

## AGRICULTURAL.

**KEEP STOCK WARM.**—Farmers do not pay sufficient attention to the warmth of their stock, but suffer them to roam about in the open air, exposed to the inclement weather. The amount of exercise, is another most important point to attend to. The more an animal moves about, the quicker it will breathe, and the more starch, gun, sugar, fat, and other respiratory elements it must have in its food, and if an additional quantity of these substances is not given to supply the increased demand, the fat and other parts of the body will be drawn upon, and the animal will become thinner; also, as before observed, every motion of the body produces a corresponding destruction of the muscles which produce that motion. It is, therefore, quite evident that the more the animal moves about, the more of the heat-producing and flesh-forming principle it must receive in its food. Hence we see the propriety of keeping our cattle in sheds and yards, and not suffering those (particularly which we intend to fatten) to rove about, consuming more food, and wasting away more rapidly the various tissues of the body already formed, and making it more expensive and difficult to fatten them.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

**GRAFTING—NEW FRENCH MODE.**—Cut the grafts at the usual period, save them for future use, and when time and leisure come, take a subject—any tree, any bark—cut out a bit of bark with a little of the wood, with a knife as keen as a razor; then cut a bud as exactly as possible of the same size, with a bit of the wood; fit bud to bark, and tie lightly over with woolen yarn (on account of its elasticity,) apply all over it with a small brush, collection. This immediately forms an elastic skin over the whole, and perfectly excludes the air—which by all other modes of grafting or budding is not perfectly excluded. This is the whole secret. We think it would be best to cut out of the subject, a bud, and fit the new bud to that spot exactly.—*Id.*

**THE APPLE CROP OF NEW YORK.**—The Albany Argus says: "The apple crop of this State, the present season, is unusually large. One of our western exchanges states that there are now one hundred thousand barrels of apples awaiting shipment at the stations on the Rochester and Niagara division of the railroad. Buyers who have purchased the fruit of the growers, are anxious to hurry it to the eastern markets. We have heard of one gentleman who has contracted with the Western road to carry from this city to Boston, twenty thousand barrels, a portion of which is now being delivered. Good Spitzenbergers are selling in our street market at one dollar and twenty-five cents a barrel.—*Exchange.*

## THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

SAINT JOHN, N. B., NOV. 2, 1859.

## THE UNION EFFORT.

In our last issue we stated that Rev. Thomas Todd had decided to embark in the Union enterprise. The design is to organize financially the Baptist denomination. We have our pastors and missionaries, good men and true; and we have our churches scattered all over the land; but we lack to a most lamentable extent financial arrangement. This is felt in all efforts made to support pastors, to multiply missionary laborers and to carry forward the benevolent operations of the denomination. To remedy this growing evil, and to introduce a more healthful state of things, Brother Todd is appointed to visit every Baptist Church in the Province, to submit to its consideration the Union plan and to seek to harmonize our membership generally in its provisions. It is no small sacrifice for him to leave his family and his church, and devote himself to the labors and toils of a travelling agency; but the importance of the mission he justly feels, is worthy of the sacrifice he makes. A great work is to be done in the Master's name; while our brother is introducing this financial system into the churches, he will be preaching the gospel broadly all over the land, and performing in all respects the work of a missionary of the Cross. In this capacity he will receive a cordial welcome in every place, and we doubt not the divine blessing will attend the word spoken by him. It is expected by the Board that he will take collections wherever he preaches to aid in defraying the expense of his mission.

