

have the meeting house ready to occupy before winter. But to do it they require aid. Any one disposed to assist can easily do so through Bro. Peter Paint, of Hawksbury; contributions either in money or materials will be thankfully received, as well as books and papers for the Sabbath School or for general circulation.

Rev. John Shaw, of P. E. Island, has spent some ten weeks with them this summer, and is expected soon again. The prayers of all interested, are earnestly requested on behalf of this feeble band of believers, "for a great door, and effectual is opened unto [them], and there are many adversaries." But the "little one shall become a thousand, and the small one a strong nation: I the Lord will hasten it in his time."

North Sydney, C. E., Sept. 25th, 1869. (Christian Visitor please copy.)

For the Christian Messenger.

Dear Brother.

I rejoice greatly to be able to inform you that the Lord is visiting us here with a gracious outpouring of his Holy Spirit. On the past three Sabbaths, Bro. William Corey, has led thirty-five willing converts into the baptismal waters, in accordance with the example of our divine Redeemer. It is expected that several more will be baptized next Sabbath. A deep feeling of solemnity pervades this and the adjacent communities, backsliders are being reclaimed, and there are being added to the Church such as shall be saved. May the Lord continue his gracious work.

J. B. W. Little River, Cumberland, Sept. 28, 1869.

Religious Intelligence.

THE FEAST OF PASSOVER.—The feast as now held in London, writes Dr. Ewald, is an attractive scene. We see a Jewish family around their table on the eve of the Passover. Everything is clean; all looks cheerful. The table, covered with a white fine linen cloth, handsomely laid out, the lamp burning brightly. In the middle of the table you see a large dish with three unleavened cakes, one placed upon the other. The uppermost is called Cohen, the next Levite, and the nethermost Israelite, representing the three classes existing amongst the Jews. Next to the large dish there are three smaller ones, filled with bitter herbs and sweet sauces, which are to be eaten in commemoration of the bitter labour their forefathers had to perform in Egypt, but sweetened by the hope of deliverance. Before each member of the family is placed a cup of wine, the cup of blessing; and presently the head of the family takes the cup in his hand and says, "Blessed art Thou O eternal God, King of the universe!" Then the whole company lay hold on the dish in which the unleavened cakes are, lift it up, and say with a loud voice, "Lo, this is as the bread of affliction which our ancestors ate in the land of Egypt. Let those who are hungry enter and eat thereof, and all who are necessitous come and celebrate the Passover. At present we celebrate it here, but next year we hope to celebrate it in the land of Israel. This year we are servants here, but next year we hope to be free men in the land of Israel."

They then rehearse the whole history connected with their delivery and exodus from Egypt, after which they take supper: then follow prayer, praises, and hymns. They pray for their national restoration, for the coming of the Messiah, sing the well-known hymn "The mighty God shall build his temple speedily;" and they conclude this joyful evening with "calling out in Hebrew, "Next year we shall be at Jerusalem."

All this is very interesting, but the Lamb, the Paschal Lamb is not seen here! Not even its type or its shadow remains with the Jews.

But why do the Jews not sacrifice their Paschal Lamb? They say, "Alas! now our temple has been destroyed on account of our sins, the sacrifices have ceased, we have no more a priest who can offer the sacrifice; receive, therefore, our prayer instead of the sacrifice of the Paschal Lamb, and restore to us our temple, then we will offer unto thee the Paschal Lamb, in its season, as thou hast commanded us by thy servant Moses."

What an excellent opportunity is here given to the missionary to bring before the Jew Christ, the true Paschal Lamb! How often have we done so, here and elsewhere?

Some person lately, walking in a wretched Irish district in London, observed to his astonishment the Prime Minister of England conversing with a poor Irishwoman at her door. When Mr. Gladstone stepped on, the passer-by asked the woman if she knew who that was. She replied that she did not, but that it was a gentleman who came frequently to visit poor bed-ridden sufferers in the neighbourhood.

The Hungarians have set themselves with their usual practical spirit to the difficult task of effecting radical reforms in their national church. Among these are the suppression of convents and the abolition of the compulsory celibacy of the clergy—a system against which the Hungarian bishops protested before the Council of Trent and which has repeatedly been condemned by

the Hungarian Parliaments. It was also decided at a Congress of the Hungarian Catholics, the other day, that steps should be taken for securing to the laity the privilege of electing, not only their priests, but also their bishops, and for inducing the Emperor to renounce his right of appointing the latter.

