

General Miscellany.

It Destroys the Soul.

John B. Gough gave the following illustration of the maddening effect of liquor upon some minds:

A graduate of one of the universities of Great Britain came to me, shaking and trembling. He said he had "come to me as he would go to a physician."

"You must stop drinking!"

"I can't."

"You will die."

"I am afraid I shall."

"Give it up."

"I can't."

My wife and two gentlemen were present. I said, "What good does the drink do you?"

"No good."

"Why do you drink?"

"I must have it."

"Why?"

"I feel as if there were insects in my veins."

Oh! it is horrible, horrible! I touch my coat. I touch my hands, and I jump! Oh! I shall go mad—mad—mad! If I could not get it, without having a sound tooth torn out of my jaw, I would bring the instrument, and wrench it out."

I stand still, that I may not disturb its effect. That's what I want—I want relief, and I feel it. Quick, quick, he it sends the blood through my veins; the insects are gone, and I begin to perspire. Yes, I am better, better, better! It's what I want—it's coming—it's coming—it's come to me—relief—like a flash of summer lightning, and it has gone, and I get another."

"Then," I said, "you will die."

"I am afraid I shall; can you save me?"

"No unless you stop drinking!"

"I can't die; I haven't offered a prayer to God for sixteen years."

"You must give it up."

"I can't."

I said, "God will help you."

"No, he won't."

"I will," I said, "my wife and I will take four days to spare for you."

We took him, though we could get no promise from him. We nursed him night and day. The third afternoon he sat with me, his hand in mine, and I spoke to him of God, and Christ, and eternity. He said, "I am a man of common sense, I believe; and I on very few occasions, that I can never be happy in another world."

He then went out, and cut his throat from ear to ear. Oh, my friends, shall we not try to save our fellow men from such a fate?

The Mystery of Editing.

The world at large do not understand the mysteries of a newspaper; and, as in a watch, the hands that are seen are but the passive instruments of the spring, which is never seen, so in a newspaper, the most worthy causes of its property are often least observed or known. Who it is that directs the course of the paper, who it is that suggests the benefit which a paper derives from the enterprise, the vigilance and watchful fidelity of the publisher? Who paces to think how much of the pleasure of reading is derived from the skill and care of the printer? We feel the blessings of printing if they exist, but seldom observe the elements.

We eat a hearty dinner, but do not think of the farmer that raised the materials thereof, or the cook that prepared them with infinite pains and skill. But a cook of vegetables, meats, pastries, and infinite bon bons, has a paradisaical office in comparison with an editor! Before he passes in review the exchange newspapers, he is to know all their contents, to mark for other eyes the matters that require attention. His scissors are to be alert and clip with incessant industry all the little items that together form so large an interest in the news department. He passes in review each week, every section of his country, through the newspaper lens; he looks across the ocean and sees strange lands, and following the sun, he searches all over the world for material. It will require but one second's time for the readers to take, what two hours' research produced. By him are read the scraps, what is more, the office like flies in July. It is his frown that dooms them. It is his hand that condenses a whole page into a line. It is his discreet sternness that restricts sentimental obituaries, that gives young poets a twig on which to sit and sing their first lays.

And the power behind the throne, in newspapers as in higher places, is sometimes as important as the throne itself. Correspondents, occasional or regular, stand in awe at that silent power which has the last chance as an article, and may send it forth in glory or in humiliation. And, in short, as the body depends upon good digestion, so the health of a paper depends upon the vigorous digestion which goes on by means of the editor.—H. W. Beecher.

Anecdote of the Empress Eugenie.

While at East Bonnes, in the Pyrenees, it is said that the French empress charmed everybody who saw her, and in a thousand ways won the hearts of the simple mountaineers with whom she came in contact. One morning, in climbing among the hills, dressed in true mountain style, with an eider sack thrown over her dress, and a pointed stick in her hand to secure her footing, she had wandered among her maids of honor, and while alone, met a peasant woman gathering the flowers of the linden tree, when the following dialogue occurred:

"What are you picking there my good woman?"

