

a very bad disposed man, or you would be ashamed of killing your fellow creatures. When war begins hell opens, and it is a bad office for either of you to be gate-opener to the devil; yet that's what one of you is, if not both.

Did either of you ever think of what war means? Did you ever see a man's head smashed, or his bowels ripped open? Why, if you are made of flesh and blood, the sight of one poor wounded man, with the blood oozing out of him, will make you feel sick. I don't like to drown a kitten; I can't bear even to see a rat die, or any animal in pain. But a man! where's your heart if you can think of broken legs, splintered bones, heads smashed in, brains blown out, bowels torn, hearts gushing with gore, ditches full of blood, and heaps of limbs and carcasses of mangled men? Do you say my language is disgusting? How much more disgusting must the things themselves be? And you make them! How would you like to get a man into your palace-garden, and run a carving-knife into his bowels, or cut his throat? If you did that you would deserve to be hanged; but it would not be half so bad as killing tens of thousands, and you know very well that this is just what you are going to do. Do you fancy that your drums and fifes, and feathers and fineries, and pomp, make your wholesale murder one whit the less abominable in the sight of God? Do not deceive yourselves, you are no better than the cut-throats, whom your own laws condemn; better, why you are worse, for your murders are so many. Think, I pray you, for your poor people will have to think whether you do or no. Is there so little want in the world that you must go trampling on the harvest with your horses and your men? Is there so little sorrow that you must make widows by the thousand? Is death so old and feeble that you must hunt his game for him, as jackals do for the lion? Do you imagine that God made men for you to play soldiers with? Are they only meant for toys for you to break? O kings, a ploughman tells you that their souls are as precious in God's sight as yours, they suffer as much pain when bullets pierce them as ever you can do; they have homes, and mothers and sisters; and their deaths will be as much wept over as yours, perhaps more. How can you sit down to eat when you have caused war? Does not the blood rise in your throats and choke you? Or are you only devils with crowns on? Creatures who were never suckled at a woman's breast, and therefore have no human feeling. It will be hard for you to think of the blood you have shed when you lie dying, and harder still to bear the heavy hand of God when he shall cast all murderers into hell. Whichever it is of you that has been the wicked cause of this war, I say you smell of blood; you ought to be more hated than the common hangman, and instead of being called "his majesty" you ought to be hooted as a demon.

You have both made mighty fine speeches, laying all the blame off of yourselves, but the worst cause generally gets the best pleading, for men who cannot walk take to horseback; but all the world knows that wranglers never will own that they are in the wrong, and your words will only go for what they are worth, which is not much. Emperor and king, who are you? Though the great folk flatter you, you are only men. Have pity upon your fellow men. Do not cut them with swords, tear them with bayonets, blow them to pieces with cannon, and riddle them with shots. What good will it do you? What have the poor men done to deserve it of you? You fight for glory, do you? Don't be such fools. I am a plain talking Englishman, and I tell you the English for glory is damnation, and it will be your lot, O kings, if you go on cutting and hacking your fellow men. Stop this war if you can at once, and turn to some better business than killing men. Set up shambles and kill bullocks for your nations; you can then eat what you slay, and there will be some reason in what you do. Before the deep curses of widows and orphans fall on you from the throne of God, put up your butcher knives and patent men-killers, and repent.

From one who is no servant of yours, but
A Fighter for Peace,
JOHN PLOUGHMAN.

—Sword and Trowel.

For the Christian Messenger.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. ANN DENTON,

Who died at Waterford, Digby Neck, on the 30th of June, 1870, was born in Sandy Cove, the 9th of December, 1797. She was the fourth daughter of the late Thomas and Chloe Wescott, and wife of Kelsey Denton, who was drowned by the upsetting of a boat near Westport, about 24 years ago. Sister Denton was baptized by the Rev. Peter Crandall, the 9th of February, 1819, and united with the First Baptist Church of Digby Neck. She was the mother of ten children. When death deprived the mother and children of a godly father's prayers, this sainted woman took her place at the deserted family altar and for the period of her widowhood perseveringly sought the salvation of her fatherless children. Nor did she labor in vain. Already eight out of the ten have put on Christ. A son and daughter died in the triumphs of faith several years ago. Of the surviving children, one is a worthy deacon of the 2nd Baptist Church of Digby Neck. Two of her daughters are wives of baptist deacons. Her youngest son Charles Denton, Esq., is a Superintendent of a very large and flourishing Sabbath School at Centerville, county of Digby.

