

ment, or does it rest on the Contractors alone? We should like to know.

The last Royal Gazette contains the following appointments. An election will take place in this City soon to fill the place of Mr. Harding.

Jas. A. Harding, Esq., to be High Sheriff for the City and County of St. John.

George Thomas to be Railway Commissioner.

R. Douglas to be Deputy Treasurer at Buctouche in the place of Peter McPherson.

W. Livingston to be Deputy Treasurer at Richibucto.

We regret to learn that Edward B. Fisher, Esq., brother of the Attorney General, died at his residence in Fredericton on Tuesday morning.

Mr. F. was a young man of superior talents, and highly esteemed by all who knew him.—*News.*

The Supreme Court now sitting in this City has acquitted Smith who was charged with the murder of Tutton, on the Marsh road, no evidence appearing against him.

Mr. McLellan, son of the late Member for Colchester, Nova Scotia, has been elected by a majority of four hundred and one votes, over the Government Candidate, Mr. Archibald, to represent that County, in the Provincial Parliament.

Canada.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The Election fraud—Expulsion of O'Farrell—Label Suit—Case of Hydrophobia—Absurd Statements—Sabbath Labour Bill.

CONTOUR, 14th May, 1858.

MA. EDITOR.—The students of Ecclesiastical History are sometimes troubled by the superabundance of disputes, quarrels, persecutions, cruelties with which their authors abound; and I sometimes fear that your readers will look upon my correspondence as the record of little else besides cases of fraud, swindling, and crime. But as the student referred to would arrive at false conclusions, if he believed that there was little good among the Christians of by-past centuries, so your readers must not suppose Canada to be devoid of redeeming features, although the portrait of transpiring events is for the most part gloomy and repulsive. I make these remarks as preface to another allusion to the O'Farrell election frauds. One item of disagreeable interest was omitted in my last. Two witnesses testified before the House that O'Farrell actually procured medicine for the purpose of incapacitating Cote, the returning officer in St. Sylvester, from the performance of his duties; that he administered the medicine, and was frustrated as to the desired effect, by the opportune employment of an emetic on the part of Cote. One of the witnesses was summoned by O'Farrell himself. It will be remembered that Cote was disposed to do right, and only consented to testify to a fraud under threat of death. The *Globe* in commenting upon the evidence remarks that if the House does not proceed to render speedy justice will deserve a Cromwellian termination to its labors. Perhaps this would be a step in advance of necessity, but certainly it is disgraceful to our Legislature that it should be so reluctant to purge itself of such unworthy members. Fraud so palpable, measures so unscrupulous and criminal, call for decided action.—Since writing the foregoing news of the expulsion of O'Farrell has been received. The vote was unanimous. This is as it should be, and the Cromwellian may be postponed.

The Anderson Beattie trial, as it is called, has given the public some additional insight into the management of our public affairs. Mr. Beattie, besides being the proprietor of the *Leader*, has had extensive business transactions with the Government, and hence on some dispute with Mr. Anderson, he exposed some matters to which he was privy, much to the annoyance of his old friend, who thought to terrify the newsmen, probably, by an appeal to a Court of Justice. In this case he reckoned without his host, and although few persons sympathize with the plea of martyrship which Beattie set up but from which fate the jury delivered him, many are pleased at the discoveries made, and hope for good results. The particulars brought to light are not interesting to the general reader, but they have this general bearing that public men avail themselves of their official positions to make money out of municipalities, for their own private benefit. This system was openly defended by a former premier, Francis Hincks, and its effects are being felt painfully throughout the country. The dawn of a better system will be hailed with delight, and every thing tending to introduce it is a cause of thankfulness.

A melancholy case of hydrophobia is given. A fine boy of fourteen was the victim. The particulars are such as are common in such cases: Bitten by a dog—becoming insane—then dying in convulsions amid the shrieks and lamentations of friends who could render no assistance. Precaution is urged upon the authorities and upon the public at large. Death is a solemn event at any time, but in some forms it is terrible. Who is prepared for it? We may die amidst the most severe sufferings, and be ready, as Stephen was; or we may gently breathe our last, and be shut out of heaven. The when, the where, and the how, are of less moment than the preparation.

