

Gems for the Household.

A good country minister in a Northern village lately, prayed fervently for those of his countrymen who were too proud to kneel and too lazy to stand.

The good man feels no injustice so strongly as that done to others; that committed against himself he sees not so clearly; the bad man feels only injury to himself.

The tongue discovers the state of the mind no less than that of the body. In either case, be ore the philosopher or the physician can judge, the patient must open his mouth.

All prosperous men can give good counsel, and they like to do it; it costs them nothing. It is an easy matter, when one's appetite is appeased, to declaim against fasting.

True greatness consists in doing what deserves to be written, in writing what deserves to be read, and in making manhood happier and better for your life.

It is said, with only partial truth, that those who have often placed themselves in a situation to solicit pardon are the slowest in the world to grant it.

Coarseness of mind disregards, or rather is incapable of seeing any shades of difference, measuring everything by wealth, makes the great mistake of fancying nothing too good for it which it can pay for.

Nature, that we may not be disgusted and discouraged with beholding our own internal deformities, has wisely and kindly turned the sight of the eyes entirely outward.

An old doctor said that people who were prompt in their payments always recovered in their sickness, as they were good customers, and physicians could not afford to lose them.

The best thing to give to your enemy is forgiveness; to your opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to your child, a good example; to a father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity.

God loves to lead the wings of prayer with the choicest and chieftest blessings. Many Christians have found by experience praying times to be sealing times. They have found a prayer to be a shelter to their souls, a sacrifice to God, a sweet savor to Christ, a scourge to Satan, and an inlet to assurance.

KINDNESS.

As the stars upon the tranquil sea,
In mimic glory shine,
So words of kindness in the heart
Reflect the source divine:
O, then be kind, wh'er thou art,
That breathest mortal breath,
And it shall brighten all thy life,
And sweeten even death.

FREEDOM, thy brow.

Glorious in beauty though it may be, is scarred
With tokens of old wars. Thy massive limbs
Are strong with struggling. Power at thee
Has launched his bolts and with his lightning
Smitten thee.
They could not quench the light thou hast from
Heaven.

May'st thou unbrace thy corselet nor lay by
Thy sword, nor yet O Freedom close thy lids
In slumber, for thine enemy never sleeps,
And thou must watch and combat till the day
Of the new earth and heaven.

JOHN IN VERSE.—The Earl of Winchester, thinking the Book of Job not popular enough, and that the present text is the cause of this unsatisfactory state of things, has "done it into English verse." Here is a specimen:

"To more than his beginning,
God blessed his latter end,
And doubled all his substance,
And was his Lord and friend,
Sheep, camels, oxen, asses, sons,
And all such things, in store;
He gave him, doubling every thing
That he had lost heretofore;
And in all the land for beauty
And wealth beyond compare,
As his daughters were no women found
So fashionably fair."

HAPPY WOMEN.—A happy woman! is not she the very sparkle and sunshine of life? A woman who is happy because she can't help it—whose smile even the coldest sprinkle of misfortune cannot dampen. Men make a terrible mistake when they inquire for beauty, for talent, or for fortune; the sweetest wives are those who possess the magic secret of being contented under any circumstances. Rich or poor, high or low, it makes no difference; the bright light fountain of joy bubbles up just as musically in their hearts. Do they live in a log cabin? the fire-light that leaps on its humble hearth becomes brighter than the gilded chandelier in an Arabian palace. Do they eat brown bread, or do they drink cold water from the well? it affords them more solid satisfaction than the millionaire's *quatre de fois gras*, and iced champagne. Nothing ever goes wrong with them—no trouble is so serious for them, no calamity so dark and deep, that the sunlight of their smiles will not "make the best of it."—Was ever the stream of light so dark and unpropitious that the sunshine of a happy face falling across its turbid tide, would not wake an answering gleam? Why these joyous tempered people don't know half the good they do.

MANIPULATIONS.

BY A SPARE.

Go to sleep, do they, in spite of all you can do? This is annoying. I wish I could help you. Suppose you try the following remedy.

1. Have something to say—and say it.
2. Never sacrifice force to euphony.
3. Never agree out of an idea—better repeat it.
4. Use good old Anglo-Saxon words to convey your meaning.
5. Avoid circumlocution in the arrangement of these words. That is, never go more than three or four times around an idea to get at it but march straight to it.
6. Never adopt any one method in the arrangement of all your sermons.
7. Vary your voice in tone, key, and quantity, and always speak with strong emphasis.
8. Aim your blow at the heart rather than the head.
9. Have much of the love of souls and the power of God in your own heart to give momentum to these blows.
10. Live better.