"O, madam, they are linden."

"Will you sell me those which you have gathered?"

"O, madam, they are not worth selling, as I shall only get three sous for them in the village; but I will give them to you."

The empress accepted them and taking from her purse three gold Napoleons, presented them to the astonished peasant woman, and then went away, when the latter seized her by the arm.

"O, madam, I don't know this money; I have never seen such beautiful coins. Why you must be the empress's wife."

"Yes, I am the empress's wife," replied her majesty, with her usual amiable smile.

"Oh, how is your husband?"

"He is very well, I thank you. How is yours?"

"Mine—O, he is over yonder, picking up figs, with his three children."

"Three children!—then I must give a new more piece for each of them."

And the empress handed her three more gold Napoleons, and took her way up the mountain, the simple blessing of the good woman echoing after her.

Obituary Notices.

RECENT DEATHS.

During the past few months death has been doing its dreadful work among us, removing the aged and the young, from the land of the living, into the world of spirits. Among those who have died I might name Mrs. N. Huestis, Miss Huestis, Miss Mary McLean, and Miss Hannah Cress, all in the morning of life, who, a few months ago, had fair to live as long as any of their companions around them. It is a matter of unspeakable thankfulness, that all these died in the faith of Christ, giving glory to God. Very pleasant and lovely in their lives, triumphant and joyous in their last hours, they have gone from sorrowing family circles, and many dear earthly friends, to be forever with the Lord. Also in September last our aged and affectionate brother Nathaniel Wright, Esq., departed this life in the sixtieth year of his age, leaving a disconsolate widow, and a large family of children, together with numerous acquaintances and friends to mourn their loss. Mr. Wright experienced religion nearly forty years ago, and from that period to the closing hour of his life he manifested a deep interest in the prosperity of the cause of his Master. As a Leader and Exhorter, in the Church of God he was very faithful, and many can remember with deep feeling, how, in the more youthful part of his life he, with tears, weaned, entreated, and urged upon his hearers, to be reconciled to God. His home was at all times open to receive the Ministers of Christ, and the lovers of his Redeemer. He never forgot, to the latest moments of his life, the injunction or dying request, of his aged father, who ascended to glory a good many years before him, "to be kind to the Ministers."

He had the happiness of knowing before he died that nearly all his children had not only been made partakers of saving grace, but that they were labouring very efficiently to promote that cause which had been so dear to him. At the time of his funeral, our beloved friend and brother, the Rev. J. B. Strong delivered a most affecting and powerful address, and on the Sabbath following, a funeral sermon was preached in the Wesleyan Church, Bedouin, from Rev. 2nd. chapter, and the last part of the 10th verse, to a large and attentive congregation.

Also at Tryon in October last, Bro. Joseph Neider, after an illness of only three days. Mr. Neider, for the last few months of his life, seemed to be ripening for the heavenly glory, and when the summons came he was not found unprepared. To his afflicted partner, and to all who visited him, he gave the most pleasing evidence that he was ready, to meet the bridegroom at his coming.

His remains were interred in the Wesleyan burial ground adjoining the Craupaud Chapel, and a funeral sermon was preached immediately after from the 14th chapter Proverbs and 32nd verse.

J. P. Seabrook, Nov. 6, 1860.

1855.—Members, 13,046; On trial, 567.

1856. " 12,855; " 665.

1857. " 12,730; " 825.

1858. " 13,511; " 2,030.

1859. " 14,816; " 2,119.

1860. " 15,167; " 1,864.

The number given in the first column is ninety less than in the Minutes, but the sum total is there evidently a mistake. Thus it will be seen that while the increase for the past five years is two thousand one hundred and twenty-one, the increase for the last three years alone is two thousand four hundred and eighty-one. It becomes a very interesting question, in what proportion do the several departments of our Conference contribute to this increase?