Some indignation is expressed against Mr. Buchanan, the member for Hamilton, in consequence of a random remark which he let fall in debate a few nights ago to the effect that half a million of our population were starving. The absurdity is palpable to any one giving it a thought, but so has been remarked, this statement will in all likelihood, go the rounds as an item of news, and be extensively copied throughout Great Britain and the United States. This reminds me of an item of news published some months ago by the morning Paper of your city bearing that name in which its readers were gravely told that the inhabitants of Cobourg, the town in which your correspondent resides, were taxed one dollar for every five they were worth; in other words, that we pay twenty per cent per annum on our property for government purposes! It is very good property which realizes half that amount annually.

The Sabbath Reformation Society of Kingston has issued a circular suggesting the setting apart of the morning of next Lord's day, from seven to nine o'clock, for special prayer, that the Bill, soon to be discussed in the Legislature, and headed to prevent Sabbath desecration, may

pass. The Sabbath Alliance of Toronto held a meeting ten days ago, in support of the same measure. The arguments adduced were cogent. It was shown that we have no necessity for Sabbath labor, on any plea which can be set up; it was agreed if the world's metropolis could afford to rest on the Sabbath, surely Canada might. It is pleasant to know that the Grand Trunk does not run trains on the Sabbath on the plea of carrying the mails. Fears are expressed that no change will be made in the present law. Let us hope these fears are groundless.

A. B.

RIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT UTICA.

A frightful accident occurred to the Cincinnati express train due at Utica at 5 1/2 o'clock, on the 11th inst. By the breaking down of a rotten bridge, seven persons were instantly killed, three or four almost killed, and some forty persons wounded. The smash is a most terrible one, and the ruins convey a vivid impression of the horrors of the disaster. Between the stone abutments of the bridge is a space of thirty-two feet. The ordinary length of a car is thirty-five feet; and the depth to the bottom of the creek is nine feet. Three entire cars lay lengthwise, crushed up like a telescope between the abutments of the bridge, thus occupying the space of but little more than the length of one car. The first and second cars could not be distinguished one from the other. The third car is entirely demolished, except about one-third of the rear. On the sides of the cars and on the timbers of the bridge are frightful stains of human blood.

The Coroner Jury found a verdict as follows:—

"That the deaths were caused by culpable neglect on the part of the Central Railroad Company, in not causing this bridge to be properly examined." No end of damages will follow this verdict.

[By Telegraph to News Room]

Arrival of the "Niagara."

Seven Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, May 19.

The Niagara, Capt. Wyckman, left Liverpool 3 P. M. 8th, arrived here at 11 A. M. today.

BRITAIN.

On the 5th the House of Commons passed a second reading of the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister by 40 majority.

On the 6th, in reply to an enquiry, D'Israeli said no revision of the commercial relations of Turkey had taken place since the war, but one would probably soon commence. He also stated, in reply to an enquiry by Mr. Bright as to the proclamation of the Governor General of India confiscating the soil of Oude, that Government had sent out a dispatch disapproving of the policy of the Governor General in this matter in every respect.

The bill abolishing the property qualification for members of Parliament was debated, and passed to a second reading amidst great cheering. The question is regarded as an important one in Parliamentary reform, and meets with Government support.

In the Lords, Lord E. Bury moved for a commission to consider the propriety of modifying the Liturgy of the Church of England, but was opposed by the Bishops, and the motion was withdrawn.

On the 7th, Lord Ellenborough produced a copy of the Governor General of India's proclamation, and the Government despatch in condemnation of the Governor's action.

Earl Granville deprecated the production of the despatch, and defended Lord Canning, predicting that he would not submit to the affront put upon him.

Earl Derby defended the action of the Government, stating that they felt bound to object to the sweeping confiscation of landed property in Oude, which Canning had proclaimed. Several other members spoke on the subject.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Kinglake asked when the despatch received from Sardinia, cordially concurring in Lord Malmesbury's despatch, and a copy of the latter despatch, would be presented to the House. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that there was a perfect agreement with Sardinia, and with respect to the course to be taken to the solution of the present difficulty. That agreement, however, did not imply that anything had been arranged. In the present state of the negotiations the paper could not be produced. If the House had not confidence in the Government pending the negotiations, let them say so.

Lord J. Russell thought the House had no reason to be dissatisfied with the course taken by Government. It had been judicious, and he was hopeful that it would be successful. He asked what was to become of the crew of the *Cagliari*. It would not be consistent with the character of the country to permit these men to remain in prison pending the negotiations.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald, in reply, said that the Government had included in their representations the crew of the *Cagliari*.

The subject of the Government of India was taken up, and further progress made on the resolutions proposed by Government.

The Great Chester Cup Race was won by Sir C. Monk's "Vanity," in a field of 28 horses.