RECAPITULATION. Preach what you know. Prove what you preach. Practice what you prove.—(Morning Star.)

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 26, 1860.

MEETING HOUSES, DEDICATION, &c.

It is no small gratification to know that a marked change has taken place in many of the Free Baptist churches of this Province, in relation to the style and appearance of their places of worship. Formerly their Meeting houses were built without reference to taste or beauty, and with but little reference to durability. Hastily erected, and without mechanical skill, the unpainted walls without, and unfinished seats within, with similar marks of humbleness (falsely so called) gave evidences that fine Meeting houses were no part of the religion of the worshippers, and that the people did not believe that handsome and substantial houses were either useful or economical. For ourselves, we are not advocates for very expensive places of worship; but we do believe that they should correspond, in a good degree, in their cost and general style of fitting up, with the style of the dwellings of the people who are to worship in them. The kind of a house of worship which at one time could be quite becoming in a neighborhood, at another stage in the progress of that neighborhood, would be really disgraceful to the worshippers. If the people from necessity live in log-houses they may with propriety worship God in a log-church; but if they dwell in ceiled and painted houses when at home, they should see that their place of worship should be ceiled and painted also. In new and poor settlements no censure should be thrown upon the people for worshipping in a poor meeting house, or even sometimes in a barn. But a similar place of worship in a settlement of age, of wealth, and where the people live in good houses and well furnished, with other evidences of temporal prosperity about them, would be a shame and a disgrace; and, we believe, would not only be dishonouring to God, and a sin against Him, but a serious obstacle in the way of their salvation. An aged and devoted minister in the United States who had been a travelling preacher in the Methodist church for fifty-five years, and was well acquainted with the common history of the country, said he knew not a single settlement where the people had improved from log-cabins to ceiled houses, and yet had left the ark of God to dwell in its humble tent, or in other words, had continued to meet for purposes of worship in the old meeting house built in the days of their poverty—he knew not such a settlement where religion and religious influences were not wanting. In some of them it was utterly paralyzed, shewing very clearly that to neglect to build God's temples of praise and worship, is moral delinquency. We are truly gratified at the change that is taking place in the Free Baptist Churches in relation to this matter, and we really hope that all the old dilapidated and unarchitectural buildings—some of which are still occupied in some places, and are regarded as unquestionable evidences of humbleness (alas, for the deception,) may soon be superseded by appropriate, substantial, and tasteful buildings, in keeping, both in cost and appearance, with the prosperity of the people who are to worship God within them.

The little church in Upper Gagetown set a good example in this reform some three or four years ago. Their neat and tasteful place of worship may be seen by every passenger in the steamers between St. John and Fredericton. On last Sabbath was dedicated one in Douglas, which for workmanship, beauty, and convenience, is not, we believe, surpassed by any (belonging to any denomination) in any country place in the Province. For the information and encouragement of those who may wish to build we will give some of the facts in relation to this house. At the request of the church in that place, five brethren consented to assume the responsibility of its erection. These were Messrs. Moses Yerxa, Samuel Yerxa, William Hallett, Darius Jones, and George Nevers, Esq. They accordingly, without one dollar of subscription, made a contract with Mr. D. Currier, (the builder of the one alluded to in Gagetown) for the erection of a house 29x52 feet, exclusive of porch, to contain forty four pews. The contract price for this was \$370. The party furnishing the land was to have his choice of the pews for payment. The whole cost of the house including furnishing, fencing the yard, and so forth, approached to nearly or quite \$450 without the land. To meet this cost the committee were dependent on the sale of forty-three pews. No pews were spared in making the house substantial and attractive. Two fine stoves, carpets for pulpit, elevation in front isles, and porch with elegant paraffine lamps, and everything necessary for the use of the house were furnished by the committee previous to the dedication.

The services of the dedication were the most interesting that we ever attended of the kind.—The Rev. G. A. Hartley (our co-editor) was invited to preach the first sermon. At the hour appointed (10 a. m.) a vast concourse of people were already there. The day was delightful.—And by the time they were all assembled, there were, we think, more carriages and people together than we ever saw before in one place in the country in this Province. It is needless for us to say the house with every standing spot occupied, was utterly inadequate to hold them.—Precisely at 10 o'clock the services were opened by singing, followed by reading the Scriptures and prayer by the writer, (who has the Pastoral care of the Church.) Singing again, and brother Hartley announced his text from Colossians 3: 16.—"Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom." The sermon occupied one hour in delivery, and was listened to by the whole congregation with the deepest interest throughout. We have not space to give even a synopsis of this discourse; but we can assure our readers that it gave universal satisfaction.—Prayer by brother Kinghorn, singing again, and the benediction closed the morning service.—Sometime before the hour (3 p. m.) for the afternoon service, the house was again literally jammed, beside many without. In consequence of some ministering brethren, who had engaged to be present, disappointing us, we were obliged to preach ourselves. Our subject was selected from Psalms 84: 10. We endeavoured to enforce

