

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

SAINT JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 21, 1859.

THE MISSION OF THE CHURCH.

This is nothing more nor less than to make known the great salvation to all mankind. The promise of Christ is, that "This Gospel of the Kingdom shall be preached to all the world for a witness unto them;" and the command of Christ teaches us, that his Church is the agency which He has employed to accomplish this promise.—To his infant Church he said, "Go teach all nations." "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." More than eighteen centuries have passed since the promise was made, and the command given. Why, then, is the promise not fulfilled? Simply for the reason that the Church has not done her duty. She has members, and talents enough to do it; but she has not employed them. If all professed Christians had been in spirit like Paul, and Luther and Knox, and Whitfield, and Cary, and Judson, long since the celestial message would have been addressed to every ear. And was not the Master willing that like these faithful servants of his they should consecrate their all upon his altar? Has he not commanded them to do this? Not simply to the Pauls and to the Luthers, but he said, "Ye are not your own, for ye are bought with a price; therefore glorify God with your body and your spirit, which are God's," but this is his language to every redeemed son and daughter of his. Let every member of Christ's Church act upon this principle, and how soon would the tidings of redeeming love spread from pole to pole.

A writer in a recent number of the *Puritan Recorder* makes the following very just remarks upon the "latent power of the Church." We commend them to the prayerful consideration of our readers.

"There is a vast deal of power in the Church for doing good, which is unemployed. She has many talents in her possession that are hidden and unused. It is quite safe to say that not a tithe are laid out in the Master's service. The Church has power by her wealth. The world's goods, yet not a few of them have large possessions; thousands, if not millions of dollars; and many others are quite well off. But how small is the number who give in any proportion to what they easily might and ought to do? How many keep back a part, and a larger part of the price, which they ought to cast into the treasury? Were all to give even half as much as they might, and as their Saviour reasonably expects of them, there would be no lack of funds for carrying on the benevolent enterprises of the day, on any scale that has yet been attempted. The reason why the streams of benevolence are not more full, is not because the Church does not possess the ability to make them so; but rather because so many of her members prefer to hoard up their wealth, or to lavish it upon themselves. The Church has power by her active efforts.—Every member has an influence which in some way he might employ for the good of others. By personal conversation, by parental fidelity, by giving a Bible, a tract or some religious book; by taking part in the prayer meeting, by becoming a Sabbath-school teacher, or by some other means, almost every Christian might exert an influence for good. And yet how small a proportion of professed Christians attempt it? And how much smaller is the proportion who do this habitually; who make it their daily aim and endeavor, as was the case with Hilaria Paige, to improve all opportunities, by all suitable means, to do good to the souls of their fellow men? Alas! how rare, how very rare are such Christians? How few are in the habit of saying, with any degree of sincerity, 'Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?' How many more are in the habit of saying, 'I pray thee, have me excused?' In the August number of the *Home Missionary*, a writer, speaking of the influence of a revival on his church, says, 'In one case a man who had been a member of the church for seven years and yet who had never offered a prayer or spoken a word in public, now takes a part with great acceptance to his fellow worshippers. One gentleman, who has taken an active part in the political affairs of the State, and who could readily make a stump speech at any moment, has only just made the discovery that he can speak for Christ and his cause.' How many there are who never make the discovery; who all their days never, publicly or privately, speak a word for Christ? How many talents are thus buried and unused?"

The Church has power by her holy example. In no other way can she more effectively recommend religion. When her members so live as to "adorn the doctrine of God their Saviour in all things," religion is greatly honored. Then it is that the church is "beautiful as Tirzah, comely as Jerusalem, and terrible as an army with banners." But how small a proportion of her members live after this manner? The gold is dim, and the fine gold changed. The precious sons of Zion, comparable to fine gold, how are they esteemed as earthen pitchers, the work of the hands of the potter? The beautiful garments of the Church are too often rent and torn, and soiled by the dust and mire of earth. The example of the greater part of the members of the Church, instead of being in favor of religion, it is to be feared, is against it.

