Woodstock in July, 1860.

Several other matters of minor importance were considered, some of which we may refer to hereafter. The Conference was numerously attended, and the hospitality of the friends most praiseworthy. May the blessing of God be their reward.

A Visit to the Lunatic Asylum.

A few days since, in company with a party of friends, we visited the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, and under the guidance of the Medical Superintendent Dr. Waddell, inspected nearly the whole of the Institution. Large and very necessary improvements have been made since our last visit to the place. At that time (some four years since,) it contained, we think, about 100 patients; it now has one hundred and fifty nine; 92 of whom are males, and 67 females. We cannot but express our conviction—that in the person of Dr. Waddell, as Superintendent of that Institution, the public have the "right man" in the "right place." Every part of the building inspected by us, with furniture, bedding, &c., presented a cleanly and orderly appearance, without any offensive smell; but what surprised us most of all, was the little noise made by the patients. We believe no restraint is put upon them—only what is absolutely necessary, and such employment is found for them without compelling them to labour, as conductors to soothe their malady, and divert their minds from the cause of their insanity. Some were at work on the farm, some in the garden, some were engaged in sawing and piling wood—resting when they pleased; and all seeming to feel at liberty to work or play as they preferred. Enticements to employment, without compulsion, is highly beneficial to many of the patients. Some of the females were sewing—some were employed in fine needle work, one was reading the Bible, and a considerable number were idle, but all seemed contented. We conversed with several of the patients, but nothing coherent could be gathered from any. We regret to find that notwithstanding the extent of the buildings, great inconvenience is experienced by the Superintendent for the want of accommodation. In one room, intended for two beds only, we found nine; in a hall, not intended for any beds, we found seven, and those patients that are most quiet, are obliged to be crowded together in order to make room for the more troublesome. It is desirable for the convenience and comfort of this unfortunate class of our fellow creatures that additional accommodation be provided. The erection of an east wing, similar to the west, which was completed some four years since, is greatly required. Other improvements are necessary, relative to heating the building, the supplying of it with water, &c. Although Dr. Waddell has at present excellent arrangements for these, considering his limited means, but in a house old of about 200 persons, great inconvenience must be felt if the arrangements in connection with these matters are limited, or imperfect. We can scarcely however express our gratification at the system, order, and judicious management of every part of the Institution which came under our notice, while the gentlemanly deportment of the Superintendent, and his disposition to oblige visitors, and give them information, render an hour or two, even among these poor unfortunates interesting, and agreeable.

The grounds connected with the Institution are greatly improving every year, and bid fair to be very soon the most beautiful place in the vicinity of the City. Every thing connected with the farm and garden is tasteful, and also managed with an eye to the greatest fruitfulness, and we learn that the product of the farm and garden is a considerable annual income. Farmers from the country would do well to inspect the large and excellently arranged barn on the premises, —precisely such a one as many of them require.

Temperance Sermon.

We have received a printed copy of an able and excellent sermon entitled "Scripture Light on Intoxicating Drinks," delivered in London May 8th, 1859, by the Rev. DAVID BURNS, London correspondent of the Religious Intelligencer. The author of this discourse enters into a close and thorough examination of the Word of God on the use of intoxicating liquor, and shatters to fragments the arguments predicated on Scripture for indulgence in this wide spread evil. The plan of preaching sermons on this subject, and bringing out fairly the Scripture testimony on it, cannot otherwise than do a great amount of good. The perversion of a few texts by some of those who have wished a cloak for their indulgence, has been a serious impediment in the way of reform.

The perusal of Mr. Burns' sermon cannot otherwise than satisfy any unprejudiced mind of the scriptural duty of total abstinence.

Popular Amusements.

