

Religious Intelligence.

BAPTIST CHURCH CENTENARY.—The *Pawtucket Gazette* gives an account of the celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the Baptist Church at North Attleboro Mass on the 25th ult., an extract from which will be interesting to many of our readers.

"The church was beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens. Hanging baskets were suspended from the galleries, and in the middle of the house, festoons of evergreen reached from the ceiling, in the centre of which was a large hanging basket. On the wall in the rear of the pulpit were the figures '1769,' formed of evergreen and encircled with a border of the same material. In front and on the pulpit were bouquets of beautiful flowers artistically arranged. Around the galleries, in letters made of evergreen were the names of the fourteen pastors of the church. The effect of the whole was fine, and excellent taste was displayed in the arrangement.

Rev. W. H. Alden of Portsmouth, N. H., the tenth pastor, preached the centennial sermon. He took his text from Psalms 48: 12-13—"Walk about Zion, and go round about her; tell the towers thereof; mark ye well her bulwarks, consider her palaces, that ye may tell it to the generation following." The theme of the discourse was—"The safety and triumph of the church."

In closing, the speaker alluded to the history of the Baptist denomination in this country, and to the persecutions which some of its friends suffered in early times even in Massachusetts.

An exceedingly interesting historical sketch, carefully prepared by Rev. Mr. Cooper was read by him. The church had no settled minister until 1773, when Elder Job Seamans of Sackville, Nova Scotia, became their pastor. He remained fourteen years and five months. He died in 1830, at the advanced age of 82 years.

The first meeting-house was built before the Revolutionary war. The people were not able to finish it at that time, although meetings were held in it during the war. It was finished in 1784.

Over 700 persons have been baptized into the fellowship of the church since its formation.

* This must mean Sackville, N. B. we suppose.

A CANDIDATE WELL INSTRUCTED.

The following, from Dr. Dean, Bangkok, tells its own interesting story:—

Last Sabbath one Chinese was baptized and added to our number. Having for a year been an applicant for church membership and stumbling on the communion question, and for other reasons, he had been put off from time to time; he enjoyed at length the full benefit of an extended examination. The usual afternoon service was suspended, and the time occupied in an examination, similar to such as are given to candidates for ordination at home, embracing questions regarding the Deity, divinity of Christ, the Holy Spirit, sin, atonement, the resurrection, angels, heaven, the church, its ordinances, the Sabbath, duties of church members, the Scriptures etc. If it had been before a council for ordination, there might have been a resolution of unanimous approval, and parts of the service assigned to the ministering brethren of the Council, provided they had happened to be present on the occasion. As it was, the candidate was simply baptized in the river Meinam in the presence of a company of his countrymen and a few spectators from the shipping in the neighborhood. One gentleman asked us the next day, "If we had a christening yesterday?" "Yes Christianizing, so far as the candidate thus followed Christ."

There are three Protestant missions at Fuchau in China: Congregational, Methodist, and Episcopal. The two former American, the latter English. The first convert was welcomed to the church after nine years of labor. Now, after thirteen years, there are 900 members in Fuchau and vicinity, and over 100 churches or Christian societies, extending to the ocean on the east and a hundred miles in every other direction.

A native church at Tongchou, China, for two years has entirely supported a Chinese assistant who lives at a village thirty-five miles distant. They recently subscribed seventy-five dollars to provide the chapel of their missionary with furniture, fuel and oil, and to afford a reasonable compensation for the entertainment of strangers who might remain with him over a meal or two to be more fully instructed in the gospel.

From the Protestant church in Monterey, Mexico, twelve missionary laborers have been sent forth, who are actively engaged in disseminating the truth in that country.

RELIGIOUS PROGRESS IN SPAIN.—A gratifying proof of the progress of religious liberty in Spain has just been afforded by the conduct of the Alcalde of Madrid. A female member of the large and flourishing Protestant congregation in Madrid, under the pastorate of Senor Ruet, died the other day, and when her friends applied to have the body interred in the general public cemetery, the priests who had the charge of it refused, on the ground that the deceased, having been a Protestant, could not be buried in a Catholic cemetery. The committee of the Spanish Protestant Church appealed to the Alcalde of Madrid for advice and that official immediately issued an

injunction to the Vicar-Governor, informing him that, in virtue of the decree of the Cortes, granting liberty of worship, the body must be buried in the cemetery with the ceremonies proper to the religion to which the deceased belonged. The Alcalde not only issued this peremptory order, but charged three of the officials of the Corporation to accompany the body to the cemetery, with instructions to force the gates if necessary, and to apprehend any one who opposed them. The priests did not venture to offer any further obstruction, but contented themselves with proscribing it.