The Church has power by her intercessions with God. It is in these, more than in anything else, that her great strength lies. "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much."

"Satan trembles when he sees The weakest saint upon his knees." And well he may, for the weakest saint who has faith has power with God. And how mighty are the saints in prayer, when they take God at his word, and lay hold on the promises with undoubting confidence? How mighty in prayer were Abraham, and Jacob, and Moses, and Samuel and Daniel? And God is still the same and as ready to be prevailed on by prayer as ever. But alas! how few of his people stir up themselves to take hold upon him? How little there is of that "wrestling prayer" which "can wonders do?" How cold and lifeless and unbelieving are most of the prayers that are offered? O, were the Church to take hold on God as she might, how would his own "awake and put on strength as in the ancient days," and how gloriously would his cause prevail! Alas! little does she realize her power with God by her fervent intercessions. When she shall know it, and see it, she will be "mighty through God, to the pulling down of strongholds." "One shall chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight." Rapid victories shall be gained for Christ. The world shall soon be subdued unto him." H. S.

The Rev. S. T. Rand, Missionary to the Mic-Macs, and his Indian assistant, Benjamin Christmas, gave an interesting lecture on the Tribe and their Customs at the Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening last. The audience seemed so well pleased that it was thought advisable to resume the subject this evening at the same place. We bespeak for the Missionaries and their cause a full house. Admittance is only 1-2.

FOLLOW THE RIGHT.

No matter who you are, or what your lot, or where you live; you cannot afford to do that which is wrong. The only way to obtain happiness and pleasure for yourself, is to do the right thing. You may not always hit the right mark; but you should nevertheless, always aim for it, and with every trial your skill will increase. "Whether you are to be praised or blamed for it by others; whether it will seemingly make you richer or poorer, or whether no other person than yourself knows of your actions; still, always, and in all cases, do the right thing. Your first lessons in this rule will sometimes seem hard ones, but they will grow easier, and easier, until, finally, doing the right thing will become a habit, and to do a wrong will seem an impossibility.

Governor Morrill (Republican) has been re-elected in Maine by nearly 11,000 majority.—Thirty of the 31 senators are Republicans; and the House of Representatives will be about four of the same party to every democrat.

THINGS IN GENERAL.—"After a storm come a calm," is an adage which seems to be verified in the present state of the political world. Peace and quiet prevails everywhere, and with the exception of the very small speck on the north western horizon (referred to in another column) we have a serene and unclouded sky.

The news from Europe is "unimportant." Aside from some idle speculations on Italian affairs, and the Zurich Conference, the English papers are taken up with the "Smethurst case" and the "Strike," both now stale matters. The crops are harvested, and acknowledged to be abundant; the fears of a French invasion have subsided; money is plenty; the Queen and royal family are enjoying themselves in the Highlands; and the people do not seem to know what to do next.—Probably until the New Year opens, there will be no very marked improvement in business.

In the United States a complete dullness prevails. The crops are so abundant that the farmers do not know what to do with them—business is "quiet," and the papers are full of accounts of military parades, Webster Monument Orations, College anniversaries, and other amusement.

CANADA, too, has resped a great Lullaby, but has little to say except that the Government is getting ready to move to Ottawa, the new Capital.

NOVA SCOTIA, even, is quiet just now! NEW BRUNSWICK is pushing on the Railway—and that is about all that we have to say. In the City there is very little doing. Logs and deals are scarce and very few ships in port. The matter of most interest to our country friends just now is the discussion which is going on with reference to FLOUR INSPECTION. The Flour dealers seem to be quarrelling with the Inspectors because they do not mark their Flour bad enough, and want to get rid of them altogether, according to the resolutions which will be found in another column, and which it appears were unanimously adopted at the public meeting yesterday. We are curious to know how it is that the bad Flour gets here—Do the inspectors import it? Why does it not get to Halifax and other places?

It is to be hoped for the credit of the Flour dealers and the health of those who have been obliged for years to consume their "stub tail" trash, that the means they are adopting will bring good wholesome flour into the market, but we confess our inability to see the connection.

