

VISITOR AGENTS.

The following is our list of agents for the places opposite their respective names.

Amherst, Minutiae and	A. S. Blinkhorn, Esq.
Nappan	H. B. Hunter, Esq.
Goose River	W. H. Rogers, Esq.
Pugwash	John Dent, Esq.
Port Elgin and Shemogue	N. M. Walker, Esq.
Shediac	N. M. Stevens
Memramcook	Thompson Hicks
Dorchester	Chas. Cole, Esq.
North Joggins	Dea. John Ford
Lower Sackville, Westcock	James Ayer
and Wood Point	
Central Sackville	Reuben Chase, Esq.
Upper Sackville and Point	
St. John's	Rev. David Lawson
Moncton	Jos. Crandall, Esq.
Salisbury (the Creek)	B. J. Wilson
Salisbury Corner	J. S. Colpitts, Esq.
Upper Salisbury	Rev. J. A. Smith
Buttrick Ridge and	
and New Canada	

Christian Visitor.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JULY 12, 1860.

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF SALVATION.

The doctrine of divine sovereignty, as taught in the Bible, is explained by Dr. Dwight in his *Theology*, as indicating "that God acts according to his will, independently and irresistibly without giving an account of any of his matters any further than he pleases, but that he wills nothing without the best reason, whether that reason be disclosed to his creatures or not; that real glory to himself and real good to his creatures, not otherwise attainable, are universally the object to which his pleasure is directed, whether it respects the existence and motions of an insect, or the salvation of a man."

This exposition perfectly corresponds with the inspired word, which declares to us that "God is love." The sovereignty of his Government and the universality of his benevolence may to our limited conceptions appear contradictory; but to him who sees the end from the beginning, both blend together in perfect harmony, and blessedly co-operate in working out the purposes of the eternal mind.

Most persons are free to admit that the sovereignty of Jehovah is distinctly illustrated in the "endless varieties and distinctions everywhere apparent in the material universe. They have to confess also that it is equally perceptible in the changes of the seasons, in the revolutions of empire, and in the birth, education and varied conditions of individuals; but at the same time they are slow to acknowledge that in this great work of the soul's salvation, God acts as he does in all other matters in accordance with his own sovereign decree. Shall we, then, adopt the strange notion that God reigns supreme over the material, but not over the immaterial—over matter, but not over mind—over men's bodies but not over their souls? To deny his absolute supremacy in one section of his great universe is virtually to reject his government altogether, and hence to our mind there is no consistent stopping place between the idea of universal sovereignty, and universal chance. A sovereignty that pervades every minute of existence in the past, in the present, and in the future; or a will, undefined chance that leaves us in a godless universe to work out our own destiny independent of a supreme intelligence.

On this subject, however, as well as on every other affecting the existence and Government of God, our appeal must be to the inspired word. This book of heavenly wisdom teaches that the God of the Bible reigns absolutely supreme in all his works and ways. Job says, "He is in one mind, and who can turn him? And what his soul desireth, even that he doeth." God speaking by his prophet Isaiah says: "My counsel shall stand and I will do all my pleasure." And in Daniel it is declared, "He doth according to his will in the armies of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth; and none can stay his hand, or say unto him, What doest thou?" These inspired utterances most unequivocally affirm the doctrine of absolute control on the part of the great I AM, and assure us that there can be no effective resistance to the absolute will and universal agency of God.

By the exercise of Divine Sovereignty in the salvation of souls is disclosed by the pen of inspiration with all the distinctness of a sun beam. The great teacher of the Christian faith was never known to rejoice but once during his ministry; and then he exulted in this sublime truth. In that hour Jesus rejoiced in spirit, and said, "I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, that thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes; even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight." He said to his disciples, "Ye have not chosen me, but I have chosen you, and ordained you that you should go and bring forth much fruit." The inspired Paul in his several epistles to the churches dwells with peculiar interest and force upon this foundation truth. To the Romans he says, "Whom he did predestinate them he also called." Then he gives an apt illustration. "For the children being not yet born neither having done any good or evil, that the purpose of God according to election might stand, not of works, but of him that calleth, it was said unto her, the elder shall serve the younger, as it is written, Jacob have I loved, and Esau have I hated." Anticipating objections to this bold declaration Paul enquires, "What shall we say then? Is there unrighteousness with God? God forbid. For he saith to Moses, I will have mercy on whom I will have mercy. In his letter to the Ephesians he thus addresses them, "According as he hath chosen in him before the foundation of the world that we should be holy and without blame before him in love. Having predestinated us unto the adoption of children by Jesus Christ to himself according to the good pleasure of his will." We might go on to quote passages of similar import from all the epistles, but these are sufficient to establish beyond all controversy the sentiment that in no section of the divine administration is absolute supremacy more distinctly traced than in the work of human redemption.

