

to induce the landlords of the different hotels to continue their present rates of fare; but it is doubtful whether they will prove successful, as the temptation to extort will probably be very great.

The Grand Trunk Railway has recently been opened between Toronto and Oshawa, a distance of thirty-two miles. The line between Brockville and Kingston is announced to open this fall. Communication by rail between Montreal, and the extreme west of Canada, at this rate, will soon be established.

The last report of the Upper Canada Bible Society shows a happy state of affairs compared with some other places. During the year, £4,430 were collected, and more than 32,000 copies of the sacred oracles circulated. There are 185 Branch Societies.

Fourteen Branches reported in connexion with the Haldimand Baptist Association, held at Pickering, five a membership ranging from 26 to 265; the former being the number connected with the Church at Peterboro; the latter with the Bond Street Church, Toronto. The Coloured Church in Toronto numbers 115 members.

## THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 10, 1856.

**TO SUBSCRIBERS.**  
Terms of the VISITOR, 7s. 6d., per annum in advance, 10s., if payment be delayed over three months.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
No Communication will be inserted without the author's name in confidence. Unless the opinions expressed by correspondents be editorially corrected, we shall not consider ourselves responsible for them.

Correspondents are respectfully reminded that short communications, as a general thing, are more acceptable to readers of Newspapers than long ones, and that a legible style of writing will save the printer time, which is always valuable, and secure a correct impression.

All Ministers of the gospel, who will send us the advance, for six new subscribers, will get the "Visitor" for one year free of charge.

### The Convention.

Here we are on board the *Laurence*, steaming away towards Fredericton, on our way to greet the Brethren at Jacksonville. Our fellow-passengers, the most of them at least, have turned in, and have forgotten the troubles of life; we are tired and want rest, but we had no time to prepare an Editorial for next week before leaving, and hence, instead of sleeping as do others, we must use our pen. What shall we write about? The Convention is the answer. The meeting of this body is just at hand, and we have a few thoughts to utter in relation to it which we hope will not be deemed inappropriate.

The Union of the Baptists of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island in a Convention representing fully the Missionary and Educational interests of the body, was a judicious and wholesome measure, and admirably adapted to consolidate the whole into a powerful agency to extend the truth and save souls.

In the infancy of the Baptist cause in these Provinces, one Association, and that a very small one, was as much as could be managed, and in fact met all the necessities of that day. Then there were no Home and Foreign Missionary organizations, no Seminaries or Colleges of learning, and no Educational Societies or Sabbath School Institutions to direct or control. The elements of all these agencies for good were in the ministry of "the Fathers," but they had not yet received mould and form. As converts were multiplied and churches increased, it was found necessary to multiply the Associations, and ultimately to form a Convention of the whole.

This Organization came into existence therefore as a legitimate tendency of the onward movement of the cause, and as an essential element of progress in the future. "Union is strength" is an old but true maxim, but how could this union be maintained and brought to bear upon practical objects without mutual acquaintance and consultation? This could not be extensive, done in the smaller Associations; and hence the necessity for a more enlarged organization where the ministers and lay brethren could congregate, and enjoy such an interchange of thought and of feeling as should tend to provoke each other to love and to good works.

Then the denomination had entered upon the work of Education upon an extended scale. It had its Academies and its Colleges—the first could be sustained by local societies; but not so with the latter. An efficient College is an expensive affair, requiring large funds, and an extensive field of operation. The denomination in neither Province was sufficiently strong to meet the necessary expenses, neither could one Province supply a sufficient number of students. Had it been otherwise, and had Nova Scotia, say, been able to supply all the needful funds, and a sufficient number of students,—where was the field to be occupied by these students when they should have completed their education? If collegiate education therefore was to be carried forward successfully by the Baptists of these Provinces, there must be a combination of the whole. This was felt by the leading minds of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and hence there was brought into existence the Convention. And we here venture to assert, from all we know of the history of Acadia College, that only for this Convention it would have years ago ceased to exist. This expedient alone saved it from bankruptcy and consequent ruin.

