

THE NEW BRUNSWICK BAPTIST,

AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

The Organ of the Eastern and Western New Brunswick Baptist Associated Churches.

Glory to Go in the Highest, and on Earth Peace, Good Will toward Men."

VOLUME XV.

ST. JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, OCT. 9, 1862.

NO. 38

Steamboats, etc.

INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY



Fall Arrangement.

THE INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will run their splendid sea-going Steamers

"New England" and "New Brunswick," The steamer NEW ENGLAND, Enos Field, Master, will leave St. John on Monday at 8 o'clock for Eastport, Fredericton, and Boston.

STEAMER NEW BRUNSWICK, B. B. Winchess, Master, on at 4 after October 2nd, will leave St. John every Thursday morning at 8 o'clock for Eastport, Portland and Boston, until further notice.

W. ANSLEY, AGENT, Office—95 Prince Wm. street.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP

"Lady Head,"

WM. DAVISON, COMMANDER

WILL until further notice by between QUEBEC and FREDERICTON, via intermediate ports as usual.

Will leave Shediac for FREDERICTON on SATURDAY, 24th May, at 6 o'clock, A. M., and every alternate Saturday.

Will leave Shediac for MIRAMICHI, DALHOUSIE, PASSEBIAC, GASPE, and QUEBEC, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 26th May, at 6 o'clock, A. M., and every alternate Wednesday.

For further information apply to W. J. FRASER & CO., Agents, Chatham, May 6

UNION LINE

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES!!

THROUGH ROUTE.

BOSTON AND PORTLAND, Fredericton, Woodstock, Tobique AND GRAND FALLS.

STEAMERS of this Line leave INDIANTOWN for FREDERICTON, on

Monday, at 12 o'clock, noon;

Tuesday, at 12 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, noon;

Thursday, at 12 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Saturday, at 12 o'clock, noon;

Sunday, at 12 A. M. and 6 P. M.

and during the night of water connecting with Steamer to Woodstock, Tobique, and Grand Falls

THE NEW AND FAST STEAMER "ANNELOPE,"

as been put upon the Route in the place of the Steamer "St. John," and the Fare to Fredericton, until further notice, will be by both the Steamers "ANNELOPE," and "FOREST QUEEN,"

ONE DOLLAR!!

and by the Steamer "ANNA AUGUSTA," the fare is still continued at the low rate of FIFTY CENTS.

This Line connects with the Steamers of the International Steamship Company, at which Line leaves St. John on every Monday and Thursday Morning, at 8 o'clock, for

Portland and Boston.

Through Fares between Fredericton, Portland, and Boston, until further notice.

Portland, (first class) \$4.50

Boston, " " " 5.50

Passengers wishing to take Railway between Portland and Boston, can do so, by paying 50 cents extra upon the Boston Steamer.

Through Tickets can be procured at Fredericton of the Agent of the Union Line, and of the Agents of the International Company, at Boston and Portland, and upon the Steamers of all the connecting Lines from the Clerks.

THOS. HATHWAY, Agent, 40, Dock Street.

Change of Hour Commencing on Saturday September 13th.

The only days of Low Fare BETWEEN

ST. JOHN AND FREDERICTON

"HEATHER BELL,"

HAVING excellent accommodation—being fitted up in superior style, expressly for the route—will continue to run between INDIANTOWN and FREDERICTON during the Season leaving Indiantown on

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at twelve o'clock, noon.

and Fredericton on

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock, A. M., until further notice.

Fare Fifty Cents.

The "HEATHER BELL" connects at Fredericton, when the water permits, with Steamers "Bonnie Doon" and "Tobique" for Woodstock, and the Upper Country, forwarding Freight and Passengers as low as by any other Line.

No charge in Fredericton on Freight for the Upper Country.

Apply to the Captain on board, to the Agent in Fredericton, Capt. D. Currier, or to

LUNT & PICKUP, Canterbury-street, St. John.

MEAS, BUCKS, COYERS, STRICK, BRITS, and Provisions, may be had in any quantity, at 79 King Street.



LATER FROM EUROPE!

(By Telegraph to the News Room.)

Arrival of City of Washington.

CAPE RACE, Oct. 3.

