

2698.) The Derby plume has but lost a feather, but in the great disorganization of the liberal party, the conservatives can patiently and meekly endure their disappointment. I should have said that the 89th Association of the General Baptists, New Connexion, (of which I gave some information in my last) was held in the Wood Road Chapel last week from Monday to Thursday evening. Rev. J. Pike of Bourn was Chairman, and Rev. W. Orton and Mr. Mallet, Moderators. The sermon was preached by Rev. W. Chapman of Longford, and the letter to the churches on Denominational Consistency was read by the Rev. J. Preston, of Chesham. The business was amicably discussed. Meetings of the Home Mission and Foreign Missionary Society were held—and the latter you will be glad to hear had an income of £4,300, the largest of any past year. A debt of £900 had been reduced to £100. The College at Nottingham is doing well. The next Association is to be held at Derby, with Dr. Burns as chairman, and the subject of the Annual Letter is to be "The Political Dangers and Duties of Christians."

We have not yet received news of the squadron having the electric cable on board; tidings are anxiously expected every day. If the laying down is successful, the first message through is to be one from our Queen to the President of the United States; the message is already prepared, and has been sealed at the United States Legation office.

A terrific fire at the London Docks has destroyed property to the value of £300,000.

A frightful railway accident on the South Eastern Railway has again alarmed the public; many of the passengers are seriously wounded.

Dr. Lyon Playfair has been elected to the Chemistry Chair in the Edinburgh University, by a large majority.

The Hawke Memorial Fund has been in the shade, but strenuous exertions are being made to give it the prominence and secure it the proper public support. Even Quakers will confess that if military heroes are to be honoured, no one who ever lived better deserved the honor of a nation's memorial gratitude than the devoted Hawke. He at any rate did not enter on his work of suppressing the mutiny in a murderous spirit.

Writing of murder, suggests the case of a woman who, on her death bed, has confessed that she knew of a murder committed in 1846 at Dagenham, in Essex, in which her husband was concerned. He and several other men implicated, had since died violent deaths, and but one man whom she charges, remains alive of the whole number. There is some doubt whether her confession, unless corroborated by strong circumstantial evidence, will be sufficient for his conviction. The prevalence of serious crime is a distressing sign of the times, and crime is but an index to an extensive growth of evil not yet criminal in its development. Lord Shaftesbury said last Monday evening at a temperance meeting in Surrey Chapel that, "the evil made which the working classes suffer, springs from the drinking habit. May every one who wishes to come up to the help of the Lord, and the Lord's cause, do their duty by pleading, practising, and praying in opposition to the sources of prevailing vice and irreligion. Christian fidelity without this, is a mere name—sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal; but genuine fidelity resembles the harp of David emitting sounds which delight God, angels, and mankind."

The Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JULY 23, 1858.

BRO. WM. DOWNEY intends to move the second week in August to his new field of labour in Queensborough, and vicinity. He will preach on the second Sabbath in August in the meeting house at Lower Queensborough at 10 o'clock—at Bur-Island at 3—and at Upper Queensborough at 6.

APPOINTMENTS.—I shall preach (if the Lord will) on Sabbath next (the 25th.) at Douglas at 11 o'clock a.m. and at Fredericton at 3 p.m.

E. McLEOD.

PROSPECTUS.

THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER, And Evangelical Family Newspaper, FOR NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

The difficulties experienced by the General Conference of Free Baptists in the publication of the "RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER," in consequence of the lowliness of the price, and the loss sustained by unpaid subscriptions;—and which have involved the Conference several hundreds of pounds in debt, induced them at their recent Annual Session to seek some arrangement by which they would be relieved from incurring further liabilities, and other troubles produced by its continuance as Conference property.

The undersigned, believing that the "Intelligencer" is performing a useful and honorable mission, and that its extinction would be a serious loss to the public in general, and an irreparable one to the Free Baptist Churches of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in particular, offered therefore, to assume the entire responsibility, as Proprietors and Editors, of its future publication, on certain conditions. These conditions were accepted by the Conference, and on the first of August next, the "Intelligencer" will pass into our hands.

