

I am very glad I have made the journey. The yield of gold is increasing, and should a sure and economical process of extracting the gold from quartz be discovered, the yield will be immense. The estimated quantity this year will be £15,000,000, the greatest amount produced any year, and equal to the yield from the Californian mines. The excessive heat and severe hot winds are very trying, and calculated to drive one's thoughts over the seas to Old England, otherwise the climate is very pleasant, so light and clear. My health has been first rate ever since my arrival. Provisions 12 months ago were very dear, since that time they have gradually fallen, and at present you can live here quite as cheaply (if not more so) than in England. Melbourne is wonderfully improving in its buildings. Its population is upwards of 100,000, and there are about 34,000 inhabitants in Victoria. Now that the war is over, I hope we shall have many arrivals from the Old World. There are unoccupied lands in the interior, and many parts will support as dense a population as the most fertile parts of England. Some of the vegetable produce I may say are quite wonders of nature. Our great drawback is the want of nature's highways, rivers, but in place of them we have metalled roads which are equal to any in Europe, maintained at a great expense. The best mode of getting the land with Railways is being actively canvassed, as soon as decided on, the work will go on vigorously. At present we have only 24 miles in use from Melbourne to Sandridge, at Wharf, where vessels not drawing more than 16 feet of water can discharge their cargoes. The Melbourne and Hobson's Railway Company intend to extend the pier 500 feet in length, when ships of the greatest size will be able to discharge. When, (on our arrival) we entered Hobson's Bay, I was much pleased with the appearance that the very numerous and large ships presented. The Bay is very capacious, but the entrance is very intricate and not safe for any captain, but a pilot of the port. To-morrow, July 1st, is being the anniversary of the separation of Victoria from the government of New South Wales, a kept as a holiday. Wednesday, a holiday to commemorate the Peace. I wish they had tried the "Bear" with another campaign.

In electing our representatives ballot voting is law, carried last session against the strong opposition of the ministers, who made it a ministerial question. Our criminal executions are private, the body being identified after death by a Coroner's Jury. The franchise is almost universal. Many of our public houses vie with those of London. The quantity of spirit drunk here is enormous. Australia is a very thirsty country. Drunkenness is a curse to the land.

I remain, Sir,
Yours very truly,

W. S.

THE FAMILY CASKET

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., NOV. 12, 1856.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication will be inserted without the author's name in confidence. Unless the opinions expressed by our correspondents be editorially decided we shall not concur.

Correspondents are respectfully requested that short communications be sent to the Editor, and that a legible style of writing will be used. The Editor's office is always open, and will receive communications from all quarters, and will be glad to receive them.

All Ministers of the gospel, who will contribute to the Visitor for one year free of charge.

The Australian Mission.

We ask our numerous readers, and especially such of them as feel no interest in the Australian Mission, to read the stirring appeal on our first page in behalf of that far off region. This appeal appeared as a leading article in the "London Freeman" of the 15th of October.

If its statements are correct then are the Baptists of these Provinces justified in adopting measures to send missionaries to that distant land. We see that our English brethren are beginning to feel concerned for Australia, and send missionaries to that field, but these provinces have enough to do at home. So they have, and so have the Christians of England and enough to do at home. A stranger, in passing through London, going into her dark places, and there gazing upon the hundreds of thousands who live in wretched poverty, in squalid wretchedness, in debased ignorance, and in the lowest depths of vice and depravity might well pause and enquire, "Why all this ado about heathens many thousands of miles away when here they are at your very doors? Why not enlighten and convert them first, and then let your benevolence extend to other lands." The answer of British Christians to this plausible enquiry is the language of the great commission, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." Carey, Fuller, Ryland and their coadjutors acted upon this commission when, with the insignificant sum of £125.6d. in the treasury, they resolved in the name of the Lord to carry the gospel message to the perishing millions of India. Had Carey acted upon the contracted principle that the home field must be thoroughly supplied before an attempt was made to carry the gospel to the regions beyond, then Carey would have lived and died in his own land.

of the fact that he was a citizen of the world, and that the commission which he held from God as broad as the earth upon which he trod, and in accordance with its benevolent spirit he commenced a work which shall not end until God's gracious promise shall be fulfilled, and our Christ shall have the heathen for an inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession.

