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GEO. W. DAY.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., FEB. 3, 1858.

The Late General Havelock.

The death of General Sir Henry Havelock, says the *London Times*, is a national misfortune. It has fallen upon the British public with the suddenness of a thunderclap, and the regret expressed by all, both high and low, is such as can scarcely be surpassed by the lamentation of the nation on learning the death of Nelson in the hour of victory, or of Sir John Moore in a moment of no dishonourable retreat. General Havelock, however, has died in the zenith of his fame and glory, and has bequeathed to his countrymen a name which will long be a household word in the homes of England and India.

The departed hero was born at Bishopsclee, near Sunderland, April the 5th, 1793. He was the second of the four sons of the late William Havelock, Esq. Sir Henry's father and grandfather were largely engaged in commerce in Sunderland, and purchased Ingils Park with the proceeds of their successive trade.

Having passed successfully through his educational course, he entered a student of law at the Middle Temple; but his nature thirsted for more active life than the profession of the law afforded. His brother William was an officer in the army, and through his influence the youthful Henry obtained a second lieutenancy in the Rifle Brigade. This occurred shortly after the battle of Waterloo, and when peace breathed over all the battle fields of Europe. For eight years he lived a life of military routine in England.

In 1823 he joined a regiment under orders for India. In 1824 the Burmese war occurred, and Havelock served in that campaign as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General to the forces under Sir Archibald Campbell, and was present at the actions of Napadee, Putnagon, and Pagahin. Subsequently he served through the Afghan campaign with increased distinction, and was present with Sir John Keane at the storming of Ghuznee, in 1839.

Between 1839 and 1843, he passed through several campaigns in which he distinguished himself as a skillful and brave officer. In 1845 having obtained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, he proceeded, with Lords Hardinge and Gough to the Sutlej, and was actively engaged in several hard-fought battles, and had three horses shot under him, but from first to last never received a single wound. On the conclusion of the Sikh war he was appointed Deputy Adjutant General of the Queen's troops at Bombay.

Having spent two years in England he returned to India in 1851, and was subsequently appointed Adjutant General of the Queen's forces in India. At the close of 1856 he was appointed to the command of the second division in the expedition against Persia. On the conclusion of peace with Persia he returned to India and was wrecked off Ceylon in April last, in the *Erin* on his voyage to Calcutta.

On reaching his destination he almost immediately heard of the mutiny at Meerut and Delhi, and was sent up to Allahabad as Brigadier General, to command the movable column against the miscreant Nana Sahib. His wondrous victories in nine pitched battles against fearful odds, and crowned by the action of July 16th at Cawnpore, and his subsequent relief of the gallant and beleaguered Lucknow, are events past in the memories of our readers.

Sir Henry Havelock married, in 1827, Hannah Shepherd, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Marshall, of Serampore, the learned and accomplished biblical scholar, by whom he has left a family of three surviving daughters, and three sons, the eldest of whom, now Sir Henry Marshall Havelock, second baronet, was born in 1830. He at present holds a captain's commission in the 18th Royal Irish, and has been lately serving in India as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General under the gallant father whose honored name he bears, and whose loss he must so deeply deplore. It is only about a fortnight ago that Lady Havelock, after a short stay in London and at Bath, left England for Germany amid the congratulations of her friends; and in the course of this day she will doubtless learn the sad intelligence of an event which has made herself a widow, and her children fatherless. She will not want the hearty sympathy of the British public in her own and the nation's loss.

