

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1859.

In consequence of the official relation which the paper assumes to the Conference of Western British America, it is regretted that the present number cannot be published on Friday, June 25th, as was originally intended.

Letter from England.

From our own Correspondent.

ENGLAND, May 27th, 1859.

The first battle has been fought between the Austrians and the allied troops of France and Sardinia. The issue of the conflict is identical with that on which the battle of Marengo was begun in the days of the great Napoleon, but the issue of the fight was vastly different from that of the ancient empire. The intelligence that has been received from the seat of war is of the most trustworthy character. Indeed we shall not be able to obtain reliable information during the war, all reports being rigorously sifted about their business—the telegraphs being in military hands—and both sides being sufficiently on their guard to guard against the possibility of any deception. The French have some two or three hundred Austrian prisoners; among whom the Emperor, who seems to be doing the thing bravely, has already distributed some large sums of money.

The French people at home do not seem quite satisfied with the present results of the war. The victory at Montebello is not after the Napoleonic fashion. They expected that the appearance of a French army on the other side of the Alps would be the signal for clearing all Italy of Austrians. They anticipated that even by this time some signal victory over the Austrians would have brought to mind the Marengo and Austerlitz of the past. They are very much chagrined, therefore, to find that, far from the wholesale success which they looked for, the French army in Italy has not really nothing—only their skirmish issuing in a very dubious victory. Their impatient spirit will not brook very much delay, and long Louis Napoleon may have to make haste from Italy, give up the endeavour to settle another man's empire, and use all diligence to secure his own.

On both sides most gigantic preparations are being made. It is said that in a few weeks Austria will have between three and four hundred thousand men in the field, all of them in a state of efficient discipline, and under the command of the ablest generals of the age. Their line of policy seems to be to act only on the defensive, and to throw the onus of attack on the French. The latter are all for glory, of course. Last week a corporal killed a fly in one of the streets of Paris, and in answer to the question of the driver as to whether he should take him, exclaimed: *ex gloria!* The driver knowing no locality of that name, looked sufficiently puzzled, when the son of Mars in high wrath demanded to be led to the station of the Lyons railway—the first point of the route to Italy.

Russia remains quiet, though it is rumoured that she is not quite satisfied with the French measures. Prince Napoleon has occupied Tuscany, whose Grand Duke only left his subjects some time since, but better days. The Russian Autocrat does not quite like the somewhat sudden occupancy of this state by his royal cousin, and it is very probable that he may have some question put to him by and by, which it may be difficult to answer to the satisfaction of all parties. Garibaldi, at the head of some ten thousand men, is threatening the Austrians; and Father Gavazzi has left England for the seat of war, but on foot, and perhaps buckling on his armor which he once wielded so gallantly for his father-land.

The King of Naples, after many weeks of dying, is very dead. He has been singularly fatal to the Bourbon line, he inherited the most vicious qualities of the family. He was a ruthless and unprincipled tyrant, whom thousands of his subjects cursed so long as he lived, and for whose death the kingdom has long been praying. His death was a relief to his subjects, but it was a great loss to the Bourbon line, he inherited the most vicious qualities of the family. He was a ruthless and unprincipled tyrant, whom thousands of his subjects cursed so long as he lived, and for whose death the kingdom has long been praying.

ston and Russell will unite their strength, and move a resolution of want of confidence in the Government. This of course would necessitate their immediate resignation. Parliament will open on the 31st of this month. The first week will be occupied with the swearing in of members, and the Queen's speech will be delivered on the 7th of June. It is difficult to ascertain what is the feeling in England in relation to the war. Austria is our old ally, but popular sympathy does not go with the troops which have been the stronghold of a cruel despotism. Little, however, as the English people sympathize with Austria, the success of France would scarcely be acceptable news. There is very prevalent want of confidence in the motives of the French Emperor. The notion of the hero of the coup d'etat going on a mission as the champion of national liberty is rather too much a paradox to secure general confidence all at once. Perhaps if the vote of the English people were taken, it would be that neither side should achieve ultimate victory, but that both should get a good drubbing.

London, the ex-governor of Hungary, is going up and down the country, delivering some very impassioned speeches on the non-intervention question. On the principle that it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, he looks for some advantage to Hungary in the present state of things. He seems fully to believe that the power of Austria is doomed, and he, like many others, is off to the seat of war. The Neapolitan exiles, who landed so recently on the shores of England, have taken wing again, with the hope that something will turn up there. There are great times for patriotic adventurers. A high tide has set in, upon the bosom of which some will strike out for fortune. A young Irishman, a grand-son of Sir Charles MacCarthy, who was killed at the Gold Coast by the Austrians, was made a lieutenant on the field of Montebello, for his bravery during the battle. He had enlisted as a volunteer in a Piedmontese corps.