The Times is authorized to state that Sir C. Campbell is to be created a Peer in consequence of his distinguished services.

The Court of Queen's Bench has refused the application of the British Bank Directors for a new trial. Lord Campbell said the jury were justified in their verdict, all the facts of the case were uncontradicted, and he hoped that the prosecution would have a salutary effect upon commercial transactions.

At the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in London, a resolution was unanimously adopted pledging the Society to disseminate as far as possible Scriptural instruction in India.

The London Times, in its city article, has some lengthy remarks on the extension of the United States southward, and says in effect that the absorption of the weaker republics of Central and South America by the United States, cannot apparently be long delayed.

Should America now pursue the course that seems imminent, the change as regards the English interests, assuming that she will honestly provide for the existing debts of the various States in question, cannot but be a great improvement upon their present position.—

The writer thinks far more opposition will be shown to the extension at home than abroad.

The long projected European and American Submarine Telegraph Company, via the Azores, were about issuing proposals for laying their cable.

The Army and the Navy Club had given a banquet to the Duke de Malakoff, at which most amicable feelings were evinced. The Duke proposed as a toast, the imperishable union of the armies and navies of England and France.

A meeting of 120 Liberal members of the House of Commons had been held, and adopted resolutions declaring that they could not express satisfaction with the Government that have heretofore relied upon the Liberal party; that no future Government will be worthy of support which does not manifest earnest zeal and sincerity in promising measures of improvement and reform, and that every Government wishing to have the confidence of the Liberal party, should be established on a wider basis.

The bank of England had made no change in the rate of discount: the outflow of bullion to France had checked the expectation. The demand for discounts had subsided, and applications were very light.

The Times City Article of Saturday says:—

"The funds on Friday showed no diminution of firmness, although withdrawals of gold for the continent continue on rather a considerable scale, about £68,000 having been taken from the Bank during the day. Consols were buoyant, but closed a trifle under the highest figure. Proposals are advertised for London subscription to a Swedish loan of £1,228,000 for the construction of railway, at 4 1/2 per cent interest.

The Daily News says that application at the Bank on Friday were omitted but in the Discount Market a fair demand was experienced at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 per cent. The release of £16,000,000, of Exchequer Bond Money on the 8th would add to the amount of capital afloat.

The same paper reports that the funds closed dull on Friday, and tending downwards.

INDIA.

Details of the scenes following the fall of Lucknow are given. The son of one of the Begums, and two or three ladies of the harem, were killed by a discharge of musketry when the doors were burst in, before the soldiers saw that they were women. The plunder and destruction of property seems to have been immense. The troops had been exposed to great labor before the city. Strong measures were at last taken to preserve order in the city, and prevent plunder. It was expected that 8,000 men would have to be left to garrison Lucknow.

Symptoms of a gathering cloud were observable in the North-West, and preventive measures were urged for fear of a sudden outbreak of Sikhs.

Sir James Outram had issued a proclamation declaring that the British Government had no intention to carry on an armed propaganda as was believed among the natives; and the Governor General had issued a proclamation promising rewards to those who had been faithful, and calling on others to submit and throw themselves on the mercy of the British Government. He confiscates all the estates of the latter, but promises their lives shall be spared if they are not guilty of shedding murderous blood.

The Pays affirms that in a private despatch Sir Colin Campbell has urgently demanded large and immediate reinforcements on account of the great losses the army has sustained by sickness and the enemy's fire.

The Pays says that notwithstanding the taking of Lucknow Oude is in full insurrection, which instead of being trodden out extends daily.

FRANCE.

The Emperor is expected to pay a ten days' visit to Brittany in July.

The Commission appointed to consider the claims of Prof. Morse, has recommended that the Government should give him 400,000*fr.* as indemnity for the use of his system in France.

Trade in France continued to show symptoms of improvement. Increased orders from the United States had reached Lyons.

There were rumours of a new Senatus Consultum touching the press.

A prominent supporter of Cavaignac's government had left Paris to remain away until after the elections were over, and it was surmised that his departure was not voluntary.

Paris letters state that the Emperor, at a reception, had rebuked one of the Deputies for expressing himself strongly in opposition to Government plans in the Legislature, and that the incident was much spoken of.

The anniversary of the death of Napoleon I. had been celebrated in Paris with imposing religious ceremonies.

The Queen of Holland was on a visit to Napoleon.

RUSSIA.

The details of the arrangements for the abolition of Serfdom are published. Three successive periods are indicated for the completion of the measure, and the Serfs are to remain attached to the property until they have purchased their freedom.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

It is rumoured that Turkey and Greece would accept the arbitration of the Great powers on the question now pending between the two States as to the legal jurisdiction of Consuls.

