

upon Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, in the Senate Chamber.

Mr. Sumner is one of the most gentlemanly and benignant men I have ever known; he is kind as a child though a profound scholar, and a most stirring and eloquent orator. He is beloved by all who know him and a general favorite among the people. The violation of the sanctity of the Senate Chamber is a sad stain upon democratic institutions, it has disgraced the nation, and worst of all the Senate took little or no action to punish the villain, whose deed has imperilled their freedom of speech and therefore the integrity of the Republic. There never was a time in the history of England, when she was barbarous enough to excuse such a violence to a member of her Parliament, or to permit the author of it to go unpunished. The old Saxon law of Ethebert even says, "If the King does an injury to one of them (Members of Parliament) let him be fined." In the time of the Stuarts a man was imprisoned for being seen around the House "with a pistol charged with three bullets," threatening members. And it is an honor to the English name that for the last 200 years, there is no reported case of violence to any member of either House of Parliament. Sumner is slowly recovering but his wounds are very painful and severe. However sad the occurrence may be, it will be overruled for the good of freedom in the end. It has more fully roused the conservative class of society against slavery, than all other causes put together. The blows struck on Sumner's head will recoil with a hundred fold force upon the institutions their perpetrator represents. At the South the papers almost universally applaud the action and several presentations of canes &c. have been sent to Brooks, at the North you can judge how the people respond to it by the following. A meeting was held in this city a few evenings after the assault, to express disapprobation of it and to demand punishment therefor. None but the most notorious conservatives were invited to speak. The vast assembly kept quiet till the meeting was organized and the resolutions introduced; as they began to read the resolutions a low deep murmur ran through the audience, and when the point of the first resolution, being Sumner's name was reached, the tempest burst; more than 5,000 men leapt to their feet rending the air with their cheers and huzzas; the very building shook and trembled beneath the excitement. I have attended many of the greatest meetings that have taken place in the United States for years, but never saw anything that would compare with this. The people could not cease to give vent to their feelings, swinging their hats on high they huzzed with all their strength. It was like a great sea whose billows boiling in mad foam, roar like a hundred Niagaras. The speakers for the evening spoke boldly, still they could not use words strong enough to express the feelings of the people, who were also of the stable, conservative class of people.

The stage, isles and glacies, were well crammed, one could neither get in or out of the building. The alley leading to the hall and the street before it were no less densely crowded. Persons spoke inside and outside of the building at the same time. Over 10,000 persons were computed to be present. Thus did New York speak, though, in commerce and socialities nearly connected with the South.

Thus too, have Brooklyn, Boston, Cincinnati, indeed all the northern cities and every free state spoken, in a voice that cannot be misunderstood. Since such are the sentiments of the people and neither of the old parties, nor the most recent, known as the Know Nothing Party, represent or is in harmony with them, one would suppose a new party would be formed, embodying these principles. That is precisely what the people are doing and have done. A party called the Republican party, representing unyielding hostility to slavery has had its national birth within a year. It is pretty well organized in the free states, already it has a majority in the House of Representatives, and stands the best chance to elect a President this Fall. Col. Fremont will almost certainly be their candidate and no other man in the Union will be supported by the people, especially by the young and new States, with equal enthusiasm.

Fremont is yet a slender and almost young man, but a hero. He first tracked the pathless forests amid hostile Indians, climbing the Rocky Mountains, and surveying an overland route to California. He has done more to make that State what she now is than any other man. At an early period he purchased a vast tract of land, which is among the richest of the gold regions, and constitutes him the wealthiest man in the United States, and one of the richest in the world.

The Know Nothing party is gliding rapidly away into nothingness, their candidate for the Presidency is Millard Fillmore, who is highly esteemed and respected as a man, but will not be liked as a Know Nothing candidate. The South can get a far better tool, than Fillmore, for he has spirit, firmness and independence. The North requires a new man for her new issues.

The Democratic party has nominated James Buchanan for their Presidential candidate. The people do not know much about him, and therefore he will run better than Pierce, or Douglas, but he lacks spirit and decision, firmness and manhood. He will be a pliant tool of party and the South. However he may be elected, for it is not always the man who gets the most Jewish votes, that is legally elected, but more of this anon.