The objector supposes that the Calvinistic view of this subject binds Jehovah to act in accordance with some ancient decree, right or wrong, irrespective of present circumstances; but not so. To him the past, present and future are all the same. He knows no lapse of time, for all to him is eternal now. With him the decree and its fulfillment are in the same instant. His eternal purpose therefore is nothing more nor less than a present arrangement, fixed and eternal in its operations. That therefore which to short sighted mortals is predestination, is to the Omnipotent Deity only a present design. He is of one mind, and who can turn him? There is no original compact which to him bears the marks of age, for all has the freshness of a present will; just as much so as if he began this moment to exist. Upon his present purpose therefore our eternal destiny is suspended.

Does man in the ignorance and pride of his heart object to this absolute rule of the absolute God? Then does inspiration challenge him saying, "Nay, but O man, who art thou that repliest against God? Shall the thing formed say to him that formed it, why hast thou made me thus?" True, we may not be able to harmonize the reign of God in the salvation of the soul, with our ideas of free agency, and human accountability; but if we reflect we shall see that the same difficulty meets us in all that appertains to the government of the Infinite One. "As the heavens are higher than the earth, so are his ways higher than our ways, and his thoughts than our thoughts."

This view of our salvation tends to destroy all self-sufficiency, and to bring us to the mercy seat in humble dependence upon the free and sovereign grace of the redeeming God. This is our true position. "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory."

PROVISION FOR THE NORTH.

We regret to state that our esteemed Bro. Wallace has decided to leave the Miramichi Country. He is induced to take this step in the hope that a change of locality will be conducive to the improvement of the health of Mrs. Wallace, which at present is in a debilitated state. The field which he leaves will require an immediate supply. In addition to this, one or two more strong men are required for that Northern district. Rev. John Chase, and Bro. John Harding, who have recently visited that country both tell us that the call there for Baptist preaching is becoming increasingly urgent. The means of support will be forthcoming, but where are the men duly qualified who are prepared to say "here am I, send me?" We trust the anniversary of the N. B. H. Missionary Society will not be allowed to pass without making suitable provision for these Northern Counties of the Province.

CONVEYANCE TO THE ASSOCIATION.

The good Steamer "PRINCESS ROYAL," Capt. Belmore, Master, kindly proposes to take Association passengers to Moncton, and bring them back for a single fare—12s. 6d. She leaves Saint John on Friday evening at 6 o'clock, and will arrive at Moncton about 7, on Saturday morning. She will be at Moncton on the following Wednesday, just in good time to bring the passengers back. The distance from Moncton to Salisbury is only some 12 or 15 miles; we presume there will be no difficulty in getting conveyance at a reasonable rate.

THE LAMENTED HENRY T. CRAWLEY.

The untimely death of this young man of such bright promise, has fallen with crushing power upon kindred, and upon a large circle of friends and admirers. How strange to us that one so rich in intellectual attainments, and so well qualified for a life of usefulness should be permitted to fall by the midnight dagger, but so it is. "In the midst of life we are in death." A more generous, manly heart, never beat in human bosom. Henry's kindness to our first-born son in the hour of consuming suffering we shall never forget. They had been associated in College life, and our dying Asahel, in the prospect of the grave and heaven, uttered words of kindly warning which found a lodgement in the heart of his friend Henry, and made impressions solemn, enduring, saving. In that chamber of death they gave each other the parting hand; the former to go to an early grave, and the latter to go forth to fight the stern battle of life, and to buffet the rushing billows of this world's temptations. Thirteen years have passed. One has been sleeping his peaceful death-sleep in the old grave yard at Nictaux, and the other has been nobly discharging the important duties of active life, and now they meet again: not, however, in College class-rooms, or in the chamber of wasting disease, but in that bright world where neither the consumptive fever nor the assassin's dagger will ever be permitted to enter. Robbed in the habiliments of a deathless immortality we seem to see them walking in blissful triumph, and in celestial fellowship, the streets all paved with gold.

