

ligion, and loved to point sinners to the Lamb of God. In the latter part of his life he was not permitted to meet with his brethren as often as he wished, but enjoyed the visits of ministers and christian brethren. He always would request his brethren to pray with him before they parted. His last sickness of two days was very severe but he was not left comfortless.

On the 28th the mortal remains of our dear brother were interred in the cemetery at Nictaux. A sermon was preached by the pastor from a text selected by our departed brother 1 Tim. i. 15. Revds N. Vidito and W. H. Porter assisted. He has left five children to mourn the loss of a kind father. May they all meet in heaven at last.

Nictaux, August 15th.

TIMOTHY SAUNDERS. MRS. T. SAUNDERS.

Timothy Saunders died on the 20th of March, at West Sherbrook, Kings Co., in the eighty-second year of his age.

Our departed brother was a member of the Baptist Church in that place, and highly esteemed by all his acquaintances for his benevolent and christian character. He had very humbling views of himself, but exalted views of God and the plan of salvation. The thoughts of the last struggle with death gave him much anxiety through all his life, but when the hour came those fears were all dispersed, and he was enabled to lean upon the staff that had been his stay in many a past conflict. He was a warm hearted friend, a kind father, and a devoted christian. He selected Psalm xvii. 15, as the text for his funeral sermon.

Three weeks from the day bro. Saunders was buried, his beloved companion was placed in the "narrow house appointed for all living." For years sister S. had been in a state of imbecility. Thus father and mother have been taken away in rapid succession, leaving four sons and four daughters. May the God of all grace sustain them.—Communicated.

MRS. HANNAH HULL

In the enjoyment of the hope set before her in the Gospel, passed away from this life, on the morning of July 18th, aged 65 years.

Sister Hull was born at Truro, N. S., March 8th, 1800 thence removed to Manchester, where she was married to Mr. Samuel Hull. From her youth, she was subject to very deep religious impressions; and since the writer became acquainted with her, she delighted in hearing the Gospel, and in speaking of the love of Jesus. But, being of a diffident mind, and fearing, lest she might rest upon anything short of Jesus, she did not publicly profess her attachment to her Saviour till two years since. Her amiable and christian deportment won her the affections, and respect of all acquainted with her. She was highly esteemed.

Brother Hull has lost an amiable wife, a kind and prudent mother, and, to every christian visitin her, a hospitable sister. May the Lord comfort the bereaved. The occasion was improved by the writer from the following words in 2 Tim. i. 10, "Who has abolished death."

WILLIAM MCPHERR.

Baddeck, C. B., July 27, 1865.

Colonial and American News.

New Brunswick.

We are informed by the Religious Intelligencer that the Hon. Mr. Tilley is expected to proceed to Canada at an early day. He will be in Washington about the 22nd of September. Rumor says he has been appointed Imperial Commissioner in connection with negotiations on the Reciprocity Treaty; and rumor sometimes states facts. Such an appointment would be a high honor conferred on Mr. Tilley, and very significant also of the estimation in which he is held by the British Government.

The St. John Telegraph says that the Province of New Brunswick is at present overrun with burglars, robbers, and thieves. Last week an attempt was made to rob the mail on the road between Miramichi and Richibucto. The driver by giving his horses the whip and turning them with agility, ran the wheel of the carriage against one of the assailants, while the hold another had of the bride was wrenched from him by the jerking of the horses. The men thus failed in their purpose. On Wednesday evening about 11 o'clock, the Mail was again attacked two miles north of Buctouche by three men who attempted to stop the horses, but in this second attempt they were again foiled.

Canada.

PARLIAMENTARY.—The Hon. Mr. Carter has presented to the House of Assembly the views of the government respecting Confederation &c. &c., in the following paper.

1st. On the subject of Confederation, the Government do not propose to recommend any further action to Parliament during the session.

2nd. It is not the intention of the Government to introduce any measures for the construction of fortifications, nor do they intend to expend the vote of a million dollars passed last session, before the meeting again of Parliament.

3rd. The whole subject of militia, in all its branches, is now undergoing a strict revision under the able officer who has been appointed Adjutant General; and it is not expected that the Government will be prepared this session to reconsider the provisions of the Militia Act, though possibly some minor amendments may be required. The estimates for militia service are now being prepared, and when submitted, will explain the action to be taken by the Gov-

ernment pursuant to the understanding entered into in London.