Pastors, Deacons, brethren and sisters, one and all, we trust you will cheerfully put forth your best efforts to aid in conducting this agency to a satisfactory consummation. Remember that your divine Master says—*It is more blessed to give than to receive.*

**DEATH OF REV. JOHN ANGEL JAMES.** This eminent servant of God rests from his labors. The correspondent of the *New York Chronicle* furnishes the following just tribute to the memory of the great and good man:

Mr. James of Birmingham has just fallen asleep in Jesus. For some weeks he has been indisposed, but preached on Sabbath week once. A note was addressed by him to the Evangelical Alliance at its meeting in Belfast, in which he touchingly refers to his growing weakness, and implores the prayers of the brethren on his behalf. The last attack was not long. Over half an hour the conflict extended, and his spirit passed to its eternal repose. Mr. J. will be long missed. He filled, if not the most commanding, a very important post in the religious world. His very social position, his character, his usefulness as a minister and writer, clothed him with an interest of no ordinary kind. Many of his works, though not marked by great mental power, or startling displays of genius, are full of moral force, and rich in practical wisdom. The circulation of some of these has been immense, especially "The Anxious Enquirer," and all of them very useful. The Tract Society has issued a vast number, and into most languages it is translated, which have a Christian literature. No volume from Mr. J.'s somewhat prolific pen, has been so popular. Multitudes have blessed God for its perusal, and thousands, who, awakened, have been aided by it in finding peace through believing in Jesus. Blessed with a large share of this world's goods for a minister, Mr. J.'s benevolence was frequently displayed in a way to elicit the benevolence of others. Lately he has manifested considerable interest in the welfare of his poorer brethren in the ministry, by urging on the Congregational body the importance of making some provision for their declining years. Not less than a thousand pounds was offered by him a short time ago, on condition that it should be made five thousand pounds by others. This has been reached, and two thousand pounds is now proposed as the minimum. In future ages, the good and minister will reap the benefit of Mr. J.'s foresight and benevolence, and unborn generations will bless his name with gratitude. He being dead, will yet speak.

## ANNIVERSARY OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

This meeting took place at the Temperance Hall in this city, on Wednesday of last week. The deliberations were presided over by the Grand Worthy Patriarch, Rev. Dr. Knight, who gave an able report of the state of the Order throughout the Province. The subordinate Divisions were ably represented, and measures adopted which, with the divine blessing, will extend the triumphs of the Temperance reform throughout the land.

Dr. Knight's term of office having expired, William Wedderburn was chosen to succeed him, and we doubt not his known zeal and energy in the cause will command the hearty cooperation of his brethren of the Order generally, and ensure for him a peaceful and successful administration.

The National Division was represented by Rev. Mr. Jackson, of Maine, its Grand Worthy Associate. He is an able speaker, and a devoted advocate of the Temperance cause. He gave a most flattering account of the success of the Prohibitory Law in Maine.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:—

W. Wedderburn, G. W. P. Saint John; Justus Wetmore, G. W. A. Kingston, K. C.; W. H. A. Keane, G. Scribe, Saint John; C. D. Everett, G. T., Saint John; Rev. J. McMurtry, G. Chap., Saint John; J. C. Harper, G. C., Bay Verte; Robert T. Babbitt, G. S., Gagetown.

## NEW BOOKS.

**THE CRUCIBLE OR TESTS OF A REGENERATE STATE,** BY REV. J. A. GOODHUE, A. M.

This is emphatically a book for the times. Its design is to bring out in a distinct light the evidence of genuine christian experience, and to expose the fallacy and danger of false conversions. The tendency of the discussion resembles very nearly Edward's treatise on "The Affections." The Author takes the ground that there are many persons in a regenerate state, who have no satisfactory evidence of it to their own minds, and that there are multitudes who are trusting to delusive hopes and "crying peace, peace where God has never spoken peace." It is a searching book and may be read with profit by all, who wish to form correct conclusions regarding their spiritual condition and hopes. Published by Gould & Lincoln, 59, Washington St., Boston.

**HISTORICAL INDICATIONS, A DISCOURSE ON THE PROVINCE AND USES OF BAPTIST HISTORY,** BY SEWAL S. CUTTING, Professor of rhetoric and history in the University of Rochester. Published by Gould & Lincoln, Boston.

This book contains much valuable information regarding the history of our denomination, and ought to have a wide circulation amongst our churches.