Dominion and Foreign News

LONDON, (Ontario.) Sept. 20.—Prince Arthur arrived at 5 o'clock this p. m. Crowds assembled at the station, at St. Mary's and Stratford, to greet him with cheers. The Mayor and Corporation presented an address, to which he read a reply. There was a dense crowd at the station. The Prince leaves on Friday for Sarina.

TORONTO, Sept. 11.—Prince Arthur arrived here this morning, and left for London, Ontario. The crowds on the route greeting him with cheers.

OTTAWA, Sept. 22.—Reiffenstein has been lodged in jail, being detained under other charges prepared by Crown Counsel. He was put in jailer's hands to prevent being admitted to bail, under Judge's order on the original charge. The general impression is that the prosecution has been conducted too harshly.

Mr. McDougall leaves for the North West when the Governor-General returns. His early departure is desirable to escape the first snow on the Plain.

The Queen's proclamation will be issued in a few weeks.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur arrived at Niagara to-day. A Grand Ball will be given at the Clifton House to-morrow night.

Political excitement is running very high in reference to Sir Francis Hincks's entering the Cabinet as Minister of Finance, in place of Hon. Mr. Rose.

The Hon. Mr. McDougall will leave for Fort Garry, on the return of the Governor-General.

The Hon. Malcolm Cameron will contest the seat vacated by Mr. McDougall, and it is doubtful if Hincks will oppose him.

It is said that Mr. Morrison, of Niagara, will resign his seat, to allow Sir Francis Hincks to enter Parliament.

The opposition to Hincks taking a seat in the Cabinet is strong and general.

Sept. 25.—Considerable excitement was created in Hamilton (Canada) yesterday, by the absconding of Mr. Gates, Ledger Keeper of the Bank of Montreal. He is reported to have taken 50,000 dollars, obtained by certified checks, &c., and gone to the States.

New Brunswick.

THE MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY AT LOCH LOMOND, N. B.

During the past week much excitement has prevailed in regard to the murder, which it seems only too certain, must have been perpetrated about a year ago, at the above place, but the facts of which have only lately been brought to light.

Mr. Munroe, a merchant of St. John, has been arrested as being nearly concerned in this cruel business, but until the case has been more fully investigated, we shall forbear to express any opinion on his guilt. Meanwhile we give below the account of the case as gathered from several papers.

On Tuesday, the 7th instant, a colored girl, named Thomson, who was out picking berries in the woods, came across some human bones, but for some days said nothing about it. As soon as the authorities were apprised that the remains mentioned had been found, they were brought to St. John, and an inquest was held on them.

The evidence of the murder of the woman whose remains have been discovered is found in the well-defined track of the pistol ball. It entered above and slightly to the front of the left ear—the most deadly point that could be selected—and its path shows that it was fired from a pistol held close to the ear.

The St. John News of the 17th inst says "that the first thing seen by the Coroner when he visited the spot on Wednesday was a woman's skull with a luxuriant mass of beautiful brown hair, which had been carefully tended and put up in a braided knot, firmly fastened with common black hair pins, and a long heavy curl or switch dependent from one side. A child's little boot with a sock in it, lay by it. Among the moss there appeared the long bones of a thigh and pieces of other bones, together with remnants of a woman's black alpaca dress, straw hat, heavy tweed cloth sacque, Berlin song, embroidered skirt, black silk ribbon sash &c."

A man named Kane was first arrested on suspicion of being the murderer, but the evidence is insufficient to prove this, and he is discharged on bail. A gentleman named John A. Munroe, hitherto unsuspected, and who has always borne an irreproachable character, has since been arrested in consequence of a statement made by Robt. S. Worden, a cabman, that Mr. Munroe employed him last fall to drive a lady and child to Collin's, Loch Lomond. That he called at the New Brunswick House, and took up the lady (whose name was given as Mrs. Clark) and a child, and with Mr. Munroe, drove out on the Black River Road. That when

a considerable distance from the place he had been requested to drive to, the parties left the coach, Mr. Munroe saying they would walk the remainder of the distance. He was asked to wait, and did wait for an hour and a half, when all returned, and stated the parties they wished to see were out. He then drove them back to town, but to a different hotel.