The fact is that if Christians from the days of Christ had under the influence of this mistaken zeal for home, shut themselves up to the cultivation of the home field, then Christianity would have long since found its grave. They must be in at Jerusalem; but to the Gentiles also, is the word of this salvation sent. If love for home, love to each other would bind them to one favoured spot, God permits a persecution to scatter them abroad, that they may go everywhere reaching the world.

The gospel is as far removed from a spirit of selfishness, as the heavens are distant from the earth. It breathes throughout a spirit of universal good will, and it was this spirit, in primitive times, that gave the message of mercy to the towns, cities and villages of the Roman Empire, that carried it into the remote regions of Asia, and of Africa, and by God's servant, Paul, history be correct, planted on ancient Britain's soil the standard of the cross of Christ. The same spirit impelled men to cross over the wide waste of waters to publish salvation to the new world, and in the process of time, to send men in this new world to go with the message of redeeming love to lands wrapped in the darkness of idolatry, and to nations bound in the thralldom of a false faith.

Must the Christians of these Provinces, circumscribe their religious sympathies, and their love for a world enslaved by sin? Must they, because they happen to live in regions comparatively unknown, set upon principles opposed to the spirit of the great commission, and opposed to the practice of the truly pious, of all ages, and of all nations? Are they to be treated with scorn and ridicule, because they choose to consecrate their money and their men to the evangelization of other lands, as well as their own? Because their lot is cast in provinces comparatively poor and insignificant, and where much remains to be done for the enlightenment and salvation of the people, therefore, are they to be denied the privilege, and the honor of sending the treasure committed to their trust to distant shores. Not so thought our Fathers who originated independent Foreign Missionary action in these provinces, more than twenty years ago, when spiritual destitution was much more extended here than it is now, and when the means for supporting missionaries in foreign lands were much less than they are now. And not so will we think when we are called before the Judge of the universe to give an account of our stewardship.

The Calamity at Surrey Gardens.

The London Freeman furnishes the shocking account, which appears on our first page, of the terrible calamity which occurred recently in connection with the preaching of the Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon in London. The confusion and wild excitement occasioned by the apprehension of threatened danger, the fearful loss of life amidst the solemnities of religious worship, the Spirit of hostility which originated the diabolical outcry of "fire, fire!" and occasioned the tremendous rush to the doors, and the consequent screaming, crashing, crowding of the stair cases, blocking up the only medium of egress; and the bruises, breaking of limbs together with the groans of the wounded and the dying rendered the scene one of awful terror and dismay.

The London press teems with articles on the subject, and in some cases blame is attached to Mr. Spurgeon and his friends for calling so many people together. As if it was wrong to provide the very best accommodation that London could afford for the tens of thousands that flock with eager desire to hear from the lips of the most popular preacher of the age, the messages of eternal life. Multitudes rush to crowd the churches and other places of amusement, and the secular press with united voice help on the movement, but because a preacher of righteousness happens to possess the power of attracting immense masses of people to his ministry therefore he must be condemned; strange logic this.

We believe that Mr. Spurgeon and his friends acted constitutionally and nobly in doing as they did. It was the best they could do under the circumstances in which they were placed, and there is good reason to hope that this apparently untoward event will be overruled for the advancement of the gospel. Once again we cannot but sympathize with the hearts of tens of thousands who, in this hour, have felt but little interest in the extraordinary young man to be a burning and a shining light, and all who have an interest in the very throne should offer a special and fervent prayer in his behalf. As his popularity and usefulness extend his dangers and temptations will multiply. May God in mercy preserve him from being inflated with flattery as of friends, or unduly oppressed with the malice of his adversaries.

Baptist College in Regent's Park London.

We rejoice to see by our exchange that our Baptist brethren in England are making noble sacrifices for the educational and religious progress of the denomination. Much has been done in London within the last few years, to give the Baptists a much more prominent stand than they had hitherto occupied in that mighty metropolis. By the munificence of Sir Samuel Morton Peto, Bart., and other wealthy laymen, chapels have been erected in some of the most respectable streets in London, and ministers possessing talents of the highest order are now preaching in them to crowded congregations, and with great success.