In a touching letter recently received from his revered uncle, Rev. Dr. Crawley, he refers in touching utterances to the melancholy death of dear Henry. We feel assured he will pardon us for quoting his own language, as it is much more impressive than any thing we can utter. He says:—

"Your kind letter of June the 5th would have received more immediate attention, but that my whole mind was at the time occupied with the dreadful blow that has fallen on me and all our family in the sad death of poor Henry Crawley, in the midst of honor and usefulness cut down by the assassin's knife. We seem hardly to know how to rally from this crushing calamity. It enhances our sorrow, and multiplies the mourners that he that very night had been affianced to a very sweet girl, and all seemed to offer the happiest promise for the future. Henry never renewed his connection with the church, but I have, nevertheless, reason to hope he was a penitent and humble believer. His conduct ever since he came to Ohio has been irreproachable, and he was universally respected and beloved. I do hope he is now with your beloved and lamented Asahel in Abraham's bosom."

From a late Cincinnati paper we learn that a public meeting of the citizens of Mount Auburn was summoned to take proper cognizance of the death of Professor Crawley. At that meeting the following resolutions, showing the high respect in which the departed was held, were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this community have heard with astonishment and horror of the wanton and cruel murder of Prof. Henry T. Crawley of the Young Ladies' Mt. Auburn Institute. That as in his lifetime we admired his high moral character, his noble generosity, his delicate and strong sense of justice, as well as his undoubted scholarship and intelligence, and have honored him as emphatically fulfilling the high and rare conditions of a sound mind in a sound body—a true gentleman without fear and without reproach—we now deplore his untimely death, as a public loss not less than a private calamity.

Resolved, That as a mark of our respect to the memory of the deceased, we will attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a Committee of two be appointed to invite the Rev. N. Shephard to deliver a funeral discourse on the next Sabbath morning, in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mount Auburn.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be communicated by the Secretary to the parents of the deceased and to the Faculty of the Institute; and also, that a copy be transmitted to the former President of the Institution, the Rev. E. A. Crawley, D. D.

The same paper adds:—"In addition to the reward offered by the Mayor, we understand that the friends of the deceased have also signified their intention of paying a liberal sum, to incite exertion for the apprehension of the murderer, and in this connection we will say for the credit of the police of our city, that collectively and individually they are making the greatest efforts to elicit circumstances that will lead to the detection of the culprit."

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

It will be seen by reference to our news column that this destructive pestilence has reached Canada. The most vigorous measures will be required to keep it out of New Brunswick, and if we are correctly informed neither the Government nor even the Legislature have any power in the matter—being restricted by the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.

We trust the Provincial Agricultural Society will make the necessary investigations and promulgate the information required to guide the local authorities in the discharge of the duties referred to in the proclamation of the Government which was inserted in our columns last week.

Professor O. S. Fowler, well known both in Europe and America as a writer and lecturer on the science of Mind, commenced a course of lectures on Phrenology, in the Mechanics' Institute on Friday evening last, subject "Phrenology and Health." The lecture was certainly one of most lucid, clear, and condensed we ever listened to, and was evidently highly appreciated by a large and intelligent audience. On Monday evening he again lectured on "The culture of the mind." The evening being a very unpleasant one, the number of persons present was small; this however did not affect the character of the lecture. It was in every respect good. Examinations took place at the close of each lecture, and the delineations of character, so far as our knowledge of the gentlemen examined extends, were true to the life. This (Wednesday) evening the Professor again lectured on the "Analysis of the faculties." To all who can, we heartily say, patronize this course of lectures.

Correspondence.

For the "Christian Visitor."

We cordially endorse the sentiments expressed below by our correspondent Baptist, and trust they will be duly considered.—Eds.

SUGGESTIVE.

Messrs. Editors—The time of our Association is drawing near, will you allow me a little space for a subject that to me seems important. For most of the appointments that may require care, we appoint committees, that due consideration may be given to them, but it seems to me that in the three most important of these appointments sufficient care is not taken. I refer to the choice of Moderator, the writer of the Circular letter, and the preacher of the introductory sermon; these are left to the caprice of the most forward speakers, and there is nothing to prevent the most unsuitable person being nominated for either of these important positions.