Judging from the number and variety of placards which at present ornament the board fences and walls in the city, we should presume there is more than a usual amount of drain just now upon the pockets of pleasure lovers. St. John has been honored the present season with several stars in the musical world; a lady reciter is also advertised for an evening next week. A Dr. (?) Valentine is been giving some lessons to the youth in vulgar Yankisms; and the Theatre, under the classical name of the "Dramatic Lyceum," commenced its annual campaign against the morals of the city on Saturday night last! Taking these and other rarities together, we have, in number and variety, a sufficient amount of amusement to satisfy the tastes, we presume of the moment! But after all, what does it amount to? Much of it is totally unfit for intelligent or refined audiences, and at best,

but lessons in demoralization, which, with the large amount paid for it, renders it a double evil. "Whatsoever a man sows shall he also reap;" and there is not a doubt but many a bitter harvest shall be reaped in some of these popular amusements, which the press recommends, and professes religious people too often sanction. "There is a way which seemeth right unto a man; but the end thereof is the ways of death."

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, July 1st, 1859.

THE WAR.

The day of great battles has returned—a short day we may hope for the peace and security of the world. War has its fascinations, as gambling and wine drinking have, and having once tested the blood of battle, a passion may be stirred up in the French Emperor's bosom which will not let him rest till it is indulged again and again. A week ago three fiercely contested struggles went forward simultaneously on the side of the Minio nearest the Alps, ending as usual in the retreat of the Austrians, who were not followed by the French. There is up to this time, no report of the full losses on either side—but these must have been terrible indeed, when from three to four hundred thousand men were employed for hours in using the deadliest weapons of destruction.

The French, according to the last reports, were crossing the Minio without interruption, the Austrians waiting for them, it would appear, nearer to the celebrated fortresses which are yet untouched. It is impossible for non-officials to say what truth there is in the flying rumour that England, Prussia and Russia are preparing a basis of mediation which will shortly lead to an armistice and probably to a permanent peace. The Emperor of Austria has not yet given any sign that he will relinquish his Lombardo-Venetian territories, and less than this the French Emperor cannot accept after the public declarations and policy he has trumpeted in the ear of Europe. Whether a sovereignty like that exercised by the Sultan over the Danubian Principalities and Egypt would satisfy both parties is a speculation at present; but I do not see how else peace can be made except the arbitrament of war be farther tested. This the French Emperor must feel to be an exceedingly dangerous game—as one decided reverse suffered by his troops would almost undo all that he has effected. Our own military and naval defences are being attended to with unsleeping care; and both Mr. Gladstone and the Duke of Newcastle have been found to disclaim all desire of taking less precaution than hitherto against sudden invasion. The starting news of a disposition by the late East India Company's regiments to refuse military service to the Crown till re-enlisted, or with a bounty *doneur*, excited undisguised alarm which has abated since tidings have arrived of the means adopted by Lord Clyde to deal gently with the offenders while enquiring into their alleged grievance. It is felt just now that our naval power stands in need of primary strengthening; and in a year hence one or more of the projected iron steam rams will be afloat and ready for service. When completed this new child of warlike invention will be 380 feet long, and 50 broad, and 9,000 tons weight! Iron plates four and a half inches thick will cover all her exposed sides, while her own ability to commit mischief on the high seas will be in the power to run down any other sort of vessel by sheer force, and in a tier of Armstrong guns able to demolish every thing in the ocean within a six miles range.

MUSIC.

Handel has been having his apothosis in the success attending the performance of his oratorio, especially Israel in Egypt. The gathering excelled all others of the kind on record, and with the Crystal Palace and the Sacred Harmonic Society, reaped a handsome dividend. About 3000 vocal and instrumental musicians concurred in doing justice to the composer's genius, and in thereby evincing strains of harmony more ravishing than had, perhaps, ever before stirred the air of earth, except when thrilled by angelic tones. All the nonsense of our not being a musical people vanishes before this conclusive reputation. What other people pay so liberally for music? And now it has been found that British theatres can do their part as grandly as British purses.

THE GOVERNMENT.