The Anniversaries of the different religious societies lately held in this City, were largely attended, notwithstanding the weather was very disagreeable. A long and very exciting debate arose in the Presbyterian General Assembly, on a report, presented to it, to make slave holding a subject of church discipline. The report was finally adopted, but the opposition of the Southern clergy was strong and passionate.

Business is very good at present; commerce active, money easy, &c. Summer has really set in, the weather is very warm; and the crops are forward. The grass in the Park had grown so high as to be mowed a few days ago. The dismissal of the English minister, Crampton, is generally considered by the people as a foolish act, and especially as ill timed. If the dismissal had taken place during the war, Pierce might have made some capital out of it, but he has lost now. The people do not expect war with Great Britain, it

is the farthest from their desires. The South trembles at the very thought, she fears a domestic as well as a foreign foe.

Walker's position in Central America may be considered as firm and established. There is much sympathy for him, and some opposition. Money and men are freely sent him.

There was a meeting of about 5,000 citizens in the Tabernacle last night, to express sympathy and raise means for Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Buffum, lately driven from that territory, were present, and being introduced to the audience, made short speeches. Mrs. Buffum is the woman who left Lawrence last winter, when it was besieged, and men dare not go, but went to a neighbouring town, obtained powder, balls, &c., sewing them into the folds of her skirts, until they were so heavy she could not stand up, in that condition she was placed in her carriage, and drove back to Lawrence, the besieging ruffians not detecting the treasures she carried. She is a young lady of pleasing appearance, and evident courage.

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### THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JUNE 18, 1856.

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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No Communication will be inserted without the author entrusting us with his name in confidence. Unless the opinions expressed by correspondents be editorially endorsed 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 *The Christian Visitor*, than a long and 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 Anniversary at Wolfville.

This is Anniversary week at Wolfville, and we anticipate the pleasure of being present, to see the faces of old friends, and to witness the progress of the Institution which is doing so much for the denomination under whose fostering care it has grown up from its infancy to its present state of maturity and influence; but the press of labor upon our hands is such as to prevent us from enjoying this privilege. We must therefore content ourselves at our post, and toil on in the hope that though not present to share a part in the festivities of Thursday, that we shall be enabled to contribute our humble mite in some way to the progress of the great work in which our brethren there are engaged.

In reflecting on this Anniversary, one is forcibly reminded of the melancholy event of June 7, 1852. The week preceding that eventful day was Anniversary week at Wolfville. It was our lot to accompany the lamented Very from St. John to Wolfville, to attend the Anniversary celebration of the College. It was a deeply interesting occasion. The last editorial for the *Christian Visitor*, which dear Very ever penned, was headed ANNIVERSARY OF ACADIA COLLEGE. In that editorial, speaking of the public exhibition, he remarked: "This occurred on Friday in the Lecture Room of the College, which was appropriately and tastefully decked for the occasion; a large number assembled from the vicinity of the College, and the hall was filled. At eleven o'clock the public exercises commenced with prayer by the venerable T. H. Harding, singing was interspersed with declamation, and from 11 o'clock to 3 o'clock, no symptoms of restlessness appeared, and though so protracted, the exercises commanded the most serious attention. Nine young gentlemen, in the absence of a graduating class, consented to prepare orations and essays, and deliver them, which was done in a manner most gratifying to all present, and most creditable to themselves. We only repeat here what we publicly and conscientiously stated there—that we never at any College exhibition witnessed more satisfactory performances."

The following were the subjects and order of exercises:—

1. *Universal Language*.—George M. Day, Marguerville, New Brunswick.
2. *The Royal Scholar, of the Ninth Century*.—Henry W. King, Onslow.
3. *A man's a man for a that*.—Thomas W. Higgins, Rawdon.
4. *Tribute to the Rev. Edward Manning*.—Jonathan J. Skinner, of Cornwallis.
5. *The Child of the Buttricks*, and *the Herald of Sinai*.—David McKee, Mabou, C. B.
6. *The Pilgrim Dreamer*.—Henry Angell Hallifax.
7. *I can and I will*.—The *Talimans of Human Progress*.—Benjamin Rand, Cornwallis.
8. *The Student of Nova Scotia*.—his aspirations, his claims and his destiny. —Anthony R. Phalen, Rawdon.
9. *Heroes of the Nineteenth Century*.—William Grant, Sydney, C. B.