The following interesting sketch of this remarkable man was written by a personal friend of his, and appears in the *London Freeman* of the 13th ult.:

"The heroic, the great, the good General Havelock is no more. The last will of God has brought the dismal tidings that he died at Lucknow on the 25th of November last of dysentery, caused by fatigue and anxiety. His loss is justly considered a national calamity. While his fame as a military commander of the first order was diffused through Europe, in his own country his name has become a household word. His devotion, his heroism, and his unexampled and successful labours, had made him the idol of England, and we must go back to the death of the great Sir John Moore—perhaps even farther, to that of the immortal Wellington—for the countenance of that intense feeling of sorrow which has been created in every bosom by the announcement of his death. Among the band of heroes whom this revolt has introduced for the first time

to the applause and gratitude of their country, there was not one on whom the admiration of his fellow-countrymen was fixed so warmly as on Sir Henry Havelock. It is his name which will be peculiarly and indissolubly associated with the triumph of our arms in the awful conflict. And it is not without reason that the nation mourns his loss. Never in our national history has there been recorded a more brilliant series of achievements than that of the departed General from Allahabad to Lucknow. In his letters to his family, on assuming the command of the movable column, he spoke with exultation of having now, after forty-two years of service, obtained that which had been the object of his ambition since he entered the army, the opportunity of an independent command. From that day onward, for a period of more than four months, he has displayed in a succession of engagements, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the highest military genius, and a spirit of indomitable perseverance. He had two objects before him—the rescue of the women and children at Cawnpore, and the relief of Lucknow. After repeatedly routing the enemy, he at length reached Cawnpore, but too late to save the unhappy victims from that atrocious slaughter, which stands alone and unexampled in the history of human guilt. He then prepared to push on with all speed to Lucknow. Letters from Colonel Inglis, the commander, written in Greek characters to escape being read, told him from time to time of the intense sufferings, and the imminent peril of the women and children, and of the wounded and exhausted garrison, and urged him to hasten to their relief. He crossed the river, and advanced as rapidly as possible, but the increasing number of his own wounded obliged him to retrocede his steps to Cawnpore. Having received reinforcements, most tardily despatched, he again crossed the Ganges, and met and defeated the enemy. But by this time the whole country was armed against us, and every village was converted into a fortress, and he found it impossible to reach Lucknow with so small a force, and felt that the attempt would lead to the entire sacrifice of his handful of brave soldiers. With a heavy heart he again fell back on Cawnpore, but without the gratifying assurance that the diversion of the enemy's attention on his force had enabled the garrison to rally out and obtain a supply of provisions, which would enable them to hold out. Being at length more amply re-inforced and joined by Sir James Outram, he crossed the Ganges a third time, and fighting his way through every obstacle, at length came in sight of the Residency with its precious deposit. The intervening space was composed of streets of houses, loopholed, and filled with masses of mutineers determined to dispute every inch of ground. He was advised to encamp for the night, and to take a circuitous route the next morning to the Residency, but he was resolved to push on and relieve the garrison before midnight. That desperate struggle saw few to equal it in our military annals. With Havelock at their head, the men pushed on through a fire, under which, as General Outram declared, "nothing with life could remain." Four hundred are said to have fallen, in what was termed in India "a most brilliant piece of insanity," but the object was attained, and Havelock reached the Residency just in time to save it. The enemy had completed their mines, and they would have been fired that night, annihilating the defence, and exposing the helpless garrison to ruthless slaughter. But for that daring advance, our advice shown, the scenes of Cawnpore would have been repeated at Lucknow. But the fatigues and anxieties which General Havelock had been exposed proved too much for his constitution. The women and children whom he had been instrumental in saving from destruction took their departure in safety and confidence on the 24th of November; and the next day their deliverer sank into the arms of death.