PERSIA.

Letters state that thirty thousand Russians had beaten the Turcomans, and were laying siege to their capital.

A PLANTER IN SOUTH CAROLINA WRITES:—"Since I have made use of the Vegetable Pain Killer on my plantation, my medicine and physician bills have been less than one third of what they were in previous years."

NOTICE.

The Third Quarterly Meeting of the Free C. Baptists of N. S., will be held at Hall's Harbour, Cornwallis, commencing on the third Saturday 1st June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

D. THOMPSON, Clerk.

May, 1858.

DR. HAMILTON,

HAS REMOVED HIS Office to the head of CHARLOTTE STREET, opposite A. & F. Stables, a few doors north Union Street. May 14. 3m

PROTRACTED MEETING.

A Protracted Meeting will be held in the Campbell Settlement, on the second Saturday in June, to commence at 10 o'clock.

Elders to attend, J. Gunter and William Kinghorn; others are invited.

We request an interest in the prayers of all the Lord's people.

May 18, 1858. WM. KINGHORN.

Nova Scotia Missionary Fund.

At a Meeting of the Missionary Board of the General Conference of the Free C. Baptist, held at Hantsport, Cornwallis, N. S., May 3rd, 1858, it was

Resolved, That the Collectors for the Missionary Fund, forward all sums obtained by them for this fund, to Mr. Sylvanus Whitney, Treasurer, Hall's Harbour, as soon as possible.

THOMAS CASE, Clerk.

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ended 21st inst.

Rev. S. Hart, Estabrooks' paper has been going since No. 223, addressed Simonds, W. O.—A. W. Leeman, rem. the former was received—G. W. Knox, rem.—Rev. E. Sullivan, rem.—Rev. Charles Knowles, rem.—Rev. D. Thorp, the other was received, the changes will be indicated in the next issue.

Ask for Goodland's German Bitters. Take nothing else, and see that the signature of C. M. Jackson, is on the wrapper.

For sale by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canada, and all parts of the world. Price, 25¢ per bottle. Principal Office, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. C. M. Jackson, St. John N. S. Agent for New Brunswick.

P. K.

We have but little confidence in the trumpet-tongued statements of the pretensions of advertised medicines generally, but we are forced to concur in the opinion, uniformly expressed by all who have used Goodland's Pain Killer, that it is a very valuable article, and one that would be well for every household to have at hand. In cases of bruises, scalds, burns, dizziness, dysentery, cholera, fever, and ague, and the most distressing, external and internal, which it is adapted to cure or alleviate. No article of medicine ever attained so much unbounded popularity and extensive diffusion, as this simple and efficacious remedy. Its curative powers have been experienced by many, many thousands in every section of the United States and Canada. It has penetrated to every part, even the most remote of our world, bearing with it its healing influences more potent than those of the spices of Arabia and balm of Gilead. We are informed by our principal druggists, that they sell more of this medicine than of all other medicines combined. The demand is constantly increasing.—Salem Observer.

It is stated on the linen from the use of the Pain Killer is easily removed by washing in alcohol.

DIED.

At his residence, Sussex, K. C., on the 24th April, Mr. William McCready, in the 86th year of his age. Mr. McCready came to this country when young, with the Loyalists. In his young days he was seriously impressed under the labors of one of the Missionaries sent out by Lady Huntington, but never knew the liberty of the children of God until he became a man. It was in heart, Father James explaining the 15th chapter of St. John's Gospel that his mind was relieved from the burden, and peace broke into his soul. He was baptized by Father Innes, and was united to a Baptist Church. He lived religion in his life, and felt its effects in old age, and his end was peace. He left an aged widow and a number of children and grandchildren, with a large number of friends to mourn his loss.—(Visitor please copy.)

At Portage, very suddenly, on the 12th inst., Mrs. Nancy, relict of the late Alexander McLeod, in the 73rd year of her age. She had been as well as usual until the morning of her death, when she came out of her room and asked some of the family to give her a drink of water, but before it could be done she expired without saying another word. She was left four children:—one son, a kind mother, likewise the poor as lost a kind friend.

At the residence of his grandfather, (Rev. Samuel Hart), Jacksonville, on the 10th May, Catherine Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. Jacob Day, (and only child of his second late wife Catherine), of Wickham, Q. C., aged 13 months and 14 days.