At the conclusion of the labors Rev. T. S. Harding, Rev. E. D. Very, and Rev. William Hall offered a few words of congratulation, and encouragement, when after a few words from Dr. Cramp, the audience was dismissed.

Every thing about this Examination and Exhibition seemed to forbid the fear of a relinquishment of Acadia College.

This editorial was written, probably, on Saturday, the day after the exhibition. On the Tuesday following, Dr. Cramp, wrote to the *Christian Visitor*, as follows:—

"On Lord's Day, Bro. Very preached an excellent sermon from Rom. viii. 28. He also deliv-

ered an address at the Missionary concert, in the evening, very appropriate, serious, and forcible. Little did we imagine that we should see his face no more!

"Tuesday morning, about four o'clock, our brother left my house, for an excursion to Cape Blomidin, in company with Professor Chipman and four of the students, Messrs. Rand, Phalen, Grant and King. Two boatmen completed the party. Bro. Very had anticipated much pleasure from the trip, having often heard of the mineral treasures of that locality, and intended to avail himself of the opportunity to collect specimens."

"They spent the day in that pursuit, and were returning with the afternoon tide. As they approached our shore, the wind freshened, and at length, blew a gale. The boat shipped a sea, which half filled her; they baled out the water, and were endeavouring to tack for the purpose of taking shelter in the Habitant River, when the boat was again struck, filled with water, and swamped. Our friends clung to the boat, in hope of saving themselves, but one by one, they were washed away. Bro. Very was the last; he lost his hold once, but the surviving boatman (the other had already sunk) caught his hand, and helped him to lay hold again. Shortly afterwards, however, he was washed off a second time and sank to rise no more. The boatman above-mentioned, was the only one who escaped."

Such were the stirring and melancholy occurrences associated with the anniversary of 1852. The proceedings of Friday were full of life and joy, and thanksgiving; the events of the following Monday were such as to spread the pall of overwhelming sorrow over our entire denomination. We call them up at this time for the purpose of reminding our numerous readers that the last editorial written by the former Editor of the *Visitor* was a whole-hearted commendation of the ACADIA COLLEGE, and an earnest appeal to the people in its behalf, and in the second place to re-inscribe upon the memories of ministers and people events in our denominational history; intended doubtless by a mysterious Providence, to exert a salutary influence upon all concerned, for all time to come. As we make this record a melancholy sadness hangs over our spirit, and the tear of sorrows rushes again to the eye. We have the evangelical piety, the unbending integrity and the indomitable perseverance of these departed heroes in full remembrance, and though dead, we seem to hear their voice calling us to duty and to conflict, in the cause which was dearer to them than life.

In conclusion we have only to express our hearty desire that the approaching Anniversary may be one of unusual pleasure and gratification to all concerned, and that this Institution of learning, which has been so highly favored hitherto, shall continue to flourish and to send forth young men full of holy faith and wisdom, and of all ardent love and zeal, who shall be largely instrumental in diffusing the light of a genuine christianity and in saving precious souls from death!