Recently a most important move has been made, in relation to Stepney College. This old and valuable Institution is situated in a section of London, the atmosphere of which is not regarded as conducive to health progress, hence the necessity for removal to a more favourable position.

Arrangements have been in progress for some time, having this object in view, and the parties having the matter in charge, finally succeeded in procuring what is designated as the Holborn House, a magnificent edifice erected in the midst of Regent's Park. This spacious and elegant building with its internal decorations and extensive grounds cost originally no less than £70,000, and it has now been purchased for £20,000.

On the 16th of October the new College was formally opened. Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., presided, supported by many of the leading ministers both of the Baptist and Independent order. This meeting was considered highly auspicious and encouraging, and the prospect is that this movement will conduce largely to the educational and religious prosperity of the Baptist body. Sir Morton in his address, remarked that "in Holborn House, they had all the requisites for such an establishment, in point of health, and they could avail themselves also, both of the London University, and of the new College." Lay students are to be introduced, and this is regarded as an arrangement of immense promise to the future of the denomination. Our prayer it that these indications of advancement may result in permanent advantage to the cause of truth, not only in England but throughout the world.

Rev. B. Scott, has left for Nova Scotia, and will spend a few months in visiting the churches in his native province. We hope his visit will be both pleasant and profitable, and that he will return to New Brunswick invigorated anew to prosecute the good work in which he is engaged.

The Halifax "Christian Messenger," says:—"We have had a visit, during the past week, from the Rev. Isaac Wallace, the Missionary elect for Australia. Notice has been given that he would be at Granville Street Church, on Wednesday, and at the North Church on Thursday, but in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, and the rapid succession of his appointments, he was unable to reach Halifax till Thursday evening. Brother Wallace was obliged to leave at seven o'clock on Friday morning, as he had appointed to be at Windsor in the evening. He was therefore unable to see more than a very few of the friends in the city. We had much pleasure in hearing from him, and his good warm hearted practical discourse after which he stated that the object of his visit, was not so much for the collection of funds, as for the purpose of introducing himself to the brethren before his departure for Australia; so that they might more fully sympathize with him in the work to which he had devoted himself. With a fund of about £200 the Board considered they might commence operations, and as two brethren in St. John had given £25 each, and others, sums which would nearly make up that amount; in all probability he would embark in December next, for Australia, via Liverpool, England, where he would spend a few weeks previous to leaving for the scene of his operations."

American Bible Union Agency.

Pugwash, 3d Nov. 1856.

Having just returned home after spending a few months in behalf of the above society, in the Province of Nova Scotia, I intend (D.V.) in a few days to commence a tour in New Brunswick, where I hope to find our friends and brethren, as I have found them in this Province firm in the great principles for which we labour, and loving the Bible Union more, since it has passed through its recent difficulties so triumphantly. Surely we will not doubt again, that God is in this movement. Brethren we ask you in behalf of the Bible Union, to let your praises and thanksgiving ascend to the God of the Bible for the wonderful manner in which he has delivered us from all our troubles, and implore His blessing upon all our efforts to give the nations of the earth the word of the Lord. It is unnecessary for me to add, anything further, as the present position of the Society is pretty well known, I may say however that the work is going forward most satisfactorily, but as might be expected as the result of the dissatisfaction of Drs. Judd and May, the work has been somewhat retarded, and the receipts have fallen off to some extent, but this we have no doubt our friends will do all they can to remedy, when we have the pleasure of calling at their houses and conversing with them upon this important subject.

W. Henry Rogers,
Agent A. B. Union.

Charlotte County Quarterly Meeting.

The brethren assembled in the meeting house at Penfield, according to announcement, in the afternoon of Friday, the 31st ult. A conference was held, Elder Davis presiding in the evening, from Matt 15, 21, 28.