The City of Washington intercepted at 10 on Friday morning. She left Liverpool on 24th and Queenstown 25th Sept.

The American Consul at Vienna wrote to Garibaldi, asking, as he failed in patriotic efforts in Italy, if he would not offer his valiant arm in the American struggle for liberty and unity, promising him enthusiastic reception.

"I am a prisoner and dangerously wounded, and it is consequently impossible for me to dispose of myself; however, as soon as I am restored to liberty and my wounds healed, I shall take the first favorable opportunity to satisfy my desire to serve the Great American Republic, of which I am a citizen, and which is now fighting for universal liberty."

United States corvette St. Louis remained at Lisbon, and would probably continue all winter.

The steamer Alabama, which was returning when the Europa sailed, proved not to be 290.

The Daily News reverts to the proposed exodus of negroes as a wild scheme, and says the sooner the Government leave off talking about what it cannot effect, the better for its dignity and its reputation.

The Times thinks the recent reverses have restored liberty of speech in the North, and apparently almost suspended the Government as Washington.

Morning Post thinks strange and unlooked for coup d'etat may possibly terminate the war. Says a man of ordinary firmness may establish out of the ruins of the Union a new Republic, and thinks even if Jeff. Davis assumes the Presidency of the United States, the North would accept him in order to preserve unity.

FRANCE.

Doctrine of the Federal Government that foreign trading vessels not carrying contraband require permit to enter ports of the Union, is held by France to be wholly inadmissible.

France energetically protested against the capture of the ship Lamache at New Orleans.

The substitute for cotton which attracted so much attention is fibres of marine plant known as Britrea Marina, or common grass wrack.

Manchester Cotton Supply Association at its annual meeting took a hopeful view of the capacity of India, but denounced the obstructive policy of the Indian Government. Impeachment of Sir. Charles Wood is called for.

Rioting at Belfast being serious, but no loss of life.

Business in the French Cotton manufacturing districts has not been so dull since the rebellion of 1838.

Bourse being higher, but reacted to 69.10

Garibaldi continues to improve; but it is expected it will be many months before he can be removed. Amnesty again rumored.

Ministerial crisis in Prussia continues, but it is approaching a termination.

Cotton easier and unchanged. Breadstuffs still declining. Flour declined 6d. Provisions very dull. Consols 93 1/2 a 93 1/2.

From Late English Papers.

THE TIMES ON EMANCIPATION.

From the London Times, Sept. 19th.

As every succeeding week has made it more evident that the Northern armies will be unable to subdue the Confederate States, one counsel has been more and more pertinaciously urged on Mr. Lincoln by a desperate faction at the North, and their allies on this side of the ocean. As the invasion of the southern territory by an army of 600,000 men, the blockade and attempted destruction of southern harbors, the occupation of southern towns with a rule of singular barbarity and insolence, the ravaging of large districts, either by the connivance or under the direct orders of the Federal commanders, have all failed to achieve the subjection of the seceding states, it is demanded that the Federal government shall raise the negro population of the south against the whites, as a means of turning the tide of war. Having seen every opinion and every prediction of their own falsified, the partisans of this miserable war are compelled to admit that their only hope lies in exciting a servile insurrection, which may hamper their enemies by bringing devastation into every southern home.

The slave insurrection which the Federals and their European admirers wish to excite, would, if successful, be without a doubt, the ruin, not only of the white population of the South, but of the negroes themselves. Slaughtered and slaughtered, they would wage for months and years a war of extermination with the whites, and all traces of civilization would disappear over great regions of the South; and in places where the negro race is numerous, as in parts of South Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana, we may conceive it possible that

they would extirpate the white population as completely as in St. Domingo. The white women and children, and the elder men who remain in the country districts would either perish or have to flee into the larger towns, where the ruling race might make a stand. But it is only in such thickly slave-filled districts that there would be any chance of a result so completely in accordance with the Northern hopes. In nearly all the Northern States the negroes form a minority of the population, and though the flower of the white race has gone to the war, there would be enough left at home to take deadly vengeance on the unarmed and unskilled blacks. It is beyond the shadow of a doubt that the first result of any serious attempt at insurrection on the part of the negroes, would be the destruction of thousands of the unfortunate creatures at the hands of the whites. In the border states, where the negroes would be the most acted upon by northern emissaries, but where they are few in number in comparison with the whites, they would most assuredly be exterminated in every spot where they attempted a rising. For the Federals to endeavor to supplement their beaten armies by gangs of plundering negroes, would only be to expose their ignorant and deluded allies to the worst of fates. A general revolt of the slaves would end only in their destruction, where they are weak, and their return to a state of savagery, wherever they won the country for themselves.