The professional career of the General, and the triumphs of his first and his last "independent" campaigns belong to our military annals, and will receive their due need of applause. To our province more particularly belongs the estimate of his character as a Christian. Havelock exhibits a noble union of the highest military talent with the deepest piety. The foundation of all his excellences was laid in Christian truth. Unshaken in his evangelical principles, and courageous in the maintenance of them, he exhibited through a long life, and in every association and every circumstance, the genuine picture of the Christian soldier. From his first arrival in India in 1823, he took up his position among the followers of his Great Master; and it is with particular delight that we are enabled to dwell on his affectionate communion with CAREY and MARSHMAN at Serampore, in whose congenial society he passed so many of his happiest days. He never flinched from the avowal of his Christian sentiments, while at the same time he abstained from any injudicious intrusion of them on those who were unable to appreciate them. Mixing, as he necessarily did, in general society, and among all classes some of whom had little partiality for Christian men, he ever stood forward for the unflinching champion of gospel truth. Even those who were disposed to sneer at him as a saint, respected him for his high and noble principles, and admired his consistent support of them. Before the enemies of Christian truth he was as undaunted as before the enemies of his country. His personal piety was deep and unaffected, and an elevated spirit of devotion breathed through all his converse and his actions. He laid himself out to do good, more especially among the men placed under his command, whose spiritual interests he endeavoured in all circumstances to promote with assiduity. He led them on to battle, and when the battle was over he led their devotions at the throne of the God of battles. While he was connected with his own regiment, the men whom he was enabled to bring under the influence of Christian principles were distinguished above others by their steadiness, sobriety, and military virtues. His religious sympathies were catholic and comprehensive, instead of being narrowed within the little circle of a sect. While at Bombay he took the lead in promoting the views of the Evangelical Alliance at that presidency. There was nothing weak or timid in his constitution; it was all strength and boldness; and this strength of character was

combined with an entire devotedness to the glory of God and the good of man, and served to give lustre to his Christian profession. It was often remarked of Havelock that he never knew what the quality of fear was, and it is remembered by his Christian friends, with sincere gratification, that this peculiar feature of character was as much exemplified in his religious intercourse with men as in his exertions in the field. His Christian virtues were, moreover, adorned with the most unaffected humility. Few men ever entertained a humbler view of themselves or of their qualifications. Had he lived to receive the honours bestowed on him by his Sovereign and a grateful country, his only feeling would have been that they were far above his deserts, and that he had done nothing more than his duty, and that imperfectly. He has gone, however, to receive his reward from another Sovereign. He had, indeed, finished his course, and fought the good fight of faith, and he now wears that crown of glory which fadeeth not away. Long will his memory furnish to us the model of one to whom we can be sure will be said, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Baptist History.

The preliminary articles which have appeared in the *Visitor* on this subject are highly spoken of on all hands, and as the author proceeds to enter more fully into detail we doubt not that the work will become increasingly interesting. The importance of this work, to denominational progress cannot be too highly estimated. If wisely and faithfully written it will be of priceless value both to the present and to the future of our denomination, but it cannot be accomplished without much patient endurance and protracted perseverance. Thirty years connection with the churches in the Provinces impresses us thoroughly with the fact, that he who would write this history and do ample justice to all concerned must not only have the needful literary and religious qualifications but he must visit the churches, and places in person, hear with his own ears, see with his own eyes, and handle with his own hands the elements of which the work is to be composed. Our arrangements therefore make provision to meet this absolute necessity. This labour will of course add very materially to the expense; but cost what it may if done at all we feel that it should be done thoroughly. As the work advances we are satisfied that our friends will approve the propriety and advantage of this arrangement. We believe that if permitted in the providence of God to work out fully this plan it will produce one of the most interesting chapters in Baptist history extant in the world. Pray dear brethren that all needed grace may be given.

Suggestions on the improvement of our Common Schools.

This is the title of a pamphlet of 27 pages written by E. H. Duval, Esq., Principal of the Provincial Training School, and neatly printed by Chubb & Co.

The author states, in his preface, that he has not "designed to write a treatise on education, but simply to offer such remarks and suggestions on the present and future of our common schools, as, it was thought, would lead to their improvement."

Mr. Duval's protracted connexion with educational institutions, both in England and in this country, and his opportunity for observing the results of different systems admirably prepare him to furnish useful information on this whole question. The work under consideration contains remarks on the "Board of Education," "Chief Superintendent," "School Inspection," "Normal Schools," "Buildings for Training and Model Schools," "Board of Examiners," "Agricultural Education," "Religious Instruction," "Denominational Schools," "Comfort of Teachers," and "Local Assessment." These subjects are all highly important and the observations under each head seem to us thoroughly practical, but we must, in honesty say, that to some of the sentiments advanced we cannot at present subscribe. These we may notice at a future time, but notwithstanding this difference of opinion on one or two points, we are satisfied that the publication will do good, and the more widely circulated the better. We hope, therefore, that it will meet with a ready sale.

