Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1861.

In consequence of the official relation which this paper sustains to the Conference of Eastern British America, we require that Obituary, Revival, and other notices addressed to us from any of the Circuits within the bounds of the Connexion, shall pass through the hands of the Superintendent Minister.

Communications designed for this paper must be accompanied by the name of the writer in confidence

We do not undertake to return rejected articles.

We do not assume responsibility for the opinions of our correspondents.

A Reasonable Request.

No Christian Minister whose heart is in his work can lightly esteem his office, or suppose himself sufficient to bear, without special assistance, its weighty responsibilities. While his acquaintance with the world enlarges, he beholds fields white already unto the harvest more widely extending before him, and he discovers his need of skill and patience to reap them such as he knows from experience that he is but imperfectly fitted to employ. The more he does, the less does it seem to be, in comparison with what is left undone. The longer he lives the more he desires

"—— a trumpet voice,
On all the world to call;"

and if ready at last when the Master cometh and calleth for him, it is not on the seat of indolence or in the bower of pleasure that he is found, but on the well-fought field; still labouring, still fighting, or it may be weeping, because the pressure of disease or the infirmities of age do not permit him as formerly to go out with the armies of Israel.

For the benefit of all such, it is very clear that the cordial sympathies of the church cannot flow forth too freely. The fruition of their hopes is the prosperity of the Lord's cause and people; the disappointment of their expectations falls even more heavily upon others than themselves. And thus while they devoutly acknowledge that "their sufficiency is of God," they well know the value of brotherly love and christian co-operation. For the exhibition by the church of these fruits of the Spirit, they not only earnestly long, but importunately plead. What word of exhortation is more frequently wafted from the remote Missionary, or is so often uttered by the Pastor among his own people, or so generally crowns and concludes the affectionate letter of Ministerial counsel as that of the Apostle in one of his earliest epistles "Brethren pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified."

That inspired sentence contains a reasonable request, and one which though often urged upon our people, has probably been reiterated with deeper and stronger emotion than usual, in most of our congregations, during the past few weeks. For even subjects of abiding importance may occasionally derive additional weight and value from some new combination of circumstances which may arise in connection with them.

Among us of late, in many instances, the eye of the evangelist has for the first time glanced over a new congregation of deathless spirits, between whom and himself relations have begun to exist, whose issues shall be felt throughout the ceaseless ages of eternity. His heart still throbbing with the excitement consequent upon the severance of ties the most sacred and tender, now yearns with indescribable feeling over his new charge. He opens his commission with the hope that through his instrumentality the gospel of the grace of God may become to many "the savour of life unto life;" but sensible also that it is likely to prove in the case of others "the savour of death unto death." He knows that his labours will probably enhance the bliss of the saved, and aggravate the torments of the lost for ever. An occasion like this cannot be one of ordinary interest to either of the parties; and it is one of the advantages of the itinerancy that the recurrence of such an event, every one, two, or three years is adapted to promote such solemn feelings on the part of both the Minister and the people. The advantage of presenting special prayer on behalf of the preacher of God's word—on his behalf, that it may have free course and be glorified—will appear from a variety of considerations. It is one of the best means of preparing the people to profit by their Ministry. We ought not to forget that the heavenly treasure is lodged in earthen vessels. The Head of the church has appointed his ambassadors from human rather than from angelic beings. They are all therefore partakers of infirmity. Whatever peculiar endowments they possess, have probably been bestowed in or subsequent to the time of conversion. Their gifts are more of grace than of nature, and often co-exist with natural defects. Hence the man of God may not be eloquent or fascinating: his bodily presence may be weak, and in the estimation of hero-worshippers, and of itching-eared hearers, his speech may be contemptible. And should he possess the power to draw large audiences, to secure rapt attention, and to sway the sensibilities of the diversified multitude, yet even these qualities do not ensure us profit under his ministrations. Those discourses which are most attractive and interesting in themselves require quite as much as more meagre addresses, the unction of the Holy One to give them effect, and the receptivity of faith to render them profitable. On this account, the most popular ministry is sometimes the least successful. The human instrument is exalted and admired till he is made to eclipse the momentous realities of God and eternity. To secure the benefit which the ministration of the gospel is designed to impart it is quite as necessary that our hearts should be prepared to learn, as that the servant of the Lord should "be apt to teach." And if in answer to earnest prayer for the success of the word in our own experience, the softening influence of the Holy Spirit be imparted, we may rest assured that the blessing most needed, and generally speaking most desired, shall, under the preaching of the word be added to us. When the spiritual appetite is thus whetted, the bread of life is sure to be had and enjoyed, whoever may be the almoner of the Divine bounty. "The full soul loatheth an honeycomb; but to the hungry soul every bitter thing is sweet."

