

rough in the Derby interest. Lord Stanley is announced to contest the City, and being the only Conservative, he may get the plumpers of his own party and one of the four votes of the Liberal electors. His prospects would have been better before the Reform Bill (?) was introduced, but even now he has many friends who admire his candour, and ascribe all his failings to his connexion with his father's house. Mr. Cobden's seat for Rochdale is said to be secure, but Mr. Russell will have to look at home in another political sense, for a contest in Birmingham is actually threatened. We in London, beside the City contest, will have rivalry among liberals in five out of the seven of the Metropolitan boroughs, if the candidates resolve to persevere. In Tinsbury, Sir S. Morton Peto has been so ill-used at several public meetings by a knot of riotous opponents, that he will not call any more but trust to private canvassing. Sir M. Peto is a Baptist, and built two of the finest chapels for the denomination in London, on condition of the churches formed in connexion with them paying each one half of the cost. The West riding of Yorkshire is to be woo'd by Sir J. Ramsden and Mr. F. Crossley, both rich men, the latter an independent and a Teetotaler. Mr. Pope, the Hon. Secretary of the Alliance is standing for Stoke-on-Trent in the face of great local influence. I hope he will succeed. The test which is recommended by the Alliance, and which is being extensively proposed to candidates all over the country is,—"Will you, if elected, support a measure to confer upon a majority of thousands of the rate-payers of any Borough, Parish or Township, the power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within their respective districts?" Surely, if slowly, the public sentiment against the nefarious liquor trade is arising, and will work in time a change of opinion, and legislation, which will be called utopian till it is realized. So it has ever been where a work worthy of man has had to be accomplished. Let the workers learn to be encouraged and to faint not.

The Postmaster General has published his annual Report, which lets us into the secret of the letter-writing power of the country. The letters delivered in the year were 523 millions, an increase of 19 millions on 1857, and of 447 millions over 1839, the year before the cheap postage system commenced. The newspapers delivered were 71 millions. The gross revenue was £3,100,939, and the expenditure £1,926,045. Besides the immense service to the country, the Post Office contributes, after paying all expenses, £1,330,385 to the exchequer—and is in fact our *beau ideal* of what a Government department should be, doing a great deal for a little, and returning nearly one half of its receipts into the public pocket. A mysterious occurrence at Ramsgate has occasioned much discussion and many surmises. The plain fact that a German who arrived from America and visited the north east coast, and did all in his power to make his name and movements secret—and who was found one morning horribly mangled, and stabbed in the breast under one of the Ramsgate cliffs—these facts do not throw any light on the immediate antecedents of his fate, and no other facts have done much to dissipate the mystery. The Coroner's jury have brought in an open verdict, and opinion is divided as to whether he was murdered or a suicide. If the latter, the circumstances point to a kind of insanity like that which renders men insensible to the wounds they perpetrate on themselves.

The cause of religion is in a progressive and comparatively healthy state. The great Anniversaries soon to be held will be attended with a more than usual devotional spirit. Mr. Finney has finished his labours at Boro' Road Chapel and has returned to Huntingdon. The Sunday evening services in St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and Exeter Hall, which have continued well attended, will soon be suspended for a season. To-day as I write, the Romish churches of London are filled with throngs of worshippers, and we could but wish that with all the superstitions of the system they worshipped Him in spirit and in truth, who will accept no other worship. Cardinal Wiseman is said to suffer from diabetes, but is working hard—a model of activity to many who own a purer and heavenlier faith. Mr. Pool has been advised to appeal from the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Privy Council, but he has made no sign of doing so. It is very doubtful whether the council would entertain the appeal. Two Missionary services have been held in connection with the Independent College, St. John's Wood, addressed by Mrs. Legge and Lockhart, and Rev. W. Ellis. These I apprehend have had in view the exercise of a missionary zeal among our young christian students. Amidst the prevalence of much to distress and dispirit the christian labourer, it would be ungrateful not to recognize influences calculated to exalt and purify the social system—apart from those directly spiritual. Charity is many handed and many winged; there is one spirit, but diversity of operations. The young, the wretched, the depressed, and the criminal, are cared for as they never were before. The subsidiary agencies of benevolence are neither few nor small. Yesterday, the first drinking fountain in London was opened by Mrs. Wilson, the daughter of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who drank the first draught of the silvery liquid out of a silver cup. Hundreds afterwards slaked their thirst or curiosity at the same source. A number of these fountains are to be erected forthwith, to do which, an Association has been formed, Samuel Surrey, M. P., having contributed £500 to this noble undertaking. Happy for those who drink of these waters, if they are led to thirst for no "living waters" which are confined to no place, and which spring up beneath the yearning soul in rich abundance to satisfy every pure desire for holiness and joy.