The authorities at the war-office having sanctioned the embodiment of a volunteer rifle corps, a very extensive movement in this direction has been set on foot. A patriotic song, said to be from the pen of Tennyson, has gone the round of the papers, and produced no small sensation. In a few months we shall probably have enrolled in the ranks of the volunteers a million of bodied men to be trained in the use of the rifle, which is warranted to kill a man at a thousand yards. With such a body of available men, and a channel fleet, we may laugh at all invaders.

The war on the continent has put an end, for the present, to the project for the Great Exhibition of 1861. Such master-pieces of industry are only for quieter times. We must be satisfied to put up with our Crystal Palace—the arrangements of which are becoming more and more complete. The forthcoming Handel Festival will far surpass anything that has ever been attempted in the musical world, since Jubal sent the strings of the first lyre.

Trade is very bad, owing to want of confidence in the necessary stagnation of industrial commerce. In the manufacturing towns the streets are sadly thronged with mechanics and factory hands out of employ; or only on short work. It comes very heavily upon the poor, who have scarcely had time to get over the serious effects of the late commercial panic. Vegetation is not over forward, and the crops are sadly wanting rain. A bountiful harvest this year would prove a great blessing.

We have funny news from Australia. One of the members of the Prince of Wales's Mayoral Melbourn, rejoicing in the euphonious name of Smith, was despatched to the court of Queen Victoria, with a loyal and dutiful address from the people of his mayoralty. The said address was proper enough, but it was not so much before he left Melbourn, as it was when he presented it to the Queen, read his address, and left Her Majesty's presence, wearing still the same ignoble title.—Mr. Smith! how this was not what Mr. Smith wanted. He was much better before he left Melbourn. He wanted to be Sir Thomas Smith, and to have the pleasure of bearing his excellent wife's address as Lady Smith. But the unfortunately would-be knight has been told that he must be content with his present title, and that he must be content with his present title, and that he must be content with his present title.

It has been inspiring to read of Bible and Educational, and of the Church, Baptist, Presbyterian, London and other Missionary Societies, and to notice the deserved pre-eminence given to names which will be heard at the firesides of coming generations.—Shaftesbury, Farmer, James, and many more; and it of course warmed the heart of Wesleyan patriotism—and in Canada too—to find that the Annual Meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society cannot be placed second to any other in attendance, interest and enterprise. There was a weeping everywhere when Robert Newton's voice was heard no more on Great Britain's platform; but a Pantheon succeeds, swaying and enrapturing thronged assembles; and Dr. Tyson tells me he is a modest, noble Wesleyan Minister, every way worthy of his great celebrity. It would seem that so long as Methodism maintains its *pietism* it will never lack a Joseph Benson, a Samuel Bradburn, a Richard Watson, a Sumnerfield, a Bassett, or a William Dawson. I have just seen a somewhat doleful report of our May Meeting (not in the *Wesleyan*, but in a *know better*) in which the complaint is, that Methodist Ministers had little opportunity for speaking. None, says my *bigamy*, are so effective Missionary speakers. Still, I am glad they could for once rest upon their own merits, and not be "puffed" for them. It is not every year that we get a Canon of Worcester to propel the *Wesleyan* vessel, or a Consul from Fiji. It is not more than once in a life-time you can have two Chinese Missionaries in the *Parson* Wesleyan platform together, Dr. Legge and Dr. Hobson; and apart from the intrinsic superiority of their addresses, these distinguished laborers from China have been fathers to our juvenile Mission band there, and had, I had almost said, a right to speak; or no intelligence surpassed them in speaking effect, especially when the names of our Percy, and our Cox, and others were pronounced. I would sustain a vote of thanks to Dr. Hoole and his associate General

Secretaries for arrangements which made the Exeter Hall and breakfast meetings grand Alliance Missionary occasions; and I am confident they have judgment enough to perceive the necessity of the following days; but promise you our Minutes when published, that decisions reached may be seen, and copied at your discretion.