It was with him she lived, always claiming it

as her sacred right to lead in family devotion. Her sickness was brief. She had hope in her death. By her removal the family have lost an affectionate, praying mother, the church a worthy member, and the writer an ardent christian sister and friend. Her funeral was attended by a large number of persons. A discourse was preached on this occasion by the writer from Psalms xvii: 15.—Com. by Rev. J. C. Morse.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

It is not easy to give a concise and intelligent view of the progress of the war so as to follow up the engagements, or battles, as they are designated in the telegrams, as they appear day after day. It would be easy to copy the telegrams but as there is so much of repetition or contradiction in them, we have to institute comparisons and to form conclusions as to what are probably the real facts, when the statements are confirmed by subsequent despatches.

The great battle fought at Verdun on Sunday 28th ult., and following day, appears to have been disastrous to the French. The King of Prussia published the following despatch on Monday:—

"Yesterday there was an action between the 3rd Regiment of Saxony horse supported by a squadron of the 18th Hussars, and six squadrons of French Chasseurs, near Sezanne. Our troops were victorious. The French commander was wounded and taken prisoner."

Large additions to both French and Prussian armies were being forwarded with all possible despatch.

On Tuesday the Prussians made another attack on the French army under McMahon, near Beaumont, defeated it and drove it back on the Belgian frontier. The French camp fell into the hands of the Prussians. The pursuit of the French troops was continued for several miles, and was interrupted by the number of cannon and prisoners taken.

On the next day the King of Prussia sent the following to the Queen:

VARENNES, Aug. 30th.—"We had yesterday a victorious engagement with the 4th, 12th and one Bavarian Corps. McMahon was beaten and driven from Beaumont across to Mousson. Twelve guns, several thousand prisoners, and much material fell into our hands. I repair to the battle field to pursue the routes of the victory. God held us further."
(Signed), WILLIAM."

The near approach of the belligerents to Belgium appears to have greatly alarmed the inhabitants on the borders of that neutral country, and they fled in great terror from their homes. It is said that the Prince Imperial has been in Belgium.

It is stated that the Parisians were being deceived by false bulletins from day to day. The reverses of their army were not allowed to be published, and their slightest success or forward movement was magnified into a victory.

On Friday last the following was received from Berlin.

King William, in his official report of the Battle of Carignan, says that Marshal McMahon was advancing along both sides of the River Meuse, towards Metz, when he was met by the Prussian army under Prince Frederick Charles.

The French right, which was posted on the north of the river, was vigorously attacked, and after a terrific battle was driven into and through Carignan.

The slaughter was fearful on both sides. Many thousands of prisoners, and a large number of guns were captured from the French.

King William says he cannot give the losses on either side, so great was the extent of country fought over.

He also says that the result of this battle renders the situation of Marshal Bazaine desperate. He must either surrender or cut his way out.

The news on Saturday evening was the most remarkable that has yet come to hand, and will lead to a speedy termination of the dreadful carnage which has been going on of late. It was as follows:—

BERLIN, Sept. 3rd.—The following from King William to Queen Augusta has been just made public.

BEFORE SEDAN, FRANCE, Sept. 3.—"A capitulation, by which the whole army at Sedan, are prisoners of war, has just been concluded with Gen. Wimpfen, commanding instead of McMahon, who is wounded."

The Emperor surrendered himself to me, as he has no command, and left everything to the Regent at Paris. His residence I shall appoint after an interview with him at a rendezvous to be fixed immediately. What a course events, with God's guidance, have taken!

(Signed) WILLIAM."

The surrender of the Emperor creates profound sensation, and will undoubtedly end hostilities.

LONDON, Sept. 3. P. M.—The great and Pacific news gives universal relief. The effect is visible in every countenance. A new impulse is given to prices and transactions.

A sanguinary battle, previous to the surrender was fought yesterday from 5 a. m. to 3 p. m., between Marle and Douchy. The French were driven across the Meuse and the Prussians occupied the battle field. The Germans are urging King William to declare himself Emperor of

Germany. Gen. Faily has been shot; one account says by McMahon's orders, and others by his own soldiers.

The Empress has enjoined Prince Napoleon to return to Paris. He refuses, and a decree has been issued stripping him of his rank of Prince and Senator.

Nothing has been heard from Paris of the effect of the surrender.

A special despatch to the Halifax Reporter confirmed the above and gave some additional items.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 3.—There was another tremendous battle before Sedan yesterday (Friday) The engagement commenced early in the morning and lasted seven hours. The fighting was of the most desperate character, and the carnage was frightful.

After these seven hours fighting there was a lull in the battle. It was, however, but the precursor of the terrific storm that broke upon the doomed army of McMahon.