We submit a statement of the members in Society in each Province at the first and at the last return, and show a relative increase during the interval:

Nov. Scotia—1855, 5,256; 1860, 6,323; Increase, 1,067.

Bermuda—1855, 368; 1860, 354; Decrease, 14.

New Brunswick—1855, 3,933; 1860, 4,277; Increase, 344.

Prince Edward Island—1855, 903; 1860, 1,129; Increase, 226.

Newfoundland—1855, 2,686; 1860, 3,094; Increase, 408.

It appears then, that the smallest actual increase—that of Prince Edward Island—is also the largest in proportion to its aggregate membership—being just one-fourth of the whole. Nova Scotia and Newfoundland each represent about a fifth, and New Brunswick about an eleventh. In Bermuda alone is there any apparent decrease. That under such a diversity of local circumstances there should be such an approximation in the general result speaks well for the energy and elasticity of our system. A Methodist Minister is at home everywhere; and when he labours with a constant reference to the great object of his calling to save as many souls as he can—whatever his abilities may be, or wherever his lot may be cast, he is sure to obtain success.

It would be difficult perfectly to discover or to show satisfactorily the class of Circuits which increase the largest and most enduring amount of prosperity. Emigration from one locality, or another, may produce a false impression in the summing up. The consolidation too may be progressing, and the strength of our cause be increased when there is really a diminution in the number returned. Yet having given this subject considerable attention, we are under the impression that in our large and populous cities there is not the same amount of progress as in many of our country Circuits. We are sure that the Ministers who labour in the one sphere, are not a whit behind their brethren who occupy the other, either as respects general ability or diligence. In some respects they are the harder worked of the two. What then is the probable cause of the disparity which we have good ground for supposing exists? Perhaps one cause may be, that in the one case the means of grace are so abundant that a regular attendance upon them comprehends with many a sufficient manifestation of christian activity; while in the other, a necessity exists for co-operation in upholding the services of religion, which is of inestimable advantage to the Church individually and collectively. Methodism has a place and a power in every one of its adherents, whether the privilege of their enjoyment be numerous or few, whether their sphere of operation be in the country or the city; whether it be in the pulpit or the prayer-meeting, the Sabbath School, or in the lanes and alleys, and dens of our large towns, with Bible and Tracts in hand, we shall not fail of our reward if we be steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord.

Justice and Liberty.

We have sometimes heard an appeal for beneficence directed on the ground of integrity. When a man claims to be honest, and intimates that from a due regard to justice he is compelled to decline his aid to some religious object, one often feels as if it were right not only that a person should be exempted from further solicitation, but that he should be pitied and consoled with. Who would have the hardness of heart or brazenness of face to urge any further for a beneficence when informed that a man should be just before he is generous, and that charity must begin at home?

These principles are unquestionably right, but it is quite possible to hold them in the letter while we deny them in the spirit. If we do not mistake, justice and generosity are so far from being opposing forces, that they naturally co-exist. The former implies giving to all their due, and the largest liberality is nothing more than the fulfilment of our obligations to God and to ourselves. On the other hand it is not beneficence but prodigality when we bestow upon others what is owing, as a matter of right, to any one class. A man may be under obligations to his neighbour, which he is bound to meet. The

law of the land will insist upon the fulfilment of the claims of equity. And yet even that, instead of being a valid reason for the withdrawal of our gifts to the cause of God, may be an aggravation of our sinfulness. Why have we lavished ourselves in such a way as that to be just to them, we must rob ourselves of the pure satisfaction of doing good, and God, of the glory due to His name? But it would be equally wrong to gratify the benevolent wishes of our hearts, by giving away the goods of others. Alms to the poor and gifts to the temple will not justify dishonesty to our neighbour. Our blessed Saviour strongly protested against the negligent son's Corns. Such are the relationships in which man is placed that his injustice is a violation of all the laws of his being, but such also is his constitution that selfishness is a rejection of the principle of law, a denial of the rights of the lawgiver, and the destruction of the elements of his own happiness. What then is requisite to the proper combination of justice and liberality, but frugality in the management of our personal affairs, and wisdom in the disposal of all that is entrusted to our care.