The next Conference is to be at Kingston, and only two hundred ministers are to attend. The Conference unanimously wishes the British Conference to re-appoint the Rev. Dr. Stinson, President, and the Rev. Enoch Wood, General Superintendent of Missions, to their respective high offices; and to appoint the Rev. Richard Jones the Co-Delegate. There has been, after all the losses expected to follow our extraordinary increase of members last year, an increase of two and three thousand this year. And I rejoice to state, that this makes the fourth successive year in which we have received about fifty young Preachers on Trial for our Ministry. Many a clear man has had bread in the prayer for more laborers; and new Circuits, Missions, and Districts having been formed, and the Canadian Minutes, for the first time, containing a department for Foreign Missions, and Japan seriously thought of, the accession of men is deemed the voice of God calling the affiliated Conference of Canada to the needful and essential regions beyond.

The "head of the Lake," Ontario, as Hamilton is said to be, has always been a salubrious locality for Methodism. In former times there used to be a Conference at St. Catharines, and another at Ancaster. At the first place our Missionary Society was formed, and not far from Hamilton the first Indian converts of our Church exchanged the war-whoop for christian praise. The patriarchal members at those ancient Conferences had some doubts as to the propriety of the presence of a large number of laymen, and the Rev. Messrs. Wm. Scott and J. Ganley appointed Assistants, and J. B. Howard, Journal Secretary. Notwithstanding the precautionary regulations of the Conference for limiting the attendance of preachers, which every year of ministerial increase shows the necessity of being made stringent, as in England, the attendance at our meetings nearly two hundred and fifty; and it is not a fortnight ago, that a more noble English steamer by Boston would take my letter. I therefore, send now the intelligence I possess which is reliable.

The Session opened in the John Street Church, city of Hamilton, on the 1st Wednesday of June, some committees having commenced their sittings several days previously. The President was in his place at 10 o'clock, supported by the Co-Delegates, and the General Superintendent of Missions, and the Rev. E. B. Harper was elected Secretary by a large majority, and the Rev. Messrs. Wm. Scott and J. Ganley appointed Assistants, and J. B. Howard, Journal Secretary. Notwithstanding the precautionary regulations of the Conference for limiting the attendance of preachers, which every year of ministerial increase shows the necessity of being made stringent, as in England, the attendance at our meetings nearly two hundred and fifty; and it is not a fortnight ago, that a more noble English steamer by Boston would take my letter. I therefore, send now the intelligence I possess which is reliable.

Letter from Canada.

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CANADA, June 9th, 1859. I wish we had an inter-Colonial British American Railroad, driving at the rate of thirty miles an hour from Halifax to Toronto, I should then have received the *Provincial Wesleyan* with my last communication before writing this; but whenever it arrives I may, as in months past, be sure that it will contain my paragraphs, which will have received editorial correction, and will have been printed in the *Provincial Wesleyan* Editor has not yet learned to drill all minds and pens into a monotonous uniformity, to the damaging of his periodical.—The essentials of thought and fact style being secured, every writer should borrow diversity, and beauty in the can, from the mountains and prairies of nature, as he certainly may in the unbacked genius of scripture writers. In these times of vagrant editorial supervision is of paramount importance; but trust in every line, that corresponds to the word spoken, and that, according to good taste, tells its own law in its own way, and discards mannerism.

Many of us in Canada have been regaling ourselves almost to repletion, on Exeter Hall, Centenary Hall and hallowed City Road Anniversary luxuries, promptly and not grudgingly furnished by the *London Watchman*; and I have been thinking of the words of the Lord to Abraham:—*"I will not destroy it for ten's sake."* And not forgetting the diabolical prognostications of some that some light or day some teacher on despots would take and disgrace England, I have laughed at the prophet, and asked if ten, or ten hundred, or ten thousand were all the righteous on that transcendent island? And I have been imagining the globe clean swept of English and American Christianity, and wanted to know what would better please Rome, and infidelity, and atheism, and ever im that God abhors? There is domestic and ecclesiastical corruption; but the Ark of God has a resting place in 1859, it is in Old England.