Earnest prayer for the success of the ministry of God's word is also certain to originate and sustain that spirit of practical co-operation which is one of the chief elements of the church's stability and growth. The unaided efforts of the preacher, however wise or energetic he may be, can accomplish but little compared with what a holy and united church can effect. The want of prosperity is often unjustly charged upon him. It is easy to reckon up a Minister's faults, and to denounce them. Any person could indulge in murmurings against him. One declares that he is too seldom in his study, another says that he spends too much time in preparing for the pulpit. He is vain, he is worldly; he is selfish, he is simple. He preaches too long, or he prays too loud. But the persons who cherish such feelings and make such remarks are the very last to assist their pastor. They do the talking, or rather the croaking, while they leave the work to others. The grand remedy for this disease in the church, for such it unquestionably is, will be found only in earnest prayer. Let the people join heartily in supplications for their Minister, and they will speedily see that not only is he in earnest, but that there is work for them to do; and, coming up to the help of the Lord against the mighty, they shall soon see the enlargement of the borders of Zion.

And, finally, prayer for the Ministry will secure those supplies of grace for the servant of God which he above all men requires. The desire is universal among the Lord's people to participate to as large an extent as possible in the effectual fervent prayers of the righteous. On this account the Pastor is expected to bear the several cases of his congregation upon his heart to the throne of grace. Answers of peace are consequently looked for. But is it sufficiently understood or considered that he needs the congregation's prayers, as much as they require his? If he could always know that his case was remembered by his flock, that in the closet and at the family altar he and his work were themes of daily supplication, how cheerfully would he prosecute the various duties of his responsible work. He would then feel that gifts and graces were bestowed liberally upon him, and he would see the pleasure of the Lord prospering in his hand. It will doubtless be the wish of our numerous readers, that the present year should be one of unexampled spiritual power, in all the Circuits of our Connexion. In the use of the proper means this result can be realized; but as first and last of those means, believing prayer for the ministry of the word, will always be found eminently successful.

To the Editor of the Provincial Wesleyan

DEAR SIR,—Religious topics, I need not premise, are prolific of controversies. It may be right, too, to engage in controversy: and *must* be right, when silence might lead to the sacrifice of truth. But it is observable that in the various discussions of long-disputed polemical questions, a degree of public disapprobation generally attaches itself to any man who revives the dispute, and gratuitously agitates the Church of God to no useful end. For the purpose of repudiating the charge of such an offence as applicable to myself, I now appeal to your columns. I indulge in the hope that wherever the leading article of the *Presbyterian Witness* of July 20th has been read, the comments thereon here made may be read also. Justice to myself, in order to avoid the charges of ignorance and bigotry, promptly demands this. I shall be brief.

In the editorial indicated, my sermon on the "Divine Sovereignity" is reviewed. The Reviewer's tone is unusually kind and amiable: I cannot but identify the writer with a talented and pious Presbyterian clergyman, for whom I have ever entertained, and toward whom I have ever displayed the deepest respect. Consequently when I say that in the article referred to he has misrepresented my views and altered the meaning of my language, it will not be supposed that I charge him as *designedly* perverting the arguments in my sermon. Of anything inconsistent with fairness and honesty I believe the writer of that editorial to be utterly incapable. But that he has himself misunderstood the course of argument I adopted, and in many instances supposed me announcing *ex cathedra* the doctrines of Calvinistic churches, when I was merely pointing to the remote logical consequences of acknowledged premises, is certain.

Exemplia gratia—he makes me say, "Calvinists *believe* that God is the author of sin—that infants are damned—that there will be no resurrection of the wicked, etc., etc." I did *not* say so. Nay, on the contrary, I said "they did not believe their theory, nor pursue it to its practical deductions." (See sermon, p. 15.)—Again: in quoting the words, "Calvinism next to Romanism, renders the Gospel powerless," the inference which has been drawn is that the Churches holding the doctrines of Calvinism preach a powerless Gospel! Such a monstrous falsehood never escaped my pen—it could not have escaped me in my dreams, far less in a waking hour. If any man should assert that my remark was to the effect that the ministry of the Presbyterian Church was powerless, because the Gospel was Calvinian, he misconstrues language. My meaning may be fairly evolved in the statement that Calvinism, next to Romanism, neutralizes the efficacy of the Gospel of Christ. The Church referred to above may preach the Gospel of Christ successfully; but *in spite* of the shackles of Calvinism—not *because* of that theory.

Now I say this on the supposition that "Calvin never taught the doctrines attributed to him in the sermon," for so says the writer in the *Witness*. Let us see. I will string together a few quotations. First, as to God being the author of sin:

Assembly's Catechism—"God did, from all eternity, unchangeably ordain whatsoever comes to pass.

Calvin's Institutes, Bk., 1, ch. 16.—"Nothing is more absurd than to think anything at all is done, but by the ordination of God. * * * * * Every action and motion of every creature is so governed by the hidden counsel of God, that nothing can come to pass but what was ordained by him. The wills of men are governed by the Will of God, and they are carried on straight to the mark which he has foreordained."