VISITOR CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR VISITOR.—A pamphlet has just fallen into my hands—entitled "Minutes of the first meeting of the East Kansas Association of Baptists, held with the Baptist Church in Atchison, Kansas Territory; commencing Oct. 1, 1858, and continuing three days." On further examining the Minutes, it appears that the Association began on Friday morning and closed on Sunday evening. The Association represented five churches and had as many ordained ministers.

The meeting began by appointing a chairman, a secretary, and a committee to draft a constitution for the Association. A short time was then spent in prayer and religious conference, in which remarks were made as to the importance of love and harmony in their deliberations, and also on the great dignity and importance of the work on which they were entering.

After the constitution and rules of order were framed the following resolutions were adopted. "Resolved, That we will cheerfully unite with our brethren in the Territory in building up a college in some central locality."

"Resolved, That the interests of the denomination, and of our association in particular, require the establishment of a male and also a female high school of a high grade within our associational limits, at a period as early as practicable."

"Resolved, That brother E. Allward, J. H. Miller, and A. Stephenson, be a committee to select localities, and take steps for the establishment of such schools, and report at the next meeting of the body."

The Association then took steps for ameliorating the condition of the Indians, and for sending the Gospel to the destitute in the Territory of Kansas, and indicated their plan of future operations by Resolving, "That at each meeting of this body, the Moderator shall appoint principles and alternates to present reports at the next meeting, on such of the following subjects as the Association may elect:—1. For Missions:—2. Home Missions:—3. Bible distribution:—4. Ministerial education:—5. Sunday-Schools:—6. Religious publications:—7. Literary institutions:—8. Temperance."

We notice in these proceedings that one who is a native of New-Brunswick occupied a prominent position. Rev. E. Allward was Secretary, preached twice on the occasion, was placed on the committee for carrying out the educational scheme appointed to preach the introductory sermon the next year, and more than all, is blessed in his ministerial labors. It is pleasing to hear of our provincialists in other lands, taking a high position in the cause of christian benevolence. It is at least as gratifying to the christian heart as to hear of the military renown of such men as Williams and Ingles, the heroes of Kars and Lucknow.

It is also worthy of remark that the first resolution passed by this body was for the establishment of a Baptist college in the Territory of Kansas, and the second was to found an academy in the limits of the Association. A few years ago Kansas was a wilderness. The track of the buffalo and of the Indian was not obliterated by the tide of civilization. Then two streams of immigration, one from the Northern States, and one from the Southern, met there, not to mingle, but to repel each other with a shock more fearful than the conflict of untutored savages. Bondage and freedom engaged in deadly strife, and many a domestic hearth was bathed in blood, because those who gathered around it were the friends of the slave. But it seems well for the future prosperity of Kansas that Baptist institutions are springing up within her borders. May our brethren there be prospered in their efforts, may the little one become a thousand, and the small one a strong nation. May their

circumstances compared with ours lead us to appreciate our privileges, and their zeal excite our emulation.

D. FREEMAN.

NEW CANAAN, N. B., Sept. 12, 1859.

The following came too late for insertion last week:

For the Visitor.

After the Convention your college agent returned to his work in New Brunswick. College business has been attended to, and local agents appointed in the following places: in Hillsborough, Bro. John Wallace; Moncton, John McKenzie, Esq.; John S. Trites, Esq., in Salisbury; North River, and Elgin.

Our visit to Elgin was entirely fortuitous, but the result showed clearly the design of an overruling providence in directing us thither. From pressing claims of the old college business, but little time can now be devoted to a general effort for new subscriptions to the endowment fund. Not much persuasion however was needed to induce Bro. William Colpitts, to secure ten pounds, and thus complete a quarter scholarship between himself and his two brothers.—The good will with which it was done by both Mr. and Mrs. C., was a cordial to the heart of the agent, as well as a blessing to the donors themselves, and to their promising family. In almost every large family, one or more of the number is endowed with a noble nature, which if sanctified by grace, and improved by education, may enable its possessor to rise high in the scale of usefulness. As we looked upon this family one by one we were led to ask is this the person who is thus to be honored? May it be true of all. May the sons be as "plants grown up in their youth," and the daughters "be as corner stones polished after the similitude of a palace."