The new Government have met the new Parliament, last night serving as their formal installation. Mr. Cobden arrived from America on Wednesday, and was, I can believe, as surprised as he avers to have been, when informed of the Ministerial arrangements in which he was concerned. It is thought he will take office as the head of the Board of Trade Department. Who would have believed this two years ago? Several Parliamentary seats of the new officials have been contested, but unsuccessfully in every case. Even at Oxford University, where Mr. Gladstone has been opposed by the Marquis of Chandos, and where the election spread over a week and more—the Honorable critic is steadily increasing his majority. When yesterday's poll closed, the numbers were, for Gladstone 888, Chandos 757. The prospects of triumph having become so decided, the undecided will now most likely come over to the winner. It is honorable to the most distinguished graduate of the University that they have supported Mr. G. He has had a difficult task to reconcile some of his old friends to taking office with Cobden, whose name is a bug-bear yet to half the squires of the country. And educated squires, I grieve to say, are not superior to prejudice, however groundless—political prejudice least of all. Lord Campbell, as Lord Chancellor, has stepped into boiling water by his appointment of a Mr. Blackburn, little known at the bar, to a puisne judgeship. As Lord C. has not yet defended himself, it is charitable to suppose that he has something better to allege than that Mr. B. is a Scotchman. Such appointments are a delicate matter, and singularly so at a time like this.

The Tories are rather disposed to defend the Lord Chancellor, as the new Judge is a near relative to a Mr. Washburn who held office under Lord Derby. In Marylebone a contest depends, owing to the elevation of Sir B. Hall to the peerage as Lord Stanover. Three candidates are in the field—Lord Parnley, Major Lyon, and

Col. Dickson. No Conservative has yet appeared and the chances are believed to be with the lordly candidate, an Irish Peer, who once sat for many years for the County of Cork as a private gentleman. This Irish Peerage excluded him from any Irish representation, and he now solicits the votes of the Marylebone electors. He is a thoroughly tried Liberal, and the only point on which he manifests unsoundness is a wish to open the Government Museums on Sunday. He disapproves, however, of all Sunday amusements got up as commercial speculations—and this is really an important distinction. He is to be waited upon by a deputation of Temperance directors to test him to morrow on the Permissive bill question. The Revenue returns have been published to-day, and show for the last two years (ending June 30th) the following comparison: 1857-8—£66,879,315. 1858-9—£65,689,573. In this period more than "our millions of taxes have been remitted. If the items of income had been added to the property tax taken off, the decrease of £4,190,133 would have been an increase of nearly seven millions. Comparing the quarter ending June 30th, '58 and '59, there is a net increase of £212,290. The quarter's total income was £16,462,256, to which the Customs contributed £3,108,418, and the Excise £4,945,000. The commercial world continues in as good a state as war will allow it to be, and nothing but a fear of English neutrality becoming compromised would seriously affect our Exchange. The beautiful weather, interspersed with heavy thunderstorms, has largely served in effecting this pretty state of the money market. The hay harvest is prodigious; and the one snot in this productive prospect is the potato disease, which has appeared in some parts thus early, and in an inveterate form. A visit to England just now must delight the eye and heart of any one capable of being delighted with the manifestation of exuberance presented by the meadow and arable land of the country. For such bounty may all the people bless the bountiful Creator and preserver of men!

No literary undertaking of special note has appeared very recently, which is less owing to the absence of talent and attraction in what is published than to the ever-tossing abundance of what is good. Messrs. Bradbury & Evans have published the first No. of their new illustrated miscellany, "Once a Week"—a rival to Charles Dickens' "All the Year Round"—but the price (3d.) will prevent its obtaining the circulation which other weeklies can boast of, where the wonder is how any amount of sale can sustain them. This wonder extends to our daily penny papers, on which the salaried have their fastidious profit, leaving three-fourths for paper maker, printer, management, and all publishing expenses. Yet its forty-eight columns of type come regularly out, every morning; and in the ability conspicuous in every department, they do not till compare with the higher priced papers. Are the proprietors waiting for their reward when the paper tax is abolished? The literary ability of all classes,—both as to production and consumption—was never greater, never equal to that which now exists; yet with the abatement of several indulgences, the means and disposition to encourage all sorts of pure literature would vastly abound. I must not close this letter without saying that the clergy of the Province of Canterbury have met and agreed on an Address to the Queen, and that the new Connection Methodist Conference, meeting at Manchester, have been discussing the Temperance question, and agreed to a resolution of a permissible character, the coming forth of what was proposed by the progressive party. Excelsior must and will be our aspiration and endeavour!