and illustrate the excellency and value of the public service of the sanctuary, and enjoin the duty upon all to attend and support it. The greatest attention was given throughout. At 6 1/2 p. m. notwithstanding strong indications of rain, the house was again filled, and brother Hartley again preached the Word of Life to them from Psalm 34: 8. It was a season of deep interest. Brother Kinghorn followed with remarks, and notwithstanding the long services of the day, and the great number who were kept standing during each one, none seemed to be weary. We are persuaded that seed was sown during those dedication services which will never be lost. We felt that the Lord was with us of a truth. We cannot omit noticing the excellent singing with which we were favored. Brother Jonathan Yerxa who is acknowledged to be one of the best teachers of vocal music in the country, made arrangements for this part of the services. Assisted by a number of his pupils, some of them very young, and a few others, the singing was equal to any we ever heard in any place of worship. The impression made by the dedication services, and the interest which evidently existed, convinced us that the sale of pews on the following day would be a success.

On Monday at 10 a. m., according to appointment, the people again assembled. After a brief religious service the committee proceeded to sell the seats. They were arranged in lots, each lot having one up set price. These ranged from \$16 down to \$6. The choice in each lot was then disposed of to the parties offering the highest advance on the up-set price, until the whole were disposed of. In a little over an hour every pew was sold. The prices ranged from \$18 1/2 down to \$6 1/2. The aggregate sale amounted to \$522 10x, being an average of over \$12 5x each. More pews would have been sold had the house contained them.

It should be remembered that only the Sabbath before a new and elegant Baptist Meeting house was opened only a few rods from the one described by us, and the pews were sold on the following Monday bringing an aggregate we learn of over \$400. Thus in a single settlement in one week about \$1000 worth of church property was bought by the people. We think too much praise cannot be given to the committee for their liberality and zeal in the erection of this house at their own cost, until by the proceeds of the sale of the pews they have refunded their large outlay. Those who aided them in raising some funds by the Tea Meeting held in the house in August, the net proceeds of which was \$307, deserve the thanks of the church and community. Mr. Abram D. Yerxa rendered good service on the day of sale by acting as auctioneer, for which a unanimous vote of thanks was given by those present. May God fill this house with His glory, and it be the spiritual birth-place of many souls.

TEA MEETING.

The Tea Meeting held by the Free C. Baptist Church and congregation in Carleton on Tuesday evening, came off most happily. Although the evening was unfavourable, the rain commencing in the afternoon, and continuing all night, yet the house was crowded to excess. Every part of the large hall of the new meeting house was literally jammed, so much so that standing room could scarcely be obtained. Even the stand erected for the speakers was crowded with ladies. The expectations of the most sanguine of the Committee were more than realized in the attendance. There were not much less than six hundred persons present. We question if the Tea has ever been excelled in taste, elegance or excellence in St. John on any similar occasion. There were fourteen tables, each set to seat twenty-four persons, all spread with the best variety and richest qualities of eatables we ever saw on any tables. Each table was well supplied with large globe and other ornamental lamps, so that when they were all lighted, anything more brilliant in artificial light could scarcely be imagined.

At half-past six o'clock the Rev. G. A. Hartley, Chairman of the Meeting, called order by the ringing of a bell, and made a few opening remarks, expressing his delight at seeing so large an attendance; remarking, also, that as Protestants and as Christians, we should upon all occasions recognize the Word of God as the foundation of our faith, and believing it to be both right and appropriate, he would read a short portion of Scripture. After reading, the Rev. J. Wallace asked a blessing upon the bounties spread. We need scarcely say that for about the next hour every body seemed to be happy and busy. The ladies who turned out the tea and coffee, the gentlemen who passed it for them, and those seated all enjoyed themselves in the several parts they took in the pleasures of the evening. After all had taken tea and seemed perfectly satisfied both with themselves and the tables at which they sat, order was again called by the Chairman, and the speakers called upon. The Rev. Mr. Narraway was obliged to leave before the hour for speaking, and the Rev. Mr. Baird was prevented from being in attendance altogether. The Rev. L. Wallace was first introduced, and was followed by the Revs. J. Perry, E. Wayman, and Bro. J. T. Parsons, all of whom highly and deservedly complimented the ladies in the taste and talent displayed by them, and the committee on the complete success that attended their efforts. All spoke happily, and made what, in our judgment, were excellent and appropriate speeches for the occasion. After a few remarks by the Chairman, a few verses were sung by the whole company, the Benediction pronounced, and all began to disperse, expressing themselves as delighted with the kind and harmonious feeling that pervaded the whole gathering. Had the evening been fine, there would have been many more come to the door, but unless those who sat at the first tables had gone out and made room, they could not have been admitted.