Saturday morning, after devotional exercises, Elder Thompson preached from Acts 9, 6. The afternoon was mainly occupied with reports of the state of the churches in the county. In most of them things were moving on quietly; in some, rather languidly; in others with more interest. Two baptisms were reported in connexion with the St. Andrews church. No reports from the Lodge church, (St. Stephens), St. David's, or Mascareen. Remarks were offered on the spiritual destitution of the country, the room, and the call for missionary effort.

A Temperance Meeting was held in the evening. The religious element, and the necessity of relying upon it in the prosecution of the temperance enterprise, were strongly brought out. The occasion seemed to be a telling one.

Lord's Day. Preaching in the morning by Elder Davis, from Luke 15, 7. Afternoon, by Elder Thompson, from 1 Kings 18, 21. Evening, by Elder Davis again, from Heb. 2, 3. The evening services, and all the Lord's Day services were fully attended. There was good hearing, with some good feeling. One person declared himself for the first time on the Lord's side. The seed sown will not be lost. The Lord of the harvest will take care of the precious fruits.

The next meeting, the second Friday in February, will be held with the St. Andrews church. H. S. F.

We understand that 30 miles of the St. Andrews Railway will be put under contract immediately.—News.

Revival Intelligence.

Rev. W. A. Coleman, in a letter dated the 1st inst., says, "I baptised two persons since my last visit." The people of Salisbury have much cause of gratitude for the gracious refreshing which they have enjoyed from the presence of God. Like seasons of revival are much required in most of our Churches at the present time.

Beck, guineas, Oct. 27, 1855.

Dear Brother Bill,—It is a time of universal interest here. Shortly after the Association the prospects which had been somewhat encouraging became more so, and for two weeks past the Lord has been blessing the people in an unusual manner. Not being able to spend as much time here as was necessary, I prevailed on brother Hughes to come and assist, and his labours have been very acceptable. Last Tuesday brother Todd came to our assistance. Subsequently, brothers Springer and Harvey, from Woodstock. A week ago yesterday, (Sabbath) I baptised 5; on Wednesday following 5; and yesterday 6, making 16 baptised, some received by experience, and we expect more. I am sorry that I cannot spend more time here just now, but shall do all I can by way of supply and exchange.

But who is to look after this people for the future, and what will be done by the people for the support of the Gospel among them remains yet to be seen.

Yours in the Gospel of Christ,
D. OUTHOUSE.
P. S. 28th.—4 baptised to-day.

SACKVILLE, N. B.

Dear Brother,—Since my last letter, brother DeMill has had the pleasure of baptizing two willing converts as the fruits of our Quarterly Meeting at Amherst. I was with him on Sabbath evening, and many seemed solemn and thoughtful. We were permitted also at Sackville to visit the baptismal waters on the last Lord's Day, and in the presence of a large congregation, performed the sacred rite. I have just returned from a visit to the settlement called the Head of the Lakes, where I had two very interesting services. The people there are not Gospel hardened, and they seem to appreciate the word of the Lord. For your encouragement, two of the brethren in speaking by way of exhortation, referred to some special things they read in the "Visitor," that had a very beneficial effect on their minds, such as "Welch Preaching," &c., &c. I have secured two new names for you as *part pay*, for the benefit I received in hearing the friends allude to your paper in such a satisfactory manner.

Your friend and brother,
GEO. F. MILES.

SACKVILLE, N. S. Nov. 3, 1856.

Dear Brother,—I am much encouraged in my work here and at Hammond's Plains, since I returned. In the two churches I have baptized fifty persons, and there are more waiting to follow the Saviour in that blessed ordinance, and a serious inquiry characterizes the congregations generally. "This is the Lord's doing, and marvellous in our eyes." We have had meetings almost every day for four or five weeks past, and although I am considerably exhausted from constant mental and physical exertion, yet I can bless God for his grace vouchsafed, and take courage.

We greatly prize the *Christian Visitor* when we can get it, which is indeed seldom. Mr. Ward has not received a paper for several weeks, and I have only received now and again one. A number more might be taking if we could receive them, but unless we can get them more regularly we shall give them up altogether at the close of the year. No Caskets last month.

We are all well, and wish to be kindly remembered to you, and all the friends.