Dr. Tirissi Vindiciæ Gratiæ Potestatis and Providentiæ Dei.—"All things come to pass by the inevitable will of God. It is impossible that anything should ever be done but that to which God impels the will of man."

Assembly's Catechism, ch. 5.—"The Almighty power of God extends itself to the first fall, and all other sins of angels and men."

Calvin's Inst., B. 3, c. 23.—"God not only foresaw that Adam would fall, but also ordained that he should." Ch. 24—"He sinned, because the Lord ordained—because the Lord saw good."

Piscatoris Disput. Prædest.—God made Adam and Eve to this very purpose, that they might be tempted and led into sin. And by force of his decree, it could not otherwise be but they must sin. * * * * * God foresees nothing but what he has decreed, and his decree *precedes his knowledge*."

Calvin's Inst. l. 3, c. 22.—"I confess it is a horrible decree: yet no one can deny but God foreknew Adam's fall, and therefore foreknew it because he had ordained it so by his own decree."

I need not adduce further quotations to prove that Calvin *taught* (I do not say that he *believed*), that God was the author of sin. Some of the above passages are not copied directly from the authors—but if incorrectly, I am liable to correction.

"We are confident," says the *Witness*, "that Mr. McKinnon would not wilfully misrepresent Presbyterian theology." I thank the writer for that candid remark; and will endeavour to convince him that his confidence is well grounded. If the foregoing quotations are incorrect, I have misrepresented Calvinism: if they are correctly quoted, I am unconscious of misrepresentation, wilful or otherwise.

Again—I am charged with accusing Calvin of saying that "there is no higher reason for the perdition of the eternally lost, than the will of God." Was I wrong? Did not Calvin teach this? Did not Jonathan Edwards write in defence of such a doctrine? If wrong, my brother of the *Witness* will be entitled to my gratitude for rectifying so sad an error. Calvin himself surely is the best witness to call upon here. What saith he?

"God of his own good pleasure (willl) ordains that many should be born who are from the womb devoted to inevitable damnation. If any man pretend that God's fore-knowledge lays them under no necessity of being damned, but rather that he decreed their damnation, because he fore-knew their wickedness, I grant that God's fore-knowledge alone lays no necessity on the creature; but eternal life and death depend on the *will* rather than the fore-knowledge of God. If He only fore-knew all things that relate to all men, and did not decree and ordain them also, then it might be enquired whether or no his fore-knowledge necessitates the thing foreknown. But seeing he fore-knows all things that will come to pass, *because* he has decreed they shall come to pass, it is vain to contend about fore-knowledge, since it is plain all things come to pass by God's positive decree." So Calvin again—"As many as God created to live miserably, and then perish everlastingly, these, that they may be brought to the end for which they were created, He sometimes deprives of the possibility of hearing the Word, and at other times, by the preaching thereof, blinds and stupefies them the more. He calls them that they may be more deaf—he kindles a light that they may be more blind—he applies the remedy to them that they may not be healed." Again—"Every man born in the world," says Calvin, "is predestined to eternal happiness or eternal woe, by the *will* of God—which is the *only reason* for the salvation of the one and the perdition of the other."

I ask, can language more explicitly assert the doctrine attributed to the Calvinist than the above? We may mistake the *meaning* of that great Divine, whose words I have used, but we cannot mistake the ordinary signification of the language he employs!

Let another witness speak—"The reprobate were ordained to damnation, and created to that end, that they might be vessels full of the dregs of sin."—*Zanchius de Nat. Dei.*

Again—The sins of the elect also were ordained: "For we neither can do more good than we do, nor less evil than we do: because God from eternity has precisely decreed that both the good and the evil should be done."—*Piscator.* Again—"God procures adultery, murder, lying—he supplies wicked men with opportunities for sinning, and inclines their hearts thereto. He blinds, deceives, and seduces them."—*Ib.*

Let no Calvinist be offended with me: from his own writings I quote. But then God is not the author of sin—"For," says Zwingle, "when God makes angels or men sin, he does not sin himself, because he does not break any law. He himself being under no law, can break no law." And "sin is the transgression of the law." But is not this a transparent sophism, unworthy of the man from whom it emenated!

"We know," says the writer in the *Witness*, "that neither Calvin nor Edwards used such language, (*i. e.* that God is the author of sin) "but the author of the sermon was not aware of this, and hence his rash charge."

I leave the reader to decide as to whom the charge of "rash assertions" is applicable—the author of the Sermon, or his reviewer.

As to the list of errors said to be attributed to Calvinists by the writer, the reviewer ought to have known that they were spoken of only as the logical deductions resulting from the admission of the High Calvinist theory. Would the reviewer be offended with me if I hazarded the remark that the parts are equal to the whole? or that the mathematical centre of a circle was equally distant from the circumference? If not, why is my brother angry when I assert that if Christ died for a limited number, all *cannot* be saved? That if He decreed all things; ergo, he decreed sin. Or by syllogism:

Nothing happens but that which God has decreed.
Sin has happened.
Ergo—God is the author of sin.