So oft repeated has been the complaint that the present price was altogether inadequate to sustain it, and the justice of this complaint is so well known and acknowledged by a large number of our subscribers, it is therefore probable that nearly all are prepared for the announcement that the price hereafter will be SEVEN SHILLINGS AND SIX PENCE A YEAR. This was one of the conditions upon which we were to assume the responsibility of its future publication. Since the "Intelligencer" was commenced, great advances have been made in the price of paper, labour, and almost every thing else in connection with the publication of Newspapers; and no paper the size of the "Intelligencer" can now be sustained at one dollar a year, unless the largest portion of it is devoted to advertisements, which, of course, would not be proper in a Religious Journal.

Another feature of our terms, and which was also a condition agreed upon, is the ADVANCE PAYMENT system. So much has appeared in the columns of the "Intelligencer" during the last year relative to delinquency, that we have reason to believe that many of our

readers have been annoyed and disgusted. To obviate this in future, as well as to prevent serious losses that might accrue, it is therefore determined to adhere strictly to the rule of PAYMENT IN ADVANCE. We are desirous of establishing the "Intelligencer" on a firm basis, free from future embarrassment; and we are assured that the system of ADVANCE PAYMENT for NEWS PAPERS is far the best for both publishers and subscribers. The regular delivery of a paper is sometimes secured by being paid for in advance; and its value in the estimation of the subscriber is frequently enhanced from the same cause.

The terms for the "RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER" from the first of August next, will therefore be, SEVEN SHILLINGS AND SIX PENCE A YEAR IN ADVANCE. This price is still low, and leaves it within the reach of all; and if it be not convenient to pay a whole year in advance, as low as ONE THIRD, (two shilling and six pence,) will be taken at a time.

In order to prevent all errors, and give satisfaction to all parties paying or forwarding money to our office; a receipt column will be opened in the paper, in which all sums of money received will be acknowledged and to whom credited.

Persons who may prefer a receipt in the ordinary form, to this mode, will of course have their choice.

In the foregoing we have plainly stated what will be our future relation to the "Intelligencer," with the CONDITIONS and TERMS upon which it is to be hereafter published, and upon which also its subsequent existence depends. It only remains for us to add a brief remark or two relative to its future editorial management. What it has been, it will continue to be; and as much more evangelical, vigorous, and pure as we can make it. No labour, nor expense within our power shall be spared to make it "An Evangelical Family Newspaper," free from all morbid sectarianism and worthy of the patronage of all classes and denominations.

In the publication of the "Religious Intelligencer" our aim is the glory of God, and the good of society in general, and we firmly believe that this aim carried out, will commend our labours to the favour of the wise and good. Believing therefore, that in the providence of God we are called to this work, and relying with much confidence on the faithfulness of Him who holdeth the hearts of all men in his hand, we assume the weighty and solemn responsibility of sending forth a weekly RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER, adapted, we believe, to the moral and spiritual wants of the families of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. We respectfully solicit the patronage support of the public generally; and especially claim the "patronage and influence" of those from whom we have received promises to that effect.

E. McLEOD,
G. A. HARTLEY,
Editors and Proprietors.

P. S.—Letters containing subscribers names, and money; or on any business connected with the "Intelligencer" may be directed (post paid) to either of the Editors.

Circular to present Subscribers.

Saint John, July 1858.
DEAR SIR.—The General Conference of Free C. Baptists having determined to discontinue the publication of the "Religious Intelligencer" on their own account, with the next number; and having transferred it to us, we intend to continue to publish it on the terms set forth in the foregoing Prospectus. The first number to be issued by us as Proprietors, will appear on Friday the 6th of August next.

We beg most respectfully to solicit the continuance of your patronage. The advance in the price of the paper will of course render it improper for us to continue sending it to you without your consent. We trust we shall have the pleasure of hearing from you at an early day.

E. McLEOD,
G. A. HARTLEY,
Editors and Proprietors.

July 23rd.

Notice to prepaid Subscribers.

Subscribers to the "Religious Intelligencer" whose subscriptions are paid in advance, are hereby notified that the "Intelligencer" will be continued to them until the time for which they are paid expires; the General Conference having arranged with the future Proprietors to do so.

R. J. UNDERHILL,
WILLIAM PETERS,
Agents for General Conference.

July 23rd.