Universalism.

FREDERICTON, 4th July, 1859.

To the Editor of the "Religious Intelligencer."

Reverend Sir,—Happening to be out of town for a short time, I did not see your paper of the 10th ult., until last week, and now beg leave to thank you for the insertion of my letter. The article referred to was in a previous number, and headed thus, "SLAVED THROUGH CHRIST ONLY." You there state, that "if believers in universal salvation pretend to assign reasons why they believe God will save all mankind." You then proceed to show "that men can be saved through Christ only," and your arguments are addressed to those who believe "God will save all mankind." I know very well that Christians of various denominations have mistaken our views, believing that we have little or no faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, and that we hope that we and our brethren of mankind will be saved in some other way. Now my sole object in writing to you was to correct this wrong impression, and to assure you and your numerous readers, that we hold that "Salvation is of God through Christ, who is the way, and the only name given whereby sinners can be saved," just as set forth by you in your leader of the 27th of May.

In the private note which I sent you with my name, I stated my desire to remove the wrong impression which would arise regarding our views; that I was sure you would not intentionally misrepresent our opinions—supposing that you were at all aware that we avow the same principles contended for by yourself in that leading article; and I assured you at the same time, that I had long been an earnest advocate for an open Bible, free enquiry, and the right of private judgement. With this explanation before you, I cannot understand the meaning of the following sentence in your paper of the 10th ult., under the head of "REMARKS":

"There are one or two expressions in the article referred to that are strictly applicable to the universalists, but had we aimed at an assault upon their faith, the attack on us might have been something more than merely a blow at a phantom."

Surely, Reverend Sir, you cannot mean that I made an attack upon you, and I most solemnly declare that no such thing, on my part, was at all intended but this I pass by, and turn to the rest of your "REMARKS," which are very plain and easily understood. You say:—

The last extract given by me is, that "no one can be pardoned for the past, nor saved in the future without faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ"—then we ask, "how are those saved who do not have faith towards our Lord Jesus

Christ?" The Apostle declares all men have no faith. "How can those be saved then who blasphemously declare Jesus Christ to be an impostor?" "Have they faith towards him?" Christ declares, that "if ye believe not that I am He, ye shall die in your sins!" Again says an inspired preacher of truth and righteousness, "If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be anathema maranatha!"

Here you put for my consideration five separate propositions, three of them in the form of direct questions; and I hope, by the help of God, not only to answer them to your satisfaction, but also in accordance with our belief that "God will save all mankind." I must first, however, specially notice your advice, which is contained in the following words: "We recommend our correspondent to dig deep and lay his foundation sure!"

This advice is pertinent and appropriate. I told you before however that "our hope was built on the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone," to which I may add, that "other foundation can no man lay, than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ." But inasmuch as you admonish me, in all sincerity, to "dig deep, and lay a sure foundation," I beg to assure you that such has been my earnest endeavour.

The final destiny of the human family has been to me a subject of vast importance, and deep consideration.

Countless millions have lived and died—they have passed away, and we who are alive all know that we shall soon follow.

What has become of them? and what is to become of us? are questions which we naturally ask, with great anxiety. That there is a God who created us all, and "in whom we live, and move, and have our being," does not admit of a doubt; and although "no man hath seen God at any time," the wisdom, and goodness, and power, manifested in the works of creation and Providence, are unmistakable evidences of His existence and attributes. Why He has made us as we are, we know not. He has endowed us with power to look for some distance back into the past, but not forward into the future; and therefore the knowledge of our future state, if obtained at all, must be communicated to us by special revelation. Christians agree that the Books called the Holy Scriptures contain a revelation from God Himself; and those who are called "Protestants," affirm, that "the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, teach what man is to believe concerning God, and what duty God requires of man;" and I rely entirely on their authority, with regard to the great question of man's final destiny!