Then there was the work of Foreign Missions: if these were to be carried forward independently there must be a concentration of the strength of the denomination as it was diffused over the three Provinces. We cannot, it is true, boast of what has been done in this department by the Convention, or through any other agency as yet; but we hope a foundation is being laid to bring the influence of our Provincial Baptists to bear not only upon the perishing heathen, but upon the far-off Australians. What is required is more faith, more liberality, and more unity of action. Let us have these elements in a degree corresponding with the injunctions of the Bible, and the necessities of the world, and both Australia and heathendom will receive through us that Gospel which alone can save.

We have been led to make these remarks on the eve of a contemplated meeting in Portland, in the hope that they may impress upon the minds of our Brethren far and near, the necessity of securing as large an attendance as possible. Not only should the Ministers of the denomination be there, but as many of the Lay Brethren as possible should be present, to aid with their prayers and their counsels in perfecting such plans of operation, as shall be best adapted to push forward

the great and glorious work in which the denomination is engaged. If sacrifices are required, in order to be there, let them be made. If the cause we have expounded, is not worthy of sacrifices, then let us abandon it as a worthless thing. But if the Son of God regarded it as worthy of his abasement, his self-denial, his suffering, his bloody sweat and his ignominious death, then should we, if we are his, evince a measure, at least, of the same spirit, which actuated him by whose name we are called. Let us then, dear Brethren, one and all, come up to the approaching meeting at Portland, feeling that the vows of God are upon us, and that we have work to do which will tell upon the destinies of eternal ages.

### Musical Soiree.

We are pleased to learn that the Choir of the Germain Street Baptist Church are making preparations to hold a Musical Soiree during the ensuing week. Full particulars will be obtained from the advertisements. We trust they will be liberally patronized by the friends of Music in the city, as we are confident that nothing will be wanting on their part which will conduce to the happiness of those present. The spirit and energy they have exhibited, and the strenuous efforts they have put forth to raise sacred music to its proper position, in the estimation of the people, are worthy the approval and co-operation of every Christian.

Among the arrangements for passing the Evening pleasantly, may be mentioned Tea, Addresses, and Conversation, interspersed with Music of a character suited to the occasion.

The proceeds of the Meeting will be devoted to the Organ fund.

We rejoice to hear that the Rev. R. H. Emerson has accepted the Pastorate of the Baptist Church in Moncton. This is a field of much promise, and we congratulate the Church and Congregation in the success which has attended their efforts to obtain the services of one so well qualified to administer to them in such things, and to aid them in building up and extending the cause of God in their midst.

We understand that through the liberality and energies of Mr. Abner Jones, a very substantial Chapel has been erected about a mile out of the town for the accommodation of the people in that section. It is said to be capable of seating some six or seven hundred people, and will be completed and ready for opening early in October.

The friends are also making preparations for the erection of a superb house for the Worship of God in the centre of the City; so that with these two Chapels, a large and wealthy Church, and an able and devoted Minister, there seems every reason to hope that much good will be done. God grant that the most sanguine expectations, in regard to the success of the new Pastor, may be more than realized.

Our esteemed Brother Newcomb, who has exhorted with much fidelity and zeal as Pastor of the Moncton Church for several years past, has wished to devote himself to Missionary work, and will divide his time for the present between Dorchester, Buctouche and Shediac, under the direction of the Board of the N. B. Home Missionary Society. These three places constitute a very extended and important field. We trust our Brother will not only be able to break up the fall ground and cast in the seed, but that he will have the happiness of gathering many a sheep into the spiritual garner.