PICTOU.—We learn with great pleasure and thankfulness that a deep religious interest prevails in the town of Pictou ever since the recent Convention. The first droppings of grace have been experienced, and a copious shower is earnestly prayed for. Says a correspondent: "We have had the first fruits: may the full harvest follow in due season! Our meetings have been all well attended and impressive. At the congregational Prayer-meetings the young men come out with such readiness and effect as cannot fail to raise the church into a higher atmosphere of devotion, and activity in work." Our correspondent closes his deeply interesting note with the wish: "I hope you and all the friends in Halifax will cease not to pray for us under present critical circumstances, and that every part of the Province will partake of the same blessing."—Witness

Dominion and Foreign News

Prince Arthur drove around Niagara Falls on Saturday 25th ult., and in a tremendous thunder storm narrowly escaped being struck by lightning.

He was in Simcoe, Ontario, on his way to Long Point, Lake Erie, where he will spend a few days fishing and duck shooting.

The Prince and party reached Ryerson, Ontario, Friday morning. He bagged nearly 400 ducks, had a splendid time, and returned in excellent health.

On Friday afternoon the Prince went to Mohawk, where he was received by the Chiefs of the Six Nations in full paint. He was duly installed one of the Chiefs, and forward he went to Hamilton, where the programme of crowds, addresses and a banquet was carried out.

Two-thirds of the town of Port Dalhousie, Ontario, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning; ten stores and dwellings were consumed.

New Brunswick.

THE LOCH LOMOND MURDER.

The further developments of this melancholy case all appear to point in the same direction. The excitement reached its culmination on the arrival of Mrs. Crear in St. John from Halifax, and on her evidence being given and her identification of the articles found. The Telegraph gives a graphic picture of the scene in court:

"It was at noon that the first scene occurred. The bench where Judges usually sit was occupied by clergymen, magistrates and other gentlemen. In the Clerk's desk, just beneath, sat the Coroner; around the table in front of him were the Reporters and Barristers. To the left of the Coroner sat Mrs. Crear, between him and the jurymen, in the adjoining box. In a chair in front of Mrs. Crear, facing her, and only a short distance from her sat Mr. John A. Munroe, arrested under suspicion of being the murderer of Miss Vail and her child, and outside of all was the surging mass of spectators, pressing forward, catching every word of the witness, and dividing their attentions chiefly between her and the prisoner. The appearance of the Court yesterday can never be forgotten by any one who was present. It was when viewing portions of what she identified as her sister's drawers, the pattern of which was drawn by her sister Mrs. William Olive, the hat and trimmings which Miss Jane Campbell had colored—the crape flowers which were divided between the two sisters and some of which Mrs. Crear still retains, and above all when she was shown the waist ribbon worn by her sister, that Mrs. Crear completely broke down, sobbing out wildly, "It is the ribbon which I bought at James Mansson's!" "Oh! my poor murdered sister! How could he do it!" "Take away that dress out of my sight; I made it for myself!" The Coroner, the jurymen, the spectators, all wept, visibly, many audibly, the whole scene utterly baffling description. What was most remarkable was the fact that Mr. Munroe seemed comparatively unmoved. The jury, unable to proceed with business, had to ask an hour's adjournment of the Court in order to recover their composure. Similar scenes, though perhaps not quite so overpoweringly painful to all concerned, occurred several times during the afternoon."

The evidence of Mrs. Crear goes to show that her sister Miss Vail was unmarried and that John A. Munroe was father of her child that she had been missing for about a year. The following is the copy of a letter Mrs. Crear received in June last while on a visit to Carleton, purporting to have been written at her sister Miss Vail's dictation (she could not write); but which she supposed was written by Munroe for the purpose of deceiving her. If her sister had really been the writer she would have sent it to Halifax as she did not know of her visit to Carleton. The writing is apparently in a feigned hand; several of the letters are formed as if made by a good writer.

boston may 19

dear file — I swore I would never let you now how I got on but I am going to cleago in a few days my husband a painter has got a years work I am gone to have another in october the first of the month. I am gettin on bully when I get over it I may com on in the spring. I told him I was a widder. he is teaching me to write I have

wrote to John, before. we are all well may I see well.

Mrs. Maggio crandal.