But who are the men who advise the commission of this great crime—who would raise up against their own estranged brethren a population whom they believe to be ready to turn on the most horrible of wars? They are the people of the northern States, whose President has told a negro deputation that the African race cannot be permitted even to live intermingled with his own. They are the people of Illinois, who will not permit a man with a drop of colored blood in his veins to enter their state. They are the politicians, who are for deporting whole populations of free negroes to the most pestilential regions about the Isthmus, on the ground that white men feel an unaccountable and invincible antipathy to the mere presence of black men among them. If the Federals loved the negro, believed in the negro, or had any intention of helping him, raising him, and making him an equal, or even an humble friend, there might be some excuse for the proposed policy. But it is well known that the hatred and contempt of the North towards the unhappy black has increased till it has become a kind of lunacy. The Federals would raise the negroes against their masters merely as they would lift loose wild beasts on those they wished to destroy. In their frenzy they do not look to the future, or ask themselves what is to be the destiny of the country when the slaves are dominant. All they look to is the immediate success; and, provided the Southern army is weakened by having to detach forces to stop the massacre of the white families, the desire of the North is accomplished.

Those who employed the Red Indians in former wars have been justly condemned; yet the Indians were levied to fight against an enemy in arms, and not to murder the weak and the aged. If they committed atrocities it was from their own savage nature. But here we have a scheme for subjecting an Anglo-Saxon people to horrors equalled only those which fell upon the English in India five years ago. The idea of the Republicans is to organize a series of Cawpores as a legitimate device of warfare. We are happy to believe that in this matter they are reckoning without any real knowledge of the race which they would make their instrument. Enough has appeared to convince observant persons that the negroes are attached to the white race, and that, though individuals may occasionally suffer under the tyranny of a master and resent it, yet as a body they bear no hatred to the whites. The history of the war shows this, and the excessive confidence of the Confederates proves that they were aware how much they could trust their negroes. All through the contest these have been working cheerfully, and wherever they have been brought in contact with the Federals it has only been to show their good will to the Confederate cause. The negro thinks as much of his state as the white man, and the complete ignorance of their enemy's movements in which the Federal commanders have been kept is a proof that the colored people have remained throughout true to their own section of the Union. Indeed, it is difficult to see that any proclamation of a be-jeared or fugitive President can have greater effect than the inducements given to revolt by such generals as Hunter and Phelps. The occupation of the district of Beaufort, the most thickly populated with slaves in the whole South, has produced no social effect. It is conceded that the negroes have shown on all occasions dislike to the invaders and indifference to their promises. We may trust, then, that President Lincoln will refrain from an act which will be at once a crime and a blunder—an act which will in no way advance the Federal cause, while it will deepen and make eternal the hatred between the two republics, and perhaps lead to some frightful retaliation on the multitudes of northern prisoners who have fallen into the hands of the Confederates.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT OF THE KING OF ITALY.

A Turin correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—

"I told you in one of my last letters that the Roman question approached a solution; and yesterday my statement was confirmed by royal lips. Yesterday (Sunday) a deputation of the provincial council of Forlì brought an address to the King in congratulation upon the success over the Garibaldians. In handing that document to the King, the Marquis

Albini, president of the deputation, made an eloquent speech, in which he said that 'the population saw in the triumph of public order the assurance of the definitive and early triumph of the Italian cause; that Rome was the necessary crowning of the national edifice, and that they might rely upon the King and his Government shortly entering into possession of the Eternal City.' The King replied in that firm and resolute tone which characterizes all his operations: 'Tell the population to be tranquil and to have every confidence; before the end of this year we shall be at Rome; I beg you to say so to all your fellow-citizens.' The deputation withdrew, much moved by the royal words. It is from one of the members that I have received the foregoing particulars."