Mechanics' Institute.

E. H. Duval, Esq., delivered a most instructive and useful Lecture on Monday evening last, before the Mechanics' Institute, which was well received by a large and attentive audience. The lecturer selected as his theme "Distinguished Africans," not a very popular subject some would say in St. John; but the method of treating it brought out sterling and impressive facts calculated to explode forever the false notion that the black man is inferior in native intellect to the white man. The noble specimens given of Africans who have distinguished themselves in the several walks of social and public life, speak volumes in favor of the ability of the race to surmount all obstacles and to rise to the highest positions in the Church and in the State. Want of space will not allow us to say more on this subject at present, but we shall probably advert to it in future numbers and furnish some extracts from the lecture for the information of our readers.

Young Men's Christian Association.

Rev. Dr. Gray delivered an excellent lecture on Friday evening last before this useful Association on the subject of "Mohammedanism." The learned lecturer eloquently and instructively portrayed the rise, progress and present position of this huge system of error, which came into existence in the 6th century of the Christian era, rapidly spread itself over some of the fairest provinces of the globe, and which at the present hour holds in its direful chains not less than one hundred millions of the human family. The Doctor quoted from the Book of Revelations to show that this masterly development of human depravity was the subject of distinct and well defined prophecy. Such lectures must do good. Rev. Mr. Narraway lectures before this Association in the Mechanics' Institute on Friday evening next.

Revival Intelligence.

The "Examiner" of the 28th, reports as follows:

Stockton, Cassadaga, Jamestown and Ellery, in this State, are spoken of by one correspondent as all sharing a gracious visitation for the first time in a long period. We are informed that at Little York, Cortland Co., over 70 have recently found hope. At Homer, special meetings are held, and interest increasing. Rev. Luther Humphreys, of Massena, writes that revival meetings have been staid in Madrid, N. Y., for some forty days and nights—about a hundred hopeful conversions have taken place—forty families have commenced family prayer, and a hundred inquirers are still seeking salvation. From Tivoli, N. Y., we are informed by the pastor that sixteen converts have just been baptized, more awaiting the ordinance, and the church has more than doubled its numbers since the 1st of October last. Rev. E. Andrews writes from Cheshire, Mass., that great interest prevails there, the meetings night and day are crowded and twenty-five or thirty are rejoicing in Christ.

On the afternoon of Lord's day, 24th inst., and in the presence of upwards of 2,000 spectators, FOURTEEN persons were buried with Christ by baptism in the North River, at Yonkers.

The New York Chronicle, of the 30th ult., speaks of blessed revivals in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Virginia, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Georgia, and Canada. Many places are noted as sharing copiously in the outpouring of the Spirit. Multitudes "gladly receive the word," and as in primitive days are baptized.

The "Western Recorder" thus speaks of revival influence upon the church at Columbus, Ky.:

Forty-one persons were added to the church, including an Episcopalian, two Presbyterians, and eight Methodists. He thus describes one baptism—"At 3 o'clock, on the banks of that noble stream, the great Father of Waters, one thousand persons were assembled. A greater part of the audience occupied the higher bank, overlooking the candidates at the water's edge. A steamer passing, rounded to, and the passengers, with eager looks and attitudes, gazed upon the sublime spectacle. Nineteen were baptized, two of whom were wives of Baptist ministers."

Nine conversions are reported at Deer Creek, two at St. Joseph's, twenty-five at Old Hamburg, ten at Barren River, eight at Sandlick, thirty-five at Columbus, and 115 at New Liberty, since 1st September.

WISCONSIN.