In the Gospel of Christ,
I am yours, &c.,
T. H. PORTER.

(We cannot account for the irregularities complained of by our brother, but will make enquiries. The papers have been sent regularly to Sackville, Halifax, Co., N. S.—Ed. Vis.)

DEAR BROTHER BILL.

Solomon says, "That as cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far off country." Nothing is so sweet and pleasant to the heart of a Christian as to hear of the salvation of sinners. A quarterly meeting was recently held with this church which resulted in a glorious revival. Sinners have been converted and backsliders reclaimed. I had the pleasure of feeding seventeen willing converts down the bank of our Jordan, and burying them in the likeness of their Saviour's death. The season was exceedingly solemn. The ages of the candidates varied from 10 years to 68. We expect others to come forward next Sabbath. Dear Brother pray that the work of the Lord may still prosper, and that sinners may be converted and brought to the knowledge of the truth.

WILLIAM HARRIS,
Simonds, Oct. 30, 1856.

DOMESTIC.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—A man, by the name of John Welch, lost his life yesterday, under the following painful circumstances. He with other two men was in a small boat in the harbour, and wishing to come ashore, fastened to a steamboat that was coming in. The other two men got on board the steamer, but Welch remained in the small boat. They had not proceeded far, before the boat upset and before relief could be given, he was drowned. The deceased has left a widow and four children to deplore this unexpected and melancholy event.

PAINFUL OCCURRENCE AT GRAND MANAN.—On Saturday, 25th Oct., Celia Mary eldest daughter of Charles and Mary Eliza Ingalls, aged five years, having gone to the beach to play on the sand, with a brother, aged three years, her hood blew into the water, and in her endeavors to secure it she fell in, and before her mother missed her or any alarm could be given she was drowned. Kind neighbors lost no time in seeking to recover her, but to no avail. Such is life, not fifteen minutes from the time of leaving the house in full health and spirits she was carried back in her father's arms a lifeless corpse. The

blow was quick and heavy, but the thought of having tried to train her up in the way she should go, and that her kind and gentle behaviour had won the affections of all acquainted with her, especially of the week-day and Sunday scholars, together with the sympathy shown, tends not a little to lighten the weight of affliction. Faith in the promises of God forbids our fears; she rests in peace.—May her sudden death remind many, especially the young, who presume on length of days, that in the midst of life we are in death. C. I.

SEVERE GALE AT PICTOU.—The Eastern Chronicle of the 30th ult., says, that a severe gale of wind was experienced at Pictou on the previous Friday, which was very disastrous to the shipping. The brig Cecilia broke from her moorings at South Pictou, and was driven ashore at the head of the wharf, where she lies high and dry. The barque Wolfe, from Halifax, was driven from her anchorage, and went ashore on the point of the sand beach near the light, but was got off without injury. The ship Majestic, of and for Charlottetown, from England, with a cargo of goods valued at about £40,000, was driven ashore and filled. She will probably be a wreck. The brig Orient, owned at Pictou, from Boston, was driven ashore at Little River, County of Sydney, and was condemned. The schr. Matilda, of Arichat, was also driven ashore at the same place, and was expected to become a wreck. It is feared that more extensive damage has been caused along the coast by the heavy gale.—New Brunswick.

The Weather continues mild for the season, and the river steamers are filled with freight destined for the Upper St. John. In the neighbouring colonies the weather is also mild. The Pictou (Nova Scotia) Chronicle remarks:—

Until the last ten days the present autumn has been one of unprecedented mildness, and up to the present time there has not been any frost to speak of, although on some of the hills in this country there have been several falls of snow. We have been informed that Dr. Creed, of Pugwash, gathered ripe strawberries in his garden about the first of the month, and at about the same date we observed a snowball bush in Mr. Primrose's garden, in this place, in bloom for the second time since last spring.—Id.

LARGE SQUASH.—From two seeds 15 Squash were raised on Dr. Pidler's Farm, Westfield, this season, the aggregate weight of which was 700 lbs. One of the largest weighed 81 lbs. If any one has beaten this we should like to know his name. How many pies would 700 lbs. of Squash make? Perhaps one of the Government organs can answer the question.—News.