To act in all matters with system is certainly an excellent means of economy. At the present season, when a large proportion of our readers are gathering in the rewards of their spring and summer labour, it would be well for them to anticipate as far as possible, and to provide against the wants of the forthcoming year. And among these an important place should be assigned to the various interests of religion. To leave their consideration till they are pressed home upon us by the importunity of others, and their supply to the chances of what we can spare when other things are provided for, is a wrong towards ourselves, and a dishonour towards God. It would be well too, to ascertain what proportion of our income we devote to the Lord; and whether that proportion should not be increased, as it ought to be. A Jew was required to give at least a tenth of his income to the maintenance of the worship of the true God; can a christian give less, or confine himself to the proportion in sustaining and advancing the gospel of the Redeemer? If, on a careful examination of our circumstances, we should find that our usual resources are deficient, it will be a work of wisdom to retrench our expenditure at once. But that retrenchment should not take place in respect to the cause of God. We can better afford to curtail our comforts than to allow the salvation of souls to be imperilled, and the gracious designs of the Lord Jesus to be frustrated or delayed. It is possible however that such an investigation of our affairs would be more pleasing. The labour of our hands has been prospered. A good harvest, a successful fishery, or a progressing business has remunerated our toil and anxiety. We had supplicated for our success for the present year, and our prayers have been answered. We have been very successful. Then our first duty, though often wholly neglected, is to honour the Lord with our substance, and with the first fruits of all our increase. This is the dictate of reason and gratitude no less than the direction of inspired truth.

The early disbursement of our religious appropriations is also exceedingly desirable. To delay the payment of our Circuit contributions, or our Missionary money, or our contributions to the other Connexion Funds, and shall we say, of our account for the *Provincial Wesleyan*, is not only the occasion of unnecessary care and labour to the collectors, but, in some of these instances, a manifest injustice to the parties concerned. The retention of those sums which are necessary for the current expenditure of the year, until its close, is simply the diminution of their intrinsic value. And how difficult a matter it is to liquidate at once, and in the spring of the year, the accumulated obligations of the past year, can be more easily comprehended than described. Sometimes the willing heart is then desired to find that the difficulty is absolutely insurmountable, and even if that be the case, still the required effort is felt to be a hardship, and the cheerfulness which the Lord loveth in the giver, and which invariably characterizes an early discharge of our engagements, is thereby destroyed. It is as though the Lord prescribed by Apostolic authority "lay by in store as God has prospered," that there should be no delay, no difficulty, no gatherings, when the time for contribution came. And we believe that, however altered our own circumstances may be, in regard to this matter, the members of the Church of Christ cannot do better than revert to, and be guided by first principles.

Continued Prayer for the World.

The present year was begun under circumstances of peculiar interest. In the readiness with which the invitation to united prayer was responded to, there was an indication and pledge of the hastening of the world's conversion. Strange and stirring have been the events which have since occurred. Eternally alone will reveal the results of our faith and prayer. There is no doubt that the nations of mankind on account of those supplications, or what amount of benefit the various sections of the church of Christ have derived from that week of prayer. But if we look around us we shall find that so far from any reason existing for keeping silence, they who are the Lord's remembrancers have stronger inducements now than ever before to give Him no rest, until on all flesh the spirit is poured out from above. There is a universal longing for, and aspiring to some unknown good, and a determination to effect a change in political and social life, the sacrifices required what they may, or the object gained what it will. With hemispheres the watchword at present is Liberty. The mighty Republic on this Continent which has been so boastful of its recognition of the equality of all men, is threatened with the most serious intestine broils because of Slavery. Italy is agitating to be free; for a monstrous system of ecclesiastical and civil tyranny has goaded the inhabitants of that fair and classic Peninsula, to the extreme measure of revolution. A quieter but not less effectual movement towards freedom is at present going on in Russia. An imperial edict is being carried out, with true northern austerity, for the abolition of serfdom throughout that Empire.