The celebrated revivalist, Elder Jacob Knapp, is reaching in the Second Baptist Church, St. Louis, with much success. The "The Western Watchman" reports the baptism of 20 at Palmyra. One hundred and seventy persons have been added to the churches in the vicinity of Pleasant Hill lately. Much interest exists in Liberty, and a Professor Robinson and several College Students have been converted.

INTERESTING SCENE.

A Peilo-baptist correspondent of the Boston Congregationalist, describes what he calls "an interesting scene," the baptism of four young ladies by immersion by a Congregational minister. A union meeting of the congregations of the Pierpont St. Baptist church and Rev. H. W. Beecher's church, Brooklyn, N. Y., was arranged in the house of the former, which was crowded. Mr. Beecher preached, and then baptized the four candidates. "The ceremony was solemn and impressive in an unusual degree. On two former occasions, Mr. B. had performed a similar service in the same place, and he remarked that these former scenes had been, in the providence of God, the instrumentality of the conversion of two of the persons he now baptized." V. rily, God approved the deed.

[For the Christian Visitor.]

The Home Missionary Cause.

The necessity of organizations to carry forward the missionary enterprise, is, I believe, quite generally acknowledged. And one reason of the very general agreement upon this point is because of the world wide conviction that organization is necessary in order to the concentration of strength and energy. The old motto, "United we stand—divided we fall," contains a living sentiment ever being developed in the various associations of men. Indeed, nothing can be clearer to all of our minds than that "in union there is strength," and so true is this, that without union there can be comparatively no strength. What we want, therefore, as Baptists, in order to carry forward our Home Missionary operations in a successful manner, is to become more thoroughly organized, that we may be able to adopt some plan by which to concentrate the entire strength of the denomination in New Brunswick. A plan is needed which shall be simple in its construction and operation, and at the same time efficient and successful in its results.

As far as I am able to judge, the very uniform state of feeling among us, is in favour of missionary operation. Very few, if any, would be willing to dispense with the labours of the missionary of the cross. Hitherto, under God, the denomination has been built up by means of missionary labour; and in time to come, in order to the further extension of the Baptist cause in this Province, missionaries must be employed and sent out as the instrumentalities divinely appointed to this work. If we stop where we now are, not only must we abandon all hope in relation to usefulness in the future, but we must abandon the ground which we already occupy. What, then, becomes our plain and obvious duty as a denomination? Manifestly, that duty is to fortify ourselves as far as the Lord may enable us in our present possessions, and to still urge on the conquests of truth over error, by every means in our power. And, if this duty is discharged in a proper manner, there is nothing to hinder the spread of christian principles as held by the Baptists, throughout this Province, until in every neighbourhood our principles will be

known and appreciated, and churches of "the true faith" will be planted in every direction. But the reader may ask:

1. "How can we fortify ourselves in our present possessions?"

2. What means are within our reach for the further conquests of the truth, as we understand it?

My object in the remaining portion of this article, will be to give as nearly as I may be able, the correct answer to these questions.

First, then, let us consider How we may fortify ourselves in our present possessions.

I make use of the term *possessions* in this connection, in a qualified, and not in the absolute sense; and hence, in speaking thus, I refer to those sections of the Province where there are Baptist churches already organized, and where they have a rightful claim upon the sympathies and succor of the entire denomination. "Be watchful, and strengthen the things which remain, that are ready to die," are words full of meaning in their application to us as a people; and to do this effectually among other things, we need all the information we can get concerning the condition of each of our churches in all that relates to their religious character, intelligence, and pecuniary abilities.

It is often the case that churches and ministers fail for want of proper support; and complain of the want of sympathy and assistance which their circumstances demanded, when, perhaps, the very cause of this withholding has grown out of a want of acquaintance on the part of those who might have rendered the needed aid, concerning the condition of those churches and ministers who have been thus compelled to suspend their operations. To accomplish the objects which we desire, we need information with reference to the obstacles which may lie in the way of success—that, if possible, they may be removed; and we need to be informed of the facilities within our reach—that they may be profitably employed; while the influence and value of the objects in contemplation are to be considered, that we may be able, at least, in some good degree, to ascertain whether the result will be commensurate with the labor and the cost. A more general and intimate acquaintance with each other's condition and wants, as churches and ministers may be considered as a first step toward fortifying ourselves in our present possessions.