RENT NOT RECOVERABLE WHERE LIQUOR IS SOLD.—In the Superior Court, the jury yesterday returned a verdict for the defendant in the case of *Doherty v. Roach*. The plaintiff was security for Roach upon a lease, and upon his failing to pay the rent, paid it for him. He then brought his action against Roach to recover the amount he had so paid. For the defence it was set up that as the premises were used for the illegal sale of liquors, the landlord could not have recovered thereon, and that, therefore, the plaintiff was under no obligation to pay it.—*Montreal Witness*.

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MAY 13, 1859.

The Christians Rest.

Traveller, thou who hast set out upon thy journey to the city of God. Hast thou turned thy back upon the world, and travelled through its trials, sorrows, and temptations, wearisome days and tedious nights, until thou art wearied and thy strength nearly exhausted, and in the midst of the discouragements and roughness of the way, art about ready to faint? Listen, ah! listen to those heaven uttered words falling warmly from the lips of inspiration. They reach the spot—they are meant for thee. "There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God." Yes, verily rest. How sweet the thought to the weary pilgrim. Rest from all thy toils and cares. Rest forever and undisturbed. Here thou hast become tired of life, there thou wilt forever exult in the glorious quiet of that heavenly land. "Rest for thy weary feet. When the race of life is run."

Rest is invariably preceded by labour, otherwise it could not be rest—cessation from labour. For the weary man, who has toiled all day, and exhausted his strength by the labours of his hands, God has provided the rest of sleep at night. Likewise the rest of the holy Sabbath after six day's days toil and anxiety about the affairs of life. But these very imperfectly illustrate that rest into which God's children enter after the battles and labours of life are ended. Perplexing dreams, the alarm of fire, the sickness of a child, the wants of the needy, or the death of a neighbour often disturb the slumbers of night. The Temptations of Satan, the wickedness of the world and the intrusion of one's worldly business into their thoughts interrupt the sacredness of the rest of the blessed Sabbath. We are reminded of the fact that, "Here is no rest." But in Heaven there remaineth for the care worn pilgrim rest that is glorious, uninterrupted and permanent, free from sickness, sorrow and sighing, beyond the reach of the tempter, separated from the cares of life, when the wicked cease from troubling.

"Far from a world of grief and sin, With God eternally shut in."

So the industrious man labours in the daytime and slumbers at night, and the diligent in business are active through the week and rest on the Sabbath, so with the child of God. He works whilst it is called to day; toils through the week of life, and at death his body slumbers in the quiet grave, his spirit departs to be with God, and enters that rest that remaineth for his children. What strong consolation there is for thee, thou soul already tired of earth. Look forward and rejoice; a few more days and thy troubles will come to a perpetual end; thy glowing expectations, ardent desires and earnest aspirations will be more than realized, for it has not entered into the heart of man to conceive the things God hath laid up for those who love him. Remember earth is not heaven. This is the battle field. Here we are to fight the fight of faith, work out our own salvation, and labour to enter into the rest of heaven. Be not discouraged. The promises are as sure as ever. Thy toiling feet that have long travelled the dreary deserts of the world, will soon tread the golden streets of the New Jerusalem, and thou be safely enclosed within the walls of the city of God. Thy pilgrimage will be exchanged for holy rest, thy impure garments for the shining robes of the glorified redeemed ones. Art thou a lonely widow, anxiously watching over thy little ones, and alone pursuing thy journey? Fear not. If thy husband has died a christian, cheer thyself with the thought that soon thou wilt rest together in the everlasting kingdom of God. Art thou a fatherless and motherless child, making thy way through a cold hearted and un sympathizing world, feeling that none careth for thee? Remember thy Father who liveth above feels for thee, and waits to receive thee to himself. Soon he will wipe the last tear from thine eye, and thou wilt rest securely beneath the smiles of his love. Art thou sickly, and thy months seasons of pain and tediousness, until life has become exceedingly weary? Rejoice, for the day of thy redemption draweth near. The land to which thou art hastening is never entered by sickness. There is no "weary waiting of the frame away" in yonder better life. Then the unbroken family of God will dwell pure from the effects of sin and back in the glorious sunlight of the day of everlasting rest. Tired of the day of Christ. Be faithful brother and sister; all that we can do for the world must be done quickly. Our rest is sure.