On the other hand the absolute intolerance of all Christian worship except that of the Romish Church, in Spain and Portugal, and the persecutions of the Syrian Christians in the East, prove that the universal reign of the Prince of Peace will not be established but by a tremendous struggle with the "rulers of the darkness of this world." But the conflict which shall ultimately encircle the earth with truth and righteousness is dependent neither upon material resources, nor upon the skill of the profoundest divines. The word of the Lord is the appointed means for the enlightenment and redemption of the human heart; and the Spirit of the Lord is the only Agent who can effect so desirable a change. And by individual conversions shall the earth be filled with the knowledge of the divine glory, and be brought into the possession of peace and concord. To this end every christian may contribute. The British and Foreign Bible Society is pouring the Holy Scriptures into Italy, and various other voluntary societies are giving expression to their genuine philanthropy by sending forth the messengers of

salvation into that land of darkness, superstition, and misery. We may assist by our means, and even more by our prayers. The great Apostle of the Gentiles sought this proof of the fellowship of the early churches—he relied upon it as the means of opening great doors and effectual for the promulgation of the gospel, of giving him utterance, and of causing the word to have free course, and of gloriating. And still the effectual fervent prayer of the righteous availeth much. Nothing in the economy of grace can be hindered unnecessarily; no means or influence of human origin can ever supersede it. Let, then, our prayers be earnest, unceasing, and specific. The Jew and the Gentile, the real and the nominal christian alike require to be remembered. We cannot yet have forgotten India; and now the special claims of China are forced upon our attention. Ethiopia, from its immense sea-board, to its innermost mysterious recesses, is stretching out its hands to God—and to us, for the Gospel of His Son. And the Islands of the Borneo, and Sumatra, or just emerging into light, as those of the Pacific Ocean, or suffering from persecution, or undergoing, or passing through the ordeal of civil war, or New Zealand—cry aloud for Christian sympathy and succour. Pray for them, and for all men—it is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour, who will have all men to be saved and to come unto the knowledge of the truth."

For the Provincial Wesleyan.

MR. EDITOR.—Allow me through the columns of your excellent paper, to correct a slight mistake—owing to a misapprehension—that occurred in a late article, giving an account of the ravages of Diphtheria, in the family of Mr. Thomas Nichols of Aylesford. It is there stated that all Mr. N's family were prostrated by disease. This was not correct at the time it was written. It has since, however, been realized, and we regret to add that two more of Mr. Nichols's family have fallen victims to the disease. Amos died on Sunday the 12th inst. aged 17 years. James died on Friday the 19th ult. aged 17 years. Thus Mr. Nichols lost his wife, and 6 of his children, all in the bloom of youth. All, except Mrs. Nichols, dying of Diphtheria. Another family—Mr. Thos. Patterson, has lost all his children—three in number, of the same disease. Fearful have been its ravages, through this valley, during the past summer. May these visitations of the Almighty be sanctified to warning; and may the bereaved, and the sorrowing, be sustained with the heavenly consolations. Amen.

G. W. TUTTLE.

Aylesford, Nov. 8th, 1860.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 2nd Nov., 1860.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor by the advice of the Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Samuel Creelman, Esq., to be a member of the Honourable the Legislative Council of this Province, provisionally, until the resignation of Her Majesty's pleasure.

Hugh Munro, Esq., to be Chairman of the Board of Works.

Stewart Campbell, Esq., to be one of Her Majesty's Council, learned in the Law in this Province, provisionally, until the resignation of Her Majesty's pleasure.

In the County of Cumberland: James J. Ellis and David McElman, to be Justices of the Peace.

Stephen Osley, of Tintin, to be an Officer for the Protection of the Revenue.

In the County of Colchester: James F. Hinchard to be Master in the Supreme Court.

To be Officers for the Protection of the Revenue, and Landing Waters: James McCurdy, George Creelman; Robert Purves to be a Justice of the Peace.