It has afforded us much gratification to hear of the formation of three additional Branch Bible Societies,—one at St. Martins, another at Hopewell, and a third at Hillsborough. Mr. Isaac Smith's success in the Mission he has undertaken, reflects great credit upon himself as a Bible Society Agent, and affords to the Committee of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society no small ground for joy that they were led, by the hand of Providence, to employ him in that capacity. May his success continue until every settlement within the sphere of the Auxiliary shall have within it a Branch, or be connected with a Branch, by which its inhabitants shall be more readily supplied with the Scriptures, and have an opportunity of aiding the spread of the Bible to the utmost ends of the earth.

In consequence of a Strike among the Journeymen Printers which has caused us some little delay, we were unable to go to press in time for the Northern Mail.

[For the Christian Visitor.]  
A Note by the Way.

BY H.

September, 1856.  
MR. EDITOR,—Our Province, "away down east," as the Americans say, has its pleasant villages, all alive with activity, and landscapes presenting to the eye rural scenes of charming beauty and picturesque grandeur.

On leaving your interesting City, with its overabundance of noise, hurry, confusion and fog, and passing through its suburbs to and over the Suspension Bridge, on our road west. Having finished viewing the bridge, the falls, the rocks and the whirlpool, our attention is arrested by the Asylum,—built at an immense expense as a museum in which may be seen the many productions of the numberless rumseller artists who infest and curse our,—but for their baneful traffic,—happy land.

If one will but take the trouble to step in and observe the miserable and unfortunate inmates, he will be amazed at the skill with which those "artists" have accomplished their work of making men, women, and even artless, happy children with souls and hearts full of life, hope, joy and peace, demons and fiends in human form. Off on their tongues are oaths, imprecations and blasphemies, uttered with frenzied yell, accompanied with gestures obscene, strange and ferocious.

The road over which we pass is bleak and rough, and the country uncultivated and barren, with a very sparse population for twenty-five miles from the City, when we come to a little village of some fifteen houses on a small stream called Lepreau, which flows noiselessly past the Bay. The few inhabitants scattered along the way thus far, seem many of them to be of the lower class of Holy Mother Church; and live by selling "Liquid Fire" to travellers, consequently

the cleanliness, thrift and neatness seen on many of our roads less cursed by rum and its concomitant evils, is not discoverable on this.

Lepreau village has an interesting population, not a small part of which is employed very profitably in the fine, large water-mill, built in 1854 by W. H. Reynolds, Esq., the master builder of the Suspension Bridge, St. John. She has been leased by Hay & Gibson, of Calais, (Me.), for a term of years; she saws 6,000,000 feet of lumber a season, and worth to her enterprising owners nine thousand dollars.

You discover here, too, a neat and commodious Temperance Hall, erected mostly by the Sons of Temperance, aided by the friends of the cause in this locality. The Division numbers some twenty-five members, and though they have met with a defeat, and in common with the friends of morality in other localities, in the overthrow of the Law suppressing misery, crime and drunkenness, yet, while thrown in the shade for the time being, they cease not to labor in this noble cause. Here is held every Sabbath during the summer, a Sabbath School, with a library of thirty volumes; and not only is the Hall open for these services, but for any Gospel Minister who may wish to preach in it, and as those families living here are separated some twenty miles from religious services on the Sabbath, and have not for weeks and months in succession the opportunity of hearing the Gospel, it certainly would be very pleasant, and doubtless profitable to them, for the Mission Board to consider the claims of this place and several surrounding settlements, and send a minister to preach to them part of the time. Will not the warm-hearted, whole-souled friends of missions contribute more largely from their abundance to enable the Board to supply this needy locality.

### London Correspondence.

LONDON, Aug. 1856.