The mind of Christ.

We are christians just as far as we are Christ-like, and to be like Him, is to morally resemble Him. It is not a physical, but a moral likeness. The body of the sinner looks as much like the form of the Saviour's glorious body as does that of the saint, and yet one is like Christ, and the other like Satan. To be like the blessed Saviour we must have his mind, and if we possess that, our actions will be like His.

He was devotional. The lovely mountain top and the mid-night hour witnessed his zeal in prayer to His Father. Those who are like him pray much, and acknowledge their heavenly Father in all their ways.

He was humble, took upon Him the form of a servant, came not to associate with the vain and ostentatious, but was meek and lowly in heart—so are his followers—they are not conformed to this world but transformed by the renewing of their minds, humble, meek in spirit, gentle, not forward, vain nor high minded.

He was kind. Christians love each other and pray for their enemies, are given to hospitality, visit the sick and sympathize with the suffering. He was forgiving. We should be ever ready to forgive all injuries done to us. It is contrary to the spirit of Christianity to hold spite or cherish animosity. If reviled we should not revile in return. If in any way misused or abused, like Stephen when he prayed for those who were stoning him to death, we all should pray, "Lord, lay not this sin to their charge."

He was ever ready to receive the vilest of sinners. Too frequently, individual members, and sometimes whole churches fear and object to receive those into fellowship with them whose lives

have been notorious for wickedness. The greatest possible care and anxiety should be manifested for the salvation of such. The more sinful they are, the worse their condition, and at the very first signs of their repentance every effort should be made to encourage them to come to Christ. We have nothing to do with their past lives if God pardons them, or they are seeking forgiveness. If they were in the drunkard's ditch, the prodigal's cell, or as bad as a Mary Magdalene. If they are coming to God through the merits of Christ, he who professes Christianity should take them in the arms of our faith, and rejoice to see them coming. The moral, wealthy and educated are welcomed, but the poor, vile and illiterate are too often slighted and discouraged. He was obedient, even unto death. To obey the commandments of God is a pleasure to those who have the mind of Christ. Christlikeness is being ready to every good word and work,—living for God's glory and the salvation of the world. Brethren "let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus, who, being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God, but made himself of no reputation."

Work of God in Europe.

The weekly record of the great Revival in New York and other American cities, published in the *New York Observer*, is deeply interesting. The accounts occasionally given by persons from abroad, represents a state of religious feeling in other places, of a most encouraging character. The following narrative given at the Fulton Street prayer meeting, by a gentleman recently from England, is so deeply interesting and gratifying that we give it insertion in our columns. Would that a like spirit of prayer and devotion was started up everywhere; and that business men felt a similar interest to the one alluded to here in the welfare of their assistants.

The Observer reports as follows: "A gentleman stood just within the door, looking in upon the meeting. He could get no farther. He said: 'Mr. Chairman, will you allow a stranger to occupy two or three minutes of your time. I have never before been in one of these meetings, though I am a countryman of yours. I have spent the time for the last two years or so in Europe, overlapping all the time of the beginning and continuance of this great revival. I cannot tell you with what interest your prayer meetings are regarded abroad. All over the Continent of Europe, the eyes of Christians are turned towards this meeting. You are, emphatically, a city set on a hill that cannot be hid. I come here charged with two requests for prayer, but before I make them, allow me to say, that I have watched, with the keenest interest, the progress of this meeting. It has been a matter of amusement to the merchants of London, that the business men of New York can find time for a meeting for prayer in the middle of the day. But you can do it and you have been doing it for more than a year and a half. And the merchants of London and other cities of England are finding out that they can do it. There are now 100 prayer meetings in London every day; there are 1,000 daily prayer meetings in Scotland; there are 1,000 in England. And Christians there are looking for the same spiritual blessings as have been so abundantly and richly bestowed upon this country. There is more in the Old World than appears on the surface, or from their religious periodicals, of their intense anxiety and hope for the same spiritual refreshing. There is a difference between the two countries, theirs and ours, in regard to the manner of manifesting religious feeling and anxiety. Their religious journals think it is better to speak with great caution and circumspection, of many matters connected with revivals, in regard to which we have no hesitation. So that there is a much deeper feeling of interest in England and Scotland than that which could be known, except by an observer who was upon the ground. But the feeling is deep and general in all classes of British Christians, that they are on the eve of stirring events, in the spiritual animation of the Church, and their confidence waxeth stronger in the impression that this is but the beginning of that which is to be an unexampled revival throughout the whole Christian world. They are looking with great anxiety and with increasing confidence at the developments of the great American revival. They think that American Christians have found out something about the power of prayer, which they have got to learn, but which they are learning. In Scarborough, 1,000 Christians meet for prayer from 12 M. to 1 P. M., and 1,000 in the evening of every day. The same may be said of many towns of Scotland and England."