The Halifax Express says:—

Decidedly the most cheering intelligence from Europe is the result of the recent harvest. It is very gratifying to be assured that the crops in the United Kingdom will be at least an average, and this, too, in spite of the dark forebodings which for some time overshadowed the minds of many, on this vitally important question. All accounts from France now agree that the harvest in that country has been decidedly favorable to the agriculturists. From the Continent of Europe, generally, the reports are that the labor of the husbandman in this year of grace will be bountifully rewarded by the Lord of the vineyard. This state of things will go far towards relieving men's minds from the anxiety which cannot be dispelled in view of a deficient harvest in the Old World.

The market report for the week may be summed up as follows. Money somewhat inactive. Consols have sold at 93 1/2 5-8. Indian Stocks firm. The discount market heavily supplied with capital. The value of gold on passage from Australia about £9,000,000. About £402,000 in silver had been received from Mexico and the West Indies. The Bank has declared a half yearly dividend of £4 0s. per cent. Owing to large arrivals from India, the cotton market was somewhat heavy. The total of cotton in England is 150,000 bales. Colonial Government Securities steady; New Brunswick six per cents. 105 1/4.—Wheat has been sold in large quantities at a decline of 1s per quarter, and is some transactions at 2s. per quarter lower. Oats very firm. Barley unchanged. Beans and Peas at former values. Flour is cheaper. Potatoes inactive. Hops steady. Spirit market without animation. Wool very firm and advanced 1d. to 2d. per lb. Tea at very full prices. Coffee rates very high. Cocoa less firm, with little alteration in price. Sugar steady, with comparatively limited sales, but prices have not fallen off. Molasses in good demand, principally for distillers. In Fruit of all kinds there is a steady business doing. Rice quiet, but prices are firm. Spices neglected. Provisions altogether steady without much activity. Scotch Pig Iron quiet, but prices are not lower. Quick-silver £7 per bottle.—Copper very active. Oils advanced. Tallow dull. Leather dull of sale. Hay slack.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND HIS BRIDE.

The Prince of Wales and his future consort, the Princess Alexandra, have been sojourning for several days with the King of the Belgians, and it is whispered that the meeting has matured and confirmed the mutual respect and regard which previously existed between the royal lovers. The formal betrothal took place on the 9th instant in the presence of the King. The Observer remarks:—

It is a happy omen that they should have been brought together upon this occasion by the King of the Belgians, who has so many claims to the consideration and affection of all Englishmen, not only from his relationship to our beloved Sovereign, but for the many high qualities he has shown during a long residence amongst us, and the wisdom and great statesmanship he has displayed during his lengthened reign over the Belgian people who have given such repeated proofs of their high estimation of his abilities and worth. The alliance will bring us into more intimate relations with the Danish Government and people—thus continuing historical interests of very ancient date.

The preliminaries of the marriage having been settled at Brussels, the Prince has left London to rejoin her Majesty in Germany. It is semi-officially announced that the late Prince Consort was long convinced that an alliance between the heir apparent and the Princess Alexandra was desirable, and the knowledge of this fact is understood to be a source of deep gratification to the Queen.

THE FEDERAL BLOCKADE.

A Liverpool paper of the 20th ult. furnishes the following interesting information on this subject:—

As the screw steamer Peterhoff was approaching Nassau, a Federal cruiser came up to her. The commander of the British frigate Melpomene, which is stationed at Nassau to prevent any outrage on the British flag, saw the movement, and slipping her anchor at once, made towards the two, when the cruiser drew off and sailed away. The Peterhoff then entered the harbor and discharged her cargo. She belongs to Pearson & Co., and many reports had been circulated as to her intention of running the blockade.

THE STEAMER LLOYDS.

This steamer, now so famous for the success that has attended her attempts to run the blockade, arrived at Liverpool. As far as can be gathered from the letters received via Queenstown, where she put in on Wednesday for coal, she ran the Blockade of Charleston on or about August 10, at which time the steamers Hero, (Capt. Peat), Mimbo (Capt. Parke), and the notorious steamers Nashville

and Kate were in port loading cotton, and waiting for a favourable opportunity to run out again. The Lloyds came north about, and put into Halifax, N. S., for coal. She is a new steamer, of 940 tons, having only been built by Messrs. Pile, of West Hartlepool, this year. Her speed (engines of 240-horse power) does not exceed eight knots, and she was the slowest sailer of the fleet that left Nassau with her, and excepting the Hero, the only one that reached her destination. She has, as cargo, 1775 bales of cotton, which, it is said, cost only 8c. in Charleston; so that an idea may be formed of the profit, the present market price being 29d. per lb.