We were led to inquire into the secret of the genuine benevolence experienced, and thought it could be traced to the well used "Bible that lay on the stand," to the neatly filled volume of "Victors" that hung on the wall, to the large volume of Bunyan, the lives of Judson and his three wives, and the biography of Mrs. Elizabeth Fry the Quaker philanthropist, which like angels find their entertainment here. No family in such company could fail to be tutored with benevolence.

Our next course will be to New Canaan, Springfield, Canning, Fredericton, &c. We cannot reach the latter place however in time for the association on the seventeenth. Will the Rev. Charles Spurgeon be kind enough to receive any payments for Acadia College that the friends may wish to make at the association? And lest a letter by mail may not reach the Rev. A. D. Thomson in time, will he or his family forward the college notes for Charlotte County, to Elder Spurgeon in Fredericton, so that I can find them there on my arrival? Any letters intended for me may be directed to the same hands. D. FREEMAN.

THE APPROACHING ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

The next anniversary of the American Bible Union, will be held in the city of New York, Wednesday and Thursday, October 5th and 6th, 1859.

The exercises will commence at nine o'clock, A. M., in the meeting-house of the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, at the usual time, for the election of Officers and Managers for the ensuing year, and for the appointment of Committees.

Members and delegates are invited to call at the Bible Rooms, No. 354, Broome street, immediately on their arrival, and have their names registered, and places of entertainment assigned to them. Our friends, in New York and vicinity, will do all in their power to accommodate all who may attend the anniversary.

OUR ANNUAL LETTER.

We invite special attention to the following annual letter of the Corresponding Secretary to our generous friends and contributors. We are now relying upon their united and prompt efforts in behalf of this holy enterprise. During the past year, we have been graciously sustained in seasons of emergency, by the unexpected liberality of those, who at the time of their offerings, knew not how much they were needed. At the close of the year, however, our receipts are unavoidably required to be large, in order to meet the demands that come upon us at this season. We are confident that we are not forgotten in your prayers, and relying upon your usual aid, we anticipate that the Annual Report of the Treasurer will be as encouraging to the hearts of our friends, as the report of the progress made in our great work will be an occasion of joy to all who are looking to the American Bible Union for a speedy and thorough revision of the word of Life, for the millions who speak our language, as well as for faithful versions of the Sacred Scriptures in all languages throughout the world.

A GENEROUS LIFT NEEDED.

The close of the financial year is approaching. In our last Quarterly we spoke of the receipts as meeting expenditures, and of the prospect that the year would result more favorably than the last, so far as the treasury was concerned. We still believe that such will be the case; but, in order that our faith may be justified by facts, a general, cordial effort on the part of the friends of pure versions, is indispensable. The last two months have not brought in so much as was anticipated. There is still time, however, for every one who feels interested in our objects, to aid effectually.

What is done, we hope, will be accompanied with heartfelt prayer. How delightful to remember that the Bible Union is the child of prayer, that all our anniversaries have been distinguished by no less fervency of devotion, than by the outpouring of joy and gratitude. So may it ever be.

Friends of the Bible, think of the great want of the age, a pure version of God's word. Pray over it. Observe how the Lord has blessed you. And then, call to the Bible Union a thank offering. Be liberal. Blessed is the man that has a liberal eye; that takes liberal views of God's dealings with him, and of the obligations thence resulting; that looks upon the necessities of the world as respects faithful versions of the Sacred Scriptures, and cherishes a liberal regard for the purposes for which his Master has bestowed on him any amount, however small, of this world's goods.

Selfishness is not a characteristic of the supporters of the Bible Union. They have often proved themselves willing, and generous, and liberal. An opportunity is again afforded to evince the same disposition, and the occasion is worthy. Our work is satisfactorily advancing, and the prospect of completion is most encouraging. And now we wish to come out of the year entirely free from debt, and, if possible, to commence another year with some balance in the treasury. Will not every one who loves the cause exert himself to accomplish an object so desirable?