You are aware that the ecclesiastical leaders of a large body of professing Christians exercise the exclusive right of expounding the Scriptures. I do not agree with them in this matter, but claim for myself, and all others, the glorious privilege of reading and enquiring freely, and exercising the right of private judgment. That this will lead to differences of opinion, and the springing up of various denominations, is absolutely certain. We cannot help that; in our present imperfect state we cannot see eye to eye, but we can bear with one another, and love one another; and although this process of free enquiry may end, as in my case, in Universalism, we may all be allowed to "give an answer, to every man that asketh us a reason for the hope that is in us, with meekness and fear." I must, however, close this long epistle, and as I have no time to copy, offer it for publication just as it is.

A UNIVERSALIST.

REMARKS.—The above is the second letter from our correspondent, "A Universalist," but we regret that he has not answered "the five separate propositions" which he says we "put for his consideration" in our remarks upon his first letter. Until he does this we have nothing further to observe on the question at issue between us.—Ed.

A Priest's Version of the Revival in Ireland.

We have transferred to our first page a lengthy and interesting narrative of the religious revival now in progress in Ireland. Such intelligence is cheering to every true friend of Zion. But while God has been pleased to commence this good work, and accompany it with unusual power of the Holy Spirit, those have been found to cry as some did formerly of Christ,—they are made, and have a devil. But it is easy to tell from whom this cry comes. The revilers of Bible Societies, and traducers of all religion outside of Romanism, have fresh cause for alarm, in the great revival in Ireland. The craft is in danger. A late number of the *Freeman* treats its readers to nearly a column of what is called "Extraneous views of the 'Revival' Movement at Coleraine," and to be taken from "a respectable Belfast paper," a Catholic journal, and written by "a Clergyman," or Romish Priest. We very much dislike transferring such ridiculous and blasphemous trash to our columns, but in order to give our readers a new proof of the venom and spite of the Irish priests against the work of God, and also the character of the *Freeman* who endorses the article referred to, we therefore make the following extracts:

"Respectable and educated young women contended with notorious bad characters for the privilege of kissing and embracing well known prostitutes on the public streets. Numbers of girls from the country have come into town and remained at the above occupation."

"A young woman stands up in the assembly, and calls on some one to whom she makes a fancy to advance and kiss her. They climb up trees in order to meet the Saviour. They chase the devil for hours about the house until they get him finally into a corner, when they choke him." Bands of seven or eight, male and female, parade the streets and kiss at every street corner. Then come the revelations. Every one, of course, sees Christ, but their view is often bent on the infernal regions. One lady saw a deceased Presbyterian minister driving a broad cart through hell. Another saw the late Pope dancing on a red hot gridiron, and a previous occupant of the Papal chair cutting turf (she was from the bogs of Hellmouth), in order to keep up the heat. A sharp contest arose, in her hearing, between this laborer and the devil about the work done. The same scene saw a deceased carpenter put to a strange use. The old devil was seen cutting him up in pieces, and feeding the young ones with him! Whenever they favour us with a view of heaven, it is quite filled with Orange lodges in session.

"The 'revivalists,' like many other bodies, are made up of knaves and fools. Want of religious principle and general ignorance prepare them for it; the heat of the weather keeps it up; profligates and pickpockets find their account in it; many join it in the expectation of being supported while it lasts; expectation keeps people's minds constantly on the stretch; the howls of the 'organizers' would drive even sensible people mad."

The priest that wrote such blasphemy as the above, must have been provoked beyond his wits, if he ever had any. And the *Freeman* displays very bad taste in publishing it here, for he may be assured that nobody outside of the "80,000" will believe it. If such trash is necessary to strengthen their loyalty to Rome, we pity their credulity. Does the editor of the *Freeman* really believe the above himself? If he does, we shall no longer wonder at his obedience to "ecclesiastical superiors," and shall be prepared next to hear him advocate and defend the miserable superstitions and pretended miracles, which disgrace the Romish church in France and Spain.

News of the Week.