Now I stand here charged with two requests to this meeting. I promised to come in and present them in person. The first is from one of the heaviest merchants in London, a man who has 175 men in his employ. He is a man of immense business, and yet a man of much piety. I went into his counting room to carry a message, with that in hand, to speak and to offer. He stepped to the door and bowed it, and said: "Now Sir, you cannot go till we have had two prayers together." I prayed, and he followed. He wished me to ask you to pray for him and all the men in his employ—that God would help him in all his duties to them, and make them all his children, and help them all in their respective circles of duty to be wholly devoted to God—Two-thirds of this company of men are, like their employer, earnest Christians.

The other case is the request of a lady whose hospitality I enjoyed while in England. It is for her husband, who is doing business in a street in this city, very near to this meeting. He has been a man of large means, but has been unfortunate. He is now making strenuous efforts to regain his lost fortunes, and is said to have been successful. I am charged to ask you to pray for the conversion of this husband, who belongs to a long line of religious and pious ancestry.

It was mentioned by another, on another occasion, that in the city of Constantinople, a daily prayer-meeting is now held, conducted by pious young men. The speaker said we ought to notice the wonderful events which are taking place, and this not the least wonderful, that a daily prayer-meeting is held in the principal city and metropolis of Turkish power, where toleration, until lately, has been unknown. God is opening wide the doors everywhere for the entrance of the gospel."

The great revival which has been in existence on board a receiving-man-of-war ship, (the North Carolina) in New York harbour, during the last four months, is by no means the least extraordinary in the wonderful work of grace with which the cities of the Union have been blessed. The naval Chaplain recently reported that 320 of the men on board the North Carolina had been transported to Boston, to go on board other ships. Among these were 70 of the new converts who had been active in the prayer-meetings which had been held on board. These seventy were to be distributed upon three or four ships of the naval service; one the flag ship of the African squadron, another the flag ship of another squadron; and so they will go out good and faithful Missionaries to distant parts of the world. Every Christian should pray that these "Sons of the ocean" may be kept faithful to God.

Church Officers.

The subjoined extracts from exchange papers are now a matter of much importance to our own churches, and also those of other denominations. On the subject referred to, and the evil indicated, which although not general, is nevertheless the alleged source, in some places, of much discomfort. We are not prepared, at present, to express an opinion. The first extract is from the *New York Chronicle*, a well known, excellent, and ably conducted Baptist paper. It says:—"Baptists love to repose on plain instruction in the Word of God, and are the true witnesses against both Papists and Protestants, in regard to tradition."

"But we have not wholly escaped the influences of custom, and this influence always has a tendency to increase. One of the points in which we seem to entertain and be governed by sentiments for which we have no Bible warrant, is the nature of the *Deacons*. Who, in our churches, has carefully collated the passages of the New Testament in which deacons are mentioned?"

"The case of a church whose pastor has just removed, because the deacons were opposed to him, has brought this subject impressively before us. In this case a large church, gathered for the most part from the world, under the labours of this pastor, in groined and its glory destroyed, because their beloved minister was rendered so uncomfortable that he could not remain."

"Such cases are not rare. We have known many churches more obstructed by their deacons than by all other obstacles to prosperity. Many ministers remove for no other reason than an inability to get along with the deacons."

"It is quite inadmissible to charge these deacons—who make deacons? The churches. Then, if the churches would cure the evil, let them look better to their appointments. If men are elected to this office who have not the scriptural qualifications, then are the churches to blame, and if they retain in the deaconship those who after this appointment become covetous or double-tongued, or do not rule their children well, &c., (see 1 Tim. iii. 8-13), they commit a great wrong. No church should continue a deacon in office who will not pray in public, or who is cross, impracticable, impetuous, or worldly. Nor one who does not assiduously visit the poor: or one who undertakes to guide the pastor."