If the brother or sister who reads these lines, owes anything on a subscription for life mem-

bership or directorship, we hope that it will be promptly remitted. And if he does not owe anything on subscription, we entreat him generously to give the Bible Union a life.

Do let us furnish occasion for a repetition of the joyous scenes which have hitherto distinguished our anniversaries.

We invite you, if you can do it conveniently, to attend the next anniversary. It is appointed for Wednesday and Thursday, 5th and 6th of October.

We shall be much disappointed, if we do not have, as has always been the case at the meetings of the Bible Union, a season of harmonious counsels, and united action, of pure, spiritual sentiment, and almost enthusiastic zeal and devotion.

Speakers of distinguished merit have been engaged, and nothing will be wanting, if the blessing of God rest upon the arrangements, to secure inescapable entertainment for all who attend, and to render the meeting interesting and profitable.

Very affectionately,
WILLIAM H. WYCKOFF, Cor. Sec.

THE VALUE OF STORIES.

A gentleman who acted as private secretary and amanuensis for Prescott, the historian, gives some extremely interesting particulars in relation to the habits of a remarkable man. He was as regular in his movements as clockwork, and among his unvarying habits was that of listening every day of his life, for the space of an hour, to some story or tale, read to him by his wife or his secretary. He needed this kind of mental refreshment as a relief from his grave study of the matter-of-fact history which he worked, as much as he needed sleep or exercise in the open air. And what he required, every mind requires. Stories, therefore, are as necessary to the preservation and improvement of the human intellect as any other kind of literary exercises. It is only the thoughtless and unphilosophical who speak of stories with contempt. They are to the sober realities of earth what flowers are to the vegetable world. Roses and violets are as important to the economy of the universe as are the oaks and cedars.

The story writer, therefore, is not to be held in less esteem than the author of ponderous volumes of history or dissertations on philosophy and political economy. Each has its sphere, and is entitled to respect according to the degree of ability with which he fulfills the duty which his talents qualify him to discharge.—*Examiner*

FROM THE PACIFIC.—The following message from Governor Douglass to the Legislature of Vancouver's Island explains itself. The reasons which induced the American General Harney to take so unadvised a step do not appear; but it is not supposed possible that any very serious difficulty can arise from it. The Island is scarcely of value to the United States, and only to Great Britain as commanding the entrance to the channel which separates Vancouver from the mainland. It is reported in the American papers that General Scott is to be sent out to settle the difficulty.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VICTORIA, AUG. 3.

To the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Colony of Vancouver Island.

GENTLEMEN.—I have to communicate for your information, the intelligence of the landing of a detachment of United States troops on the Island of San Juan, avowedly (see enclosures Nos. 1 and 2) for the purpose of forming a military post and of asserting the sovereignty of the United States to that Island.

Having received no information from any quarter that the United States ever contemplated taking possession of any part of the disputed territory, while the boundary line remained unsettled, I am forced to believe that the late unwarrantable and discourteous act, so contrary to the usages of civilized nations, has originated in error, and been undertaken without the authority of the government.

This impression is corroborated by a letter (a copy of which is here enclosed) from the Hon. W. L. March, Secretary for the United States, dated Washington, 12th July, 1855, to her Majesty's Minister at Washington, which contains instructions from the President of the United States to the Governor of Washington Territory, and displays in the clearest manner the conciliatory and moderate views entertained by his government on the subject of the disputed territory.

Though the right of Great Britain to all the islands situated to the westward of Vancouver or Rosario straits, is to our minds clearly established by the first article of the treaty of 1846, and though those islands have, since the foundation of this colony, been considered as a dependency of Vancouver's Island, it is well known to you, gentlemen, that out of respect to the construction that has been put upon that Treaty by the government of the United States, we have abstained from exercising exclusive sovereignty over them.