In the County of Halifax: John Taylor, Joseph Jennings, and Joseph Kaye, to be Commissioners for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

Wm. Landell, of Gay's River, and John Carr, of Goodwood, to be Justices of the Peace.

In the County of Lunenburg: Rev. John A. Addy to be a Commissioner for Schools, in place of the Rev. Mr. DeWolf, removed from the County.

In the County of Richmond: Peter Boswell, Esquire, to be a Commissioner for Schools, in place of the Rev. Mr. Brine, resigned.

In the County of Digby: B. H. Ruggles, Esq., of Westport to be a Surveyor of Shipping.

To be Officers for the Protection of the Revenue and Landing Waters: L. McKay, John Smith, and James Morehouse.

To be an Officer for the Protection of the Revenue and Collector of Light Duties: Mark Terrio.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased by the advice of the Executive Council, to declare Mahone Bay, in the County of Lunenburg, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, and to appoint Lewis Knapp, Esq., to be a Collector of Colonial Duties for such Port.

His Excellency has also been pleased to declare Port Medway, in the County of Queens, to be a Free Warehouse Port, and William Morimer's Store to be a Bonded Warehouse.

In the County of Annapolis: To be Officers for the Protection of the Revenue and Landing Waters: James Longley, and Charles Spurr.

In the County of Kings: To be Officers for the Protection of the Revenue and Landing Waters: George Lockwood, and Elijah Rockwell.

In the County of Pictou: To be Officers for the Protection of the Revenue and Landing Waters: Givans' Rockwell and Ogilvie's Pier to be a Port of Entry and Clearance—Henry Morris to be a Collector of Colonial Duties thereat.

To be Officers for the Protection of the Revenue and Landing Waters: Mr. Randall, to be a Member of the School Board.

To be an Officer for the Protection of the Revenue and Landing Water—Rupert G. O'Brien.

It has been since regret that we record this morning the demise of the Rev. Dr. Twining. He had been ill for some months during the summer, but we had learned that his health was improving, and indeed it is about two weeks ago that we saw him taking a drive in his carriage round Point Pleasant. Dr. Twining was born in 1795 at Cornwallis, in this Province, and graduated in 1814 at King's College, Windsor. For the last 40 years he has been Chaplain to the forces in this Province, a longer period than any other Chaplain now living has served. In every department of life Dr. Twining was universally esteemed.

FIRE AT BRAS D'OR, C.B.—On the morning of Friday 25th ult., the Store occupied by Messrs. Johnson & Matheson, general dealers at the Little Bras d'Or, was totally consumed by fire, with its entire contents, consisting of their stock in trade, and several articles of country produce, such as Butter, Oats, Hayseed, &c. The building was owned by Samuel Peltier, Esquire, of North Sydney, and was not, we believe, insured. There was no insurance on the Goods. The origin of the fire is not clearly known. One of the partners (Mr. Matheson) slept in the store, and was aroused by his younger brother, who slept with him, and who was awakened by the suffocating effects of the smoke, whereupon they both hastened to effect an escape by a trap door, which they happily did, for otherwise they must have perished in the flames, which soon after enveloped the building. They saved their money desk, with their books, and a few trifling articles. (C. B. News.)

The brig, *Ann Morrill*, of Pictou, on her voyage from Pictou to Pictou, struck a ledge of Archaic on the night of the 6th inst., and sunk in ten minutes in 14 fathoms of water. Crew all saved.

The *Pictou Chronicle* of the 8th inst. says:—A party of gipsies have wandered into the coun-

try from parts unknown, and have settled themselves in an unoccupied house, near the town of Pictou, where they are prepared to attend to all comers, who desire a peep into the future.

New Brunswick.