The foregoing is copied by the London Baptist *Freeman*, the organ of that denomination in England, and is accompanied with the following remarks, every word of which is big with meaning.

"There are thousands of deacons in our churches, men of God, full of the Holy Ghost, but are there no *lord-deacons*? There are thousands of rich men in our churches, faithful stewards of that which is given them,—but are there no *tyrannical* rich men? Talk of the tyranny of ministers! It is not difficult to withstand the tyranny of a minister. Let a minister seek to be a tyrant, and he will soon find his mistake. But the tyranny of a church is not so easily withstood. It is one man against many. It is one man against many upon whom he has to depend for his support. Alas, that there are those who make even the "support" of their minister a means for his oppression! They can withhold their subscription. They can decline their 'pew-rent.' They can ask 'where the supplies are to come from.' Nor only this. They can blast their minister's good name. They can whisper doubts about his 'orthodoxy.' They can talk in little cliques about his 'not preaching the Gospel!'"

We believe that there are ministers now in England whose hearts are being broken by treatment such as this. We believe that there are many ministers who, through such treatment, have gone down to the grave in sorrow. "It is needless to show how, so far as this state of things exists, it must render the progress of the Gospel impossible. If any man on earth ought to be free from such cares as we have described, it ought to be he who ministers in holy things. How can he calm the souls of others, whose own soul is disturbed and agitated? How can he comfort others who is himself frequently on the verge of despair? The responsibility of those who thus treat their ministers we shall not dwell on. We read a multitude of persons for whom it were better that a millstone were hanged around their necks, and that they were cast into the depths of the sea?"

Another London paper in commenting on these articles from the *Chronicle* and *Freeman*, observes as follows:—

"Now, these things, we confess, are, doubtless, sore evils, but they are not necessary evils. They admit of correction, and they ought to be corrected. In matters of life and death to churches and pastors, there ought to be no false delicacy. If deacons are bad, let them be removed, just as if pastors were bad, let them be removed; both exist for the church, and both are to be removed. But let neither deacons nor pastors be unfairly censured, nor condemned without proof of delinquency."

And so say we. There can be no doubt but in several things with the establishing and governing of churches, the influence of custom has much to do, without a due regard to the teachings of God's Word, which should govern in all things. All evils in churches have their remedy in the Bible, and a proper regard to the polity there laid down, would cure the wounds of the Christian body, keep every member in his own place, and preserve the complete harmony of all, in both spirit and action. We have great confidence in the divine law.

Unitarian Minister Converted.

A very interesting case of the conversion of a Unitarian clergyman, is reported in several of the American Religious journals. The Rev. Man. L. Gage of Ohio. He has published a sermon, in which he gives the process by which his mind was led over to the errors of his former belief, and brought to embrace the faith of the Gospel. The following paragraph from his sermon on the doctrine of the Trinity—explains his present views.

"I had for weeks been considering this question, why are those who accept the Trinity so earnest

and devoted, and why were the Trinitarian churches, were I laboured so vital, while mine, with many of the leading citizens of the place in the congregation, as a religious organization, was so torpid? I looked over, and turned over that word Trinity. True, thought I, there are a good many who think that that word implies three Gods, and some books are printed which convey the same, but does not the power of the thing lie back of that polytheistic conception in the idea of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, each of those terms denoting God in his relation to man; Father, as Creator and Sustainer; Son, as Word, Revealer, Manifestor, Mediator; Holy Ghost, as Regenerator, Sanctifier? And does not then that phrase Father, Son and Holy Ghost, all briefly comprehended in the one word Trinity, meet the whole religious wants of men? I had to answer this in the affirmative, and in August last I preached this doctrine."

Christianity Progressing.

Many very sincere Christians when looking over the wickedness of the world, the millions who know not God, and the comparatively world-like state of the church, take desponding views of Christianity; but notwithstanding all the difficulties with which she has to contend, the church of Christ is enlarging her borders. Zion's children are increasing, and the knowledge of the Saviour and the saving effects of the gospel are triumphing. God is getting to himself a glorious name on the earth. The little vine of the Apostles days, is becoming a large and fruitful vineyard. The sunbeams of the Sun of Righteousness are being rapidly diffused throughout this morally dark world. Mr. Sharon Turner in giving a statistical statement showing the increase of the numbers of communicants, say there was in the—

First Century,	500,000
Fifth Century,	15,000,000
Tenth Century,	50,000,000
Fifteenth Century,	100,000,000
Eighteenth Century,	200,000,000

American statistics show that during the last 50 years "the number of members in the evangelical churches in the United States has increased from 400,000 to 3,500,000, being an increase of eight-fold" while the population has only increased fourfold.