UNITED AND CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Richmond Dispatch, of Sept. 10th, contains the following paragraph in relation to this famous steamer:—

"The steam corvette Oreto, now called the Florida, is a real iron-clad. Our readers are aware of the difficulties which the commander of this ship encountered at Nassau, owing to the rigor of the British neutrality regulations. Having finally escaped from the clutches of the Command of Admiralty, Capt. Maffitt steamed away to the Gulf and boldly ran the gauntlet of the blockaders at the mouth of Mobile Bay, in broad daylight on the 4th inst. The captain was at the time sick with fever, as were most of her small crew of thirteen men. The Florida ran within sixty yards of the Yankee vessels, and her sides are peppered all over with shrapnel and grape-shot. One 11-inch shell went through her side a foot above the water-line, and lodged in the 'coal hulkers.' The Florida is a beautiful and well-armed corvette of great speed. Her armament consists of 8 guns. Her dash through the blockaders, with a sick crew of only 13 men, in broad daylight, is one of the most daring naval exploits of the war. The Florida did not fire a shot, as her crew were unable to man even a single gun. She had one killed and two wounded. She now lies below the city in quarantine."

The following with reference to the brave "Stonewall" Jackson, possesses a good deal of interest:—

HEADQUARTERS, VALLEY DISTRICT, VIRGINIA, July 21, 1862.

Rev. E. A. Bolet, General Agent, Bible Society of Confederate States of America.

DEAR SIR,—I gratefully acknowledge the honor conferred upon me by a portion of God's people, in constituting me a life Director of the Bible Society of the Confederate States of America.

It is a cause in which I have a deep interest, and my earnest prayer is that God will make this infant Bible Society the means not only of giving his blessed word to our own people, but of sending it freely to the remotest nations of the earth.

Enclosed is a check for \$150. Please acknowledge its receipt, and believe me to be very truly your friend and brother in Christ.

T. J. JACKSON.

General Jackson never enters a fight without invoking God's blessing and protection. The dependence of this strange man upon the Deity seems never to be absent from his mind, and whatever he says, or does, is "always preceded" by God's blessing.

In one of his official despatches he commences:—"By God's blessing, we have today defeated the enemy." Said one of his officers to him the other day, "Well, General, another candidate (referring to Pope) is awaiting your attentions." "So I observe," was the quiet reply, "and by God's blessing he shall receive them to his full satisfaction."

After a battle has been fought, the same rigid remembrance of Divine power is observed. The army is drawn up in line, the General dismounts from his horse, and there, in the presence of his rough, bronze-faced troops, with heads uncovered and bent awestruck to the ground, the voice of the good man, which but a few hours before, was ringing out in quick fiery intonations, is now heard, subdued and calm, as if overcome by the presence of the "Supreme Being," in holy appeal to the "sapphire throne." Few such spectacles have been witnessed in modern times, and it is needless to add that few such examples have ever told with more wondrous power upon the hearts of the men. Are you surprised, after this recital, that Stonewall Jackson is invincible, and that he can lead his army to certain victory, when God's blessing precedes the act?

ABOUT THE IRON-CLADS.—It is now settled that winter will be upon us before there is any marked addition to our fleet of iron-clad vessels. One—the Passaic—will probably be ready about the 15th of October, and perhaps three more by the 1st of November, but it will be December before we can really plume ourselves upon our naval strength in this particular. From this fact it would seem that the current reports respecting the intention of government to capture Mobile, Savannah, and Charleston cannot be true, as it is understood there will be no attack on the forts guarding the southern harbors until the new iron-clads can take a hand in it. If the theory is correct that the army is not to move until the navy can co-operate, there will not be much fighting this fall.—N. Y. World.

Gen. Sigel has asked to be relieved of his command. His letter to the President gives the following reasons for the course which he has followed it necessary to pursue:—

1. Because he was placed under the command of a junior officer without the knowledge of the President, although the President alone has the authority to place a junior over a senior of the same grade.