MORRIS STREET SCHOOL.—We are glad to announce that the new School opened in Morris Street by Messrs. Freeze and Bull is receiving very encouraging patronage. About fifty pupils have already been admitted, and others are engaged to enter at the re-opening after the vacation. The room in which this school is kept is spacious, and healthy, with a large playground attached; the inside arrangements are convenient and pleasant; and no pains are spared by the teachers to give satisfaction to the parents and guardians who patronize them. This school will re-open on Monday next, and we can recommend it with great confidence to the citizens of St. John, as one in which we believe a thorough English education is imparted as cheap, with as much care, and as rapidly as in any other in this city.

THE BULWARK OR REFORMATION JOURNAL.

This excellent defender of the truth has commenced a new volume, the first number of which is before us. Among the articles which it contains are the following:—Popish Tactics in Parliament; Reformatory School Bill, (Ireland); Government Grants of Land and Money to the Papacy; Switzerland the Pioneer of the Reformation; Roman Catholic Educational Tactics, &c. The Bulwark is an ably conducted monthly; each number containing about 28 pages of useful reading. Published in Edinburgh—price two shillings and six pence.

HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH for July contains articles on the following subjects: The Best Course; Patent Medicines; Pure Air; A Medical Myth; Sprains; Modest School Room; Crinoline Danger; Cure for Drunkenness; Things said of us; Taking Medicine; Burden's Condensed Milk; Cure of Troubles; Sources of Trouble and Joy; True Courtesy; Heart Afflictions; Clerical Habits; Sleeping Rooms; Hard Study Beneficial; Lead Poison; Hot Weather; Coffee and Tea; Concealing Prices; Cure of a Surfeit; Plans for Churches; Perfuming Sick Rooms. Every new number of this excellent Journal is fresh and vigorous, and the articles are attractive as well as instructive.

The Indian Rebellion.

The distinguished Dr. Duff, the Scottish Missionary to India, addressed since the revolt in that country, a series of Letters, twenty-five in number, to Dr. Tweedie, of Edinburgh, containing notices of the rebellion from its outbreak in Meerut and Delhi, early in May 1857, to the fall of Lucknow, in March, 1858. In one of these letters, all of which have been extensively published in the news papers, and are now issued in book form, the following statement is made, relative to WHO THE INDIAN REBELS WERE, AND HOW TO TREAT THEM.

"In the Bengal army, from its being composed chiefly of Brahmins, Mussulmans, Rajputs, and other high-caste Hindus, there have always been thousands of latent mutineers. Among the Indian people and especially the Mussulmans, the Brahmins, the Rajputs, and armed classes in the North West, there have always been ten of thousands of latent rebels,—the native army employing in check the rebels, and the British bayonets keeping in check the mutineers! In short, there has always been abundance of the raw material of mutiny and rebellion spread over the country, needing only the carefully applied spark to ignite the whole into combustion and explosion."

"To say, then, with the Times, and a certain class of home politicians, that the present revolt is a purely military one and nothing more, is an egregious mistake, and as mischievous as it is egregious. To say, on the other hand, with the Press and another class of home politicians, that the rebellion is a national one, in any true sense of the word national, is a mistake just as egregious, and scarcely less mischievous. In reality, it is a revolt or rebellion of the Mohammedan, Brahmin Rajput, and other fraternising sepoys, plus the whole shoal of political intrigues connected with the fallen dynasties, royalties, and chieftainships of Mohammedanism and Hinduism situated with the armed classes, which constitute so large a proportion, though probably not the population of Northern and Central India. This armed populace of full grown men, accustomed to wield all sorts of arms from earliest youth; one of the most sober and best-informed of our local journalists estimates, at the very least, three millions! Here, then, is our real enemy—the enemy that will have to be subdued, pacified, and turned into orderly subjects, even after the army of a hundred thousand murderous mutineers has been literally annihilated. Successfully to achieve so glorious a pacification, will certainly tax the wisdom and energies of our highest statesmanship. One indispensable preliminary measure, as stated in my last, must be a stern and relentless disarmament of the restless, turbulent, and warrior classes throughout the whole of Northern and Central India. On this subject, for the sake of India itself, and its onward amelioration, all Indian and European sentimentalism ought to be scathed and secured with unflinching scorn. A demand from the mighty British people for the immediate and universal disarmament of the whole of the dangerous classes of India, ought to reach our shores, in a voice, if not as loud, at least as effective, as that of ten thousand thunders! As a Scottish Highlander, I know how bitter was the act which disarmed the clans after the decisive battle of Culloden; but as a Christian man, I feel how necessary that apparently despot act was for the subsequent evangelisation of the Highlands, and how thoroughly it was justified by its blessed results! When, at Lucknow or elsewhere, our Indian Colloids have been fought and won, under our brave Highland chief, Sir Colin Campbell, let us at once follow up the victory by universally disarming the people. And while the civil power, in its own department, proceeds to the adoption and establishment of healing measures, let the Protestant Churches of Great Britain, America, and Germany, pour in upon the chafed and parched soil the waters of life and salvation; and India may soon become the Lord's! Then may we rest assured that, in the fulness of her spiritual blessings, evangelised India will be ready to forgive and forget the roughness of the discipline through which they may have been gained."