The envelope was addressed to Mrs Robert Crear Painter.

Carleton, St. John, N. B.

It appears that Miss Vail did not at first know that Munroe was a married man. He contributed to the support of the child.

Miss Vail's trunk, sent to Boston by Mr. Munroe, and found in the express warehouse there, has been returned to St. John, and the articles it contained proved to belong to Miss Vail. The Coroner's inquest closed on Saturday last and a verdict returned of the Wilful Murder of Sarah Margaret Vail and her child by John A. Munroe.

The statement made that Mr. Munroe, was a merchant in St. John, is incorrect. He is an architect, and has furnished designs and places for many of the best buildings in St. John, and Churches throughout the province. It is said that his business has been worth upwards \$4,000 a year.

ANOTHER MURDER.—A correspondent writing from Woodstock, under the date of 24th inst. (Friday), informs us of a murder committed some two years ago, in the Parish of Kent, at a place known as Munquart Settlement. It appears that a party of eight men were on their way home from an election, and among them one named Thomas Holland, an Englishman, and a discharged soldier. They requested Holland to sing, and on his refusing, they ill-treated him in the most shocking manner, and finally murdered him. A man looking for his cows found the remains in the woods, and the murderers have since been discovered. The Sheriff with a strong force left Woodstock on Thursday evening to make arrests, and Deputy Hammond has gone to arrest two of the party, named Cox and Gilman, now in Aroostook.

Another correspondent sent us the following telegram on Saturday night:—

Peter and James Gee, James Demerchant and Wm. Cox arrested—two or three others are not yet obtained. Witnesses only attend to the general rumour of the murder and disappearance of Holland. They have no personal knowledge of the deed. Witnesses are all near relatives of the prisoner. One participant is said to have confessed. He is expected to-morrow, but is now over the lines in Maine. Finding bones denied. Prisoners assert no murder at all—say Holland half crazy—went off because Ellen Gee would not marry him. Two witnesses say Holland seen at Tobique three weeks after suspected murder, working at Lally's Mill. Probably mistake about Cox being man meant in confession. Very mild looking man, in good reputation.—Tele graph.

The United States.

The New York Times of Tuesday week says: We are credibly assured that the new agent of the Methodist Book Concern, Rev. Dr. Lanahan, has discovered in that establishment great corruption and fraud, involving losses to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars. The subject, we understand, is now undergoing investigation, and as soon as the details can be given to the public without prejudice to any but culpable parties, we shall endeavour to furnish them.

Sept. 26.—Hall, the distinguished Arctic explorer, has returned after an absence of five years. He found the skeletons of many of Sir John Franklin's men, and brings home many interesting relics of that ill-fated expedition.

Hall the distinguished Arctic explorer, has returned after an absence of five years. He found the skeletons of many of Sir John Franklin's men, and brings home many interesting relics of that ill-fated expedition.

Hollaway Gates, absconding book keeper of the Bank of Montreal at Hamilton, was arrested at Buffalo on Saturday. The money was secured.

George Peabody sailed on Wednesday last in the steamer "Socia," for Liverpool.

Oct. 2.—A boiler exploded yesterday afternoon on the Fair grounds at Indianapolis, while a great crowd were present: There were nineteen persons instantly killed, and the number wounded at least one hundred.

Mexican papers are agitating the annexation of that country to the United States.

FLOODS IN MINNESOTA.—CHICAGO, Sept. 26th. A despatch says a deluge of water fell on Thursday and Friday nights, and the Mississippi river is again on the rise. All the bottom lands of the Minnesota river are overflowed, and half of the crop in that region, as well as on the larger prairies, is ruined. Farmers from the different sections claim that fully one-half of the grain crop not threshed and housed at the time of the previous storm is ruined. Oliver Dalrymple, the largest wheat grower in the State, estimates his loss on his crop at 80,000 bushels. Good judges say the damage to the wheat alone by the great storms throughout the State cannot be less than 5,000,000 bushels, while two-thirds of the hay crop is worthless.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

ENGLAND.—Jefferson Davis sailed for America on Saturday Sept 25th in the steamer Baltimore London, Sept. 29.—The mediation of the great Powers of Europe in the matters at issue between Turkey and Egypt, has been satisfactory. None of the points presented, save one, offered any difficulty.

Oct. 1.—The ship Thermopylae, bringing the first consignment of the new tea crop, arrived at London yesterday from China. She made the run from Angier, Java, in sixty-four days.