I have striven to use language equally kind with that employed in the *Witness*. If I have failed herein, I solicit forgiveness.

Lastly—I sought no quarrel with the Presbyterian Church: whose history I rejoice in, whose ministers I love. I preached in reply to fierce and un-christian assaults, repeatedly made; and with no view to publication. The preacher who made those assaults was the aggressor from the beginning.

W. C. McKINNON.

Tea Meeting at River Philip.

MR. EDITOR,—On Thursday, 18th July, one of those celebrated tea-meetings, for which our community is so far-famed, was held in this village, for the purpose of raising funds towards the completion of the new Methodist Church. All the arrangements were most tastefully made, the tables decorated to please the eye and the palate; and as the day was beautifully fine, our friends both at home and from a distance liberally patronized our exertions in the good cause. Our resident clergyman being absent, we enjoyed all the more the presence and remarks of the Rev. W. McKinnon, and Dr. McRoberts, of Londonderry. The gross amount realized was $280, which, after deducting a few dollars expenses, will be of great assistance to our building Committee these hard times.

Our new Church promises to be a very neat and chaste specimen of ecclesiastical architecture and quite an ornament to the neighbourhood. Were I an architect, I should describe its style, but not belonging to that craft, I must forbear. In size it measures 18 by 32 feet and is surmounted by a handsome tower. To tell you the truth, Sir, the building Committee were at first rather opposed to a tower, but our Minister argued so strongly in its favour, and talked so much against barn-chapels, &c. that they finally yielded the point, and now we are all quite pleased that they did so. We are looking forward with interest to its opening and trust it may be of great spiritual benefit to us and our children.

Yours very truly,

R. F. B.

River Philip, August 1, 1861.

Wesleyan Sabbath Schools Tea, Charlottetown P. E. I.

The anniversary "Sabbath Schools Tea," in connexion with the Wesleyan Denomination, came off yesterday at "Spruce Avenue," and was very numerously and respectably attended. We do not remember on any previous occasion of the kind to have seen so large a number of children, whose faces, beaming with health, betokened the happiness they felt in being permitted to realize an event to which the children of Sabbath Schools always look forward with joyous anticipation. The weather for some days previous had been wet, and it was feared by the managers that Tuesday might prove unpropitious. Such fears, however, were scattered with the cloud that shadowed the early part of the day; for in the afternoon the sun shone pleasantly upon the scene, his beams kindly tempered by the refreshing showers with which we have lately been favored. Tea was served at 3 o'clock to upwards of 300 children, who, after partaking of the treat provided for them by their friends and preceptors, scattered in all directions to amuse themselves as they listed;

"Like sportive deer some coursed about,
And shouted as they ran,
Turning to mirth all things of earth
As only childhood can."

Swinging, however, was the principal "order of the day," an old-fashioned, healthy, and agreeable exercise, indulged in both by males and females apparently with much satisfaction; and we remember yet with feelings of pleasure the peculiar sensation occasioned by the rapid motion of those extensive oscillations. To timid persons this mode of recreation may appear to be somewhat dangerous, but we are happy to be able to record that no accident occurred.

At 5 o'clock, according to announcement, *tea* was on the table for adults. All the arrangements for the convenience and comfort of the large company were excellent, and such as reflect credit on the skill and foresight of the managers. Two temporary tables, almost two hundred feet in length, were erected under the shade of the venerable spruce trees which give a name to the avenue. These tables, covered with all the paraphernalia of tea-drinking on a large scale—with delicious cake of every variety and in rich profusion—when surrounded by upwards of two hundred visitors—the number that could be accommodated at one sitting—presented a very animated and interesting appearance. We understand that as many as five hundred partook of the good cheer provided for the occasion. To the ladies and their willing attendants, who bestirred themselves with such untiring energy to minister the cup of pleasure to the hundreds present, the highest praise is due, and as far as we are concerned, they shall have their reward.

After tea, benches were placed on the "smooth shaven grass" for the accommodation of such as were inclined for another treat, of an intellectual character. The large audience thus convened was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Daniels, the Superintendent of the Charlottetown Circuit, who spoke with much zeal and good effect on the importance of Sabbath schools as the most suitable nursery in which to train the infant mind in the social, moral, and religious duties of future life, and a powerful auxiliary to the Church of God. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Duncan of the Established Church of Scotland, who gave a brief account of the origin of Sabbath schools about fifty years ago, and adverted in a pleasing manner to the great effects which have resulted to all branches of the Christian Church through the agency of these institutions. Mr. Geo. McNutt also made a few remarks on the occasion. The speaking, on the whole, was good, and its effect heightened by some excellent singing, introduced by Mr. Moore between the speeches, in which the sabbath school children, their parents and friends heartily united.