#### Ministerial Supply.

Whenever we think or speak of the conversion of the world to Christ, we are reminded that the principle agency appointed by God for the accomplishment of this work, is the proclamation of the gospel of peace; and then the important question comes up, how is this agency to be brought out, and made to bear upon the end in view? "How shall they believe on him of whom they have not heard? and how shall they hear without a preacher?" and how shall they preach except they be sent? These are apostolic questions, asked in an apostolic spirit, and should be prayerfully pondered by all, who are aiming for the spiritual regeneration of a sin-cursed world. In order to understand the necessity that exists for a vast increase to the ministerial staff, we have only to contemplate the extent of the work in hand. This is nothing less than to preach the gospel of the grace of God to every son and daughter of Adam. "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature" is still sounded in the ears of the church with all the authority of an immutable law; but obedience to this law demands that men shall go forth in sufficient numbers to do the work. After the lapse of more than 1800 years since the command was first given to the church, we have but a mere handful compared with the number required. America, one of the most highly favored sections of the globe, coupling her churches by tens of thousands, and her converts to the truth by millions is nevertheless lamentably destitute in very many of her sections. If she were to double the present number of evangelical ministers, she would find ample room for them in the immense regions opening up in the far reaching west. The same remark is true in relation to the British provinces. If therefore one of the most enlightened sections of the christian world is thus calling for so large an increase to the ministry, what shall we say when we turn our thoughts to the hundreds of millions who dwell in heathen superstition? Suppose the church were to enter into the spirit of her commission fully, and resolve to give the gospel to all the world in the shortest space, say of thirty years, how many ministers would be required in addition to the present supply to do the work? Tens of thousands must be added to the list. Where are these all to come from? Can the religious Colleges and Theological Schools of the age, furnish them? Nay, if all the Colleges in the world were religious Colleges, and all the College students in the world were religious students, they would come very far short of meeting the demand.

We do right in looking to our Colleges as a means of qualifying those whom God hath called into his vineyard for the better fulfilment of their solemn trust, but if we depend upon Colleges as the source for giving the needed supply of ministers to the Church, and to the world, we trust to a broken reed. Our institutions of learning render valuable and efficient aid in this matter; but when the wants of the world demand that the present number of evangelical ministers shall be increased a thousand fold, surely it is time for us to fall back upon first principles, and to "pray to the Lord of the harvest that he would send forth laborers into the harvest."

The following extract from an admirable article, which appeared in the *New York Examiner* of the 12th inst, over the signature of ROCKY WILLIAMS, and believed to be the product of the pen of one of the most distinguished writers of the age, so entirely coincides with our own views on this important subject, that we feel much pleasure in submitting it to our readers. Here it is; read it for yourselves, and seek to profit by its truly evangelical sentiment.

"In the first place, then we want a vastly greater number of ministers of the gospel. But how, let me ask, are the ministers of the gospel created such? I ask the question, not in the light of worldly wisdom, but as a disciple of Christ and a believer in the New Testament. Under the old dispensation, God did not leave the selection of those who waited upon the altar to man. No man took this honor upon himself, but he that was called of God, as was Aaron, adopted. God chooses to select his own agents for carrying on his work. Every Christian knows that there are peculiar moral and intellectual gifts which alone can qualify a man to be a successful minister of Christ. But can we bestow these gifts? Will human knowledge or human training confer them? Will Latin, or Greek, or mathematics, create a love for souls, or touch the lips even of a pious man, with that burning eloquence which rivets the attention, arouses the conscience, and carries the naked truth directly to the heart, mighty through God to cast down every strong hold, and bring the man to obedience to Christ? I need not suggest the answer to these questions; it is made already by every disciple of Christ.

But for this necessity a provision is made in the plan of a man's salvation. As I have said before, we are assured that when our blessed Lord ascended on high he received gifts for men, and that among these gifts were evangelists, pastors and teachers. It is Jesus Christ, who, by the effusion of his Spirit in special bestowment and measure, appoints those whom he calls to his service. He does the work which we cannot do. From these gifts are derived, and by him are they maintained in the churches.

But have we nothing to do in this matter? I answer, we have much to do. Our Lord himself has told us what it is. These gifts are bestowed in answer to prayer. The harvest is great, the laborers are few; pray ye therefore to the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest. If, in earnest prayer, we look up to him for those gifts which he has received for us, he will assuredly bestow them abundantly. Such seems to me to be the plan of the Master for the supply of the ministry. Can we devise a better?"

#### St. Francis.

Our Missionary Bro. Stephen March, in writing from St. Francis under date of June 9th says:—"I am happy to report that the work of the Lord is prospering in our midst. The spirit of the Lord is moving upon the hearts of the people. Our Conference Meetings are delightful. All hearts seem to overflow. A young sister spoke in our meeting at Baker's Point, last Saturday week, said she loved Jesus and wanted to become one of his followers. She was at the Monthly Conference on Saturday last, and was proposed for baptism and church membership. There are others also who are seeking the Lord. Two Candidates are now waiting for baptism, and the church are very desirous to have the ordinances administered."

