

The letter from the 2d Sackville Church to the Eastern Association has just come to hand, as will be seen by Bro. Skinner's letter on another page. We see by reference to it that the statistics of the church are as follow:—Baptized, 4; restored, 1; excluded, 4; dismissed, 3; died, 4. Total number of members, 216. The church is without a stated Pastor, which they speak of as a great privation. They have two Sabbath Schools in efficient operation, and send for Minute money, 8s., and 17s. 6d. for Domestic Missions, which we have handed to the Treasurer. We will forward some Minutes without delay. May the Lord send them a Pastor after his own heart!

#### Cholera.

This destructive disease is still lingering about the place. Some days the city is so healthy, that all imagine cholera is entirely gone; and then again it fastens upon a victim here and there, and hurries him to the bar of God. All persons should continue to exercise the utmost care in their diet and manner of life, and attend at once to any premonitory symptoms which may appear.

Rev. James Blakeney is authorised to take subscribers and collect dues for the Christian Visitor, and Bro. Goldrup, who has gone on an Agency for a few weeks up the River as far as St. Francis, is authorised to act as Agent for the Visitor in like manner.

Dorchester, 28th August, 1854.

DEAR BROTHER BILL,—

I intended to write you a Communication for your paper, but time will not allow me to do so now. I will send you a review of my visit to New-Brunswick, when I return to College. I leave this morning for Nova Scotia.

I desire with you to thank the Lord that he is mercifully staying the ravages of the cholera in St. John. Be encouraged in your arduous work. Your Editorial labours are generally appreciated in the country. I hope you may have a pleasant Association at Fredericton, and that all your deliberations may be wisely directed.

Yours affectionately,

WALLACE.

[The Communication referred to above has been received, and will appear in our next number.]—Ed.

We publish to-day a Report of the proceedings at the public meeting, which was held on Wednesday last, to consider the expediency of providing this City and vicinity with a perfect system of Sewerage, and thorough supply of water. The meeting was very respectfully attended, and an entire unanimity of opinion prevailed, as to the absolute necessity of the measure proposed. Want of previous statistical information, rendered it impossible for the meeting to arrive at any exact data, as to the best mode of carrying out its object, or the probable expense of effecting it; but all were agreed, in the importance and imperative need of immediate action. Convinced, as not only those present at the meeting were, but as the whole population of this City are, that a vast amount of the ravages of the late fatal epidemic, entirely originated from want of drainage and pure water; and that not only for the sake of preserving human life for the future, but even as a matter of economy, to prevent the recurrence of such tremendous losses to the commerce and industry of the country, as have resulted from the recent stagnation of all our business operations, the expense of remedying the evil is but a secondary consideration; there can be no question as to the propriety of adopting immediate measures for thoroughly carrying out the proposed object. The meeting therefore very properly appointed Committees, to make enquiries and obtain necessary information, and to confer with the Civic authorities and the Water Company, whose co-operation are required; and we hope, therefore, that the duties respectively assigned to those Committees will be effectively discharged; and that we may ere long have the satisfaction of seeing a well-natured and economical scheme proposed to the public, for fully effecting the desired thorough sewerage and water supply to the whole City and the Parish of Portland.

—Observer.

We learn that Mr. Morton is now engaged in locating the remainder of the railway line between St. John and the Bend.

We trust that the progress which will be made from this time henceforth will satisfy those most disposed to grumble, that the eminent firm of

gentlemen who have taken our contract cannot afford to break their promises, and that the apparent want of system and vacillation of their employes here, will be succeeded by such a display of energy and business ability as will astonish the natives.—*Courier*.

## General Intelligence.

### FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

(By Telegraph to the News Room.)

The steam ship Pacific, with Liverpool dates to the 23d Aug., arrived at New York on Sunday afternoon.

The capture of Bomarsund is confirmed. The Austrians have entered the Principalities. No other movements of importance.

The London Times has a strong article on the delay of the troops at Varna, where cholera is raging frightfully, and thinks it better to lose ten thousand men in attacking Sebastopol than in confining them to a malignant camp. The Times estimates the loss by cholera at from Ten to Fifteen Thousand Men!