**MORAL PHILOSOPHY: BY JOSEPH HAVEN, D.D. PROFESSOR IN CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.**

The author says that this work is the result of his researches while Professor of mental and moral Philosophy in Amherst College. It deals with theoretical and practical ethics in a style easy of comprehension by the common reader, and expounds the duties of individual and social life with much ease and force. This work should be widely diffused. Published by Gould & Lincoln, Boston, 59 Washington Street.

## CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "VISITOR."

For the Visitor.

## CHRISTIAN BENEFICENCE.

"Sell that ye have and give alms."  
"When thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth."  
"Freely ye have received, freely give."  
"Give and it shall be given unto you."  
"Make to yourselves friends of the Mammon of unrighteousness."

"It is more blessed to give than to receive."  
"As ye abound in everything, in faith, and utterance, and knowledge, and in all diligence, and in your love to us, see that ye abound in this grace [liberality] also."

"Charge them that are rich in this world, that they do good, that they be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate."

"There was a certain man in Caesarea called Cornelius, a devout man, and one that feared God with all his house, which gave much alms to the people, and prayed to God alway."

"But I rejoiced in the Lord greatly, that now at the last your care of me hath flourished again—not that I desire a gift, but I desire fruit that may abound to your account."

We may presume each of these passages has been thoughtfully read, and recognized as language familiar in the New Testament. As Christians, they should affect our lives, and demand our prayerful study; and the disposition to turn from the subject thus presented, as uninteresting, is a strong indication that the heart is not right. We have in this language, from the Bible a Christian duty clearly presented. Christ plainly taught that it is binding on his disciples; he and his Apostles commended such as were ready to act in agreement with this obligation, and they were careful to cultivate a corresponding spirit in the primitive churches. About the abstract duty then there can be no question; but what is it? Sometimes the gift to the poor of what one does not need, or the payment of a few shillings for the support of a Minister, or an occasional donation when one is importuned by some agent, is called beneficence. But one who goes no further than this will not find much pleasure in studying the directions of the Bible about giving. We must hope there are not many who take such low views of a moral duty and a Christian privilege. A man may show beneficence who has no money to spare; he may show it by kind words, neighborly conduct and ready sympathy with the afflicted and distressed. The beauty of the Christian character is seen in its clearest light in such persons as they go about their neighborhood, studying to do good, not expecting the honour that comes from men, and ready to every good work. Scarcely a Church can be found that is not blessed with some such members; and they furnish the strongest argument to silence the sceptic. But notice that while these may not show their charity by the bestowment of property on worthy objects, they give them no comfort. They would gladly give if they had the means, and the sufficient proof of this is that they give freely of what they have. But they often wish they had wealth hoarded

by others that they might enjoy the happiness of dispensing it in God's cause.

There are others who are ready to do something in almost any way besides giving a fair portion of the property God has put into their hands; they have not the spirit which Paul commended in the Philippians. Others who have money in abundance are ready to give that, but find it irksome to attend to the minor charities (as they are considered and often erroneously) of every day life. These also are deficient. Paul is a safe example; he went out to labour for others not counting his life dear to him and of course willing, with his life's blood, to consecrate everything else to the service of Christ in bringing good to man. And while we profess to call the Saviour our example, we should remember that he spent his life in doing good. The precise form of his life we cannot imitate; but we are called most imperatively to the exhibition of his Spirit. If Christians, we have given ourselves to Christ, and the question with us is not, What can I most conveniently devote to the service of truth? what can I spare most easily for the benefit of others? with how little can I get along and keep a place among respectable church members? but, how can I most usefully appropriate whatever I possess, be it property of any kind, influence, time or talents, to the good of man and glory of Christ. Is it too much to say that the living Christian will be uneasy and uncomfortable if he is not doing something, and something he will feel, for the good of the world?

A MEMBER.

Wolfville, Oct. 26th, 1859.

For the Christian Visitor.