Oct. 2.—The potato crop of England will not be up to the average.

The London Times correspondent asserts that there is but little hopes of a compromise between Spain and the Cubans. The Spanish Government says: Lay down your arms, and send deputies to the Cortes if you will be as Canada. We are willing if you desire independence. Do not say no; the matter will be arranged, but dearm. The Cuban motto is "Nothing by compromise."

The London Times declares that the legislative reforms, being inaugurated during the indisposition of the Emperor, is unfortunate, for the work would have been advanced if the Emperor could have aided the reforms by the energies he carried into the Italian campaign.

Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, will go to Venice to receive the Empress of France, on her arrival in that city.

The Empress Eugenie started on her eastern tour to-day.

M. Lesseps, the Engineer, has passed through the Suez Canal in a steamer in fifteen minutes.

FRANCE.—London, Sept. 29.—Thirty vessels laden with petroleum were burned at the wharf, in Bordeaux, France, last night.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Paris, to-day, and was received by the Emperor.

Peace is secured between Turkey and Egypt. Pere Hyacinthe, of Paris, has rejected the authority of the Pope.

SPAIN.—General Sickle's has notified Seranno that the United States may withdraw their offer of mediation, leaving with Spain the consequences of the issue of the action.

An attempt made in Barcelona to disarm the Volunteers, caused a slight insurrection. Barricades were thrown up, and a conflict took place in the streets between the government troops and Volunteers, and seventy were taken prisoners; among them are two deputies to the Cortes. The troops now hold all parts of the city.

Sept. 28.—Louis I., King of Portugal, is to abdicate, in order to accept the Spanish throne.

Gen. Sickle's, American Minister, has withdrawn his note to the Spanish Government relating to Cuba.

It has been decided to present to the Spanish Cortes the name of the Duke of Genoa, for King.

Oct. 1.—The reports from Madrid represent that the republican movement of Catalonia and Andalusia promises to deceive the hopes of its instigators. A commission of fifteen deputies to the Cortes has been charged with the duty of reporting on the various candidates for the throne of Spain.

BRAZIL, Sep. 29.—The steamer at Lisbon brings the announcement that President Lopez has been utterly defeated in his struggle against the Brazilians and the allies, driven from every defensive situation, and forced to seek safety by flight. The contest he has maintained for years has culminated in route and ruin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GARIBALDI.—It is so long since we have heard of Garibaldi that we read with no little pleasure a full and very interesting account of his doings, as a farmer, in the Times the other day. Not being the man to deal with shifty and crafty politicians, he has doubtless chosen wisely in devoting himself to agriculture; as the result his island rock-farm is becoming a little paradise: the energy, which, had his countrymen been worthy of him, would have given Rome by this time something better than an Ecumenical Council, is giving the Italians a model farm. Groves of myrtle and laurel already overshadow his lowly roof, for he prefers nature to architecture. In the sheltered hollows, oranges and lemons grow in thickets in more exposed situations the olive and almond, the cyprus and the pine. He drinks no wine, but has covered his hills with vineyards, and can offer choice wines to his guests. He has cows, numerous herds of cattle, and artificial meadows to feed them—for a poisonous weed, indigenous to the island, has resisted all his efforts completely to extirpate it. His favourite crop is the potatoe, of which he boasts many choice varieties. Nothing seems overlooked; he has introduced bees, has fisheries, peasants, partridges, and even wild goats and boars for game. His foreign friends seem to have supplied him with all kinds of garden and agricultural implements.—Freeman.

A petition in favour of the suppression of convents, circulating in Pesh, was covered with thousands of signatures in the space of a few hours.

Mr. Peabody has given \$60,000 to the trustees of Washington College, Virginia, for the purpose of establishing an additional professorship as recently proposed by General Lee, the President of the College.

At a public meeting which has been held in Berlin, and at which about 2,000 persons were present, resolutions in favour of suppressing monastic establishments and of expelling the Jesuits were passed.

There is no disease flesh is heir to more troublesome to manage than Rheumatism. It comes when you least expect it, and generally remains till it gets ready to go away. The most conspicuous remedy for this complaint is "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment."

Two or three doses of "Shoridan's Cavalry Condition Powders" will cure a horse of any common cough or cold, and the very worst cases may be cured in a few weeks. We know this from experience.