FIRE.—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, a house in Brock's Ward, Colton, owned and occupied by a man named McGrath, was entirely consumed, together with most of the contents. The fire originated in consequence of the side of a stove falling out during the temporary absence of the inmates of the house. We understand it was partially insured.—*Courier*.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—On Thursday evening last, a mass meeting of the Sons and Friends of Temperance was held in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute. There was a crowded audience. The speakers on the occasion were the Rev. Messrs. Temple and Narraway, and the Hon. S. L. Tilley and James Johnson, Esq.—16.

EMIGRANTS.—Early in the week the Princess Royal brought on a number of families of Acadian French from P. E. Island, on route to the Metapedia, where the Canadian Government have laid out rather a large tract of country. They are to be followed in the spring by a number of other families. They left here in the Arabian.—*Gleaner*.

DEBTAL CURRENCY.—On Thursday last the new system of currency came into operation in the Province. In consequence of the absence of proper coins there will, for a time, be some difficulty in adapting ourselves to the change. In order to ameliorate the difficulties which will occur until the new coins arrive, the Government has procured a small quantity of Canadian cents, &c., but these we understand were distributed at the Treasury Office in a few hours. The sum obtained was inadequate to meet the wants of the people, and a further supply in order that our citizens may be assisted in becoming more thoroughly acquainted with the system. Some silver coins we understand, arrived here from the United States last evening.—*Courier*.

A large bear was recently killed at P. Migue by a man named Finney.

The Arabian crosses her trips between Quebec and Shediac this week. The Miramichi Gleaner says that "when the merchants must require the services of these vessels, they are very ready."

A little boy, of between 5 and 6 years, son of Mr. John Cole, of this place, was kicked on the head by a horse, which the child was attempting to drive into the barn yard. He is now in hospital on Tuesday, had information caused by concussion of the brain, has now set.

A large Wild Cat was recently killed on the Marsh by two men, Wry and Richardson, of Fairfield. They were at work by the dyke near the banks of the river, when they saw a large animal walking by the side of the dyke. Mr. Bloomer, Ogden, who saw him, informs us the animal was as large as a middle-sized dog.

The surplus earnings of the New Brunswick Railway for the year ending Oct. 31, amount to \$22,000, exclusive of some balances due along the line.

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS.—A very singular and unaccountable circumstance occurred in the vicinity of Bathurst, Gloucester County, a short time since, which on personal, should you think it of sufficient interest, we can send you a number of copies of Canadian cents, &c., but these we understand were distributed at the Treasury Office in a few hours. The sum obtained was inadequate to meet the wants of the people, and a further supply in order that our citizens may be assisted in becoming more thoroughly acquainted with the system. Some silver coins we understand, arrived here from the United States last evening.—*Courier*.

A large bear was recently killed at P. Migue by a man named Finney.

The Arabian crosses her trips between Quebec and Shediac this week. The Miramichi Gleaner says that "when the merchants must require the services of these vessels, they are very ready."

A little boy, of between 5 and 6 years, son of Mr. John Cole, of this place, was kicked on the head by a horse, which the child was attempting to drive into the barn yard. He is now in hospital on Tuesday, had information caused by concussion of the brain, has now set.

A large Wild Cat was recently killed on the Marsh by two men, Wry and Richardson, of Fairfield. They were at work by the dyke near the banks of the river, when they saw a large animal walking by the side of the dyke. Mr. Bloomer, Ogden, who saw him, informs us the animal was as large as a middle-sized dog.

The surplus earnings of the New Brunswick Railway for the year ending Oct. 31, amount to \$22,000, exclusive of some balances due along the line.

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS.—A very singular and unaccountable circumstance occurred in the vicinity of Bathurst, Gloucester County, a short time since, which on personal, should you think it of sufficient interest, we can send you a number of copies of Canadian cents, &c., but these we understand were distributed at the Treasury Office in a few hours. The sum obtained was inadequate to meet the wants of the people, and a further supply in order that our citizens may be assisted in becoming more thoroughly acquainted with the system. Some silver coins we understand, arrived here from the United States last evening.—*Courier*.

A large bear was recently killed at P. Migue by a man named