The oblique rays of the declining sun now gave warning that it was time to return home. The children were quickly marshalled by their teachers, and marched in regular order from the scene of enjoyment,—the girls first, the boys *of course* following. Several beautiful banners, with appropriate inscriptions, painted by brother Millner for the occasion, were carried in the hands of the children, who, we hope, all understood the meaning of that spirited representation of the good Shepherd who laid down his life for the sheep.—*Monitor.*

Rev. Dr. Cooney.

We are exceedingly pleased to find that the Rev. gentleman whose name heads this paragraph is now in this city on a visit. While stationed in this city some years ago, his kind and affable manner, gentlemanly deportment and general ability gained for him the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. In other spheres of labour he has gained hosts of friends. With pleasure we insert the following from the *Christian Guardian*:—

The Rev. Robert Cooney, D. D., began his ministry in Charlotte County, Prince Edward Island in 1831, and has laboured uninterruptedly until the last Conference, which shows that his active ministry has continued for a period of *thirty years*. During this period he has been stationed at Halifax, N. S., twice at St. John's, and at St. Stephen's, N. B., and at St. John, Odell Town, Montreal, Toronto, Guelph, London, and St. Catherines, Canada. Dr. Cooney was educated for the Romish Priesthood, was received into the Methodist Church by the Rev. Dr. Wood, received the degree of A. M., from the Middletown University, and the degree of D. D. from the Newton University, Maryland. He is a most excellent classical scholar, and all who have heard him speak know that he possesses an unequalled command of language and that his style is enriched by such a chaste though abundant use of metaphors, drawn from the best sources as makes it a peculiar pleasure to listen to him. On the platform he has always at command an exhaustless fund of unparalleled wit and humour; but in the pulpit there is nothing but the gravity and zeal, becoming that sacred place. His preaching is always richly evangelical, and he finds in the Bible itself his grandest as well as his most affecting subjects of discourse. We may say that Dr. Cooney's genial disposition and warm heart; his fine sense of what is honourable, and his readiness to oblige; his great social talents, and the cordiality of his friendship; and his faithful and brotherly co-operation for so many years in our great work, has made his retirement a matter of regret to all his brethren who still remain in the active ministerial ranks.—*St. John Courier.*

Fulton Street Prayer Meeting.

This meeting still flourishes, and prayers are daily offered for "all ranks and conditions of men," and especially for those engaged in the war.

On a recent occasion a passenger from the Great Eastern, lately making her voyage from England to Canada, addressed the meeting. He said he had heard that allusions had been made to the fact that, during the late voyage of the great ship, a revival was enjoyed on board. This was true. The ship was filled with soldiers, going out on the order of the British Queen. The troops were of the class which had been specially blessed with revival influences from on high. He had no doubt that hundreds would rejoice through the endless ages of eternity, that they ever embarked on this voyage of the Great Eastern.

It is not wonderful that there should be such a revival. Indeed, it would be wonderful if a revival had not been. He knew a revival had been prayed for in this meeting. And Christians in England, Ireland and Scotland had prayed for the same. Why not expect a revival? Revivals come in answer to prayer.

The prayer meetings held on board every day were exceedingly solemn and affecting. They were like this Fulton street prayer meeting. Many a soldier of the Queen stood up as a good soldier of Jesus Christ. And many who were his enemies at the beginning of the voyage became his friends.

Private prayer is so far from being a hindrance to a man's business, that it is the way of ways to bring down the blessing from heaven upon it, as the first fruits that God's people gave to him brought down a blessing upon all the rest. Prayer and provender never hinder a journey.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 31st July, 1861.—His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following appointment:

In the County of Shelburne:—To form a Board of Health for the Township of Barrington—J. K. Wilson, M. D. H. L. Kelly, M D. John Schrage, M. D. William Snow, the 2d. Joseph A Smith, Isaac Nickerson, Solomon Kendrick, George Wilson, and Warren Doane. To be Commissioners for the relief of Insolvent Debtors—Josiah Snow, Junr. Gabriel Robertson, O. W. Homer, and J. C. Smith.

In the County of Yarmouth:—To be Justices of the Peace—Nehemiah Clements, Andrew Lovet, Jacob Hatfield, and Thomas Allen, Senr.

In the County of Sydney:—To form a Board of Health for the County—Alexander McDonald, M. D. William Currie, M. D. George Brennan, William R. Cunningham, and William Beck. To be Health Officer—Alexander McIntosh, M. D.

In the County of Cape Breton:—To be Commissioners of the Common at Sydney, in place of Neil Campbell, deceased, and Hugh Munro, removed from the County—Clement H. Harrington, James Anderson. To be Health Officer for South Sydney, and Lingan—Lewis Johnson M. D.

In the County of Colchester:—To be Justices of the Peace—Thomas Chisholm and John B. Dickey.