Cholera was making steady progress in London. Amongst the deaths were Lord Jocelyn, son-in-law of Lord Palmerston, and Lord Beaumont.

MARKETS.—Flour has declined 6d. to 9d. since the sailing of the Europa; wheat has also slightly declined. A speculative demand existed for Indian corn; yellow quoted at 35s to 35s per quarter. Other markets generally unchanged.

### PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Her Majesty prorogued Parliament on Saturday, August 12th, with the usual formalities.

The royal assent having been given to the bill for appropriating the sums voted for the service of the year, as also to the Customs' Bill, and to the Russian government securities bill, the Lord Chancellor advanced, and, on bended knee, presented her Majesty with the following speech, which her Majesty read in a manner that must have excited the admiration of all.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

I am enabled, by the state of public business, to release you from a longer attendance in Parliament.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

In closing the session it affords me great pleasure to express my sense of the zeal, and the energy you have shown in providing means for the vigorous prosecution of the war in which, notwithstanding my efforts to avert it, we are now engaged. This liberality in granting the supplies for the public service demands my warmest thanks, and although I lament the increased burdens of my people, I fully recognise your wisdom in sacrificing considerations of present convenience, and in providing for the immediate exigencies of the war without an addition being made to the permanent debt of the country.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

In cordial co-operation with the Emperor of the French, my efforts will be directed to the effectual repression of that ambitious and aggressive spirit on the part of Russia, which has compelled us to take up arms in defence of our ally, and to secure the future tranquility of Europe.

You will join me in admiration of the courage and perseverance manifested by the troops of the Sultan in their defence of Silistria, and in various military operations on the Danube.

The engrossing interest of matters connected with the progress of the war has prevented the due consideration of those subjects, which, at the opening of the session, I had recommended your attention, but I am happy to acknowledge the labour and diligence with which you have perfected various important matters, well calculated to prove of great public utility.

You have not only passed an act for opening the coasting trade of the United Kingdom, and for removing the last legislative restrictions upon the use of foreign vessels, but you have also revisited and consolidated the whole statute law relating to merchant shipping.

The act for establishing the direct control of the House of Commons over the charges incurred in the collection of the revenue, will give more complete effect to an important principle of the constitution, and will promote simplicity and regularity in our system of public accounts.

I rejoice to perceive that amendments in the administration of the law have continued to occupy your attention, and I anticipate great benefit from the improvement you have made in the forms of procedure in the superior courts of common law. The means you have adopted for the better government of the University of Oxford, and the improvement of its constitution, I trust will tend greatly to increase the usefulness and to extend the renown of this great seminary of learning.

I have willingly given my assent to the measure you have passed for the prevention of bribery and of corrupt practices at elections, and I hope that it may prove effectual, in the correction of an evil which, if unchecked, threatens to fix a deep stain upon our representative system.

It is my earnest desire that on returning to your respective Counties to-day, you preserve a spirit of union and concord. Deprived of the blessings of peace abroad, it is more than ever necessary that we should endeavour to confirm and increase the advantages of our internal situation; and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I regard the progress of active industry, and the general pros-

perity which happily prevails throughout the country. Deeply sensible of these advantages, it is my humble prayer that we may continue to enjoy the favor of the Almighty, and that under His gracious protection we may be enabled to bring the present contest to a just and honourable termination.

THE ATTACK ON BOMARSUND.—The London Morning Herald of the 19th contains the following account of the attack on Bomarsund, received by submarine and European Telegraph, dated Dantzic, Friday noon:—

"Two of the forts at Bomarsund have been taken—one by the French and one by the English. In the fort taken by the French the Russian loss consisted of 50 killed and 20 wounded, and 35 prisoners: on the side of the French, Lieutenant Nouffe and two Chasseurs were killed. In the fort taken by the English, 115 of the Russians were made prisoners. The Russians buried their dead in casks. The Hon. George Wrottesley, Lieutenant of the Royal Engineers, was killed. Captain Ramsay, of her Majesty's ship Hogue, was slightly wounded. One of the English marines was also killed. Several French soldiers were killed by mistake, in an accidental encounter during the night. Two screw guard-ships, the Hogue and Edinburgh, and steamers, bombarded the forts for five hours, throwing their shot a distance of 3000 yards."