It has been inspiring to read of Bible and Educational, and of the Church, Baptist, Presbyterian, London and other Missionary Societies, and to notice the deserved pre-eminence given to names which will be heard at the firesides of coming generations.—Shaftesbury, Farmer, James, and many more; and it of course warmed the heart of Wesleyan patriotism—and in Canada too—to find that the Annual Meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society cannot be placed second to any other in attendance, interest and enterprise. There was a weeping everywhere when Robert Newton's voice was heard no more on Great Britain's platform; but a Pantheon succeeds, swaying and enrapturing thronged assembles; and Dr. Tyson tells me he is a modest, noble Wesleyan Minister, every way worthy of his great celebrity. It would seem that so long as Methodism maintains its *pietism* it will never lack a Joseph Benson, a Samuel Bradburn, a Richard Watson, a Sumnerfield, a Bassett, or a William Dawson. I have just seen a somewhat doleful report of our May Meeting (not in the *Wesleyan*, but in a *know better*) in which the complaint is, that Methodist Ministers had little opportunity for speaking. None, says my *bigamy*, are so effective Missionary speakers. Still, I am glad they could for once rest upon their own merits, and not be "puffed" for them. It is not every year that we get a Canon of Worcester to propel the *Wesleyan* vessel, or a Consul from Fiji. It is not more than once in a life-time you can have two Chinese Missionaries in the *Parson* Wesleyan platform together, Dr. Legge and Dr. Hobson; and apart from the intrinsic superiority of their addresses, these distinguished laborers from China have been fathers to our juvenile Mission band there, and had, I had almost said, a right to speak; or no intelligence surpassed them in speaking effect, especially when the names of our Percy, and our Cox, and others were pronounced. I would sustain a vote of thanks to Dr. Hoole and his associate General

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people still closer together, and give impetus to the work of salvation. I need not enlarge, and report the routine progress of the following days; but promise you our Minutes when published, that decisions reached may be seen, and copied at your discretion.

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Parsonborough Circuit.

Last Sabbath, June 5th, was a high day at Parsonborough Village to the Wesleyan Methodists. Notwithstanding their numerous difficulties and disappointments under which they had been called to struggle, the trustees had the pleasure of witnessing their beautiful church completed and dedicated to the service of the Lord God Almighty.

The interesting services were presided over on the occasion: that in the forenoon by Dr. Pickett, who took for his text 2 Chron. vii. 15.—*"But will God in very deed dwell with men on the earth?"* A gracious influence of the Holy Spirit was manifested in the services of the day. At four o'clock in the afternoon the Rev. James Narraway preached an excellent sermon on Luke xxi. 31.—*"If they hear not Moses and the Prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rise from the dead."* Beautifully did he expatiate upon the text, showing that the grand instrument or appointed means of our conversion was "the Word," or "Moses and the Prophets." He showed its adaptation to awaken the conscience, to subvert the will, and purify the affection; and all this was done in a most impressive manner, and all this was done in a most impressive manner.

At noon the good old usage, the Conference Prayer Meeting, came in course, and many of the citizens were there, and the blessing rested, as in the times of Bishop Hedding, and Case, and Harvard. The secret of Wesleyan success has often been sought by our critics, and found, by holy lockers; and it is the spirit of prayer.

The first great question after these preliminaries related, not to intellectual or merely moral qualifications, but to character, belief, and efficiency of service. In the afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Pickett, who took for his text 2 Chron. vii. 15.—*"But will God in very deed dwell with men on the earth?"* A gracious influence of the Holy Spirit was manifested in the services of the day. At four o'clock in the afternoon the Rev. James Narraway preached an excellent sermon on Luke xxi. 31.—*"If they hear not Moses and the Prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rise from the dead."* Beautifully did he expatiate upon the text, showing that the grand instrument or appointed means of our conversion was "the Word," or "Moses and the Prophets." He showed its adaptation to awaken the conscience, to subvert the will, and purify the affection; and all this was done in a most impressive manner, and all this was done in a most impressive manner.

On Friday, too, a number of interesting meetings were held and referred to appropriate Committees, one of which is in relation to the French work in Lower Canada, now awakening much sympathy. Saturday morning was occupied with the report of the Book and Printing Establishment; after which the Rev. Dr. Green was elected general Book Steward, and the Rev. J. Spence, Editor. The afternoon, which for several years was very properly spent in a spiritual discussion of the invariable "Liverpool Minutes," written by Dr. Bonning, was given up entirely to several Committees, to the regret of many brethren.

reference to the passing away of him whose loss is so much felt in the Methodist Church generally, but especially in his own Circuit and District.

DEATH OF CHARLES F. ALLISON ESQ. Moved by Brother Bradley, Circuit Steward of Parsonborough, and supported by Brother Martin Trueman, Circuit Steward of Point D. Bate Circuit, and unanimously adopted by the District Committee. Resolved—That, whereas the Supreme Head of the Church in His inscrutable Wisdom and providence has seen fit to remove by death their dear and highly esteemed brother Charles F. Allison, Esq. from the position so usefully and honorably filled by him in the Sackville District, therefore, Resolved: that the Ministers and Circuit Stewards to record their sense of the painful loss to which by the decease of their lamented brother, they have been subjected. 2. That they cherish the memory of his saintly and beautiful Christian life and character with tenderness and love, and with gratitude to the Great Giver of all mercies, as a gift as the Church possessed in their departed friend.