In the County of Kings:—To be Justice of the Peace—Benjamin B. Woodworth, John P. Lyons, Enoch West, and Philip Weaver.

In the County of Hants:—To be a Commissioner of Schools for the Eastern District—Rev. Jacob McLellan.—To be Justices of the Peace—George Johnston, R. T. Harris, and Harris Martin.

In the County of Annapolis:—To be Commissioners for the Relief of Insolvent Deptors—Andrew Henderson, and Charles Forbes. To be Justice of the Peace—Isaac D. Vroom, and Danl. W. Milner.

In the County of Guysborough:—To be Health Officer—Edward Carritt, M. D.

In the County of Inverness:—To be a Notary and Tabellion Public—Barclay E. Tremain.

In the County of Halifax:—To be a Commissioners of the Poor Asylum at Halifax, in place of Thomas Tobin, resigned—Patrick Power.

His Excellency has also been pleased to sanction the occupation, as a Public Warehouse, of the New Store owned by J. and R. B. Seeton at the corner of Duke and Hollis Street.

In the County of Victoria:—His Excellency has also been pleased to declare Baddeck, in the County of Victoria, to be a Free Warehousing Port, and to sanction the occupation, as a Public Warehouse, of the Store of Messrs. A. & M. Cameron on their Wharf at Baddeck.

"THE OVENS" GOLD DIGGINGS.—Great excitement has prevailed in the neighborhood of "The Ovens," Lunenburg, of late. A discovery that the sands of the beach were richly impregnated with gold, brought together a number of persons, and news reached the city on Friday that serious difficulties had occurred, or were apprehended: and that certain persons had forcibly expelled others claiming priority of possession, &c. The Government adopted the promptest measures to acctify any disputes occurring, by obtaining from Admiral Milne the use of the steamer *Nimble*, which, with his usual civility, was immediately placed by his Excellency at the disposal of the Executive. The Hon. Mr. Howe, the Attorney General, the Receiver General, and the Hon. Mr. Locke, with the Commissioner of Crown Lands, left by this steamer early on Saturday morning for Lunenburg, and returned on Sunday evening. The difficulties had been greatly magnified, and order was restored forthwith: regulations were prepared and issued, and all parties were left harmoniously engaged in their new occupation.

Among others, W. Cunard, Esq., visited "the Ovens" by the *Nimble*, and returned with the party. The beach washings are yielding very abundantly. One man, by the crudest machinery, washes an ounce of gold a day, out of the sand on the sea side.

Lots are laid off 33x30 feet. Mr. Cunard, we understand, took up 70 lots, mostly in the rear, paying at the rate of £5 for each as a yearly rental. He returned home with the party on Sunday evening, bringing some beautiful specimens, about the size of what is commonly called *duck shot*—only flatted, and all kinds of shapes, more resembling slugs than shot. We saw a small phial of these, heavy as so much quicksilver, in Mr. Cunard's possession, gathered by himself, though somewhat intermixed with dust and gravel.

Last evening Mr. Cunard left again with one of his own steamers fully equipped for operations. A house frame, 20 feet square, all fitted, had been prepared on Monday. A picked set of men, a dredging machine, and every imaginable appliance, all on board, left yesterday, the 5th, for the Washings, Mr. Cunard personally in charge. About 150 men are busy at these diggings and washings, and 200 lots have been already disposed of. From the lay of the land, it is supposed that these rich washings and deposits extend for fully a couple of miles along the coast.

There seems to be no longer room for doubt of the value and richness of the gold deposits in Nova Scotia. The miners at Tangier, which is, perhaps, sixty or eighty miles distant from "The Ovens," are said to be doing well. This sudden expedition of Mr. Cunard, son of the enterprizing Sir Samuel Cunard, and agent of the steam line at Halifax, gives a significancy to gold-mining in Nova Scotia which will have its effect abroad. We wish Mr. Cunard, and all others engaged, entire success in their new enterprize.—*Chron.*

NAVAL.—The following is a correct list of H. M. Vessels on the North American and West India Station, with the number of guns, men, and horse power each. Many of these ships, though rated low, are in reality very formidable vessels of war, in consequence of carrying traversing Armstrong guns:

STEAMERS.	GUNS.	MEN.	HORSE POWER.	COMMANDERS.
Ariadne	26	400	800	Capt. E. Vansittart
Barracouta	6	170	800	Com. W. Wood
Cadmus	20	270	400	Capt. H. Hillyar
Challenger	22	280	400	Capt. J. J. Kennedy
Cygnet	5	60	80	Com. A. T. Thrupp
Desperate	8	170	400	Com. J. F. Ross
Driver	6	170	280	Com. H. Nelson
Firebrand	6	195	410	Com. J. M. Bruce
Gladiator	6	195	430	Com. H. Hickley
Hydra	6	130	220	Com. R. Hamilton
Imortalite	51	570	600	Capt. G. Hancock
Jason	21	270	400	Capt. E. VonDonop
Landrail	5	360	80	Com. T. M. Martin
Mersey	40	600	150	Capt. H. Caldwell
Nile	90	850	500	Capt. E. Barnard
Nimble	5	50	80	Lt. Com. D'Arcy
Racer	11	120	150	Com. A. M. Lyons
Rinaldo	17	170	200	Com. W.N. Hewett
Skipjack	2	37	60	Lt. Com. Barnard
Spiteful	6	170	280	Com. W. Wilson
Steady	5	60	80	Com. H. D. Grant
St. George	90	880	500	Capt. F. Egerton
Terror	16	60	200	Capt. F. Hutton
23 vessels.	470	6237	6950	

Dragon, 6, paddle, Commander Hardinge, in dock at Sheerness, fitting for the North American station, has been found defective in her timbers, and some time necessarily be occupied in getting her ready for sea.—*Sun.*

THE REGATTA.—Thursday was really a day of enjoyment,—and the Regatta, notwithstanding the shortness of the preparation, was a decided success. The bright sunshine at early morn gave promise of a breezy afternoon, and the expectation was realized, as a fine breeze sprung up from the south-west about mid day. Looking out upon the harbor from the rising ground at either side, no finer scene could meet the eye of the beholder anywhere. The harbor was completely dotted with vessels of every class. Prominent in the scene were the noble ships of war of Britain and France, riding peacefully at anchor, (as we hope long to see them) the crews of the former, by the spirited manner in which they entered into the day's enjoyment, added much to its success. The steamers *Neptune* and *Mic-Mac*, with hundreds of persons on board, were plying up and down the harbor all day. The Dock Yard, kindly thrown open by the Admiral was filled by our citizens, and the large number of both sexes who were assembled on the brow of the hill in the Yard, and on the rising ground at Dartmouth, made a capital finish to the picture.—*Sun.*

SHUBENACADIE CANAL.—On Wednesday morning last the machinery on the Inclined Plane of the Shubenacadie Canal, at Dartmouth, was set in motion, and the cradle which is to convey the boats over it was drawn up from tide water to the level of the receiving basin at the top of the incline. The navigation may be now said to be open from Halifax Harbor to the head of the Grand Lake, and actual experience will soon inform us of the success or failure of an enterprise which has consumed so many years, and such a large amount of money in carrying it out. We can only say that we wish the undertakers every success, and hope that the effect of it will be to stimulate and encourage the further development of the resources of our Province.—*Ib.*

DREADFUL THUNDER STORM.—The most severe thunder storm that has been experienced here for many years occurred early on Wednesday morning last. Light shocks of thunder and flashes of lightning had been felt and seen from about 12 o'clock on Tuesday night,—but about 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning the storm commenced most violently and continued so for about an hour. As yet we have heard of but little damage being done in Halifax. Below Freshwater bridge the chimney of a new house was thrown down, a small boat at McNab's island was partially destroyed,—a looking-glass in a bed-room in a house at the north-end of the City was shivered to pieces, and in one or two gardens some trifling damage was done. The officers of the American Telegraph Company have kindly furnished the *Chronicle* with the following particulars:

In Yarmouth Mason Hall Building, in which is the Telegraph office, armory of a Rifle Company, Herald office, Mr. Bingay's office, Mr. White's shop, &c., was struck by lightning and considerable injury done—lightning perforated nearly every room in the building, splitting up a portion of the roof—tearing up floors, shattering the flagstaff and windows of the observatory, breaking one of the rifles in the armory, melting its brasswork and point of the bayonet. When the lightning struck the crash was so terrible that it was supposed the building was falling, and the next instant the passages were filled with sulphurous smoke like that of burned powder, which caused an alarm of fire, and brought the engines to the spot in the midst of the tempest.

Two or three persons in the building were stunned by the shock but no one injured. A section of the telegraph battery was broken by the bursting of adjoining wall.

Twelve or fifteen telegraph poles were shattered in the vicinity of the office, and another house in the outskirts of the town was seriously damaged, but no one hurt.

The storm was also severe in Weymouth, Annapolis, Lawrencetown and Berwick. In some of these places the lightning seriously damaged the instruments in the telegraph offices.

At a meeting of the City Council, held on Wednesday last; the following gentlemen were elected Water Commissioners:—John A. Bell, (chairman,) John L. Barry and J. R. Mosse, Esqrs. The salary of the chairman is $1200, and the others $200 per annum. The Council, we believe, made a judicious choice for the office of chairman.