SCOTLAND.—Masonic Installation of Lord Panmure as Provincial Grand Master.—Dundee was enlivened on Thursday by a masonic demonstration. The object of the meeting was the installation of Lord Panmure into the office of Provincial Grand Master, to which he was appointed by the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Lord Panmure, in a most elegant and truly masonic speech, congratulated the Brethren upon the auspicious events of the day, assuring them that though this was the first of the provincial meetings under his chairmanship, they should very soon find it would not be the last.—*Dundee Advertiser*.

GREY-TOWN, SAN JUAN.—The New York Commercial Advertiser publishes a detailed list of the houses and stores destroyed at San Juan, with the names of the occupants, nature of the contents, &c. The whole number of buildings is 151; estimated value \$1,500,000.

The buildings saved in the town, were: small house of Dardson's; small house of Weideman's, though fired, but did not burn; small house of Riley's; small house of Hooker's; two outbuildings of Banuel & Co.; two small ranchos of B. Mooney's.

These are about all that were saved—most of them by mere chance. Many small ranchos were burned that are not down in the list.

The owners and parties residing at San Juan; and American, English, Germans, and several Italians residing in Granada and Italy; Nicaraguans, citizens of Grenada and other interior towns; also several Frenchmen who had valuable property in their charge.

Many of these owners were acting as agents for merchants in the interior and Europe, for the receiving and forwarding of goods.

THE LOUISVILLE TORNADO.—We find in the account given of the Louisville tornado the following incident related by Captain Greenlow, of the steamer Memphis. He was on the fore-castle of his boat when the first blast of the hurricane struck her. He saw the block of houses of Mr. Beatty crumble to the ground, and before he could utter a warning to those around, the storm was upon him. He clasped his arms around a stanchion to sustain himself. In an instant he heard a rushing sound over his head, and a noise that was like the crack of an immense wagon wheel and saw the greater portion of his cabin sailing over his head, and alighting in the river fifty to seventy-five yards ahead of him. A moment after the ponderous hull of the boat received a tremendous blow, as it were, and was whisked from its moorings over to a reef of rocks in about the space of time required to draw breath.

The Louisville Democrat of Monday contains the details of the dreadful tornado in that city on Sunday last. After giving an account of the destruction of the church, with the list of killed and wounded as before stated, the Democrat says:

"At the time the dreadful accident occurred, there were some ninety persons in the church, about forty of whom, it is thought, were buried in the ruins. Up to 8 o'clock last night, nineteen dead bodies had been found. The rubbish has been almost entirely removed and it is probable that all who were killed have been taken out."

A newsboy, who was near the church at the time, was blown fifty yards against a plank fence, and quite seriously injured.

Coroner Green held inquests upon some of the victims among whom was Alexander McLelland, a gentleman recently from New York city, who was engaged at the Kentucky Locomotive Works. Upon his person were found \$94 in gold, and a silver watch.

Upon the body of Mr. Sweeney, another victim, was found a purse containing \$850. Among the wounded is Mrs. Taylor severely. This lady lost a husband and child by the catastrophe. Mrs. Morrell is so dangerously injured that there is no hope of her recovering. Mr. Bradley had an eye knocked out while efforts were making to rescue him from the ruins.

A long list of buildings blown down and others unroofed is given. In one case a block of buildings four stories high, the most substantial in the

city, were completely destroyed. The upper story of a ropewalk was blown off and carried several hundred yards. One large piece of a roof, which would weigh two or three tons, was carried two hundred yards. Trees were uprooted in every part of the city. One boy was killed by falling timbers.