(To be Continued.)

The Missionary Appeal.

MR. EDITOR:—Since the last issue of the *Visitor* the minds of many have been troubled in consequence of the Appeal which the N. B. B. H. Missionary Board has deemed it necessary to make to their christian brethren. The question is asked, is there likely to be division to effect the efficiency and general operations of our missionary organization? If so it is indeed a serious affair, and one greatly to be deplored. This organization was brought into existence as the result of much prayer and labour, and it has been found to meet the wants of our country, by bringing the Gospel of God to those who have been sending out the Macedonian Cry for help. Help has gone East, West, North, and South, and the standard of the cross has been planted where the message of mercy was seldom heard from our ministers; churches have been formed, souls saved. The wide spread influence which this organization is effecting, can only be fully known to him who put it into the hearts of his servants to bring it into such a form as is adapted to work out the general interest of the whole denomination.

For one, the writer can say, that prior to the formation of the N. B. Baptist Home Missionary Society his subscriptions were like many others, scarcely to be found among the records, while the present Society, as now constituted, collects twenty dollars from him to one previously. If this be the case in this instance, it applies also to others, and surely it would be grievous to all the lovers of the christian mission to find our movements of a retrograde character. Rather let the motto be onward, to the full accomplishment of the sacred trust committed by God to his people, to send the Gospel of the grace of God to every destitute village and family in this Province.

A CONTRIBUTOR.

February 1st, 1858.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14th, 1858.

MR. EDITOR:—The enclosed is forwarded for insertion in the "Visitor" by the Pastor of the Canton Welsh Baptist Church. The public meeting alluded to was held in the other Baptist Church, (Welsh also) of which the Rev. N. Thomas is Pastor. I have received the pleasing intelligence that a revival followed the services of that day and that the baptised and candidates for baptism already numbered thirty-three in Mr. Thomas' church, and a number in Mr. Owen's also. I send you papers containing 1 text news, and will endeavor to forward some thoughts on passing events next mail, with love to all, I remain,

Ever affectionately yours,

JOHN FRANCIS.

A Welcome Visitor.

CARDIFF, WALES, Jan. 5, 1858.

The last Sabbath of the last year the Rev. John Francis, of Saint John, New Brunswick, America, paid a visit to his friends at this place. He arrived in Cardiff, on Saturday afternoon, and on the same evening a large Tea Party was got up at the Vestry of the Tabernacle, Baptist Chapel, to welcome him, to which his presence and fervent addresses gave a very high interest. The following Sabbath was a busy day with our respected friend, engaging in various services from nine in the morning until nine in the evening. An address was delivered at nine A. M., at the Tabernacle to the Sabbath School children. Preaching at eleven o'clock at the same place. At two o'clock in the afternoon the Tabernacle, Canton, and Dock schools met at Tabernacle, numbering one thousand children, to see the Sabbath School champion, and to hear the children's friend, when Mr. F. made a most thrilling speech, interspersed with interesting and illustrative anecdotes, in his own usual happy way. After his address, Mrs. D. Jones, the widow of

the late minister, ascended the pulpit stairs and in the name of the teachers and Schools, presented, handed to Mr. Francis a handsome Bible, and also a handsome copy of Milton's poetical works as a token of the esteem in which he was held by them. At six in the evening Mr. F. preached an excellent sermon to a crowded congregation at Canton Chapel, and at eight he delivered his farewell address at Tabernacle to an overflowing house. Thus, having spoken five times in this day with his characteristic energy and zeal. And we have already evidence that the impressions produced will not soon be obliterated. Right glad are we to find our dear and worthy Brother entrusted with such a high commission, as a representative of the claims of the noblest movement of the age, "The American Bible Union," and were it not for the almost unprecedented pressure of the times, we believe his claims would pretty generally be responded to. We wish him much success, and the Society he represents abundant blessing.