THE PROTESTANT.—We have received the first number of a monthly journal called "The Protestant," Edited by the Rev. Mr. Ferrie, and published by Mr. G. W. Day, in this City. It is a neat pamphlet, and the first number is true to its profession. Mr. Ferrie is well known as a warm-hearted and whole souled Protestant, and we doubt not but his Journal will be ably conducted and productive of much good. As he remarks in his "Introductory Article," so we sincerely hope "that by God's blessing it may tend to awaken the Protestants of New Brunswick to a wise consideration of their dangers and duties in connection with Popery." Price 3s. per year single copy, or 2s. 6d. each in clubs of ten.

Opening of the new Tabernacle.

NEW YORK, May 8d.
The old Broadway Tabernacle built for Rev. C. G. Finney was sold two years ago, and the Church has now moved three miles further up Broadway, where houses of worship are very much needed, and where a greater part of their members live. During the interval they have worshipped in a hall and the chapel adjoining their church. The new Tabernacle is a beautiful gothic structure, the windows are of stained glass and the pews lined and cushioned with crimson cloth. The organ is not yet finished, but they have a large choir. The church will seat about seventeen hundred people, but they have departed from the primitive simplicity of their puritan ancestors and seem to be going back to Rome, for they have such large pillars that about two hundred people will be unable to see the minister. They think so much of splendid singing and learned sermons that the object for which churches should be built seems in a great measure overlooked.

The sermon in the morning was preached by Dr. Park of Andover, from the words "For I am determined not to know anything save Jesus Christ and him crucified." The sermon was very able, he showed in a very plain manner that the subject could never be exhausted; Christ crucified could never be monotonous. For the minister preached on the creation of the world it was Christ that made it, if he preached on the attributes of God, Christ was one with the Father. If he preached on slavery, Christ pitied the poor and the oppressed. He showed in a very learned manner how great a field lay open before their minister for instructing and edifying his people by preaching the cross. The Pastor of the church is the Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., who has been with them for about sixteen years, he is not much over forty years of age, he has a good voice and will be heard all over the church, though the pillars obstructed the sound so that Dr. Park was not distinctly heard. Dr. Thompson is much beloved by all parties, he is always pleasant and cheerful and labors hard to instruct and edify his hearers, and is a prominent man in the cause of temperance and slavery; every candidate for membership to the church is examined on these points. Three hundred members have been added to the church the past year.

Your New York correspondent G. is now so much engaged collecting money for his new church that he has not had time to write to you. G. T.

REVIVALS IN WALES.—A letter from Aberystwith, says: "We are blessed with such a revival in this neighbourhood at present the like of which we never witnessed before. What would you say to see a hundred inquirers before the Baptist church, at Talybont? Seventeen were baptized last week, and scores more are to follow. There are a hundred and upward inquiries in connexion with the Baptist church, in Aberystwith; in connexion with the Calvinistic Methodists, 300 and upwards. The Independents, and Wesleyans, and the Established Church, all enjoy the same gracious and refreshing influence. It is not by tens or by scores, but by hundreds that converts are numbered with us. The revival has spread through the whole of Cardiganshire."

No less than thirteen persons are to be executed in the United States, for murders, between this and the middle of May.

News of the Week.

RAILWAY REPORT.—We have received this post office a "Supplement to the Report of the Railway Commissioners." This is a voluminous document in addition to the original Report, embracing a pamphlet of seventy pages, and includes the Reports of the Committees of the House of Assembly, and Legislative Council on Railway affairs. All the information asked for by Mr. Gray's resolution in the Assembly, not contained in the Report is, we believe, given in this. We have carefully looked through it and find detailed memorandums and statements of expenditures in connection with several branches of the work, with the names and rates of pay of the officials employed. We are quite sure that the information given in the Supplement will be satisfactory to the public, and the systematic manner in which it is prepared, with the promptitude with which it has been given, is highly creditable to the Commissioners.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.—The body of a young man named David Williams, well known at Fredericton and vicinity, was brought from above the Grand Falls last week, where he had been lumbering during the winter, who lost his life in a singular way. It appears that he and another had left the place where they had been working, and were proceeding with or in advance of the driver of lumber; and coming to a cave that was unoccupied took up their quarters in it. The man who accompanied him went to another camp for some provision that they needed, and tarried all night. On his return the next day, he found that the sides of the cave had fallen down and Williams, who had been sleeping within, was crushed to death by the weight of the rock which had fallen upon him. He was perfectly dead. It is supposed that the fire that had been kindled inside of the cave, had thawed the foundation and caused it to fall. His remains were brought to Keswick for interment. He has a mother and some other relatives.