It is possible that there may be some brother who, from infirmity of temper, or peculiarity of temperament might be altogether unsuitable for so important a position, or may hold, on some points, extreme views that the denomination at large have no sympathy with, and so misrepresent the body of whose views he is professing the expounder. Yet some ardent admirer may start up and propose his name, and however distasteful such nomination may generally be, no one may like to oppose it, and so the interests of the denomination may be affected and their reputation too. Would it not be well to appoint a committee for these purposes at the very commencement of the business on Saturday afternoon, the moderator of the previous year holding his office till after the sermon on Monday morning.

I admire the usual order of our meetings, and would not suggest any rash or unnecessary changes—but ours are not Medo-Persian laws and, if improvements can be effected, surely they ought not to be neglected.

The above proposition does not take the election out of the hands of the Association; they will receive the suggestions of a committee of judicious brethren and adopt, amend, or reject, as they may see fit.

July 9th 1860. BAPTIST.

(For the Christian Visitor.)

QUARTERLY MEETING REPORT.

The York, Carleton and Victoria Quarterly Meeting was held with the Jacksonville Church according to appointment. Ministers present, Revs. W. Harris, T. W. Saunders, D. Outhouse, G. J. Harvey, Joseph Blakeley, J. Lawrence and the writer. The meeting commenced with social prayer and exhortation.

Preaching Saturday morning by Bro. Blakeley; social conference in the afternoon, and preaching in the evening by the writer.

Sabbath morning sermon by the Rev. W. Harris 8th psalm. 15v.—the blessedness of those that know the joyful sound. At 3 o'clock sermon by the Rev. T. W. Saunders. He dwelt upon the Christian's certain knowledge of God's presence with him by the spirit given, as taught in the text; 1 John 3, 24v. In the evening preaching by the Rev. D. Outhouse, text: "What shall the end be of them that obey not the gospel of God." Social meeting Monday morning, at eleven o'clock—preaching at six

p.m. by J. Lawrence, who has just received licence from the church of that place. All of the above meetings were interesting and largely attended. We believe the seed sown will yet be seen bearing fruit to the glory of God.

We must not fail to mention the hospitality and brotherly kindness of the people of Jacksonville entertaining strangers; no effort on their part was lacking to make the season one of happy memory.

May the Lord reward them according to the riches of his grace!

It was resolved that the next Quarterly meeting be held with the church at Gwimic, commencing the first Friday in October at six o'clock p.m. To be July 5th. B. JEWETT, S. C. C.

For the "Christian Visitor."

AN AFFLICTIVE PROVIDENCE.

REPORTED BY REV. S. T. RAND.

Chute's Cove, Annapolis County, July 3d., 1860.

A melancholy event has just cast a sad gloom over this community, and filled many a heart with sorrow. Mr. Joseph Foster, son of Mr. Samuel Foster, of this place, a young man of about 22 years of age, was drowned in the harbor here, on Saturday evening last. He and another young man named Corbet, were amusing themselves in an old birch canoe, which camped within a stone's throw of the shore; they were both good swimmers. Young Corbet succeeded in getting hold of the canoe, and called for help. His comrade was seen to rise and struggle for a moment and then sank. A boat was put off by a couple of little boys, one of whom was a brother of the deceased, and Corbet was rescued. By this time a large number had collected at the spot, myself among the rest, and search was made for the drowned man. Boats and canoes were put off, and after the lapse of about half an hour, the body was found. It was now dark. The canoe had capsized about half an hour after sundown. We made no attempt to resuscitate him, which I shall always regret.

The Indians, who had rushed in numbers to the spot, and who worked manfully too, were very urgent that we should attempt to restore him. But amidst the lamentations of the mother, father and sisters, who had, some time before we got the body, reached the scene of disaster, and the confusion and horror which seized us all, another half hour had fled before anything could be attempted; and alas! long before this all hope had fled. There was therefore nothing to be done but to lay him out, and prepare to bury him.

The funeral took place on Monday morning, (yesterday). The young man was a great favorite, and universally beloved and esteemed. He was not a member of the church, but had obtained a hope in the Lord, during the revival, a year ago last spring, and his subsequent life had been more consistent than that of some who were baptized.

He had just been elected Worthy Patriarch of the S. of T., and was to be installed at the next meeting. A very large number gathered at the funeral, and a very appropriate discourse was delivered by the pastor, Rev. W. Murray, from Psalms. 46: 10, "Be still and know that I am God."