The York County Quarterly Meeting met according to appointment with the Baptist Church of Queensbury and Dumfries on the first Friday of October, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and opened with a prayer and exhortation meeting; at 6 o'clock, preaching by Elder W. Harris. Saturday morning preaching by Brother George Jewett. Two o'clock Conference meeting, and in the evening a Missionary meeting. On Sunday morning preaching by Elder William Harris; 3 o'clock by Elder J. H. Tupper, evening by Elder Daniel Outhouse. Monday, 9 o'clock, A. M., met in Ministerial Conference; brethren present, T. W. Sanders, D. Outhouse, J. H. Tupper; George Jewett. Brother Harris having to leave was not present. Among the matters discussed, it was resolved that the next Quarterly Meeting be held with the Macnequack Church, on the last Friday in December, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Also resolved—that according to the request of the Carleton County Quarterly Meeting, the two become one again, (i. e.) Carleton and York Counties be united. Monday, 11 o'clock, A. M., preaching by Elder D. Outhouse, and Conference at three o'clock, P. M., at which meeting two members were received into the Church, on the relation of their experience; in the evening preaching again, Elders Tabor and G. Campbell coming in near the close.

Thus terminated a Quarterly Meeting which was both profitable and pleasant, and in which the kindness and large-hearted hospitality of the people were abundantly manifested.

JAMES H. TUPPER.

Queensbury, Oct. 31st, 1859.

For the Christian Visitor.

MR. EDITOR,—

As I am a constant reader of your valuable paper, I know its columns are always open for the reception of such matter as is favorable to the cause of Temperance, and by your permission I would like to occupy some space briefly to bring this matter before your readers. I am one who believes the cause of Temperance should go hand in hand with Religion; where we find true religion we should find a love for the principles of Temperance, and a sincere desire for the promotion of the noble cause. We look around and everywhere see the evil effects of the traffic in strong drink. It, like the almy serpent with its fascinating charms, induces its victim to draw nigh, and when once thoroughly within its coil he is gone forever. Daily we see our young men—who otherwise would be bright lights in society—trusting this treacherous destroyer, and, alas! when too late they find it bites like a serpent and stings like an adder. All classes are within the reach of this vile monster; he visits the mansion of the rich and the home of the poor—he seizes the intellect of the young, grasps the power of the middle aged, and very often the gray hairs are brought with dishonor to the grave. No palace, however grand, no hotel, however poor, no society however select, is free from the contaminating touch of this leprous monster; no circle is too sacred for his ravages. He invades the sanctity of the church of God and even drives the minister from the sacred desk. I think, Mr. Editor, society is not fully aware of the vast misery that follows in the train of intemperance. Christians are too lukewarm to the interests of their fellow beings, and I fear that ministers of the gospel are not completely alive to the great responsibility that devolves on them to declare the whole truth of the gospel they preach. I hope our churches will give this matter serious consideration, and while they pray for a reign of pure and undistorted religion, they will also remember that Temperance forms an essential part of it. The winter is fast approaching—a season when all philanthropic societies are at work—the cause of Temperance has a claim on every such society, and we hope and pray it may be remembered. Much depends upon the exertions of Temperance organizations. We would say to every Division of the Sons of Temperance and to every Temperance society, buckle on the armour and prepare for the fight. Commence the campaign at once. It is within the power of every Temperance society to accomplish a great deal of good by keeping their principles constantly before the world—holding temperance meetings—thereby agitating this great question and keeping it alive before the community. I am glad to notice that a Division of the Sons of Temperance in this city, composed principally of young men, have already commenced the winter campaign and are holding public meetings in this city and its suburbs; but regret that more definite notice has not been taken of their proceedings by the Temperance press, as it is principally through it that publicity to those meetings must be given. If

the Temperance press does not freely recognize such a work, we can scarcely expect our journals will. We hope that before the winter, which will shortly break in upon us, has closed, much good may be done, and that we may partially, if not fully, see the consummation of the glorious principles of this noble reform.

A TESTOTALER.