A few days after that—Worden says on evidence—at the head of King street, Mr. Munroe stopped me, and said he wanted me to go the same route again. He said he would meet at the Union Hotel, at about 10 or 12 o'clock forenoon. I was there, and took him, Mrs. Clark and child over the same road again, and near about the same place. He told me they would get out, and walk down as before to Collins's. They got out, Mr. Munroe, Mrs. Clark and child. I turned about and went to Bunker's and fed my horse and took my dinner. It was about one o'clock. In about an hour's time Mr. Munroe came back to Bunker's. Mr. Munroe said, "The folks are at home that Mrs. Clark wishes to see, and she is going to stay over Sunday. They will bring her in time for the boat on Monday morning." He paid me at Bunker's before we left. I drove into town alone with Munroe. I left Munroe in Prince William street.

When he left me he told me to take Mrs. Clark's trunk to the American boat on Monday morning, and he would meet me there and see it was checked. When I went to the boat the first time, Munroe was there and asked me if I had brought the trunk. I told him no, I would bring it next time. I sent another man after it, he said Mr. Munroe paid him, and Mr. Munroe also paid me for it before. I did not notice any name on the trunk. I never saw Mrs. Clark after leaving her and the child on the Black River Road. Mrs. Clark was dressed in black, middling size, rather spare features—good looking woman—a young woman. I think the child was about a year old.

When Munroe heard that this statement had been made, he consulted his lawyer, and acting on his advice, delivered himself up to the authorities. He admits that the statement of the hackman is true in every essential particular, and says that the woman's name was Vail, but admits nothing more. He denies any knowledge of a murder, and says he can prove that the woman with whom he was driving at that time was in St. John a month ago, and that he can trace her in the States since he last saw her. Saturday 25.

Sept. 25.—The inquest is adjourned until Monday. A little nurse girl, McLaren, has identified the woman's hair and child's dress, and also the buttons of the garibaldi found with the remains, as belonging to Miss Vail, of Carleton.

All that was published in Wednesday's *Telegraph* about Munroe driving out with a woman and child, and his admitting that the woman was Miss Vail, came out in evidence.

A girl was found last night, who made the necklace worn by the child and found on the ground with the remains.

Mrs. Dichtman, a dressmaker, has identified the teeth in the skull, and also the sacque as one she made for Miss Vail.

The child was ruptured; and wore a truss, made of a flattened bullet sewed in cotton, said to have been made by Mrs. Crear, Miss Vail's sister in Halifax.

Nothing has appeared in evidence in Munroe's favor, but he is apparently in good spirits.

The United States.

It is significant that not a single candidate for office in Kentucky, at the late election, who had been in the Confederate army, was defeated.

The new order requiring policemen in New York to wear their uniform on all occasions is resisted by the wives of the officers, who have no disposition to be regarded as female thieves, on their way to the Tombs, when taking an evening walk with their husbands.

New York, Sept. 21.—Money stringent at 7 per cent. Gold exchange dull and lower.

The New York Board of Aldermen, have called on the New York City Congressmen, to vote for the independence of Cuba, at the next session of Congress.

Secretary Boutwell, and Commissioners Delano and Capron are to attend the Georgia state Fair at Macon, on the 16th of November.

Sept. 22.—The stock market is greatly excited. New York Central declined from 196 to 177, and then rallied to 190. Money active at 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange 107½—short. Gold 137½

Sept. 23.—The Cable despatches announcing bad feeling between the United States and Spain relating to Cuba, is contradicted at Washington.

The financial excitement in Wall Street yesterday was greater than before experienced for five years.

Sept. 24.—Excitement in Wall Street culminated in the advance of gold to 165, from which it broke down to 130, the closing price being 133½. Several heavy gold speculators failed. Money very tight. Exchange 104½ short to 105½ long.

A terrible accident has taken place on the Ohio river. The steamer *Phantom*, an Evansville and Cairo packet, exploded her boilers, on the 18th, while on her down trip, killing the first clerk and several other persons. A large number were wounded.

The Prohibitory law went into force in Massachusetts on the 1st of July last. Since that time the State Police have instituted 1,808 prosecutions, including seizures. The amount of fines paid up during the present year on the prosecutions of the State Police is \$74,703.