4th. The subject of Reciprocity has been and is still engaging the anxious consideration of the Government. Under the authority of the Imperial Government, a meeting of Delegates from the British North American Provinces under the Presidency of the Gov. Gen. entitled a Confederate Council to advise on Treaties of Commerce, will meet in Quebec next month, with the view of arranging for united action in regard to the Reciprocity Treaty. As this Conference is to take place shortly, it is not at present considered advisable to indicate the policy of the Government further than to state that they are prepared to enter into negotiations with the American Government on the most liberal and friendly footing.

5th. The Government have no occasion to make an application to Parliament on the subject of the Intercolonial Railway. They can but reiterate the declaration already made by the Parliament of Canada, that they regard the construction of the Intercolonial Railway as a necessary accompaniment and condition of Confederation, to be prosecuted without delay on the accomplishment of Confederation.

6th. It is the intention of the Government to bring the question of the North-West Territory before Parliament this session. As the Delegates to England were not prepared absolutely, to undertake that the guaranteed loan would be applied for, the committee of the Imperial Cabinet do not consider it advisable to enter upon the details, but intimated that their desire would be to arrange all terms, both as regards the periods and the loan, rate of interest and sinking fund, in the manner that would best promote the interest of the Province.

7th. It is not intended to make any material alteration in the Customs, Excise, or Stamp duties this session.

The Unionist gives the following interpretation of this paper:

"Now that the Canadian Delegates have spoken, reflecting the opinions of the Imperial Government, we are enabled fully to comprehend the policy that dictates the course about to be pursued, in reference to Confederation.

The Canadian Government, acting under the inspiration of the Colonial Office, have decided to extend the time until after the sitting of the Legislatures of the respective Maritime Provinces, before any further action in the Upper Provinces.

The British Government, we understand, have informed the New Brunswick Delegates that while there is no desire to withdraw from any of the Provinces any of the many concessions made to them from time to time, as regards internal arrangements, local Legislation, and self-Government, yet that the Policy of Union or dis Union, Confederation or Isolation, is more a matter of Imperial, than Colonial concern. That is to say, if any given Province should determine to withdraw from British connection, and join the United States, or set up for independent Empire, while that community might, perhaps, be indulged in such an act of caprice, if directly or indirectly it concerned none but themselves—still, that would not be tolerated, if the effect of it would be to render another Province indefensible otherwise defensible, or to drag with it another Colony, that was averse to any such alliance. In other words, if the caprice of New Brunswick in any antipathy to Confederation, can only be gratified by losing the two Canadas, Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, and Newfoundland, or any one of the number, or jeopardizing their existing relations, then such a license to retire is not likely to be conceded. These Provinces stand towards each other, and the British Government, very much in the same relation as do proprietors in one of those large bodies of Dyked Marsh, in some of our Eastern or Western Counties. One of these proprietors may be very desirous of having his lands, or a part of them, overflowed with the tide, and it might be a very beneficial thing to him, individually, if he could accomplish it; but all the rest of the proprietors would have their lands ruined, if his interests or his views only were consulted. Therefore, it is the general good that must be considered in such a case, and not that of an individual. Just so—again, if the great majority of the proprietors decide to cut the dyke, and overflow the body of marsh, or to put an abattoir on the mouth of a large river, instead of dyking up its banks to its source, it is the general benefit that must be considered. And thus it is of Confederation. The British Government expend, annually, large sums of money on the Provinces, and hold their armies and navies in readiness to repel any foreign attacks. And Mr. Cardwell tells us, and rightly tells us, that they feel that they have a right to be consulted on all matters that affect the defences of these Dependencies of the Crown. And who is so bold in any of the Provinces as to deny it? If so, and if it be, as represented, that the Provinces isolated are indefensible, and can only be protected in a united Confederated condition, the argument is complete that those who are expected to contribute most largely towards their defence, have a right to the largest voice in arranging the best posture for successful resistance."

CONFEDERATION OR ANNEXATION.—The Quebec correspondent of the St. John Journal says:—I had a conversation with one of the correspondents of the New York Herald to-day, who telegraphed to that journal that one-third of the members of the Assembly were for Annexation. He explained to me that the persons to whom he referred accompanied their expression of preference for Annexation by a statement that should Confederation fail (which this correspondent, who was born in Nova Scotia, affirms) and should Reciprocity fail—then, they would go for Annexation.