I will not stay to moralize upon so sad an event. May it be a salutary warning to us all. I cannot help adding, however, that as a general rule white people had better keep out of birch canoes. It requires too much practice, skill, and cool-headedness to manage them, for us. Leave them to the Indians. You are almost sure to be upset if you venture in alone. And your example will be sure to drown some one, even if you can manage to keep your balance. But I do not wish to harrow up wounded feelings, nor to cast any reflections. Let us take warning for the future. Such admonitions have been already too frequent to need repetition.

Correspondence to the "Borderer." SYDNEY, AUS., April 12, 1860.

MR. EDITOR.—In the letter I wrote you from Cape Town, I told you I would not write until I could give a description of New Zealand, but on arrival here we had such startling accounts of the war, that is now being carried on between the British and the Maories in New Zealand, that most of the passengers have stopped here and will not proceed further until the war is over, and the land question is settled. Two battles have already been fought, and very little signs of peace yet; some think it will be a long and bloody struggle. It appears that they have been prepared, and have taken this opportunity while the British troops were away to China, to make the attack. The Maories are an intelligent and warlike people, and the land they are fighting for is the richest in the colony, and extensive gold mines have been discovered there. The Governor has sent to Tasmania and Australia for all the help they can afford them; one large steamer left Sydney last Tuesday, with troops for the seat of war, and others are preparing to go.

Scots are arriving here in every boat that comes from New Zealand, and they say that times are very dull in Auckland.

It may be interesting to some of the readers of *The Borderer* to learn that new gold fields have been discovered about 200 miles south from Sydney, at Snowy River, called the Snow Diggings. It is supposed they are the richest gold mines yet discovered in Australia, but the snow which falls on the mountains and then slides down into the valley, will stop the miners from digging from the first of May until the first of October when the rush will be great; thousands are leaving other diggings now and are going there but many are disappointed and returning to the old spots. Some of our passengers have gone prospecting—we have not heard from them yet; others have gone to work on the railroad. Those that are in Sydney are doing well; ship-carriers wages are 14s. per day; house-joiners 10s. to 12s.—Sydney has been in the back ground for some time, but the Snowy diggings will bring it up something near to Melbourne. This is a healthy part of Australia, and the soil is rich and fertile. Land is cheap in the country and farmers can do well. The markets are always good, and anything that the farmer can raise will sell. I will have to be brief in teaching our voyage from the Cape of Good Hope.

We sailed on Sunday, 19th February, and were 43 days to Sydney, and 32 to Tasmania. The first part of the voyage was very rough; we had our jib boom, fore topmast staysail, and masting boom carried away. Gale after gale succeeded each other all the way across the Indian Ocean, but as soon as we got into the Pacific we could not get wind enough to fill the sails. This ocean is well named for it is as mild and pacific as a mill pond most of the time. The passengers all landed in good health and well satisfied with the passage they had. It seems to me, now that it is past, just like a pleasant dream, and it is but a small matter

compared to what I thought it was, to come from New Scotia to Australia.

The Rev. Mr. Hobbs, M. D., who took passage for New Zealand, on his landing here had a church offered to him, and a salary of £300 a year, which he has accepted, and entered into the work, and there are fair prospects of his labors being blessed.

Last Friday, being Good Friday, he and I went up the Paramatta River to the town of Paramatta a distance of 18 miles. We went up in a boat, and returned by rail. The country up there is splendid; large orchards of all kinds of fruit could be seen all the way up the river, and fine farms along the railroad, down. We were also out to the Botanic and Horticultural Gardens, and I think they eclipse the Cape Town gardens for varieties of flowers and trees; the climate is better adapted for the growth of tropical shrubs and flowers. Everything in Sydney is English and carried on in English style, so therefore the city is quiet compared to what some of the American cities of half the size are. The harbor contains over one hundred vessels at present, and about seventy steam boats are running in and out, most of them very large.

I will now close by just saying to any person that is thinking of taking a trip out this way, and wish to find themselves in provisions on board ship, to take plenty of potatoes and codfish, very little pork or beef, some flour, (coarse as can be got), plenty buck and Indian meal, very little hard bread, for one becomes tired of that and cannot eat it. Apples are an indispensable article, and should not be forgotten, neither the green nor the dried. Some of our company had too much meat, bread, and oatmeal, and not enough of potatoes and Indian meal; and I would also add a few words as regards the accommodation. You must see that the ship is well ventilated, and that there is plenty of skylights in the deck, for it is very injurious to stay down in darkness and foul air. The owners and captain of the *George Henderson* deserve no credit for the accommodations that we had.