How Much Sugar do we Eat?—Last year there were consumed in this country about 705,000,000 pounds of cane sugar, and 27,000,000 lbs. of maple sugar. This gives more than 24 pounds of cane sugar, and one pound of maple sugar to every man, woman and child. This does not include molasses or honey. If this sugar were put into barrels, holding 200 pounds, and each barrel occupied the space of three square feet only, it would require 336 acres of land for it to stand upon. The barrels, if placed in a row, would reach 220 miles. If this sugar was put up in paper packages of five pounds each, it would require 146,400,000 sheets of wrapping paper; and if only a yard of string was used to each package, there would be required 439,200,000 feet, or 83,000 miles of string—more than three times enough to go around the world. If every retail clerk sold a hundred pounds of sugar each day, it would require nearly 25,000 clerks to sell it all in a year. If the dealers, wholesale and retail together, made a profit of only two cents a pound on this sugar, these profits alone would amount to nearly \$15,000,000.—*Western Christian Advocate*.

OPENING OF THE QUEBEC AND RICHMOND RAILWAY.—We are gratified in being authorized to announce that the line of railway from Richmond to Quebec, will be publicly opened for travel on Monday, the 2d day of October next, on and after which date, regular trains will be run between Quebec and Portland, and between Quebec and Montreal. The entire distance between Portland and Quebec will be 320 miles, and between Quebec and Montreal 172 miles. Trains already pass over the line from Quebec to Richmond, but there still remain a few items of work to put the line in complete order.

The opening of this line to Quebec will be a most important event in the history of our railway system, and the commercial advantages that our city is to derive from its completion are already being shadowed forth in the events that are occurring in our midst.—Canadian names and faces are as familiar in our streets as those of our nearest neighbors, and the trade of the coming winter will give us notions, of which our fathers had but little knowledge. Lord Elgin's prediction seems very nearly realized—"that Portland is to become a Canadian seaport."—[Portland State of Maine.]

LAST OF THE OLD LOYALISTS IN CANADA.—Col. Joseph Ryerson, supposed to be the last of the old United Empire Loyalists in Canada, died near Victoria, Norfolk county, Upper Canada, on the 9th ult., aged 94 years. He was a native of New Jersey, and at the breaking out of the revolutionary war, he and his brother Samuel joined the royal standard. Samuel raised a company of 60 men near Paterson, N. J., and Joseph was one of 550 volunteers sent South to besiege Charleston. Subsequently he was promoted to a lieutenantancy in the Prince of Wales' regiment, for the courage and skill he displayed as the bearer of despatches from Charleston, 196 miles into the interior, in the course of which he experienced several hair-breadth escapes. He was in six battles besides several skirmishes, and was once wounded. At the close of the war he, with his brother went to New Brunswick, and subsequently to Upper Canada, where he afterwards held a number of offices. During the war with the United States in 1812, Colonel Ryerson and his three eldest sons took an active part in the defence of Canada.

Terrible Accident!—Two Ladies Instantly Killed.—We were informed, late last evening, that two ladies were instantly killed at Canastota, this side of Syracuse, by being run over by the express train which reached here at 7 o'clock last evening. It appears that a mail train was standing at Canastota, in which the two ladies were passengers, and that they got out of the cars on the wrong side, at the very moment the express train came along, under full speed! They were both horribly mangled. One of them, who was struck with the cowcatcher, had all of her limbs and her head torn from her body! The other was drawn under the wheels of the express train, and almost cut to pieces. The appearance of the unfortunate ones, as detailed to us by an eye witness, was the most terrible ever gazed upon, caused by any like accident. We could not learn their names.—*Albany Register of Wednesday*.

NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.—Frequent inquiries are made by persons disposed to turn their faces toward the setting sun to the extent of these new territories. A report from the land-office shows that Nebraska covers an area of 342,438 square miles, equal to 219,160,320 acres of land. Kansas has an area of 126,283 square miles, equal to 80,821,120 acres of land. To large portions of this land the Indian title has not been extinguished. But enough is open for settlement to satisfy the most eager enterprise for years to come. In so large an extent there must be every variety of soil; and if the newspaper reports of the day are not greatly exaggerated, there are crowds of hardy pioneers already within the boundaries of the new territory.—*National Intel*.