TEST OF PARTIES IN THE LEGISLATURE.—We received the following by telegraph on Saturday last:—In the Canadian Parliament last night the Opposition offered the following resolution, which after a fierce debate the Ministerial party voted down by 20 yeas to 78 yeas: "Resolved, that the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States is regarded by the people of this Province as an object of the utmost importance. To secure that object, as well as to cement the trade and advance the prosperity of the Province, it is expedient that the work of enlarging the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals should not be postponed, but should be pressed in preference to any other work involving any considerable expense to the country."

FIRE.—Dundas, Aug. 10th, 1865.—A fire broke out this morning about four o'clock, in the house occupied by J. J. Flynn, B. A., and owned by Hugh Moore. Nothing was saved. Mr. Flynn's splendid library, estimated to be worth \$1,000 was consumed. There is a partial insurance on the house and furniture. The house was shut up, Mr. Flynn being absent, and there can be no doubt but that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The Mayor has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the incendiary.—Toronto Globe.

We regret to learn that the Rev. W. C. Caldwell, now in this province on an agency in behalf of the Bible Union, and who was invited to a seat at the recent British Convention, has by the above fire, lost a large quantity of household furniture.

LATEST FROM THE STATES.

[From Telegrams to Associated Press.

TUESDAY, August 22.—Southern papers given shocking accounts of the murder of negroes by their former masters in the interior of the late rebel States. The number murdered is estimated at several hundred.

Several warehouses in South and Water streets, New York, stored with teas, coffee and other goods, were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss estimated at half a million.

Afternoon.—Joe Johnston, while at Fortress Monroe, was asked if he would like to see Jeff. Davis. He replied—"I do not wish to see him or hear his name mentioned even."

WEDNESDAY, August 23.—Jeff. Davis has written a letter to one of his counsel, Mr. Gallert of Albany, in which he says he is still ignorant of the charges against him, the source of them, and the tribunal before which he is to be tried. He expresses a desire for a speedy trial.

THURSDAY, August 24.—The Mississippi State Convention on the 21st inst., amended the State Constitution so as to prohibit slavery in the State. An ordinance was adopted declaring the ordinance of secession null. A petition was drawn up and signed by the members individually asking the President to extend pardons to Jefferson Davis and Governor Clarke.

Afternoon.—The Tribune's Washington despatch says it is hinted in well informed circles that the Government will arrest and hold for trial the leaders of the rebellion, and pardon all others by proclamation.

FRIDAY, Aug. 25.—In the Wirz trial yesterday, Col. Gibbs, the rebel commander of the Andersonville post, testified that Wirz had exclusive control of the prisoners; that the prisoners were crowded so close, as to remind him of an ant hill; that one of the rules was that whatever crossed the dead line should be shot. Dr. Bars, who was the rebel physician at the prisons also testified to the disgusting and shameful treatment to which the prisoners were subjected; that with proper treatment the lives of 75 per cent of those who died might have been saved. Both these witnesses testified the keeping of blood hounds to hunt down escaped prisoners.

Evening.—The steamship Brother Jonathan from San Francisco, July 28th, for Portland, Oregon, and Victoria, with between two and three hundred passengers, was totally lost near Camp Lincoln, Oregon. Only fourteen men and one woman were saved.

The pirate Shenandoah is still at work destroying whalers. The crews of six more vessels destroyed by her had arrived in San Francisco. It was expected that she would destroy fifty more which were near when these were burnt.

MONDAY, Aug. 28th.—The present strength of the United States army is 46,000 men. It is reported from Mexico that the Liberals had been defeated near Puebla previous to the 14th inst.

It is expected that Confederate Vice President Stephens will soon be released or pardoned by the President.

Evening.—A Washington despatch says the order relative to the passports for paroled rebel prisoners is the signal for a general emigration of permanent rebels led by Lee, who will go to London and there finish his history of his military campaigns. Among others preparing to go are Generals Longstreet, Ewell, Beauregard, D. H. Hill, Wheeler, Malone, Buckner and Gardner, and it is probable they will be accompanied by hundreds of others of less rank.