MR. EDITOR,—It is my melancholy duty to report the death of the late much respected and now deeply lamented editor of the *Baptist Magazine*, the Rev. William Groszer, who finished his earthly course on Wednesday evening August 6th. Though suffering for two years from disease contracted in Ireland in the summer of 1854, when travelling on behalf of the Baptist Irish Society, yet he did not resign his duties or give up his post. He has been employed in his master's work, as a minister of the gospel, and in other departments of Christian usefulness, for the past forty years. His last earthly work was the preparation of the articles for the Baptist Magazine for this month, the chief of which was the review of the life of Dr. Kitto. In penning this article he appears to have imagined he had done all that was required, that he had finished his work. He did not, as was customary with him, prepare for the ensuing month but expressed his opinion that this was reserved for another. The *Freeman* says he was a "faithful" man, and one that feared God above many. They who knew him best loved him most. Prudent and judicious; shrewd, intelligent, and well-informed; generous, large-hearted, and upright; a man of earnest piety, of strong domestic affections, and of sincere friendly attachments; such was William Groszer.

His religious sentiments were of the Calvinistic school, but he had read too much and thought too profoundly to be dogmatic. He was a Baptist, not however because he loved singularity, or because he had been born and brought up in the Baptist community, but because he felt deeply convinced that his views on this matter were scriptural, and because he eschewed everything in religion not spontaneous and personal. This feeling made him also a conscientious Dissenter, and a member from its earlier days of the Anti-State-Church organisation, from which many Dissenters shrank. Combined, however, with strong views on these points, he was distinguished by a liberality which knew nothing of compromise, and an esteem for all Christian brethren from whom he differed; which never hesitated to extend to them the rights of Christian fellowship and the sympathies of a hearty co-operation.

In his death there was no anxiety—no fear. He understood the Gospel, and felt its power. It is no small gratification to his family and friends now to remember his uniform peace and confidence as nature was wearing away. His mental make, if we may so speak, was not favourable to rapture or ecstasy. He had nothing of that kind; but, at the same time, his confidence in the salvation of our Lord Jesus Christ, and his clear understanding of the method of mercy, was equally unshaken to apprehension or fear. All was calm—habitually calm—from the commencement of his illness to its termination. He knew in whom he had believed, and could cheerfully trust him with his everlasting interests. He died so trust with unhesitating confidence, and his trust was rewarded.

If he was not popular, he was useful, and over his tomb may be inscribed—if it may be written anywhere, "HERE LIES THE REMAINS OF AN HONEST CHRISTIAN."

A statement has lately been published shewing the number of Ecclesiastical questions that have come before the House of Commons between the last day of January and the 17th July. From this account it appears that for a new version of the Bible there have been 30 petitions with 1,247 signatures; against opening the British Museum, &c., 4,993 petitions, with 629,926 signatures; in favour of opening the British Museum, &c., on Sunday, 123 petitions with 24,056 signatures; for the abolition of religious tests, &c., at Cambridge University, 2 petitions with 70 signatures; for the abolition of Church-rates, 26 petitions with 4,088 signatures; against the abolition of Church-rates, 8 petitions with 370 signatures; against the abolition of Church-rates without provision of an equivalent, 755 petitions with 28,934 signatures; against Church-rate Abolition Bill, 41 petitions with 1,226 signatures; in favour of Church-rates abolition, 118 petitions with 2,987 signatures; against certain proposed amendments of Church-rate Abolition Bill, 6 petitions with 1,353 signatures; for revision of Church service, 4 petitions with 297 signatures; in favour of opening Crystal Palace on Sunday, 4 petitions with 6,240 signatures; against Dissenters' Marriages Bill, 2 petitions with 32 signatures; for the abolition of ecclesiastical courts, 4 petitions with 184 signatures; for alteration of law as to enfranchisement of ecclesiastical property, 2 petitions with 170 signatures; against Episcopal and Capital Es-

tates Bill, 5 petitions with 163 signatures; for prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, 12 petitions with 1,749 signatures; against public performance of military bands, &c., on Lord's-day, 99 petitions with 10,080 signatures; for alteration of the law of marriage (Scotland), 2 petitions with 151 signatures; for alteration of law, as to the property of married women, 74 petitions with 23,477 signatures; against further grants to Maynooth College, 3 petitions with 418 signatures; for repeal of Maynooth College Act, 595 petitions with 116,208 signatures; for the abolition of Oath of Abjuration, 15 petitions with 902 signatures; against Oath of Abjuration Bill, 94 petitions with 7,797 signatures; for alteration of Oath of Abjuration Bill, 2 petitions with 434 signatures; for discontinuance of religious endowments (Ireland), 183 petitions with 14,360 signatures; and for alteration of law as to assessment of tithe rent-charge, 188 petitions with 2,613 signatures.