3. That they bow with lowly adoration and submission at the foot of their Father's Throne, in the recollection of their sad bereavement; and prayerfully desire to emulate the virtues and excellencies which they fondly and admiringly commemorate. 4. That they feel the deepest sympathy in behalf of the sorely bereaved daughter and widow of their dear brother; and desire that the secretary of this Committee transmit a copy of these resolutions to the bereaved lady; and also to the *Provincial Wesleyan*, to be published.

WILLIAM MCCARTY, Secretary. Amherst, N. S., June 11th, 1859. From the London Watchman, June 1. The Ban on the Bible. One of our Correspondents who urges the Methodist people to send Petitions against the veto which Lord Stanley has again placed upon the Bible in Government Schools in India, will be glad to see that this matter has been brought under the consideration of a Committee of the Legislature. A form of Petition will be found in another column, and for promoting such an appeal to the Legislature a Committee has been appointed, of which the Rev. Wm. Arthur is a member, who unquestionably will be prompt in giving any further information and suggestions that may be required in different localities.

It is not a Denominational Committee or Petition. The ban that the Minister for India persists in putting upon the Holy Scriptures, which, by some inconceivable but incurable obliquity of moral vision, he will not cease to regard as an object not "neutral"—hostile to something that, in his apprehension, deserves greater homage or tenderness—invades the nation in a grave contempt of opinion and action with his lordship, and is, consequently, of national concern. In the next place, it treats as in some way, and under given conditions, obnoxious, that revelation which is the common heritage of the entire Christian Church. The protest, therefore, ought not more to be Denominational in its religion than national in its political character. We want neither Opposition petitions nor sectarian petitions; and we rejoice to find in the Committee reference to the Conservatives as well as honest Liberals, and Churchmen as well as Methodists and Independents. By all means, however, if our people anywhere have not an opportunity of signing together with their fellow-townsmen and brethren of other Churches, let them take up the business for themselves. We have seen isolated petitions presented to either House from Methodist congregations on much less serious occasions.

These petitions will be presented in the tranquil but peremptory manner in which Lord Stanley disposes of the Bible in Government Schools. A Minute of Resolutions passed at a meeting held about a fortnight after the date of his implacable Despatch, informs our readers that "a Motion will be submitted to Parliament at the earliest period possible after the opening of the Session, to the effect:—That it is right and expedient to remove the authoritative exclusion of the Word of God from the system of education in Government Schools in India; and that no person may be disposed to interdict from the hearing or the reading of the Bible." This announcement adds another and most urgent motive to the exertion of every constitutional right possessed by us as citizens, and of all private influence which any of us may have acquired, in order to prevent the calamity of a defect. The point contended for is leading to the establishment of a principle, that as involving the gain or loss of a special object. The "ban upon the Bible," in mere outward effect is but one of those obstacles which the Spirit who inspired the Bible will overcome; but in its moral character it is a sin, and an indignity to the same glorious Spirit. The obstacle would be felt in India; the sin would be imputed here. We look therefore to the verdict of Parliament on the question with an anxiety for our own country ever greater than that we feel for her Asiatic dependency. The Legislature ought not to halt between two opinions on a matter so plain. Lord Stanley's purpose is to feed the Eastern subjects of the Queen from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil; but to keep them as far as Government can from the tree of life, however desirable it may be to taste and prove its fruitage. We say, let them have both if they wish; at any rate, let not the Government which supplies them with the one repulse them from the other.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—The District Committee of the Sackville District met according to appointment, at Sackville, on Wednesday, 1st June, and continued by adjournment, until the following Friday morning. In the providence of God the brethren are all well, and generally the bearers of glad tidings from their respective circuits. On almost every Circuit in the District there were revivals during the year. After deducting for deaths, removals, and backslidings, we report an increase of 236, with 218 on trial.

The Circuit under the care of our beloved Chairman has been prominently blessed during the year with spiritual prosperity. One of the junior brethren, who has successfully completed his probation, with advantage to the Church and credit to himself, passed a good examination, and is recommended to be received into full connection at the ensuing Conference. Three others were also recommended to be continued on probation; and a young brother who had passed the Quarterly Meeting of his Circuit was recommended to be received on probation for our ministry.