I hope that some of my friends will be kind enough to send me some New Scotia papers, and one from New Brunswick called *The Borderer*. Good bye.

Yours truly, S. F. PAGE

News Department.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We learn with regret that on Wednesday last Mr. Israel Lent, of Bear River, lost a daughter by drowning. The girl, who was in her 8th year, was sent after a pail of water, and not returning as soon as expected, her mother became alarmed; after searching for her, at length found that she had fallen head foremost into the spring to which she had gone for water. Unfortunately the discovery was made too late to save the child's life. A barrel was sunk into the spring over which a curb had been placed, with a cover attached to it. The cover had dropped over the child, effectually concealing her from view.—*Digby Acadian*.

A few days ago an express cartman named Lyons fell from his cart on his head, and by the fall his neck was so bent that the spinal marrow was injured, and now the poor man lies with his whole body, save only his head, motionless and insensible. His recovery is of course impossible.—*Freeman*.

Just one year ago a young man named Wilson, while riding on a load of hay, at Hampton Village, met with a similar accident, by falling over which he had been injured the spinal chord. Since then he has been lying upon his back, without the least sensation in any of his limbs, and wasting away to a skeleton. His appetite is good and his faculties not in the least impaired, but with the exception of the upper part of his body he has been a dead man ever since August last. It is supposed that if his body were twisted, or raised from its recumbent position in the least, death would be instantaneous with him.—*News*.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.—The Conference of this body in Eastern British America, has been in session in Fredericton during the last ten days. The stations for the ensuing year were fixed on Friday last. The only change of Ministers in this City and Portland, is on the West side, Carleton. The Rev. E. Botterell is appointed to St. John's, New Brunswick, by the unanimous and cordial request of the Quarterly Meeting of that City, to the members of which he is very well known, having been their Pastor from 1850 to 1855. Mr. Botterell's many friends will be glad to learn, that he returns for a season to New Brunswick, as he went there ten years ago, as Chairman of the New Brunswick District. The Rev. J. N. Narraway, A. M. is appointed to Carleton.

HOT WEATHER.—The hot weather in the country continues. On Friday the mercury at Hampton ranged at 90 in the shade for some hours. We have had no rain in some time, and vegetation is beginning to droop for want of moisture. Potatoes and peas, however, are in blossom, and together with the crops generally never looked finer at this season than they did last week.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

FREDERICTON, July 2, 1860. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments viz:

SAINT JOHN CITY LIGHT INFANTRY.
Major the Honorable J. Robertson, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice M'Mackin, retired with his rank.—Dated July 2, 1860.
Captain Thos. W. Peters to be Major, vice Robertson, promoted.—July 2, 1860.
Archibald Rowan, Gent. to be Lieutenant.—June 2, 1860.
Lieut. Jas. M'Farlane to be Captain, vice Peters.—June 2, 1860.
J. B. Kemp, Gent. to be Lieutenant.—June 2, 1860.
Boyle Travers, Gent. to be Captain.—June 28th, 1860.
James R. McShane, (Gent. to be Lieutenant.—June 18th, 1860.
Thomas Power, Gent. to be Lieutenant.—June 28, 1860.
Michael McMahon, Gent. to be Ensign.—June 28, 1860.
Fourth Battalion Charlotte County Militia.
Albert Hiltz, Gent. to be Captain.
Andrew MacAdam, Gent. to be Lieutenant.
R. HAYNE, Lt. Col. Adj. Genl. Militia.

The last *Royal Gazette* contains the following Proclamation:—

"Every Licence of Minerals to be exempted from payment of Royalty for three years from the date of the Licence.
The Royalty on Shale to be reduced to Sixpence per Chaldron.
The Royalty on all Metallic Ores, except Gold and Silver, to be reduced to two and a half per cent."