**MORAL SUASION.**—Three-fourths of the persons now selling liquors contrary to law in this State are foreigners, and by their own will as well as by adverse circumstances are placed before the reach of those moral influences which have driven so many thousands of our own countrymen out of the traffic. They get little in the way of instruction or rebuke from the pulpit, for few of them attend church. They will not attend those gatherings of the people where the subject of temperance and the influence of the traffic are discussed. They would not read on the subject if they could and many of them could not if they would. Now how will you reach them or influence them to abandon their unholy work? They must be compelled by law to desist, or they will continue to curse the community by their vile traffic while they live. To talk about influencing those now engaged in the liquor trade to abandon it by appeals to their reason and moral sense, is to utter sheer nonsense, and those who advise the use of such means will be the very last to employ them. Such counsel originates in ignorance, or wicked purpose to mislead the friends of a great and blessed enterprise.—*Temperance Alliance.*

## EXTRACTS FROM TILLOTSON.

Nobody is so weak but he is strong enough to bear the misfortunes he does not feel.

No man's religion ever survives his morals.

That is not wit which consists not with wisdom.

No man shall ever come to heaven himself who has not sent his heart thither before him.

That man will one day find it but poor gain who hits upon truth with the loss of charity.

## PECUNIARY ESTIMATE OF EDUCATION.

It is estimated that an education such as can be gained in the public schools of New England will enable a man to earn two hundred dollars a year more than he could command without any education at all. A college education makes a man worth four or five hundred dollars a year more than if he had not enjoyed it. Leaving all moral and social considerations out of view, it will still be found that a good education is the best investment any youth can make, if we regard the matter solely in the light of direct pecuniary advantage.—*Transcript.*

## DANGER OF STRAINING THE EYES IN TWILIGHT.

In the London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine for May is an account of sudden loss of the power of distinguishing colors, produced by over-taxing the eyes. A sea captain, who was in the habit, when time hung heavy on his hands, of occupying it by working at embroidery, was one afternoon engaged upon a sea flower, and being anxious to finish, prolonged his labor until twilight came on, and he found it difficult to select the suitable colors. To obtain more light, he went into the companion way, and there continued his work. While thus taxing his eyes, his power of distinguishing the colors suddenly vanished. He went upon deck, hoping that an increase of light would restore his vision. In vain. From that time to the present, more than ten years, he has remained color blind. Mr. White Cooper, who brought this case to notice, says that, after the great Exhibition of 1851, several instances came under his notice in which the sensibility of the retina was temporarily blunted by the excitement to which it was exposed in that brilliant scene.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

**POISON ANTIDOTES.**—A teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of mustard stirred quickly in a teacup of water, and swallowed after any poisoning being taken into the stomach by accident, will instantly act as an emetic. As soon after as the stomach is quiet, drink a cup of coffee, clear and strong, or swallow the white of an egg.—*Id.*

## REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE.

The late Rev. Joseph W. Sawyer, who died at Whitings, Vt., where he had successfully served as pastor, wrote not long ago to the *American Baptist*:

"I never in my life had a fit of sickness. . . . a broken bone or a dislocated joint. . . . and never lost a meal of victuals for want of appetite since I was borne. And with the exception perhaps of three Sabbaths, I have been to meeting every Lord's day for forty-seven years. I have never been destitute of a place to preach a single Sabbath. I have never failed of an appointment to preach by reason of forgetfulness or sickness, cold, heat or storm, and am still able to preach three times on the Sabbath, and as often during the week, and attend to all the pastoral duties required of a minister."

## TROUBLES OF THE POPE.

The *New York Examiner* in speaking of this subject says:—

The Pope has recently expressed himself deeply grieved by the attitude of hostility assumed in many provinces subject to the Pontifical power. He complains that "the standard of detection and rebellion" has been raised in Emilia, and that "the Pontifical Government is being therein overthrown." In referring to the conduct of the men who have "audaciously arrogated to themselves the rights of our supreme power," His Holiness makes the following statements, not so promising, it must be confessed, for the perpetuity of P-pal dominion, as for the future enlightenment and spiritual freedom of the people: "These men have not even feared to usurp the ecclesiastical power by subjecting the hospitals, the orphan establishments, and other institutions of the kind, to new laws. They have gone so far as to tilt the members of the clergy, by sending them into exile or throwing them into prison. In their declared hatred against the Apostolic See, they called together on the 6th of this month, at Bologna, an assembly which they styled the National Assembly of the people of Emilia, and there promulgated a decree full of lying pretenses and accusations, by which, falsely alleging the unanimity of the people, they declared, in contempt of the rights of the Roman Church, that they would no longer be subjected to the Pontifical Government. On the following day they made a fresh declaration, stating as is now the custom, that those provinces which were to be annexed to the domain and kingdom of the King of Sarina. In view of these enormities, the Pope, raised by "Apostolic voice," in order that all the Catholic universe may know with what energy he disapproves of everything which these men have dared to accomplish in the province of Emilia."