At Lower Jacksonville, on Friday evening, 4th May, Mr. Israel Kinney, aged 62 years. Mr. Kinney has left his second wife and a large number of children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and kind father. The community has lost an esteemed neighbour, and the church of Christ a most worthy member. The funeral congregation was unusually large and solemn. Sermon preached by the Rev. G. A. Hartley. Six clergymen of different denominations were present.

On the 13th inst., at his father's residence, Hampstead, Q. C., after a lingering illness of consumption, William, eldest son of the Rev. Benjamin Merritt, died 21 years. His end was triumphant.

At Long Reach, on the 14th inst., Anna Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. James R. Wood, aged 3 years and nine months.

At Cornwallis, Q. C., on the 16th April, Anna Eugene, aged six months and twenty-two days, second daughter of Ephraim F. and Mary Ann Cameron.

At Fredericton, on Monday, 17th inst., Edward B. Fisher, Esq., Barrister at Law, aged 29 years.

At Halifax, on Monday, 17th inst., the Hon. James Delap Harris, M. L. C., of Kentville, N. S., aged 73.

At Cornwallis, on the same day, Elizabeth, relict of the late David Harris, of that place.

Gents. & Youth's Summer Hats.

AT SMITH'S

Hat and Cap Store.

OPENING this day—A new assortment of Gents. & Youth's PANAMA, LEGHORN, PEDAL-STRAW, &c., &c., in white, and a variety of Colours, of the latest styles. 24, KING STREET.

A. B. SMITH.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having entered into PARTNERSHIP under the name and firm of BARKER & HANVEY, for the purpose of manufacturing SOAP & CANDLES, in the rear of Wm. Peter's Tannery, 55 Union street, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they will furnish the above named articles of as good quality and at as low prices as any manufacturers in the city.

J. H. BARKER, ROBERT HANVEY.

HATS.

RECEIVED per Steamer—32 Cases Kosuth and felt Hats, various shapes and colours, which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at very low prices. Also, per "Lampido"—1 Case best London Hats. Gentlemen wishing to get a good Hat at a reasonable price, will please give me a call.

A. MAGEE, 27, King street.

HALL'S HAT STORE,

41, King Street.

THE Subscriber has received per steamers "Admiral" and "Eastern City," 43 Cases Men's Youth's and Children's Felt and Straw Hats, embracing every variety of style or quality, and will be sold at a small advance on cost. Wholesale or Retail.

D. H. HALL.

London Goods.

Now landing ex Parkfield from London: 300 K EGS Brandam's No. 1 White LEAD and coloured PAINTS, ground in oil;

10 casks and kegs DRY PAINTS, consisting of White and Red Lead, Rose Pink, Raw and Burnt Umber, Raw and Burnt Terra Sienna, Indian Red, Chrome Yellow, Ultra-marine and Prussian Blue;

1 Tin best Copal Body Varnish.

—ALSO— 1 cask Hemp Seed; 1 cask Canary Seed;

1 cask Sulphur; 2 casks Salt-petre; 12 half chest Florence Oil;

1 case Hair Brushes; 1 case Gold Leaf;

8 casks and cases Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Military, Honey, and old Brown Windsor SOAPS, &c. &c.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by S. L. TILLEY, No. 35 King Street.

May 20—[up]

COD OIL.

JUST Received a lot of No. 1, COD OIL, will sell low for Cash.

Have on hand a good assortment of LEATHER, including a small River MUGGINGS;

Cash and highest price paid for HIDES and SKINS from the Country.

WM. PETERS, 135, Union-street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE RECEIVED—

36 DOZ. PAIRS: 20 do BROOMS;

1200 lbs Extract of LOGWOOD;

6 gross Sullivan's Store Polish;

25 half Chests Congou TEA;

10 do do do;

25 additional for Family use; 3 brls Burning Fluid;

3 brls Soda Salt; 6 boxes do;

22 reams WRAPPING PAPER;

8 casks FINE MUGGINGS; 6 boxes Pipes;

50 doz Writing INK; 4 casks Brandam's Lined Oil; 100 kegs Brandam's WHITE LEAD;

50 doz assorted Coloured PAINTS; 250 lbs Lamp Black; 1 brl Blue Vitrol; 12 cwt PUTTY;

50 doz Whiting; 35 brls Extra State FLOUR—all of which will be sold very low by

WHITE & BROTHERS, No. 28, South Wharf.

Flour, Tens, and Tobacco.

Daily selected per brigs Alpha and Pleades from New York:

200 BLS. Extra and Super Fine FLOUR;

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