At three o'clock, the Prussians massed heavily and attacked again with great intrepidity.

Their onset was furious; with the bayonet they drove the French in and beyond Sedan for miles.

The gallant Marshall McMahon, who fought so desperately and tenaciously against the Prussian advance during the week, fell wounded early in the fight, and the command of the French army devolved upon Gen. Wimpfen, second in command.

General Wimpfen surrendered, with the remnant of McMahon's army, to the victorious Prussians, on Friday evening.

The army of Marshal Bazaine attempted to cut through the Prussian militia, but after several unsuccessful attempts was forced to fall back again to Metz.

The Parisians still believe that Marshall McMahon was victorious on Wednesday and Thursday.

The news of his total defeat and surrender comes from Berlin, Brussels and elsewhere.

Some further particulars are obtained from the telegrams to St. John papers of Monday last:—

It is reported that several French officers have been shot by their men.

The Emperor Napoleon's letter to the King of Prussia said:

"As I cannot die at the head of my army, I lay my sword at the feet of your Majesty."

The Emperor surrendered personally and without prejudice to the Paris Regency.

The Prince Imperial reached Belgium on Wednesday, and is at Chimay in Hainault. He proceeds to Paris if no revolution breaks out.

Telegrams from Paris report that the utmost agitation and excitement prevail.

Rumors are current that a republic will be proclaimed and that more ample powers will be given to the present committee of defence, constituting it a Provisional Government.

A despatch from Berlin says:

The rejoicing over the reception of the news from Sedan baffles description. It was known at eight o'clock in the morning. The whole population poured into the streets and rushed to the palace of the Queen. In a very few minutes the Queen was out on the balcony, dressed in a plain morning wrapper weeping with joy as she received the deafening cheers of the multitude. Hundreds of women fell upon their knees thanking God for the apparent approach of the end of a terrible war.

Processions of children and citizens were formed in all quarters.

Many climbed the statue of Frederick the Great, crowning it with wreaths and flags.

The people gladly welcome peace on the most generous terms consistent with perfect security against future wars.

General Intelligence.

Province of Nova Scotia.

A HURRICANE.—A storm of wind and rain visited Halifax and vicinity on Sunday last, such as has not been known for a number of years past. It commenced about 1 a. m. from the north-east, and increased till about 8 o'clock, then going round to the west. At times the wind blew at the rate of more than 60 miles an hour. It caused great havoc in gardens, breaking down trees and fences, and driving the tide up in the harbor on the Dartmouth side with great violence, greatly damaging the wharves. DeWolfe's Carriage Factory, on the Common, received much damage.—Stairs' Ropewalk, a new building about a 1/4 mile in length, was blown down.

Large flocks of the stormy petrel were driven into the harbor, and the greater part of the day were skimming the waves or swimming on the surface of the water; a circumstance hardly ever before known.

THE HALIFAX DISTILLERY, North Street, was seized by the Internal Revenue Department on Wednesday last for an alleged informality.

LIVERPOOL TO ANNAPOLIS.—Our aged friend Mr. Waterman informs us that he feels quite proud in having so good a successor on the road between these two places. He writes us "Mr. Kilcup appears to be a good driver, has a good team, is very polite and obliging, and gives great satisfaction. You said something about him before he commenced. All that you promised for him at that time has been more than realized." We are glad to learn this especially from one so capable of forming a correct judgment, not only because it agrees with our own experience, but more particularly because it will promote intercourse between the coast towns and Annapolis, the western centre of railway and steamboat travel.

COLCHESTER COUNTY.—The Reporter states that as J. McDonald, Esq., formerly of Pictou, will be a candidate for the representation of this county at the forthcoming election. A meeting of Anti-confederates, to select a candidate, is called for Thursday the 15th.

WINDSOR.—A fine ship of 960 tons called the Beethoven, was launched from the yard of Sheibal Dimock, Esq., Windsor, last week. Captain Joshua Smith, late of the Mozart, will take command of her.

A CENTENARIAN.—We publish in our obituary notice to-day the death of Rebecca Mason, at the advanced age of 104 years. Her maiden name was Heifer, and she formerly belonged to Halifax.—Windsor Mail.

AMHERST is moving forward in the path of improvement. The Gazette says the Episcopal Church is being enlarged by having a vestry and a room for the choir and organ built; the Acadia hotel is having quite an addition to its accommodations; and W. F. Cutten, Esq., is enlarging and greatly improving his place of business and other properties.