CAMP MEETING.—We just learn from a brother who was present a part of the time during the recent Camp Meeting held a few miles above Woods-ock, that the attendance was very large, estimated some of the time at 4,000. The meeting commenced on Friday last, and closed on Tuesday. Several conversions were said to take place. Ministers of other denominations were present, all of whom seem to be united, and aiming for the same great object, to persuade men to be reconciled to God. Mrs. Parn, of New York, author of "Faith and its Effects," and other excellent works on Christian experience, was present with her husband. We expect an extended notice of this meeting for a subsequent issue.

"BIBLE UNION."—We have received a communication on the subject of a paragraph which appeared in our paper of June 11th, and which was copied from an exchange, to the purport that the "Bible Union," having for its professed object a correct translation of the Scriptures, was "a magnificent failure," having been deserted "by its best friends." We gave the paragraph as we found it, without note or comment; and we cannot say why this fact, if it be one, "has not been made known through the professed organs of the Baptist body that have been so long before the public of these Provinces."

Several points in the communication before us, are of such a nature, as to render it inadmissible to our columns.

A Voice.

We cut the following from an exchange: Judge Whiting has addressed a letter to the Governor of N. York, recommending that the punishment of O'Connell, convicted of murder, should be commuted. In the letter he says: "The convict is a youth, as near as I could judge, about sixteen; his life a forfeit of the law; a victim of bad habits and a want of early moral training—if ever an inmate of one of our common schools, one from which the Bible, the best school book ever placed in the hands of children, was probably ruthlessly ejected."

The idea that simply to educate the brain, and to neglect the heart, is the duty of the State, is to my mind the greatest error of the age. The Bible is the hand book which

points out the path, the straight and narrow way, which leads to life, and is resorted to by all religionists following after our Saviour. Why should it be rejected, if used without note or comment? Excuse me, sir, this digression does not belong to this letter, and I trust your Excellency will forgive it. My heart bleeds for not only this poor lad, but for hundreds I see around me every day, following in his footsteps, which the goodness of an unseen arm, rather than the moral training of the State, or of the home, restrains."

Thoughts.

BY T. N. O. K.

God has appointed Faith a most essential requisite to salvation. It is one of the means which he has provided to secure man's redemption. "Except ye abide in the ship ye cannot be saved." It was the means the disciples employed which secured them a safe passage—"they escaped AEL to the land." As in the world so in grace. The soul finds that unless an attractive principle is employed within there can be no hope. Prayer aids the salvation of the soul. "Ask and ye shall receive" imply the adoption of means. If a man remains in an inactive state—desires no salvation—hopes for no future security—and makes no effort to obtain the eternal inheritance—then it is not to be supposed that God will prefer him to the man who has laboured constantly, long and fervently to secure an inheritance "incorruptible and which fadeth not away."

When we read the history of Joseph and mark the bitter persecution he suffered at the hands of his brethren, we cannot fail to discover the extraordinary means God provided for the kind preservation of those brethren.

God tries his people's faith. He does it in times of old and he does it still. He bade Abraham go to Mount Moriah and offer up his beloved Isaac. He stretches Job upon a bed of suffering, and cast Daniel in the lions den, all to try their faith. If we carefully investigate the whole of the Old and New Testaments we will find innumerable proofs to show that God at all times and under all circumstances has desired a means by which to accomplish man's salvation.