The *New York Evangelist* has the following:—"A brother who had passed some months at the West Indies, stated, at the Old South prayer meeting, Boston, that he had seen 2,000 colored people at communion in one day. In the island of Barbadoes the Moravians have done a great work. The emancipated negroes have been constantly advancing in civilization and Christianity. No individual has been convicted of a crime in a court of law in Barbadoes since their emancipation."

We call attention to the advertisement in another column of "Moon's KURAL NEW YORKER." It is a valuable family agricultural Newspaper, is cheap, and should be in the hands and homes of every person living in the country.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

**SAW-DUST.**—The *Courier* of Saturday has an article on this subject. It is there pointed out that saw-dust, which was such a great nuisance a few years ago, and such a grievance to the public, expense to the proprietors of mills, and injury to the harbor and fisheries, has recently become useful in heating engine boilers in place of other fuel, and its ashes is now sought as an article of export:—

"We find from the records of the Custom House, that only last week, one hundred and thirty one barrels of this ashes, was purchased at a cost of one shilling and sixpence per barrel, and shipped at Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, for the purpose of being used as a top-dressing on the rich alluvial dyke lands of that extensive agricultural district of our sister province, and we are informed that there is an unlimited demand for this ashes for the purpose alluded to, and, also, for the object of extracting the alkali contained in it to manufacture into pearl ash."

On Wednesday morning, about half-past two o'clock a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in this city and neighbourhood. A noise, as if a gigantic vehicle heavily laden was driven rapidly along a paved street, startled numbers of our citizens from their slumbers, and induced them to rush to their windows to ascertain the cause of the tremor. The shock appeared to surge from South to North. The morning was excessively cold, the thermometer standing about 20° below zero to the thickness of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch. The atmosphere was still, and the stars shone out brightly from a very dark sky.—*Courier.*

On Wednesday last, at the meeting of the Common Council, the report of the majority of the Committee, and a draft of an Ordinance for the amendment of the Flour Inspection Law was submitted, and finally adopted by the Board, after a lengthy and stormy debate. The Bill provides for the branding of six grades of flour, viz. Extra, Superfine, Fine, Middling, Unsound and Bad, and it extends the powers of the Superintendent, and provides the appointment of an Umpire where disputes shall arise. We hope the Law may work well, but it really appears to us that it involves too much machinery. We have always considered that an Inspection Law was necessary, at the same time we are sensible that the best laws are often rendered nugatory by the opposition and chicanery of interested parties, and the negligence and inattention of the officials in whom the carrying out of their provisions devolves. The Superintendent has hitherto complained of a paucity of power under the law, to enable him to introduce such regulations in the details of the operations of the Inspection as he deemed requisite to secure justice and regularity. No one will be appointed an Inspector in future, we trust, who has not been regularly trained either in the manufacture or manipulation of flour, and that the branding will be plain and permanent, and a less quantity extracted from the barrels, than has been hitherto the custom. The Superintendent ought to exercise a more active supervision, when the flour is landed, than has been his wont, and he ought also to submit monthly returns of the quantities of flour, &c., inspected, and by whom, to the Chief Magistrate, for the purposes of general information and reference.—*Cour.*