GREAT SALE OF AMERICAN ORGANS.—Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith, the enterprising manufacturers of American Organs, have just added another story to their large and very complete manufactory in Boston. This will enable them to turn out one hundred organs per week. During the late visit of Mr. Phillip Phillips to England, he used, in his "Evenings of Song," in extended tours, these organs, and they were received with such favor that, as a result, a large sale in that direction has sprung up, and many orders from that country have been received, some of them calling for from twenty-five to fifty at a time. Over twenty eight thousand have already been sold, and the demand for them is constantly increasing. We are informed that the proprietors are now behind their orders to the extent of over four hundred. Our own commendation of these organs will be remembered, and need not be repeated here.

N. Y. Christian Advocate, Aug. 4th.

P. E. ISLAND.—The Government of P. E. I. have resigned, and a new administration is in course of formation. Grants of public money for Roman Catholic Separate Schools is, we understand, the great question which has rendered this necessary.

THE CONVENTION OF THE Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION at Charlottetown will be organized on Thursday forenoon, 8th September, and the Welcome Meeting will be on the same evening in the Wesleyan Church, at half past 7 o'clock, instead of Wednesday as announced in the circular issued.

Marriages.

At Leominster, Mass., on the 13th August, by the Rev. J. Horton, Mr. Richard W. Barnstead, to Miss Emma Connor, both of Halifax.
In Newton Centre, Mass., Aug. 27th, by Rev. W. N. Clarke, Mr. Charles Perry, and Miss Ellen E. Hamilton, both of Newton Centre, formerly of Yarmouth, N. S. (Yarmouth papers please copy.)
On the 1st ult., by the Rev. Mr. Abbott, Charles King, of Windsor, N. S., to Jane Elizabeth, second daughter of Thomas Wm. Alpine, of Halifax.

Deaths.

On Thursday 1st., Mr. Daniel Buckley aged 54 years.
On the 1st inst., Mr. Michael Sullivan, in the 60th year of his age.
On Sunday, in the 25th year of her age, Mary A., the beloved wife of Samuel H. Ditchfield.
At Savaux Harbor, P. E. I., on the 5th inst., Mr. Peter McKinnon, teacher, aged 42 years.
At Provincial and City Hospital, August 29, 1870, James Fitzpatrick, aged 21 years.
At Wilmot, on the 31st ult., John Melick, Senr., in the 71st year of his age.
At the Asylum for the Poor, on the 2nd instant, William McKay, aged 77 years.
On Friday, Sept. 2nd., at Little River, Antigonish Co., M. s. Deborah M., wife of Edward Halbert, in her 37th year, daughter of Levi and Catherine Irish. —(United States papers please copy.)

Shipping List.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

Arrived.

Tuesday, Aug. 30.—R M S Delta, Hunter, Bermuda; SS Robert Lowe, Blacklock, Newfoundland; bark Courier, (NG) Mohr, Liverpool; schr Speedy, LeBlanc, Sydney.
Wednesday, 31.—HMS Raccoon, Purves, Bermuda.
Thursday, Sept. 1.—Brigt Devonshire, Masters, Hamilton, Bermuda; schrs Brave, Venow, Mahone Bay; Active, Lantz, do; Lady Caroline, Keddy, do; Caroline, Ernst, do; Sea Bird, Messenger, do; Sea Slipper, Hebb, do.
Friday, 2.—HMS Royalist, Bateman, Sydney; schrs Baronet, Ernst, Mahone Bay; Harvest Home, King, do; Pride of the North, Kenney, St John, N B; Janet, Huley, Bay Chaleur; Bonita, Dexter, Liverpool; Rival, Smith, Liverpool.
Saturday, 3.—RMS City of Halifax, Jamieson, St John's, N.F.; steamers M A Sarr, Doane, Yarmouth; Alhambra, Wright, Charlottetown; bark Candace, McDonald, Swansea; schrs Emma, Lenard, Cow Bay; E H King, —, Tannton Mass; Gazelle, Salem, Linnet, Glawson, Sydney; Ninth of June, Boudrot, Sydney; Native Lass, Muggah, Sydney; Maria, Blagden, Porto Rico; J S Ritcey, Ritcey, Glace Bay.
Sunday, 4.—No arrivals.
Monday, 5.—Steamer Carlotta, Colby, Pictou; Commerce, Doane, Boston; schrs Catherine John, Doyle, New York; Quiet Step, Myers, Jeddore; Ninth of June, Boudrot, North Sydney; Linnet, Glawson, North Sydney; Native Lass, Gerrier, North Sydney; John Tilton, Boudhler, New Carlisle via Caraquet; Clara Hawes, Bay Chaleur.