We are told that it is by the "washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Spirit" that sinners are saved—ergo, a sinner must be saved by the means God has provided. God sends his Spirit, and that Spirit is our means which is always at our service, and if despised and rejected the fearful consequences, all Bible readers know. When Paul is preaching to the Ephesians who had already begun a course of sincere holiness he prays that they might be made to know the exceeding greatness of God's power toward them that believe.

We know from nature that man is a dependent creature, and if upon the means nature provides man derives all his bodily comforts. So in grace all the means adopted for man's salvation is from God. He provided Christ as an effectual means when He offered Him "a sacrifice to satisfy Divine justice and reconcile us to God."

Sinners do you appreciate so great a means? Rest assured that unless you lay "hold of the hope set before you in the Gospel" and lean upon the arm of Christ you will never reach those glorious mansions prepared for before the foundation of the world.

Romish Persecution in Italy.

A recent number of the London Christian Times contains a deeply interesting letter on "Protestantism in Italy," which we intend finding space for in a future number of the Intelligencer. A correspondent writing from the Kingdom of Sardinia gives a melancholy picture of the pernicious influence of the priesthood on the legal authorities of that country, and narrates the following circumstances connected with the closing of a Protestant School, which but too truly illustrates the aim of Romanism in all countries where it can obtain a foothold. The writer says:—

Some heads of families of a commune called Aigueblanche, in Savoy, doubtless disgusted with the instruction given by Catholic schoolmasters, had obtained for their children a schoolmaster from the Vaudois Valleys. He opened a private school, in conformity with our laws, taking care to comply with all the conditions required under the circumstances. For some months all proceeded as could be wished by the heads of families and the schoolmaster; the scholars increased, and the population expressed themselves satisfied that the true principles of Christianity and morality had been taught their children in this Protestant school. But the Provincial Educational Deputation, which is beneath the rule of the priests, by a resolution dated from the commencement of last April, and having the direct sanction of a representative of the Government, ordered that the school should be shut, thus violating the liberty of the parents and the schoolmaster whom they had called to teach their children. It is true that the Minister of public instruction, upon being informed of this illegal proceeding, ordered that the school should be reopened, but upon a condition which to a true Christian was intolerable, that the master should abstain from all religious teaching.

Notwithstanding this odious condition, the priests were not satisfied. Having failed to get the school closed by administrative authority, they had recourse to the legal authorities, who in this country are by far the most severe. On the 14th inst., the Advocate Fiscal, the highest legal functionary in the province, proceeded to Aigueblanche, with his subordinates, and a company of gendarmes; he entered, by force, the house of the schoolmaster; he seized his books, declaring them forfeited, and commenced a prosecution against him. A neighbour of the schoolmaster, suspected of being connected with him, and having protestant books, was also the victim of a domiciliary visit. As the schoolmaster himself was absent when the Advocate Fiscal made his appearance, a locksmith was called in to force the locks of the book case doors, and even the Bibles and New Testaments of the Roman Catholic version of De Sacy were seized and confiscated.

Public opinion in Savoy is aroused to a feeling of indignation by this double act of violence against the domicile and private property. We are astonished that under the dominion of the Constitution and the sceptre of Victor Emmanuel II.—under a Government considered in Europe as Liberal, and supported as such by the warm sympathies of the English nation; we are astonished, I say, that in our country such persecutions should be possible. And these facts do not stand alone; this Advocate Fiscal, who has just committed these outrageous violations of the rights of the domicile and of private property at Aigueblanche, is the same who, last year, in the month of March, in the province of Thonon, caused to be condemned to seven weeks imprisonment and a fine of 1,500f. a Christian evangelist who had in his possession, when arrested, a number of Bibles and religious tracts. The Christian Times published this affecting sentence in its correspondence. This same functionary, the month of January last, caused to be seized a number of Bibles at the house of an inhabitant of Aiane, in Tarentaise, a seizure of which your readers were also informed. It is impossible that these repeated persecutions can occur without, in the opinion of Liberal men throughout Europe, the Sardinian Government being regarded responsible for them. Those, therefore, who wish that Government well, must be desirous that persecution should be put an end to, by the removal from public employment of the men who have sold themselves to the intolerant Romish party.