There can be no doubt but that Christian benevolence is an enjoined duty of God's word. We are commanded to give liberally of that which we possess, and yet we so seldom comply with this demand that when any particular instance of "lending" to the Lord occurs, we are inclined to open our eyes wide and exclaim "how generous!" still we are not much more disposed to advance our substance to increase the treasury of the Lord, than we were before. We may thank God for such men as Sir M. Peto, and Geo. Hitchcock, Esq., and moreover should be swift to follow their example in the ratio that our means will allow. A circumstance has lately come under my notice worthy the attention of every Christian. Last year a new chapel was required in the village of Hendon, (a little north of London) but funds were not forthcoming. A gentleman, Thomas Spalding, Esq., deacon of Rev. Mr. Fleming's church, Kenilworth Town, stepped forward and advanced the money, £3408 0s. 9d. Their first anniversary has just been held, and this same gentleman who acted as chairman, said "that a church had been formed of forty-five members—day and Sabbath Schools, conducted so successfully, that new rooms are being built at an expense of £400—a village missionary employed to visit from house to house,—and upon air preaching prosecuted in all parts of the neighbourhood—that of the debt £3408 0s. 3d. £749 17s. 4d. had already been raised, leaving a balance of about £2,658. He further expressed himself so satisfied with the exertions that had been put forth by the people that he would forego the £2000 and put the place in trust as soon as the remaining £658 had been collected. His brother Mr. Henry Spalding then came and put his name down on the subscription list for £200. Other subscriptions were also given in, reducing the debt at one swoop to £370.

To all Christian men of money, means, and love for the advancement of our Redeemer's cause who know of debts lingering about his sanctuary we say "Go and do likewise." The city of London has through its Common Council presented the freedom of the city and a sword to Sir William Williams of Kars. The General was introduced to the Council by Mr. Vallance and Alderman Kennedy.

Sir John Key, as Chamberlain, gave a declaration history of the services of General Williams; who, having received the gifts of the City, expressed his gratitude in reply. "Whether I shall ever use this sword in active warfare, is beyond the power of any man this day to decide. The nations of Europe take breath after the conclusion of a sanguinary struggle, but they do not disarm. On the contrary, they are ready to meet each other in deadly combat at a week's notice. My Lord, this state of things cannot be regarded with indifference by the people of England. They will, I feel sure, insist upon the preservation of their present military establishments, and thus avoid the repetition of those dreadful losses and deep mortifications which the decay of those institutions and the depression of our military spirit anterior to the late war brought upon the nation. As I do not and shall not hold a place under this or any future Administration, I shall be free to state my views in Parliament, both as to the extent of our armaments and of the military education of our officers. I shall do so with the full conviction that the country will support any reasonable expense towards the formation of a permanent staff which can in peace conduct the affairs of the Army, and in war secure to the Generals a prompt and scientific execution of their plans and conceptions. We have the bravest army in the world, and we have the most chivalrous band of officers throughout all ranks to command it; but we are totally in want of books of the highest order, as well as of an institution for the formation of staff-officers, without which we must ever remain exposed to the chances of military catastrophes and deep national disgrace." This brief address called forth much cheering.—On the same day, General Williams distributed the prizes to the successful medical students at University College, Gower Street.

**AMATEUR ARTISTS' EXHIBITION.**—We are much pleased to hear that the arrangements for this Exhibition have been almost completed. We are informed that the President and Directors of the *Mechanics' Institute* have allowed the Association the use of a large and well lighted room, which has recently been added to their building; and we have reason to expect that the Exhibition will be very attractive, and will be generously appreciated by the public.—N. Bruns.