Sept. 25.—Prince Arthur arrived at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, at 5 o'clock last evening. He is accompanied by Governor General Young and Sir John A. Macdonald and suite.

George Peabody has given \$500,000 more to the Peabody Institute in Boston. This swells his donation to \$200,000.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

ENGLAND.—London, Sept. 22.—The first subject for discussion before the Cortes on re-assembling will be the choice of a King. Of the candidates thus far suggested, the King of Portugal seems to be the favorite.

A rumor is current in Madrid that General Siskles has withdrawn his recent note, but it is believed to be untrue.

Republican journals of Spain are agitating for the popular enactment of laws without the interference of the Senate.

Advices from Madrid say Republic disturbances have taken place at Larraganin, Catalonia. A Secretary of the Governor was killed and the interference of the military was necessary to restore order. Several arrests were made.

At a Cabinet meeting held in Madrid, immediately after the arrival of General Prim from Paris, it was decided that extraordinary efforts for the redemption of Cuba should be put forth.

Sept. 22.—A treaty of commerce between England and Spain will soon be completed.

Sept. 24.—It is supposed that the Right Hon. George Patton, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, has been foully dealt with, as nothing has been seen or heard of him since last Monday morning.

Mr. Whitworth, the inventor of the rifled cannon bearing his name, has been created a Baronet, as also has been Mr. Fairbairn, the eminent engineer.

Sept. 25.—The Crown Prince of Prussia is specially invited to visit the Austrian court.

SPAIN.—Sept. 20.—Admiral Topete will command the fleet that conveys reinforcements to the Spanish force in Cuba.

Liberty of Worship is to be proclaimed in Cuba.

The Duke of Genoa is to marry the daughter of the Duke DeMontpensier and ascend the Spanish throne.

Sept. 25.—France and Austria have made no motion to interfere between the Spanish and American Governments on the Cuban question.

LONDON.—The Spanish authorities have suspended the meetings of the Republican Club of Madrid.

FRANCE, Sept. 20.—Napoleon has telegraphed to the French Minister at Washington that France desires that Cuba shall be retained by Spain. Admiral Topete will command the fleet that conveys reinforcements to the Spanish force in Cuba. Liberty of worship is to be proclaimed in Cuba.

Sept. 21.—The opposition in the French Parliament, will issue a manifesto, calling for an early convention of the Senate and Corps Legislatif.

Sept. 22.—Napoleon has so far recovered as to be able to preside at the Ministerial Council.

The question of Prussian extension of territory, in violation of the Treaty of Prague, by the annexation of Baden, is canvassed in the Parisian journals.

Sept. 25.—Paris advices deny that there is any truth in the report of a note having been sent to Prussia warning her against the annexation of Baden.

GERMANY.—Baden, Sept. 24.—The session of the Diet of Baden was opened to-day by the Grand Duke in person. In his speech the Grand Duke said the relations in Baden with the North German Confederation were of the most friendly character. He was happy also to announce that a national feeling was in process of development among the people of Germany, and that measures were about to be taken to make a homogeneous defensive system for the confederation of North and South Germany.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WELSH CALVINISTS.—The Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Synod, or, to speak more correctly, "Sesiwn," was held in Carnarvon last month and on the "preaching day" some 35,000 people visited the town, of whom upwards of 20,000 attended the services.

First of all, the great question of education was discussed, and it was resolved that the Board of Education should take cognisance of Sunday as well as day schools.

Another subject for consideration was the London (Welsh) City Mission. There are thousands of Welshmen in London, and although they no doubt, can all speak English, if you want to reach their hearts in any subject there is nothing like the mother tongue. It appears that the Calvinistic Methodists now support one missionary, and that there are two more connected with the society called the London City Mission—one a Churchman and the other a Dissenter—and the result of the discussion at the synod was to decide on negotiating with that society, which had offered for a moderate sum to employ two additional Welshmen.

The next subject brought forward was the state of the English churches (i.e., the churches maintained by the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists in English towns), and it was decided to devote a portion of the home mission funds to maintain English services at Welsh watering places during the season.

These were the most important topics of debate, and when they were settled, a series of deputations were admitted and warmly welcomed. Amongst these were the Rev. Dr. Brock, president of the Baptist Union; the Rev. W. Arnot,