NEW CASTLE, GRAND LAKE, JUNE 6th, 1856.  
Mr. Editor.—As you are generally making inquiry after the welfare of the people, and the prosperity of the cause of God in every place, I will just say the Rev. Isaiah Wallace is labouring here one half of his time to very good acceptance. We have had additions to our church recently by baptism and otherwise. He is with the church here every Sabbath, and we have witnessed a baptism on each of the last three Sundays he has been with us. We hope this is only a drop before a more plentiful shower. He feels greatly encouraged in the good work. May the Lord give him many souls for his hire and many seals to his ministry! There have been some additions to the church at Scotch Town. Brother Wallace meets with a warm reception as he visits from house to house and we believe he does not fail on his part to be diligent in his important duties. I hope God will abundantly crown his labours, in the two churches over which he presides.

Yours in sincerity,

ABRAHAM BATEY.

For the Christian Visitor.  
Dear Editor.—I have been very much surprised on the perusal of His Excellency's Memorial for the Executive Council, No. 1. A., published in your paper of the 4th of June, in which he says, "it is a notorious fact that liquor is sold with impunity, although in violation of the Law, in EVERY PART OF THE PROVINCE." Now, Mr. Editor, what can this mean? Is it possible that Mr. Sulton calculates to impose such a palpable *untruth* upon the sober and right-thinking liberty-loving inhabitants of this Province? Why, Mr. Editor, we all know that such is not the case; that many localities can be named in which liquor is not only "not sold with impunity," but where it is not sold at all, where the traffic flourished before the Law came in force, we are also well aware that even where the Law is evaded with the greatest facility that dealers cannot be persuaded to sell to an individual whom they take for a supporter of the Law; I feel very sensitive on the subject, Mr. Editor, because if his statement goes forth to the world uncontradicted, what will our neighbours think of us? I beg for these few hints, a place in your paper, that His Excellency, or his advisers, may have a chance to contradict them if they are able, but to do which I defy them, I cannot wait to pick my words, sir, VALCO.

#### THE ELECTIONS.

TAKE PLACE  
In Cabot County, this day, June 14th, 1856.  
In Sanbury County, Tuesday, June 24th, 1856.  
In Saint John County, Tuesday, June 24th, 1856.  
In Saint John City, Wednesday, June 25th, 1856.  
In Victoria County, Saturday, June 28th, 1856.  
In Kings County, Friday, July 4th, 1856.  
In Westmorland, Tuesday, June 24th, 1856.  
In Northumberland, Friday, June 27th, 1856.  
In Gloucester, Friday, June 27th, 1856.  
In Queen's, Wednesday, July 2d, 1856.  
In Charlotte, Thursday, July 3d, 1856.

#### LIBERAL CANDIDATES.

For the County.  
RICHARD WRIGHT, Esq.  
ROBERT JARDINE, Esq.  
JOHN W. CUDLIP, Esq.  
THOMAS VAUGHAN, Esq.  
For the City.  
HON. S. L. TILLEY,  
ROBERT REED, Esq.

#### THE CONTEST.

Our electoral contest is begun. With what results, so far, our readers will see. *The Liberties of the Province*—there lies the true issue— are laid in the balance. Let christian patriots see to it, that that balance dips aright.

The question between the assumptions of the Governor on the one hand, and the liberties of the people on the other, is being placed fairly before the several constituencies of the Province, and it will be for them to decide whether they will judge for themselves, so far as their own provincial and local matters are concerned, or whether they shall be subjected henceforth to the dictations and to the whims of a stranger, whose stay amongst us is short at best, and who has comparatively little to lose or gain by the changes that may occur in our provincial history.

So far, the elections have proceeded quite as satisfactorily to the Liberal party as was anticipated. Fisher's return for the County of York, considering the fearful odds against him, is regarded as a signal triumph. Carleton has returned two avowed Liberals, Messrs. Connell and Perley; both, we are informed, the advocates of Temperance. The supporters of the late Government in the City, are very sanguine in their expectations in respect to their six candidates, Messrs. Tilley and Reed, for the City, and Messrs. Jardine, Vaughan, Cudlip and Wright, for the County. They are all men who have raised themselves to their present elevated position in the business community by their good common sense, blended with industrious habits. Hence the confidence that is felt in their capabilities to manage public affairs.