An INQUEST was held on Monday afternoon on the body of a man named Lucy, a railway labourer, who resided on the Portland bridge, and was found dead in front of the dwelling on Saturday night, a few minutes after going into the street. The parties under arrest (says the *Freeman*) "are an old whipper-snapper named John Long, his wife, a decrepit old woman, their daughter Ellen, sometimes called Mrs. Dwyer, and sometimes Mrs. Lucy, and a boy of 14 named Baker, son to a wretched woman who is in gaol at present for some breach of the police laws, leaving this boy and two little girls on the world." The house is reported to be of ill fame, where the worst description of characters congregate. The inquest which was adjourned over was concluded yesterday. Verdict—"death from Apoplexy."—*News.*

## TRAINING SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

The examination at the close of the Autumn Term of the Training School, took place on the 20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th and 25th of last month. There were in attendance 35 young women, and 18 young men, in all 53 teachers and candidates, representing 12 counties of this Province. The examiners were Dr. Patterson and T. B. Barker, Esq. The subjects were Writing from dictation, Spelling, Reading, English Grammar with parsing, Geography, Mathematics, Physical and Political History, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Navigation and Surveying. Upwards of 1500 questions were proposed, many of which were viva voce. Satisfactory answers were given to fully four-fifths of the whole. The Examiners, whose labors were entirely gratuitous, kept up the exercises with great spirit from four to six hours each day; and the cause of Education is largely indebted to these gentlemen for their valuable services. These examinations are a severe test of the attainments of our young Teachers. The Training Master, Mr. Mills, has certainly worked wonders among his pupils and deserves the thanks of every well wisher of good educational institutions. The Room at present occupied for a Training School is too small and unsuitable for other respects for the object. A proper building should be erected.—*News.*

A disastrous fire occurred at Toronto on the night of the 20th, by which fifty families were burned out.

**SUSPENSION OF TORONTO BANKS.**—On Wednesday last, the International Bank of Toronto suspended payment. On the following day, a run was made on the Colonial Bank, which is described as being "of a similar character," and its doors were besieged by thousands of excited depositors. It also was forced to suspend. From the brief despatch announcing these suspensions, it would appear that the institution did not stand high with the community.

**CLOSING OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—This convention, which was held in Richmond, Va., closed its sessions on the 18th inst. The whole congregation sang the *Gloria Excelsa*, and after prayer adjourned. This event was considered the most solemn hour of the convention.—*Exchange.*

**THE GREAT BALLOON.**—Mr. Lowe has been quietly at work on his immense air-ship ever since the description lately published in *THE TRIBUNE* and it is now nearly ready for the voyage. The apparatus will be collected from the places where the various parts of it have been constructed, and will be transported to the Crystal Palace grounds to-day (Friday). The globe will be partially inflated for the purpose of testing its tightness, and it will be kept in this condition for a week or more, during which time it will be open to the inspection of the public on payment of a moderate sum. The voyage will be undertaken on very short notice; whenever the weather promises fairly, and the atmosphere is calm, the remainder of the gas will be rushed into the balloon, and the adventurers will start at once, without notice to the public. Six men will go, they having been selected from the hundreds who have made application for passage. The names of these will not be made public until the day of starting. The exhibition will probably begin on Monday next.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

## THE SAN JUAN ISLAND AFFAIR.

New York, Oct. 30. The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says: Great reserve is manifested by all the members of the government in regard to the character of the dispatches recently sent to Mr. Dallas, our Minister in London, touching the San Juan Island affair. I am assured from a trustworthy source, that negotiations of a very serious character are pending between the two governments, and that we are much nearer a violent rupture with England than is generally supposed. It is known that the dispatch of Lord John Russell to our government is peremptory, and its whole tenor anything but peaceful, and would require some forbearance on our part. It is neither conciliatory nor pacific, as has been stated. It demands full explanation of the conduct of General Harney.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30. Intelligent gentlemen who have just arrived here from the Pacific coast say that the people there will be surprised at the visit of Lord John Russell to San Juan, as only in the Atlantic States has that island been magnified to the importance of a continent. While it belongs to the United States, and will be retained, they add that it is really not worth quarrelling about, and that its value has been surprisingly over-estimated. It is certain that the tone of the British Ministry on this subject is not over agreeable to our government; but an explicit declaration that Gen. Harney was not instructed to occupy the Island, and a well dignified explanation in full of the attendant circumstances, will, it is thought, produce a better state of feeling on the part of our transatlantic neighbors.