New Brunswick

THE COAL TRADE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—In the year 1860 14,002 tons of Albert Coal were exported from New Brunswick to Boston and Portland, for the purpose of manufacturing a fine description of burning oil, commonly known as Albertine Oil. This coal is probably the most valuable in the world, and is sold at the wharf at Hillsborough, N. B., for $15 per ton. It produces upwards 100 gallons of crude oil, or about 75 gallons of refined oil of the most superior quality, per ton. A company was organized some years ago in St. John for manufacturing Albertine oil from this coal, and up to the present time it has not only supplied the New Brunswick market, but has exported considerable quantities to Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Canada and the United States. Another company was recently organized in St. John for the purpose of manufacturing burning oil from schale, or schist, which is found in great abundance in Albert County. In consequence however, of the immense quantities of well oil being discovered in the United States, and the Government of that country having recently imposed, under their new Tariff a duty of ten per cent per gallon on coal oil, instead of 15 per cent advalorem, as formerly, this company, after investing a large amount of capital, has been under the necessity of abandoning the manufacture of oil for the present.—*Journal.*

Canada.

A MAN SMOTHERED IN A WHEAT BIN.—Last night, about eleven o'clock, a colored man named Samuel Winder, met his death in a most extraordinary manner. It appears that a number of men were engaged in loading a vessel with wheat at Messrs. Robertson & Delaport's wharf. The wheat was stored in a bin in the upper floor of a building on the front of the wharf, and was being conveyed from the upper story to the ground floor through a large spout. Deceased was sent up stairs to shovel the wheat forward to the mouth of the spout, and was observed by one of his fellow workmen to jump into the bin which contained several hundred bushels of wheat. He was cautioned not to approach too near the spot, and then the man left to go down stairs to give some instructions. On his return Winder was nowhere to be seen. The other man shouted, and he heard groans proceeding from the bin. It then became evident that Winder was buried in the wheat, and the other men were called up from below. Without loss of time, they commenced to shovel away the grain, but when the unfortunate man was found he was quite dead—he had been smothered in the wheat. It is supposed that he must have approached near the mouth of the spout, that he had fallen, and being unable to regain his footing, had met his death. Deceased was a married man, and has left a wife and family totally unprovided for. Coroner Hallowell will hold an inquest on the body to-day, at the Police Court.—*Toronto Globe, July* 17.

ROBBERY ON BOARD A BARGE.—On Friday night, a man named Antoine Hamil, of the Parish of Champlain, was robbed on board the barge *Canadian*, now at the wharf. He lost a silk cravat, a coat, a gold watch with a silver guard. A man, named Louis Lacroix, at the same time got a coat stolen. Saturday morning information of the robbery was laid at the Bonsecours Police Station; and the Detectives were put on the track of the thieves. The Government as well as the City Police should now be more than ever on the alert, as there is every reason to believe that the secession in the States, has given us a large accession of dexterous robbers of every stamp.—*Com. Advertiser.*

MURDER.—The Kingston *News* of the 9th, states that on Thursday night, Aug. T. Wright, of Watertown, N. Y., one of the keepers of the Clinton Prison, was murdered by one of the convicts, who struck him on the head with a bar of iron in the rolling mill, causing instant death. In the confusion attendant upon the tragedy, six of the convicts, among whom was the murderer, escaped.

A TORONTO SHIP CLAIMS SALVAGE.—The brigantine *George Laidlaw*, Capt. Campbell, of Toronto, arrived at Liverpool on the 19th June, 87 days from Rio Grande, Brazil, with her cargo in good order. On the 1st June she spoke the barque *Alena Elouis*, for Antwerp from Buenos Ayres in distress, the captain having gone aboard the English ship *Hochelaga*, from Callao for England. The people on board were in the greatest distress, having no navigator on board. Captain Campbell put his mate Mr. McIntyre of this city in charge of the vessel, and conveyed her to the dock where a claim has been made for salvage. The cargo is valued at £10,000, and the vessel at £2,000. The *George Laidlaw* also brought home two distressed seamen, sent by the British Consul from Rio Grande. We hope Mr. Laidlaw, the owner, will be successful in his claim for salvage, in which event he will be a gainer to the extent of at least £1000.—*Quebec Chron.*

PAINFUL RESULT OF SABBATH-BREAKING.—On Sunday, the 30th of June, a steamboat left Belleville for a pleasure-trip down the Bay, and among the pleasure-seekers were a number of the "fast" young men of that town. The party was landed at a place called Massassaga Point, during the day some of the parties from Belleville insulted two or three young men who reside in the locality of the Point. The young men were in a buggy, and were driving away from the place, when the parties from Belleville commenced throwing stones; one thrown by a young man named Wm. Pringle struck a young man named Wannamaker behind the left ear, and knocked him senseless. He was taken by his companion to a farm-house near by, and had the wound dressed, then they started for home. The wound did not appear to be of a serious nature, and the young man went about his work the next morning as usual; but towards evening it began to grow painful, and medical aid was sent for. He continued to grow worse until the following Saturday, when death put an end to his suffering. An inquest was held on the body and a verdict of wilful murder rendered against William Pringle. The deceased was 19 years of age, and was a quiet,