A CABBAGE.—The *Miramichi Times* speaks of a cabbage raised in Chatham by the Hon. J. M. Johnson. Its dimensions are as follows: diameter of the cabbage as it grew, 3 feet; circumference of heart, 3 feet 6 inches; breadth of a single leaf 2 feet 2 inches, and weight 21 pounds 8 ounces. This is a cabbage of the right sort.

The following figures prove very conclusively, that in some cases at least, our mother earth, in New Brunswick, yields a very fair return for the labour and money expended upon her. They show the produce, in the past summer, of a ten acre field—a part of the farm of John Robinson, Esq., at the Grand Lake:—

Pumpkins, 41,000 lbs.; Corn, 30 bushels; Potatoes, 30 do.; Oats, 45 do.; Turnips, 400 do.; Carrots, 80 do.; Dry Beans, 8 do.; Green Beans, 20 do.; Water Melons, 300; Pickles, 35 barrels; Green Cucumbers, £15 worth; Hay, 6 tons; Straw 2 tons.—Value at a very moderate estimate, £200 from ten acres.—It is easy for any body to calculate the probable outlay for seeds, labour, manure, &c., and estimate the profit.

Mr. Robinson informed us that his neighbor, Mr. White, had in two weeks in the summer, sold Green Cucumbers amounting to £20, in the St. John market; to which market he (Mr. R.) carries his stuff also. Will our readers look at these facts as showing first, the productiveness of the soil; second, the benefit of being within reach of a market; and then reflect that when (and not till then) we have a railroad through our country, such a market will be available to all our Farmers.

One statement made by Mr. R. we wish to recommend to the attention of our farming friends. He always keeps an accurate account of the expenditure on, and the produce from his farm and stock, and can at any time tell, by reference to his book, the comparative yields of different crops in different years. This is a matter to which we fear our farmers pay but little attention; but it is one, we think, which would amply repay all the necessary time and trouble—the keeping of farm accounts.—[Woodstock Sentinel.]

ROBBERY.—A most daring robbery was perpetrated in Chatham on the night of Saturday last, or early on Sunday morning. The shop of Mr. Cale's McCulley was broken into, and a number of watches, gold rings and other property to the amount of about £30 taken away. The parties endeavored to enter by a window in the back part of the premises, but failing in this they made an attempt on the front door, and succeeded in wrenching off one of the shutters, and removing the sash, by which opening they entered. Nothing, we are sorry to add, has transpired to give a clue to the guilty parties, or to excite any suspicion.—Gleaner.

NOVA SCOTIA.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HALL, FAX.—Our Halifax exchanges inform us that the introductory lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association was delivered by Bro. A. Forester, D.D., in the Temperance Hall, on the evening of the 4th inst. The subject chosen was the Moral Education of Young Men. It occupied nearly an hour and a half in delivery, and is spoken of in terms of high commendation.

George Hoyt, Esq., chief operator, under date of Nov. 3d, communicates to the Merchants' Rooms that the line of Telegraph between Halifax and Port au Basques, N. F., and intermediate offices, is now in full operation. The line between that place and St. John's is down, but expects to be in working order early on Tuesday (3d inst.).—Id.

MIC MAC MISSIONARY MEETING.—The Annual Meeting of the Mic Mac Missionary Society was held on Monday evening last in the Temperance Hall. The Rev. Dr. Twining is the chair. The Hall was crowded to its utmost limits, and a deep interest in the object and progress of the mission appeared to prevail. A very interesting Report was read by the Rev. Mr. Freeman; and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Bentley, Rand, and Churchill; also by P. Lynch, E. Q., and Ben. Christmas—a converted Indian; one of the fruits of Mr. Rand's labours in this cause.

The object of the association appears to be gaining ground in the public favor—and it bids fair for a large and most desirable success amongst the too long neglected Aborigines of this Province.—Wesleyan.

The Lady Le Marchant (s.s.), on her recent attempt to reach Charlottetown from Pictou, encountered the storm, broke her shaft, and had to employ the steam-tug Plato to tow her back to port. A spare propeller lying at Richibucto was telegraphed for and was immediately sent to Pictou. She had to put back a second time and anchor inside the light.—Id.