The weather in Fredericton during seven days has been very warm and fine. The agricultural prospects of the country are excellent. The freshet is very high in the river, and the timber and logs on the tributaries, will, it is thought, all be brought out. Business generally more active, and wages better.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Thursday the 5th inst., was the day of nomination of candidates for the General Election which took place yesterday (Thursday) in Nova Scotia. In Halifax, after the speeches were made the Government party led up by John Tobin (Government candidate) got up quite a row. The opposition candidates were scarcely allowed to speak to the electors. The infuriated mob were determined to rule. So fighting was done. Had the opposition possessed as warlike a spirit as raged in the government party, the consequences would have been fearful, but they were determined to keep peace and respect the law. We have not yet learned anything of the result of the election, but are sorely hoping that the Protestants of our fine Province have manfully, thoroughly, and independently done their duty this time.

On the third inst., a Coroner's inquest was held at Belfast, Maine, on the body of William Albert Wade, of the brig "Sultan," of Bridgetown, N. S. The verdict brought in by the jury was "accidentally drowned." The deceased was in the fourteenth year of his age; he was the second son of Mr. Frederick D. Wade, formerly of this city. He was a lad of much promise, and though so young, was a great comfort to his widowed mother, whose cup of bitterness was by this stroke made to overflow. May a Good Physician heal the heart so deeply wounded, and enable the mourner, amid all earth's darkness, still to trust in the "Widow's God." ARROSTOCK FILLING UP.—The tide of emigration is settling strongly in the direction of Arrostock. The Pioneer says that its office lately thronged a good portion of the time with persons in search of locations, who wished to make inquiries. It says there is pressing need in that village (Presque Isle), of more dwellings, offices and shops, and it would be a good investment for some man or men of capital to erect several such buildings for rent.—*Portland Advertiser*.

DEPARTURE OF SENATOR SEWARD FOR EUROPE.—On Saturday, Senator Seward embarked for Europe, on board steamship Ariel. During his stay in New York, Mr. Seward was warmly greeted by a host of personal and political friends and the two Republican central committees tendered him an escort down the bay in the steamship Commodore. He was accompanied by the party in the steamer *Aquila*. Mr. Seward, it is understood, will remain in Europe until the assembling of the next Congress, upon an extra session should be convened.

The authorities of Cincinnati have authorized the police to arrest before the day of the 15th, any person who shall be found carrying concealed deadly weapons. This order has been given under a law which was passed during the session of the Legislature, and which took effect on the first of the present month. It makes it misdemeanor to carry a pistol, bowie-knife, or any other concealed weapon, under a penalty of not exceeding two hundred dollars and imprisonment of not more than thirty days for the first offence. The second is punished still more severely.

A young lady named Martha Sawyer, living No. 183 Sixth avenue, was burned to death at A. M., on Tuesday last. Her screams awakened nearly all the inmates of the house, but in a general confusion and uncertainty as to the cause, the screams emanated, it was some time before the cause of the screaming was ascertained. On burning open the door, the unfortunate was discovered lying on the floor in the agonies of death. In a few moments she died. A shroud of her clothing was consumed. The remains were so terribly burned that their recognition was impossible. The deceased was of nineteen years of age, and was to have been married in about a week. Her betrothed spouse was at the time of the accident, and had left an hour or two before the accident. It is supposed that after retiring to her room, she commenced sewing upon her wedding garment, when, by some accident, the camphene lamp which she was using, was upset and scattered nearly all the inmates of the house, but in a general confusion and uncertainty as to the cause, the screams emanated, it was some time before the cause of the screaming was ascertained. On burning open the door, the unfortunate was discovered lying on the floor in the agonies of death. In a few moments she died. A shroud of her clothing was consumed. The remains were so terribly burned that their recognition was impossible. The deceased was of nineteen years of age, and was to have been married in about a week. Her betrothed spouse was at the time of the accident, and had left an hour or two before the accident. 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