Convinced that any assumption on either side or exclusive right to the disputed Territory would simply be a fruitless and mischievous waste of energy, neither detracting from nor adding force to, the claims of either nation, wise and considerate policy enjoins upon us the part of leaving so important a national question for settlement by the proper authorities, and of avoiding complications foreign to the views and wishes of, and probably embarrassing to, both Governments.

Immediately on being informed of the landing of the United States troops at San Juan, Her Majesty's ship *Tribune*, under the command of Capt. Hornby, was dispatched to that quarter, and soon after a detachment of Royal Engineers, and Royal Marine Light Infantry, were ordered from New Westminster, by Her Majesty's ship *Plumper*, Capt. Richards, and those troops will be landed at San Juan to protect the lives and property of British subjects.

You will observe, gentlemen, from enclosure No. 1, that the captain in command of the United States detachment of troops, in a public notice, dated 27th of July, assumes the exercise of exclusive sovereign rights in the Island of San Juan, while the President of the United States altogether disclaims such pretensions; and seeks at most to discontinue the joint right of sovereignty and domain in common with Great Britain.

We may presume from that circumstance, that the notice in question was framed in ignorance of the intention of the United States Government, and that the pretensions set forth will not be maintained.

Entertaining such opinions, I have not failed to impress on her Majesty's naval officers, now stationed at San Juan, the desire of her Majesty's Government, to avoid every course which may unnecessarily involve the suspension of the amicable relations subsisting between Great Britain and the United States at the same time those officers have been instructed and are hereby prepared to assert the rights and maintain the honor and dignity of our Sovereign and her dominions. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant.

JAMES DOUGLAS.

THE AMNESTY.

The Emperor Napoleon has added yet a higher brilliancy to the glory with which the events of the Italian campaign have encircled his brow.—With a dignity and a generosity worthy of his position, he has granted a complete amnesty to all Frenchmen for past political offences. There is no reservation, no exception made in the terms of this welcome message. It reaches all over the world; it applies to every Frenchman whose connexion with the army politics of France

may have subjected him to punishment or brot him under the surveillance of the government; it touches every bruised heart, bringing with it healing, and whispering words of happiness.—Not only has the Emperor accorded permission to the exiles to return as free men to their beloved France, but with a thoughtfulness and a delicacy which does honour to his nature, he has despatched government steamers to bear the good tidings to the French colonies, and bring home to their native land the liberated men who otherwise, however anxious to do so, might find themselves unable to return.

The act is gracefully and nobly done; The Emperor could do no more. He has opened the doors of the prisons, wiped out the sentences of banishment, and lest even the sea should be a barrier between those men whom he has liberated and their mother country, sent out his ships to bring them home. Not alone to the hearts of the prisoners and the exiles will this precious act bring joy, their friends and families will rejoice with them, and even those whose political sympathies they did not possess, will be gratified. All France applauds the courageous and kindly deed; and foreign nations, whatever may be their sentiments towards the Emperor, find themselves compelled to join in the chorus of general approval.

Never since the voice of the French nation elected the Emperor Napoleon to the exalted dignity he now enjoys, was his position so secure and his character so entirely in accord with the genius of the French people. If he is to-day the foremost man in Europe, they are with him the foremost people; if he has proved himself a skilful general, he has shown that there is a brave army; wherever his power as a statesman or a warrior has penetrated, there has gone with it, as the blade follows its own point. The glory he has won they share with him, and the path in which he is so steadily and successfully progressing is that which, if mapped out by his own heart, is also indicated to him by the upraised finger and the glowing eye of France.—*Freeman*

News of the Week.

In compliance with a requisition from the Flour merchants, the Sheriff has announced that a public meeting will be held in the Court House this afternoon at three o'clock, to take into consideration the present system of flour inspection.—*Globe*.

(To the Editor of the Globe.)

DEAR SIR,—The undersigned resolutions will be offered at the Public Meeting to be held this afternoon at three o'clock. They are forwarded to you for publication, if you think the public interest will be served thereby.