**DEATH BY DROWNING.**—On Saturday a man named Philip Dornier, fell out of a scow into the water at York Point and was drowned. The body was found and taken to his home. We learn the deceased leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss.

At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on Monday, the following Gentlemen were elected:—  
Hon. John Robertson, President;  
Robert Reed, Esq., Vice President;  
Edward Dolby, Secretary and Treasurer.  
Council:—John W. Cudlip, Geo. Sutherland, Jos. A. Crane, Wm. Thomson, Joel Reading, Geo. Thomas, Wm. Wright, John A. Morrison, F. A. Wiggins, and Wm. Parks.  
**Board of Arbitration.**—John Duncan, Robert Jardine, Edward Allison, Charles MacLachlan, Isaac Woodward, George Thomas, Richard Wright, John M. Walker, W. J. Slater, George Sutherland, Samuel D. Burton, and Joseph A. Crane.—News.

**ARRIVAL OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.**—His Excellency Sir William Eyre, K. C. B., arrived in this City on Saturday afternoon from Fredericton, and took lodgings at the Seamen Hotel.—His Excellency dispensed with the usual display which he has sedulously avoided during his visits to the various Military posts in Canada.—He appears to be a young but most active officer, and has the reputation of being a very strict disciplinarian.

At 12 o'clock yesterday, being the anniversary of the capture of Sebastopol, His Excellency reviewed the Troops in this Garrison in the Barrack Square. Immediately after, the Mayor and Commonalty presented the following address:—  
To HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM EYRE, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in British North America.

We the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, on behalf of ourselves, and the Citizens whom we represent, tender to Your Excellency on this your first visit to our City, a most cordial Welcome.—We heartily congratulate Your Excellency on your late appointment to the eminent position you now occupy, and view it as an evidence of the high estimation in which your past Military career, and more especially your recent achievements in the Crimea, have been appreciated by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

Inhabiting, as we do, a portion of Her Majesty's dominions remote from the scenes in which Your Excellency bore so prominent a part, and achieved for yourself an imperishable fame; we can assure you, that those events were watched by us with feelings of the deepest interest; and in no portion of Her Majesty's dominions was the intelligence of the many gallant deeds performed by yourself and your brave companions in arms hailed with greater joy and delight, than by the loyal Citizens of Saint John.

Witness the Common Seal of the City, this eighth day of September, 1856.

WM. O. SMITH, Mayor,  
By order of the Common Council.  
W. R. M. BURTIS, Common Clerk.

To the above address, His Excellency made the following reply:—  
GENTLEMEN,—I receive this address from His Worshipful the Mayor, the Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, and on behalf of the Citizens with much pride and gratification; for tho' I know this honor is given more to my position than to me personally, yet as an Englishman, I am proud and rejoiced to witness as I have witnessed here and throughout this Province that the spirit of our ancestry has not degenerated by being transplanted across the Atlantic. British subjects tho' separated and dispersed in all parts of the world, still preserve the characteristics of their common ancestry—*Loyalty to their Country and attachment to their Father Land.* And I may add, that sensible of the many blessings they enjoy, they are prepared to defend them if need be, against any one who dares to meddle with them.

I am gratified also as a soldier; for having lived all my life in the army, bivouacked with the Red Jackets in the Bush, and served with them in the Trenches, and knowing their worth and loving my trade passionately as you, Gentlemen, love your Freedom, nothing could be more gratifying to me than the flattering terms in which you speak of the services of the army during the late war. Undoubtedly, those services, whatever they were—were not unaccompanied by great hardships and great privations. A winter's campaign in open trenches in such a climate, and before a formidable enemy, necessarily involved much suffering—and there was a time too, when our noble soldiers went down to the trenches day after day, half fed and half clothed, and worn out with fatigue, with little to cheer or to animate, and with but a distant prospect of success, yet they shrank not from their duty—there was little crime and no complaining—and at all times they were ready to meet the enemy and do their best, and richly did they deserve as they have received, the gratitude of their country; and I need not remind you, Gentlemen, when *Soldiers do their duty, that the Officers do not neglect theirs.*