CATTLE DISEASE IN CANADA.—We regret to learn through the Canada papers, that a disease supposed to be pleuro-pneumonia, has broken out in the township of Huntington, Can. East and that several cattle have already died of it. Huntington is one of the townships upon the south side of the St. Lawrence, bordering on the State of New York, and is celebrated for its dairy produce. The spread of the disease through that and the other townships would be a calamity disastrous to the farmers, and seriously detrimental to the whole Province.

The price of admission to inspect the Great Eastern, which at first was one dollar, was on Monday last reduced to fifty cents.

MURDERS.—Chicago, July 3.—The bodies of a woman named Willis, and two children were found horribly mutilated, last Saturday near Batavia, Iowa. The murders are supposed to have been committed by a man named Kepheart, who was arrested and confessed to have committed the murders at Eddyville, and hauled the bodies 30 miles to the place where they were found.

TEMPERANCE.—The editor of the *United Presbyterian* writes from Edinburgh with respect to the General Assembly of the Scotch Established Presbyterian Church: "The worst feature we have witnessed in the proceedings of the National Assembly has been in the number of cases of ministerial drunkenness which it has had to deal. But the manner of its dealing indicates a good measure of faithfulness, and the very number of cases may be evidence of increased earnestness and determination on the part of the Assembly to free the church of such disgrace. We think, however, they will have to go a little deeper and reform the drinking habits of the country, in which clergymen are but too strongly and frequently tempted to engage."—(Religious Herald).

Mission.—The American Missionary Association received, during the last fiscal year, \$50,511: mostly from persons in moderate circumstances, and all anti-slavery in their principles. Eleven missionaries, male and female, have been sent out to Jamaica and Africa; the mission among the Ojibwa Indians being discontinued and that among the Copts in Egypt not yet resumed. Ninety-eight missionaries and five colporteurs have been employed in the home field—of whom Rev. Daniel Worth of North Carolina was one.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PARANA" AT ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

St. John's, July 5. Connaught upon starting, 26th, blew out bottom and port cylinder. Parana was steamer dispatched in her place, and arrived here this morning.

Reported that Garibaldi held Council, at which it was determined to march on Messina soon as fully organized. Expected that march would commence 28th June.

It is said Neapolitan Government determined to restore two captured vessels, but American Minister demands reparation for insult on the American flag.

King of Naples is ill. Assented Neapolitan Council resolved to grant Constitution general amnesty; total change in Ministry and Free Press and Italian alliance with Piedmont, but King's assent wanted.

Reported Russian and Spanish legations threatened to withdraw unless Sardinia stopped expeditions to Sicily.

House of Lords debated Slave Trade question, and adopted resolution in favor of re-appointment of Consulate at Mozambique as check, notwithstanding Government opposition.

Reported Gladstone determined to resign on account of tame report adopted by Commons. Committee on Lords' rejection of Bill repealing Paper Duty.

Volunteers review by the Queen was a brilliant success—over 20,000 men in line. Prince Jerome Bonaparte is dead.

Napoleon visits Savoy in July. Since Emperor's return from Baden troops concentrated on the Eastern frontier of France withdrawn.

Reported French loan will be twenty or thirty millions sterling. Austrians making vast Military preparations at Venetia.

Baring Brothers introduced new Russian loan of £800,000 sterling in London—44 per cent. at 92. China mail telegraphed. Steamer Malabar having on board Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, was wrecked off harbour of Galle; no lives lost. Bullion in ship. Both Ambassadors lost credentials and all papers, and would be delayed at Galle until 6th June.

CANTON, May 16th.—Reply from Chinese to last communication. Chinese were actively employed preparing to resist. Allies occupied Chusan without resistance. Canton trade improved. Shanghai stagnant, owing to alarming weather of the rebels. Provisions quiet and steady. Weathers unfavorable for crops. Sugar dull. Coffee dull. Rice steady. Turpentine steady.

London Money Markets.—Consols 93½ for account ex dividend. Wheat—declining tendency. Tea firm.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PERSIA."

NEW YORK, July 5.—The steamship Persia from Liverpool, June 23, has arrived.—She brings 136 passengers, including Miss Charlotte Cushman.

Sales of cotton for two days includes 2000 bales for speculation and 17,000 for export. Sales on Friday 10,000 bales.

There was no movement in Sicily.—The Neapolitans were fortifying Messina, and had concentrated 8000 troops there and considerable ammunition. The evacuation of Palermo is completed, and the Neapolitan frigates had left the port. Garibaldi was forming twenty regiments for operations on the main land.