NEW MAP OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—We have much pleasure in stating that a new Map of this Province, prepared by Mr. Wilkinson, will be ready for delivery about the 18th of September next. We have seen a specimen in copy, size about 4 ft. 6 in. square, and believe it to be very correct. Mr. B. J. Underhill is Agent for the sale of these Maps, and is now engaged in soliciting subscribers. Parties wishing to secure them immediately after they are ready for delivery, would do well to forward their names to Mr. Underhill at once. The price is Thiney Shillings payable when the Map is delivered.

POTATOE ROT.—We regret to learn that this disease has already made its appearance in some parts of the country, and bids fair to be fatal.—We learn that some portions of King's County is suffering severely.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—On Sunday last as Thomas M. Johnson, Esq., son of the late Hon. Hugh Johnson, was returning from church with his sister-in-law, Miss Hannah Gilbert, daughter of the late Thomas Gilbert, of Gagetown, with him in the buggy, when near his own residence at Sheffield, his horse became unmanageable, and the road being near the bank of the river, they were all, horse and persons precipitated into the river, and were drowned. Their bodies were recovered a little while afterwards. Mr. Johnson leaves a wife and one child. His first wife was killed a few years since, by the explosion of a steamboat boiler a short distance above Fredericton.

FIRE.—A fire which consumed four houses, occurred at Straight Shore, Portland, on Monday night last. We learn that a row followed in which a man was wounded by a pistol charge.—We understand the person firing the pistol is in jail.

SMALL POX.—There are now several cases of this disease in this City, and we learn that one or more deaths have occurred. We trust that its spread will be prevented.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Tuesday night last, ROBERT ELLS, a very fine young man, son of Mr. Wm. Ells of St. Stephen, came by his death under very distressing circumstances. He and a number of youths were joining in the ordinary pastimes at a wedding held in the neighborhood, including the firing of guns, &c., &c., when the powder and wad contents of one of the guns were in some way lodged in the head of the unfortunate young man, carrying away a portion of the skull, penetrating into the brain, and causing speedy death. The dreadful event has produced a profound sensation, and the deepest sympathy is felt for Mr. Ells and family.—*Colonial Presbyterian.*

American papers contain the details of a recent Balloon voyage from St. Louis in Missouri, to Henderson, in the State of New York, a distance of 1150 miles, and occupying about 90 hours. The greatest height attained during the voyage was two miles.

The third number of "The Protestant" edited by the Rev. Mr. Ferrie is issued. It is more interesting than either of the former numbers, and is very neatly printed by Mr. D. Y. We sincerely wish this valuable monthly eminent success in its worthy mission.

Persons wishing to obtain information relative to the utility and value of Life Assurances, should procure and read a small pamphlet gratuitously circulated by Mr. O. D. Wetmore, Agent of the Star Life Assurance Society of London. Office 4 Judge Ritchie's Building, St. John.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERT.—The Concert by the choir of the German Street (Baptist) Sabbath School, on Wednesday evening, was not as large as anticipated as might have been expected, considering the nature of the Concert itself, and the laudable object to which the proceeds are to be applied, (the aid of the Sabbath School Library.) The programme was composed entirely of Sacred Music, and all the pieces were rendered in a manner creditable both to the Choir and Mr. Chaloner, its Musical Instructor. Most of the singers were young ladies, and their appearance was both pleasing and interesting.—*News.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENTS.—On Saturday last a lad 16 or 17 years of age, living on the Straight Shore, fell overboard and was drowned. On Sunday a little boy named Griffiths, living somewhere in the vicinity of the Asylum, fell into the river, a short distance above Mr. Howard's, and before any assistance could be rendered, he was drowned. His body was recovered.—*News.*

The *Courier* states that an effort is being made by the Postmaster General to make arrangements to secure the arrival of the mails in this city in 36 hours from Halifax; that the detention of the mails at Hampton on Monday mornings (which occurred on one or two occasions) has been investigated, and a remedy applied; and that the remonstrance to the authorities at Washington concerning the proposed tri-weekly from Calais to Bangor, has had a favorable effect, and that the daily mail will be continued.

It is also stated, which is the reported testimony of a number of persons of all ages, that on every day, in every part of the world, there is a certain number of persons who are killed by the action of the elements, and by the action of the elements.