The examination of character in the District is a very satisfactory one. Although it has been a year of rather unusual financial pressure in this country, yet the finances of the District were on the whole, in a favourable condition. There was a good attendance of lay brethren the second day of the meeting, who manifested a lively interest in the prosperity of the work, yet there were seen one beloved friend of this number who has been removed from that valued body of laymen in Methodism, that are so useful in the working of our Church-system. Since the last District Meeting, brother Allison has gone to the Church triumphant. We send you a copy of the resolutions passed at the Meeting; in

General Intelligence

Colonial.

DOMESTIC. PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to declare and establish, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of the Province, that James S. Thorne, the Collector, to discharge the duties of Comptroller of Customs for the said Port.

His Excellency has also been pleased to make the following appointments:—To be Notaries and Tabledons Public:—Martin I. Wilkins, of Victoria; Charles W. H. Harris, of Kentville. To be a Justice of the Peace in the County of Victoria—Hector Campbell, in the place of James Campbell, removed from the County. To be one of the Coroners for King's County.—Charles W. H. Harris. To be one of the Coroners for the County of Guysborough—Edward J. Cunningham. To be a Master in the Superior Court—Charles W. H. Harris, for King's County.

To be the Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Colchester—Ebenzer F. Munro, in place of Adams G. Archibald, resigned. To be a Commissioner of Sewers for Lower Village Marsh, Colchester—Adam Dunlop. To be Custos Rotulorum for the District of Guysborough—Edward J. Cunningham, in place of Wm. Clark, deceased. To be the Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Guysborough—Edward J. Cunningham, in place of Wm. Clark, deceased. To be a Commissioner for taking Affidavits and Recognizances of Bail in the Superior Court—John G. Macdonald, in place of Adam McKenzie.

To be a Commissioner for taking Affidavits and Recognizances of Bail in the Superior Court—John G. Macdonald, in place of Adam McKenzie. The bridge over Carriboo River at 10 and House on the River John Road, broke down on Friday week, with the western mail coach upon it. There were eight passengers in the coach, which was drawn by three horses and coachmen, horses, and passengers, were rolled over in a promiscuous heap into the river, the coach with its driver, and one of the horses, were killed, but some of the passengers were much bruised. One lady passenger, Mrs. Cameron, of Baddeck, C. B. received a cut in the head from which the blood flowed freely, and she was unable to proceed on her journey for some hours. Her little boy, an infant of two summers, almost miraculously escaped with about a scratch, but was thrown into the river and was under water for a time.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

A fatal accident occurred on the Railway on Tuesday morning. As the train was leaving Fletcher's station for Halifax, a man named Donald McDonald, a man of about 40 years of age, in a moment of madness, made an attempt after the train got in motion, to jump on to the platform car, when his breast came in contact with one of the stations, which hurled him back into the train, and he was carried over his head, and he was killed. He was a man of a good family, and he was a member of the Legislature. He was a member of the Legislature, and he was a member of the Legislature. He was a member of the Legislature, and he was a member of the Legislature.

A man partially intoxicated, fell into the North dock of the Market wharf, on Wednesday afternoon, and in his fall struck his head against an anchor suspended to a schooner lying in the dock. Assistance was immediately rendered by the men in the vessel, and the body taken out of the water, but he only survived a few minutes. As there was only two feet of water in the dock at the time the accident occurred, there can be no doubt but that the injury he received in coming in contact with the anchor was the cause of his death. The name of the man was John M. Maddox, a shoemaker by trade, and we regret to learn, leaves two young children.—*Express.*

A person calling himself Dr. Graham, who had been exhibiting strong symptoms of *delirium tremens* for some weeks past, was arrested on Saturday evening last, being charged by a New York policeman with assaulting a man in Lewiston, N. Y., about nine months ago.—*Chron.*

NEW BRUNSWICK. Our harbor has seldom presented so busy an appearance as during the present week. Not only are our deep water wharves kept busy, but the whole surface is studded over by leviathans of the deep, of 10, 12 and 1000 tons, either discharging their cargoes, or taking on board. The flag of the United States seems to be the predominant one among the foreign flags that of Russia, Norway and of Italy may be distinguished. Upwards of one hundred large class vessels, besides quite a flora of smaller craft, are in our waters. When at high water the fishery boats, some 300 in number, are out, the fishermen being busy with their nets, and the steamers, with their long black plumes of smoke, either entering or padding seaward, and the river craft with their square sails and loads of wood, darting across from the Bay to the anchored scene cannot be witnessed, and most favorably impress the many strangers who are here for the first time, with a sense of the grandeur of the scene, and the pleasure of the view.

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