And now one word about the City of Saint John. This great Mart of Commerce which bids fair to rival other towns of greater pretensions; I don't know whether you intend to have a Navy of your own by the rapidity with which you build ships—and whatever the future has in store for you, undoubtedly this town will one day occupy a conspicuous place in the history of Commerce. Upon you, the present generation, the present occupants of this fair domain, a great responsibility devolves; the future building depends much in its character, on the foundation that is laid. There are interests more valuable than wealth, and the Churches and Seminaries which rise up in all directions, give evidence that you are not unmindful of your duty.

The situation of the town is as beautiful as it is advantageous to trade; and though as a military man I should like to see a few batteries on some of these points, as it is sometimes useful to shew one's teeth without using them, and as nature gives every animal something to warn its neighbour off—yet, after all, the best fortification is to be found in the hearts of the people; and in these defences I believe the inhabitants of New Brunswick are not deficient. Gentlemen—Farewell!

The gallant General's answer to the address was delivered extempore, and in that noble and commanding manner, which must have convinced every one present—and the square was densely crowded—that in General Eyre, they beheld a true British soldier.

Immediately after the close of the General's answer, Alderman Foster proposed three cheers for the Queen, and three for the Crimean Hero and the British Army, which were responded to by the assembled thousands in a most enthusiastic manner.

We understand that His Excellency will leave this evening in the steamer *Creole*, for Windsor, en route for Halifax.—Nbr.

**ANOTHER DEATH TO THE CREDIT OF THE LAQUON TRAFFIC.**—A seaman belonging to a vessel lying at Mitchell's wharf, yesterday jumped overboard and was drowned. He was labouring under temporary insanity, brought on by indulgence in the use of liquor.—(Colonist).

**PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.**  
(From the Royal Gazette, Sept. 3.)  
George Lang to be Commissioner for erecting Breakwater and Steam Boat Landing at the Albert Quaires, Harvey.

The Rev. W. Scovil and Dr. W. Livingston to be Directors of the St. John Grammar School.

George J. Thomson, Esquire to be Surrogate and Judge of Probates for the County of Charlotte, in room of the Honourable Harris Hatch, deceased.

Francis Elliot to be Supervisor of the Great Road from Fredericton to Newcastle, in room of D. Crocker, deceased.

John Duncan, Esq., to be Warden of Fisheries, Restigouche, in room of James S. Morse, resigned.

William M. MacLachlan, Esquire, to be Deputy Treasurer at Grand Falls, and Francis Tibbits, Esquire, to be Deputy Treasurer at the Tobique, County of Victoria.

Wm. O. Smith, Wm. Wright, and Joseph Fairweather, Esquires, to be Commissioners of Dockage, Wharfage and Cranes at Saint John, under the Act 5 Vic. cap. 39.

The Rev. Alexander Forbes to be a Trustee of the Restigouche Grammar School.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally, Charles Macpherson, Esquire, to be a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council in this Province.

By His Excellency's Command, Secretary's Office. R. D. WILMOT.

(From the Royal Gazette, Extra, Sept. 4.)  
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Charles Macpherson, to be Chief Commissioner of Works, and the Hon. Robert Duncan Wilmot and the Hon. John Montgomery to be Members of the Board of Works, in this Province.

By His Excellency's Command, Secretary's Office. R. D. WILMOT.

The Quarter Session opened on Tuesday. The business is not of much importance. On Tuesday, tavern licenses for the County were granted we believe. On Wednesday, the case of Stewart vs. Lordy, arising out of the seizure of Mr. Stewart's liquor, under the Prohibitory Act, was tried. Mr. Lordy was by when the seizure was made, and an action was now brought against him as a trespasser. The jury did not agree. A similar action against Mr. Smiler, of the *Telegraph*, was afterwards tried. There was much difficulty in getting a jury.—*Freeman.*

The Crops.—The last week of August was characterized by broken weather and heavy rains. Since the change of the moon, however, (five days ago,) we have experienced a decided improvement, so that grain has ripened, and other crops have progressed towards maturity.