Death of Rev. Dr. Jabez Bunting.

The Wesleyan Methodist connection in England, and has lost its greatest man. Dr. Jabez Bunting died recently at his residence in Middleton square, Pentonville. For several days the members of his family had been assembled around him in expectation of his decease. He appears to have retained his consciousness to the last; and, so long as the power of speech remained, he declared his entire trust and confidence in God. His latest expressions were such as these: "I am in the hands of God?" "I have peace?" "I have fought the good fight."

He was in the eightieth year of his age, and the fifty-eighth of his ministry. His first teacher was a Wesleyan local preacher, who kept a school; but he received the rudiments of a more liberal training at a grammar-school. While there he attracted the favourable notice of Dr. Percival, founder of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, who took the youth into his service, employed him as his amanuensis, and appointed him one of his executors. While yet a youth, he made his first essay as a preacher in the Wesleyan body. Circumstances brought him under the immediate notice of the Rev. William Thompson, who presided at the first conference after Mr. Wesley's death; and, under the auspices of that prominent person, he entered the itinerant ministry when not more than twenty. It was Dr. Coke's desire that he should proceed on a mission to Gibraltar; but other influences detained him in England. He became early known to the general religious public by a sermon preached before the Sunday School Union, and published by request under the title of "A Great Work." This, and another single sermon on "Justification by Faith," which has run through many editions, are his only printed works, excepting occasional pamphlets and prefaces, and numerous contributions to the Connectional documents and records. His "master mind" is thought to have contributed more to give shape to Methodism as a religious denomination, than even Wesley himself.

In his fertile and formative mind, the connection owes several of its best institutions. He was a principal originator of its Missionary Society. In the meridian of his physical and mental powers, his popularity as a preacher was almost unexampled. It is understood however, that he shone most in the annual deliberations of his brethren. He held a position in the Wesleyan body which perhaps no man will hold again.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. EDITOR.—It is with pleasure that I learn of the continuance of the "Intelligencer"; I have been a constant reader of your paper from its origin—even long before it attained its full growth, while yet in its infancy, and feel a pride in assuring you that to me, it never lost its interest. I always found in its columns a well selected variety of useful and interesting matter, and I feel persuaded that no constant reader of the "Intelligencer" would become dissatisfied with its tone, spirit, or selections. I do not write for flattery, but I write the honest convictions of my heart; I am glad to see that you have made such arrangements as will, I hope, sustain it for the future, I shall with all readiness pay my subscription, knowing as I do that such a paper as yours, cannot be furnished at a lower price; and I feel confident that your old subscribers coming to learn, that on account of embarrassment in financial affairs, it was necessary to take measures in some instances gave offence; and that it was to sustain the paper, and not to offend designedly, as some would feign have it, they will begin to feel as though they would forgive past grievances, and again lend their aid to a paper which has ever been free from religious controversy—and denominational bickerings and prejudices; and always ready to speak out boldly and fearlessly in the cause of righteousness and truth,—of temperance and sobriety—and a warm friend of the Bible—missions, Sabbath Schools, &c. I believe that if you adhere strictly to the principles of prepayment, that with the necessary advance in the price, your paper will again prosper, as heretofore,—I have seen many who have been in the habit of taking the "Intelligencer," that are still determined to have it,—and not one seems to object to the price, which seems to say, "well, we know it is little enough for it."

I remain yours truly,
AN OLD FRIEND.

The last words of James Powers, who was hung at Washington, when parting from his brother, were—"Let I quar alone." On the same day, in the same city of Washington, and almost at the same hour, a drunken Irishman murdered a girl who would not marry him. She was asleep at the time, and died without waking—the knife having penetrated her heart.

News of the Week.

NEWSPAPERS.—The Morning Leader expired a few weeks since, a daily Evening Leader has been started by Mr. Bellingham, which we presume will be more successful as a commercial enterprise than the morning one.

A tri-weekly under the title of The Morning Globe, from the office of the British Constitution; a few numbers of which was issued, has been discontinued for the present.