## Two Days Later.

## Arrival of the "Nova Scotia."

## THE TREATY OF PEACE SIGNED.

FARTHER POINT, Oct. 29. Steamship Nova Scotia, which left Liverpool, 11 A. M., 19th inst., passed this point at 6 30 A. M. to-day.

## THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

The *Monitor* officially announces that on the 17th a treaty of peace was signed at Zurich between France and Austria.

Referring to the contemplated European Congress, the Paris correspondent of the *London Times* says eleven powers will meet, viz: Sardinia, Spain, Sweden, Portugal, Naples and Rome and the five great powers.

The *London Post* says that preliminary negotiations for a Congress are daily going on, it being much easier to plan a Congress than to complete the necessary preliminaries. England is pledged to enter no Congress unless the independence and free action of Central Italy are understood to be guaranteed.

It is understood that the question of the Lombardy debt was left to the arbitration of the King of the Belgians.

Paris, Oct. 18. It is asserted that the second treaty of peace will be signed to-morrow, the decision of the King of the Belgians on the debt of Lombardy having reached Zurich.

London, Oct. 18th. The *Post* has a dispatch from Paris, dated last night, stating that three distinct instruments will be signed at Zurich.

The treaty between France and Sardinia will be signed in a day or two. The tripartite treaty will be signed subsequently.

The Times of this morning states that the terms of the Zurich treaty are almost identical with those agreed to at Villafranca, and that peace, as one of the questions which disquieted Italy and Europe, seems settled.

The *Morning Post* says that, assuming its information to be correct, the further proposals concerning the questions left, upon which it is intended to submit to the approval of the congress, are of such a nature that the diplomats at Zurich have only heaped up materials of fresh difficulties. England can and will take no part in any Congress of which the first principle is not the recognition of the rights of the Romanesque and Tuscan, no less than the Modenese and Parmesan States to self-government. The first cannot stirred to force on the people of Romagna, Modena and Tuscany, any other rulers than the Italian princes in whom they so fondly put their trust, will be the signal of a conflict as deadly as that just brought to a close.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The Great Britain continued at Holyhead. Prince Albert visited her on the 17th, during the sojourn of the royal family at Bangor, but the Queen did not go. It had been asserted that the vessel would sail for Portland, Me., on or about the 28th October, but it is semi-officially announced that the Directors had not come to any decision. A meeting was to be held on the 19th, and it was thought that final arrangements would then be made.

The Times correspondent on board strongly advocates the postponement of the Atlantic trip till spring, on account of the imperfect preparations, and consequent risk of failure.

The Prince of Wales had commenced his college studies at Oxford.

The Earl of Westmoreland is dead. Cabinet councils and meetings of ministers were being frequently held in London, in reference, it was presumed, to the Italian question.

The Stock Exchange had been buoyant at daily improving prices. Money was easy, and the supply very abundant.

London, Wednesday. The *Daily News* city article says the tendency of the stock market is still decidedly to improvement. At one period on Tuesday, a fresh rise of 1 percent was obtained. A little dullness was occasioned in the response of the Paris Bourse, but Consoles closed a higher than Monday. The demand for money was moderate. In the open market 2½ may be considered the nearest rate for the best bills having three months to run. No bullion operations at the Bank.

The Times City Article says the confirmation of the news of the signing of the peace treaty at Zurich, the settlement of the dispute between Spain and Morocco, and, above all, the continued abundance of casual seeking investments, caused the English funds to open on Tuesday with increased firmness, and subsequently to experience a further advance. London's list of steady at an improvement of ½. There was an increased demand for money on Tuesday, and the rate in the open market was fully 2½ per cent. The foreign exchanges were generally steady. The British Railway stocks were firm and advancing, but closed with a slight reaction. The ship Dover Castle, from Melbourne, with gold dust to the amount