2. Because his command has gradually been reduced; first by the removal from it of two divisions (Cox's and Cook's), and then of two brigades (Platt's and Milroy's).

3. Because even the regiments raised expressly for him (except one) have not been assigned to him, nor have others been given him in their places.

4. Because of the grossly abusive manner in which Gen. Halleck has treated him personally and officially.

5. Because his little command has been placed in an exceedingly exposed position, and ordered to perform tasks that are impossible for it, and that require a large command.

6. Because he cannot procure horses or equipment for his artillery and cavalry, and hence those arms of the service are comparatively useless to him.

7. Because all his requests and requisitions are neglected or refused, on account of which his troops are discouraged and comparatively inefficient, and many have not been paid for six months.

8. Because he cannot expect fair treatment, and because his troops, for whom he is deeply concerned, are made the innocent sufferers on his account. He is persuaded that they would fare better under another commander.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Springfield Republican, on the Emancipation Proclamation, says:—"Nobody pretends that this act is constitutional."

Candid and true; but it adds:—"And nobody cares whether it is or not."

That is not true; and the conservatives all over the country, whatever their past political affiliations, may be precisely defined as those who do care whether the President's acts are constitutional or not; and the radicals may be defined as those who do not care for the Constitution.—Boston Post.

ANOTHER REBEL STEAMER ESCAPED FROM CHARLESTON.

The following letter appears in the Philadelphia Inquirer of yesterday:

OFF CHARLESTON HARBOUR, Sept. 20.

On the night of the 19th a large side-wheel steamer, supposed to be the Hero, went to sea, sweeping past one of our sailing vessels gave the alarm, but it was too late for the only steamer in that neighborhood to follow her successfully. Of the particulars of her escape you will learn in due time from Nassau. The rebel ran the blockade through Sanford's Channel.

The policy of placing sailing vessels on the blockade, here or elsewhere, is of very doubtful propriety. It is not difficult for a steamer to rush past in the dark and proceed to sea with impunity, leaving our poor sailor to follow as he best can.

Steamers alone are efficient on the blockade, and so long as sailing vessels are placed on the watch, and pitted against fast rebel followers, so long will these same daring inlets, succeed in making good their escape from Uncle Sam's blockaders."

THE SLAVES TO BE EMANCIPATED.—Should the rebellion continue in its present shape until the 1st of January next the number of slaves which will on that day be nominally emancipated, under the proclamation of the President, will be about 3,500,000.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

THE FRENCH IN POSSESSION OF LA SOLEDAD. THEY HOLD COMMUNICATION BETWEEN VERA CRUZ AND ORIZABA.—REPORTED DEATH OF GEN. ZARAGOZA, OF FEVER.

The French sloop-of-war Forfait arrived at New York yesterday morning, with war news from Vera Cruz taken Sept. 19th.

The French had taken possession of a place called La Soledad, situated between Vera Cruz and Orizaba, and had garrisoned it with the second corps of Zouaves. Their object in this is to secure communication between the two cities.

The news at Vera Cruz was that the typhoid fever was making dreadful ravages in the ranks of the Mexican army, and that Gen. Zaragoza had died of the scourge. It was also said that his successor would be either Gen. Comonfort or Gen. Ortega.

Gen. Forey, the Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Mexico, had stopped at Martinique, on his way to Vera Cruz, and was expected to arrive at that city in a day or two on board the Frigate Turanne. The march of the army upon Mexico was expected to take place toward the middle of October.

LJALAND OTHER ITEMS.

LARGE POTATOES.—The crop of Potatoes this season, is the most abundant, and best in quality, reaped for years. We saw one raised by Dr. Pallen, which weighed 1 lb. and 5 oz. one by Isaac Matheson, which measured 8 inches in length, and weighed a pound. We hear from all quarters remarks in reference to the size of potatoes.—Miramichi Gleaner.

THE SEASON.—A fortnight ago we stated that the principal drawback of the season was the wet weather, which retarded the harvest, and prevented the late crops from ripening. Since then we have had glorious weather—bright and warm. Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday last, were more like mid-summer than days at the close of September. Much grain has been cut and housed within the fortnight. Potatoes, we learn from all quarters, are a large crop, and but very slightly affected by the rot.—Id.