Major General Sir W. F. Williams, the "Hero of Kara," has recently been enrolled as a Vice Patron of the Glasgow Wellington Club, in room of Field Marshal Viscount Hardinge, deceased. The Vice-patrons of the Club are now, Vice Admiral Sir Charles Napier, Vice-Admiral J. W. D. Dundas, Lieut-General Sir Colin Campbell, and Major-General Sir W. F. Williams.

The Halifax Sun has the following article on the railways which shows that the works are progressing rapidly:—

"The locomotive will run, in a few days the whole of the first and over about half of the second section.

In about a fortnight it will run on to the Truro road, intercepting at a point less than two miles on this side of Shultz's, the stream of Eastern travel."

About the latter end of this month the cars will run as regularly to Shultz's door, 223 miles as they now do to the village of Bedford.

Between Shultz's and Nelson's on the Shubenacadie, a distance of 17 miles, the track is nearly graded. There are some heavy clay banks still to cut through, a Viaduct and Iron Bridge work to be done. It is contemplated that the whole line to Nelson's, within 27 miles of Truro, will be opened next July. The Sections between Nelson's and Stewiacke, including the heavy Bridges that will be required, will be offered for contract within a few weeks. The rest of the road to Truro will be let early next spring, which will, in all probability be finished by the autumn of next year.

Forty miles, lying between Truro and Pictou, will then separate us from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Base and trial lines, we understand have been run through all this part of the country; the work of location will be resumed in the spring, completed during the summer, and we have every reason to believe that the whole of the work will be let before the autumn, to be completed before the close of 1858.

On the Western Line the operations are advancing steadily. From Windsor to the base of the Adirondic Hills, including a Stone and Iron Bridge across the St. Croix, twenty feet higher than the one at Bedford, the works are in a state so farward that the whole line will be completed by Mr. McDonald early in the spring.

Mr. Cameron's contract, which extends from Mr. McDonald's to the rear of Lake Umbagog, will be finished in June. The two contracts extending westward from the junction are in such a condition that both will be done about the same time. The middle section, in the rear of Mount Ucinake, where a great deal of rock must be removed, may not be finished so soon. But there is no doubt that three-fourths of the road to Windsor will be finished early in the summer of 1857, and the whole will be completed and opened before the leaves fall.

For many months the Commissioners have disbursed, for labour alone, about £20,000 per month.

CANADA.

CONVENTION OF SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS.—The Quebec Gazette says, that arrangements have been made for holding, next winter, at Kingston, a convention of Sabbath School Teachers from all parts of Canada. The objects which will engage the attention of the Convention, will be, the best modes of conducting Sabbath Schools, and considering generally the interests of the Sabbath School cause. Every Sabbath School in the Province will be invited to send delegates, while distinguished men from abroad, may be expected to be present. We shall apprise our readers, from time to time, of everything of interest connected with this movement, as we are quite sure, if the enterprise is carried out in the same spirit in which it has commenced great good will result. Meantime we copy the following from the Toronto Independent:—

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—We are happy to announce that preparations for the Provincial Convention of Sabbath School Teachers, are being vigorously made, especially the energetic committee in Montreal. They have made arrangements with the Grand Trunk, and Champlain and St. Lawrence, and the Montreal and N. Y. Railroads, to convey delegates at the rate of one cent a mile each way, i.e., about one third of the usual rate. If the Great Western and Northern roads will display equal liberality, it will enable the most remote to attend for the fare from London to Kingston will not exceed three dollars. Provision will be made for the entertainment of members of the Convention at the place meeting.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Smash up of Engine, Tender, and Six Cars.—Providential Escape of Passengers.—Yesterday morning another terrific collision took place on the Great Western at Ingersoll, which all but resulted in the wholesale slaughter of passengers. It appears that about 3.15 A.M., a heavy engine train arrived from the West at Ingersoll, and was to remain on the siding to allow the Lightning Express from the East (due about 3.20 A.M.) to pass. The train had been