In Charlotte County there is every reason to believe that A. H. Gillmor, Esq., will be returned by a large majority. He has already proved himself a young man of much promise, and a credit to the County that gave him birth. Mr. Brown, late Surveyor General, we learn, has resigned in favor of James G. Stephens, Esq., of St. Stephens, who is spoken of as a gentleman worthy of public confidence.

#### The Hated Prohibitory Law.

This has become a favorite utterance with a certain section of the press of the City; and probably it is true enough that this law is hated. But, who, we ask, are the parties that cherish this unrighteous passion against a law established for the public good? If we are to judge by actions as well as words we should say that it is hated in high as well as in low quarters.

1. Wine loving Governors hate it.
  2. Dram loving Slaves hate it.
  3. Wine bibbing B shops hate it.
  4. The open violators of the laws of God and man hate it.
  5. Priests who love their glass, more than the souls of men hate it.
  6. The lovers of Yankee White Eye hate it.
  7. Wholesale Liquor Dealers hate it.
  8. The keepers of petty dram shops hate it.
  9. Aristocratic drunkards hate it.
  10. The staggering inebriate hates it.
  11. The Editorial Advocates of drinking usages hate it.
  12. And to crown all, Beelzebub the princely monarch of the great empire of evil hates it.
- We must not therefore blame our contemporaries for calling it a "hated law," for if the views above be correct the hatred is high very high, and it is deep very deep. It is felt in very high places, and it burns in very low places. It speaks out through the Bishop's robes and the drunkard's rags. Its lurid glare shines in the mansions of the great, and sparkles in the dark chambers of the poor. It is then emphatically a HATED LAW. But there are some who love it, and for the sake of contrast we may call special attention to those in our next issue.

We feel much pleasure in furnishing our readers with the Speech of the Hon. S. L. Tilley, delivered at the Mechanic's Institute, to which reference was made in our last issue.

#### Election Returns.

State of the Poll for the County of York at its close.

Macpherson, Allen	1479
Fisher	1347
Hatheway	1169
Waymouth	1088
McIntosh	1049
Frisk	289

Mr. McIntosh demanded a scrutiny of the votes polled for Messrs. Hatheway and Fisher, and Mr. Macpherson demanded a scrutiny of votes polled for Mr. Fisher.

#### CARLETON COUNTY.

Connell	839
Perley	730
Harding	682

THE ELECTIONS.—The cause of the people versus the Government, was gloriously sustained to-day by the triumphant return of the Hon. Mr. Fisher, in the face of one of the most powerful oppositions ever heard of in this province, the influence against him being—

1st. The combined influence of the three old members, and Mr. McIntosh.

Secondly, That of the Government, used most unscrupulously.

Thirdly, That of the Rum Party, who dared his friends to the issue.

Fourthly, The great majority of the St. John vote, which placed him fifth man on the Poll in Fredericton.

Fifthly, The influence of the Lord Bishop's vote.

Sixthly, That of the Rev. Mr. McDevitt, Catholic Priest, as promulgated openly in the Head Quarters.

And lastly, The whole advantage of six months' well concocted falsehoods.—*Fred. Reporter*.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.—The Elections for this county will take place on the 3d July. On Thursday evening last the Hon. Mr. Brown addressed a numerous assemblage of the Electors of the County, in the village of St. Stephens. He defended the acts of the late Government, and explained the circumstances which led to their resignation. His speech, we are informed, was lengthy, and listened to with the deepest attention by the audience, among whom were many of his old and tried friends and supporters. The hon. gentleman stated his reasons for retiring from public life at the present time, and we understand that he had been previously waited upon by a large body of the electors with a

request to offer again as a candidate. Although his return was certain, Mr. B. thought proper to resign in favour of J. G. Stephens, Esq., who with Messrs. McAdam and Gilmore, will run on the Liberal ticket for Charlotte. Mr. S. is a lawyer and his prospects for a seat in the House are rather favourable. He disapproves of the recent arbitrary act of the Governor. The three candidates we have named bid fair to be returned.—*Morning News*.