WILLIAM OWEN.

A letter from our valued Missionary, bro. J. Bleakney, of the 26th ult., informs us that the people with whom he labors in Miramichi are anxious to secure his services for three months, and that £20 had already been subscribed towards his support. He thinks the sum will be increased to £25, and he has decided to remain if the Board concur in the arrangement. The Board, we doubt not, will rejoice to have him continue his labors in a field where the people have been signally blessed by his ministrations. May the good work continue to prosper in his hands!

Gold Fever.

A report has been current in the city for the last few days that a rich gold field has been discovered about nine miles up the River. The result is that hundreds are daily rushing to the place in quest of the precious metal. A gentleman who came down the Nerepis Road, yesterday says that he met upwards of 300 people within a few miles of the city on their way to the Digging, carrying provisions, and prepared with all needful implements for action. It is said men are coming in droves from other sections of the province also.

We have made enquiries of a number of persons, and we frankly confess that our impression is from all we hear, it is a perfect hoax, from first to last. It is just possible that the "golden age" for New Brunswick has come, that the cry of "hard times" is to be heard no more, and that henceforth all the people are to luxuriate in boundless wealth. Such is the possibility—the probabilities are all on the other side.

As we have already stated the accounts of the "Visitor" for the City, Carleton and Portland are in the hands of our Printer Mr. Day, who has sent out bills to our subscribers. Those who have responded will please accept our thanks, and if such as have not will be so kind as to send the amount direct to the office they will greatly oblige us. When the amounts are so small it is compelled to call repeatedly for them it becomes very expensive.

ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—On Wednesday night last, as three gentlemen belonging to this city, viz. S. B. Thomson, Esq., barrister, and Messrs. D. Howard and F. Frith, were returning from Georgetown by the ice horses they were driving fell through at Boardley's Point, at the western entrance to Bellisle Bay, and both of them were lost. Attempts were made to save the animals, but without success. It was after midnight when the accident happened, and in the morning the sleigh and harness were recovered. The ice at this point is always unsafe, owing to the current which runs into the Saint John River, and had they driven a little further out, the lives of all would have been lost. It was a narrow escape from instant death. The horses belonged to Mr. Stockford's Livery Stables.—Nbr.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAYS.—A meeting of the Class A shareholders of the St. Andrew's and Quebec has sanctioned, under a division, the amalgamation with the New Brunswick and Canada. It was stated that the portion of the line already opened is worked at a profit. The report of the committee appointed to examine into the question of the 10,000 acres of land, will be delivered at the meeting in February. The report of the New Brunswick and Canada describes the important progress that has taken place in their undertaking. The works are now being proceeded with up to the 60th mile, and there are at present twenty-five miles under contract, which will be completed at the moderate cost of £2,617 per mile. Notwithstanding the inexpensiveness of its construction, the line is said to be well finished. The New Brunswick Government have sanctioned £18,000 on account of their stock, and have granted the company 20,000 acres of land, with an assurance that a further grant will be made as soon as it is required for the purpose of settlement.—[London Times.]

NOVA SCOTIA. We are sorry to say that another large failure has lately occurred in this community. The liabilities of the firm are said to be £46,000. We have not heard what are the assets. The effect of such stoppages is widely felt, and operates severely even on the laboring classes of the community.—Halifax Journal.

We understand from a person from Windsor that there is no likelihood of the Railway being opened for traffic before the spring. The folks about Windsor and the surrounding Country were completely sold on Monday last.—The town was filled with strangers on awaiting the arrival of the Volunteer Artillery in the Cars from the City.

T. D. Ruggles has been elected for the Township of Granville, without opposition. He is a supporter of the present Government. Moses Shaw, the Government candidate for Annapolis Township, is opposed by Elias Grimes.