The potato disease has done considerable injury in some localities, and it is yet uncertain what may be its extent, but we sincerely hope it may not be so detrimental as many apprehend.

Buckwheat is in fine condition generally, and a few days more of good weather will be of great service.

Turnips never looked better, and from present appearance will be abundant and excellent.

Hay has suffered somewhat from recent rains, but the crop will be a large average notwithstanding.—*Westmorland Times.*

**DARING ROBBERY.**—On Saturday night last the store of Mr. Hiram Humphrey, at Salisbury, was forcibly entered and a considerable amount of property abstracted therefrom. We have no further particulars at present than that two men have been arrested and committed for trial, whose names we understand are John Beecham and Henry Brown, both said to be sea-faring men, and of course strangers in the neighbourhood.—*Id.*

As Mr. George Stickney, of Brighton, was proceeding to the Richmond, on Wednesday morning, 20th inst., to take passage by that Steamer from Fredericton to Woodstock, he was brutally assailed on the Wharf by a man of the name of Crook, or so we understood it. He came up behind him, struck and knocked him down, and then kicked him—inflicting among others a most fearful wound on one of his eyes, by which at the last accounts we had feared he would lose it entirely.

Crook was arrested and fined 40s. and sent to Gaol to pay the fine.—*Carleton Sentinel.*

**FIRE INCIDENTS.**—Between Saturday night and Sunday morning last, August 10th, the houses, barn and bedding clothes, furniture and farming utensils, belonging to James Conway, (blind) of the West River, near Crosby's Mills, Lot 30, was consumed by fire—during the absence of the family which resides on the Tryon road. It is suspected to be the work of an incendiary.—*Col. Times.*

Some unpleasant feeling had been caused in St. John's Newfoundland, by the singular conduct of the commander of the U. S. Steamer *Arctic*. On 29th ult., the steamer entered the harbor and passed close under the stern of the *Arctic*, then riding at anchor there, without showing any act of courtesy such as is usual on such occasions; and it was not until a boat from the *Pyraides* pulled along side of the *Arctic* that the latter dipped her flag. The commander of the *Arctic* afterwards managed to make his presence further disagreeable by causing notices to be posted through the city, advising for men to enter the United States Navy.

*Carleton Sentinel.*

**TAX CROPS.**—The *Yarmouth Tribune* says:—From the accounts which reach us from the rural districts, we gather that the yield of hay has been somewhat less than an average. Oats and Barley look well with the promise of an abundant harvest. Of Potatoes, the yield is large, and the quality excellent; and the disease to which this indispensable esculent has so long been liable, seems at last to have exhausted its virulence.

The Light House on St. Paul's Island was struck by lightning on the 25th July, and the flag staff splintered to pieces.

**THE PILL TRADE.**—Who could dream of the magnitude such an undertaking as the manufacture of a purgative Pill assumes when it comes into general use. And how painfully do the following numbers speak of the amount of human sickness and suffering, that little morsel of a remedy goes forth to combat and subdue. Dr. C. AYER of Lowell, manufactures in his laboratory forty gross per diem of his *CATHARTIC PILL* through a 14th year. This is eight boxes a minute or one dose a second. We thus find over 43,000 persons swallow this pill every day, or 1,260,000 a month! Physicians think of this 43,000 patients a day who seek relief from the medical aid of one man. Surely that man should be, as he is in this case one of the first intelligence, and of the highest character.—[Painville Courier.]

**Cheep Miniatures.**—An excellent likeness of Peter Davis, the inventor of that most excellent medicine the Vegetable Pain Killer, can be had for 124 cents, together with a bottle of that celebrated universal remedy.