We very much regret to have to state that a fire broke out on Sunday forenoon, between half past 9 and 10 o'clock, at the Carriage Factory of Mr. Jeremiah Harrison, on the Indian Town Road, by which the extensive buildings owned by Mr. Harrison, the machinery and tools on the premises, as well as a large and valuable stock of Carriages and materials were rapidly consumed. There is said to have been £1000 insurance on the buildings, but none on the carriages or stock.

In common with all who know Mr. Harrison, we deeply lament this destruction, in an hour, of the fruits of the enterprise and labor of several years; but trust that his well known spirit and energy will enable him, at no distant day, to regain the position he had so honorably acquired.

Mr. Harrison's loss is estimated at about £4000.—*Morning Telegraph*.

### General Intelligence.

#### CANADA.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—*Montreal*, June 10th.—20 Persons Killed, and thirty or forty Wounded.—About half past one o'clock to-day, our city was startled by the sound of an explosion, and on endeavouring to ascertain where it occurred we found it was at Longueuil.

The Telegraph shortly after informed us that the ferry boat of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company had exploded. Hastening down to the wharf we found the greatest excitement, and finding it impossible to reach the scene of disaster by steamer we hired a canoe.

The boat is a complete wreck from stem to stern. Her boiler was blown an immense distance on the wharf, and everything in the neighbourhood is completely shattered.

The works of the boat were quite new and were under the charge of the building Engineer at the time of the accident, the train had just arrived, filled with passengers, and they had been all transferred to the boat. Many were in the after part of the boat, but many more were engaged in the forward part.

The Captain was about to ring the bell when the explosion took place.

It came like a shot from a cannon without the least warning, and in a twinkling, human beings who a few minutes before were full of joy and hope were blown into the air. The steam rushed to the back of the boat so as to completely blind those that were there, many rushed hither and thither shrieking loudly; while others jumped over board and being in a panic, were doubtless drowned. A woman who was near the boiler had her child only two months old blown out of her arms and carried into air, coming down on the freight shed, she herself was dreadfully injured.

When we left the river had not been dragged but when it is the number of deaths will be greatly augmented.

We are told on authority of passengers on board at the time, that the number killed must be upwards of 20, and the wounded could not be less than 30 or 40.

Up to 5 p.m. only 4 bodies have been recovered, but all these were found on board the boat.

Immediately after the explosion the boat sunk.

As far as we can learn the following were killed two Engineers, Mr. Madden, mail conductor, the pilot of the boat, a boy named Hunter, firemen, a woman from St. Hyacinthe and Mr. Schofield engineer of Brockville section Grand Trunk Railroad.

27 bodies have been found up to 9 p.m. 11th June.—*Woodstock Sentinel*.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

THE ACADIAN IRON COMPANY.—It is gratifying to learn that the finances of this hopeful undertaking are in the most flourishing condition and it bids fair to go into successful operation forthwith. All the Stock has been taken up.—Blast furnaces will be erected at both Nictaux and Londonderry, and operatives are to be sent out from England without any further delay.—The monster gun, manufactured at the Mersey Foundry from Nova Scotia Iron furnished by the Acadian Company, an account of the testing of which will be found under the head of "Army and Navy Intelligence," appears to have fully established the character of the material said to be almost inexhaustible in Nova Scotia. And it is, therefore highly probable that the Home Government will use the Iron extracted from the bowels of this Province extensively, for Ordnance purposes. We congratulate the Country on the prospect of the good time coming, and which is apparently on our very threshold. The necessary influx of capital and skilled labour into Nova Scotia, together with increased employment which must in the nature of things result therefrom cannot fail to prove of immense service in developing the hidden treasures with which Plutus has so lavishly favored our beloved Acadia.—*Chronicle*.

#### EUROPE.

Four Days Later from Europe.  
New York, June 13.

The "Ericsson" with Liverpool, dates of the 28th, has arrived.

General news unimportant.

The Italian question is still unsettled, and the Pope proposes a diplomatic congress at Rome, to arrange the trouble.