Whereas, it is believed that compulsory inspection of Flour and Meal exists in no other city of North America, with but one exception, and where it has been found necessary to introduce an inspection by the trade; and whereas this meeting is unwilling to recognize the existence of so low a standard of morality as to make necessary the continuance of compulsory inspection independent of the trade. And whereas the said inspection is a useless tax on the consumer and injurious to the trade of the city—*Therefore Resolved*, as the opinion of this meeting, that the City Government would be consulting the best interest of consumer and dealer by at once repealing the existing ordinances relative thereto.

Whereas the City Government recognize in Merchants dealing in other Goods, the right of being their own weighers and measurers, not even exempting coals and salt when taken from the yard or store, and even the latter from the vessel when imported in bags; and whereas this Meeting cannot see the necessity of weighing flour and meal by the City Government any more than that of other articles of Merchandise.

Therefore Resolved as the opinion of this Meeting, that the City Government would best consult the interest of the trade of the City without injury to the consumer, by repealing the existing ordinances relative thereto, and substituting an ordinance inflicting as severe a fine as may be thought necessary upon whomsoever shall sell or offer for sale any flour or meal of short weight.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A meeting of citizens, called by the Sheriff pursuant to a requisition to that effect, was held at the Court House on Tuesday afternoon, to take into consideration the law relating to the Inspection of Flour.—The Sheriff occupied the chair, and Mr. J. G. G. Layton acted as Secretary. The meeting was not very large, numbering perhaps 200; but it was respectable. Resolutions were passed in favour of the abolition of the present system of inspection. The meeting was quite unanimous, and no one either voted or spoke against the resolutions. The speakers were John W. Cudlip, Esq., Mr. Fairweather, (of Hall and Fairweather); R. Keltie, Esq., Wm. H. Street, Esq., and Mr. B. O'Brien.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Keltie, Street, Reed, Fairweather and Layton, was appointed to wait upon the Common Council, or a Committee thereof, with the Resolutions, and to give any information or explanation that might be demanded.—*News*.

FROSTS IN CANADA WEST.—We learn from the Toronto *Globe* that recent heavy frosts have had a fatal effect on buckwheat, and that the potatoes are withered to the ground, though, it is to be hoped, without injuring the tubers.—The ripening of tomatoes, melons, and other late vegetables has been stopped, and much mischief done to all departments of the garden. The *Globe* says that frosts have been experienced there every month of the present year.

FROST IN NEW YORK STATE.—At Catsburg on the night of the 14th inst. the cold was so severe as to form a hard crust on the surface of the earth. During the day, snow and hail storms prevailed. Potatoes and all other vines were cut to the ground.

ROUSE'S POINT, SEPT. 15.—Snow fell quite briskly at this place yesterday afternoon and evening. This morning the weather is clear and cold: wind West.

By an act of the British Parliament, passed at the last session, it was provided that butter and deals, the produce of Canada, may be imported into the United Kingdom by the way of Portland, at the same rate of duty as if imported direct from Canada. Formerly, butter paid 10s per cwt. foreign duty, and deals, 10s per load of 60 cubic feet, via Portland. Canadian butter will now only pay the Colonial duty of 2s 6d per cwt., and deals 2s per load. This alteration, says the *Portland Advertiser*, will give a great impetus to the traffic on the Grand Trunk Railway, and keep the steam saw mills going.—Ships will also be able to obtain deal freights from Portland, as well as Canadian flour, corn, and provisions.

DEATH OF AN EASTERN CAPTAIN IN CALIFORNIA.—Capt. Samuel Seymour, aged 41 years, died in San Francisco on the 11th ult. Capt. S. was well known in New England, having formerly commanded the steamer Senator, between this port and St. John, N. B., and at the time of his death was commander of the steamer New World, between San Francisco and Sacramento. He was highly respected and esteemed by the New England travelling public. He leaves a wife and several children, who have the sincere sympathy of his numerous friends.—[Boston Journal.

The handsome sum of £1,116 has already been subscribed in Halifax, towards establishing "a Charles F. Allison Divinity Professorship, in the Wesleyan Academy at Sackville,