Edward B. Ketchum, the forger, was arraigned in New York this forenoon. At the request of the prisoner, a full hearing in the case was postponed until Monday next.

An accident occurred on the Long Island Railroad this forenoon, by which five persons were killed and several injured.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We learn by the City of Washington at New York, on Monday, that the Great Eastern arrived at Crookhaven, on the 17th inst., and by the North American that "The Atlantic Cable prospects were generally regarded as hopeful, shares advancing 3/4. Future proceedings were to be determined at a meeting of the various Boards on the 21st."

The weather in England had been unfavorable for the harvest, and breadstuffs were maintaining their prices.

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH LAW OF MARRIAGE.—A contract of marriage extraordinary was brought under the consideration of the Paris Court of First Instance, presided by M. Benoit Champy, a few days ago. A count and countess, whose names are not given by the legal journals which report the case, refused their consent to the marriage of their daughter Helen with the man of her heart. She thereupon retired to a convent, from which she addressed to her parents those *actes respectueux*, which by the French code enable persons of full age to marry without the consent of father and mother, which is *prima facie* necessary. Thereupon the parents instituted a suit to stop the marriage on the ground that their daughter was insane, and the principal evidence produced in support of the allegation was that she had signed a contract of marriage in the following form:—

"OUR MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

Art. 1.—Loving each other, and knowing each other well enough to be certain that one cannot be happy without the other, we join ourselves together to live for ever hereafter as good married people. She will be I and I shall be she, he will be I and I shall be he.

Art. 2.—Charles—I promise Helen to devote all my mind, all my strength, and my whole being to the purpose of maintaining her, and the children that she may give me, honestly and decently.

Art. 3.—Helen—I promise Charles to second him in keeping our household from want and difficulty; with that view I shall make economical habits a duty.

Art. 4.—Charles—I admit that I am sometimes hasty and violent; I hope to be excused for any sudden burst of anger.

Helen—it will perhaps be hard to endure, but the condition is acceded.

Art. 5.—Helen—I must also be pardoned something. My temper is a little uneven, and I am greatly disposed to be jealous.

Charles—I will not mind caprices if they are not too frequent. As to the other fault, I am disposed to rejoice at it rather than otherwise, for a jealous person is not likely to give cause for jealousy.

Art. 6.—Charles and Helen.—We are persuaded that between lovers, disputes and coolnesses almost always arise from petty causes. On this account we mutually promise never to follow our own desires in things of small importance, but always to give way to each other.

Helen—In important matters it will be right that Charles should decide, for he has more knowledge and judgment than I.

Charles—Helen is too modest. I shall never decide anything without consulting her, and either converting her to my views or adopting hers if I think them best.

Art. 7.—As a consequence of the last preceding article, each of us shall always be dressed according to the taste of the other.

Art. 8.—The words, "I will," "I expect," and other similar expressions, are absolutely erased from our dictionary.

Art. 9.—Charles will honour his wife that she may be honoured by others. He will always exhibit towards her esteem and confidence, and will be especially careful never in her presence to allow any advantage over her to any other woman upon any point whatsoever.

Art. 10.—We shall ever bear in mind that want of cleanliness and attention to personal appearance must necessarily produce repugnance and disgust. Neatness is to the body what amiability is to the soul. It is that which pleases.

Art. 11.—Helen.—The majority of women nurse their own children. I hope Charles will approve of my performing my duties as a mother.

Charles—I approve; subject to the doctor's advice.

Art. 12.—Charles—Helen will take great care not to spoil our children's intellects in their early years. She must not talk, or suffer others to talk to them any of that nonsense which gives false ideas and dangerous impressions throughout life.

Helen—I will pay great attention to this point.

Art. 13.—Although our mutual tenderness is a guarantee that we shall never fail in the engagements hereinbefore set forth, each of us will keep a copy of these presents, and in case of the breach of any article shall be entitled to lay it before the other party to remind him or her of the covenants entered into.

Art. 14.—Inasmuch as neither will have anything that does not belong to the other, there is no occasion to take any account of the contribution of each to the common stock. Affection and courage, our only fortune, cannot be counted, and each of us will endeavour to bring as much as possible.

Done in duplicate at Paris, in the year of grace 1864.

With all my heart, CHARLES D. With all my heart and for all my life, HELEN, future wife of Charles D.