A number of The Investigator, a paper recently started at Indianapolis by Mr. J. G. Lorimer, has been sent us. We notice that Mr. R. B. Cutler is to be associated hereafter in its publication with Mr. L. The Investigator professes to "hold itself free to discuss the acts of the Government of the day as it may find them—fearlessly supporting the rights of the people against even the very tendency towards mal-administration."

The British Constitution of the 20th inst., makes the following announcement:—

Subscribers will please take notice that payment must be made in advance, or the paper will not be sent. We have to pay cash for all our material.

We are happy to learn that the Suspension Bridge is again open for general traffic.

SERIOUS AFFAIR.—Early Sunday morning, some disturbance occurred in a house in York Point, kept by a man named McCarthy, and known as the "Shanghai House," which resulted in the serious, if not fatal, wounding of a man named O'Neill. It appears that O'Neill had been in the house during the night; that a row occurred, and that the wounded man was twice ejected from the premises, but that on each occasion he returned. At length, the attention of the Police was called to the disturbed district, when the lights were extinguished in the melee, and O'Neill was taken in charge by Sergeant Kearns; that while on the way to the Watch House, he complained that he had been stabbed, and requested that he should be taken home. On Sergeant Kearns ascertaining the fact, he proceeded with him through York Point, and meeting two other Policemen, they assisted him over to Portland, when Dr. Smith was called who dressed the wound, which was made in the abdomen by some sharp instrument, and pronounced him dangerously hurt. Sergeant Kearns, who was afterwards arrested and held for trial, gives this version of the affair; but O'Neill asserts that the wound was inflicted with the Sergeant's sword, the latter denying that he ever used it on the prisoner.

The wounded man was better yesterday, and he may probably recover.—New Brunswick.

SCIENCE.—An inquest was held yesterday in Russell street on the body of a man named Scribner, who died on Friday last, from the effects of laudanum. Dr. Hair was called in before his death, and deceased acknowledged he had taken the poison, for the purpose of putting an end to his existence and "to get clear of trouble." The jury returned a verdict of "Felo de se."—Leader.

We learn that an insane woman threw herself out of a window of a house in Portland on Sunday last and was killed.—New Brunswick.

(From our Canada Correspondent.)

CONCORD, 16th July, 1858.

MR. EDITOR.—In a former communication reference was made to the defeat of the Hoa. Mr. DeBlaquiere's Bill for the Better Observance of the Sabbath in the Upper House. The Hon. able gentleman recently moved its restoration to the order of the day, as it was only lost according to him by an accidental majority, and not in the form of motion for postponement for three or six months. Quite a discussion grew out of it, and leave was granted by a vote of 13 to 11. It is possible therefore that we may be called upon to record the passage of a measure in keeping with the feelings and principles of the better portion of the community, and that rest of the Sabbath will be granted to the hundreds now in the habit of violating the Holy Day by work under the direction of Government. It is not the passage of a law compelling men to keep the Sabbath which is demanded, but a law making wrong to force any class of public servants to labor on that day. This distinction our opponents refuse to see, and therefore was needlessly eloquent over the barbarism of forcing men to be religious after the fashion of the times of persecution. Give us liberty to serve God, we say, and do not tempt us to violate His laws.

Complaints about the weevil in "wheat are yet affant but hopes are expressed that the damage accruing will not very seriously affect the harvest. Similar complaints are made concerning some portions of New York and Michigan. The older the settlement the more desirous the insect. The practice in many parts of Canada of growing successive crops of wheat with no intermission except an occasional summer fallow, and without rotation of crops, must destroy the productiveness of the soil eventually, and ruin it for the culture of wheat. It is only a work of time. Our farmers do not believe this, and we must reap the fruits of such mal-conduct in subsequent years. Coming events even now are casting their shadows before.

A case of poisoning is recorded caused by eating the leaves of rheubarb, Mrs. John Anderson, of the township of Sincin being the victim. She had cooked the leaves as greens, and after partaking of them very freely was attacked with violent fits of vomiting. Medical aid was called in but too late to remove the poison. After lingering for some days she died. Experiments in articles of food are to be deprecated. Mrs. Anderson knowing that many seemingly useful ingredients were used as food in the form of greens, has probably supposed that the leaves of the plant, as it is called here, might be taken for that purpose, a not unnatural conclusion, since the stalks are so freely used, but the result was death. Let housekeepers take a note of this case and it may be of service.