The tables were furnished and presided over by the following persons:—Mrs. D. W. Clark, two; Mrs. James Peters, two; Mrs. George Davis, one; Mrs. Seth Chase, one; Mrs. Daniel Cameron, one; Mrs. Otis Smith, one; Mrs. Jacob Bacon, one; Mrs. G. A. Hartley, one; Mrs. William Peters and Mrs. J. Brundage, one; Mrs. Daniel Mullin and Mrs. James Reed, one; The Young Ladies' tables, by the Misses Sprag, one, and Mr. George Holder, one.

In behalf of the Managing Committee we beg to tender sincere thanks to the ladies and all the friends who so nobly engaged, and so admirably succeeded in furnishing the tables; also to the community who so generally and encouragingly favoured us with their attendance.

The very handsome sum of \$270 was realized from the tables.

THE REV. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS.—We cut the following paragraph in relation to this eminent minister, whose name so often appeared in our columns during his labours last year in New York and Philadelphia, from "The Christian World," a London religious paper:—

The convictions of this popular Evangelist, on the subject of Baptism, having undergone a change, he was publicly immersed at Somerset-street Chapel, Bath, on the 10th inst. The minister of the chapel, and other ministers, assisting in the administration of the solemn rite. Previous to his baptism, Mr. Guinness delivered an address, of nearly an hour in length, in which he stated his reasons for being baptized, which we understand, is to be published in a few days by Mr. J. G. Stephenson, 54, Paternoster Row.

On the following Sunday evening Mr. Guinness preached at Argyle chapel to a very crowded assembly.

OBITUARY.—Mrs. Joseph Bent, whose Obituary will be seen in another column, was the mother of Mr. G. Bent, merchant, of this city.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CANADA CORRESPONDENCE.

COBURG, October 16, 1860.

No allusion has been made as yet in this correspondence to the gifts bestowed upon certain Colleges by the Prince of Wales. Four have shared in the Royal bounty, namely, Knox College, (Free Church), Victoria College, (Wesleyan), Queen's College, (Old Kirk), and Laval University, (Roman Catholic). He has given to each two hundred pounds, currency; the money to be applied in the distribution of prizes to the students. The principle governing the Royal party in the selection of colleges has not transpired, and must be left to the speculations of the inquisitive. They will need to ascertain why the Episcopal Colleges were omitted, if largeness of denomination was the guide, or why these four were chosen, if any other principle determined the selection.

Several meetings have been held to express the sentiments of their respected promoters relative to the conduct of the Duke of Newcastle and others in their treatment of the Orangemen. An Orange Lodge—that of Lambton—passed a series of resolutions of which the following is the last, and certainly it is not the least significant:—"That we do not think it fair or reasonable that we should continue to be bound to support the Imperial Government, which thus loads us with unmerited insult; and that we therefore solemnly request the Grand Lodge to reverse the Orange obligation at the earliest opportunity, and strike out those portions which refer to British rules in these Provinces."

It is said that an author has the right to put his own meaning on the language he employs, and therefore we append the explanations of the County Master, without pronouncing them satisfactory. Perhaps the asperities are slightly smoothed, but the phraseology is fairly susceptible of a disloyal interpretation:

"I find with surprise that the resolutions passed by the County Lodge of Lambton, have been a fear, wilfully misconstrued by many of the Protestant inhabitants of Toronto. The last resolution, so much complained of, if viewed by an unprejudiced person, certainly does not justify either the reprobation of Mr. Cameron or the absurd charge of treason preferred by the *Leader* newspaper. I believe all Protestants are aware that at present Orangemen are at their initiation sworn to support the British Throne and the connection between the Provinces and the Mother Country. Now, the intention of the resolution referred to was merely that we should be placed on an equal footing with other societies, and in no way with the rest of our fellow subjects, whether Protestants or Romanists; in short that we should cease officially to thrust our services on a Government which refuses to acknowledge us, or selects our Association as a patent mark for undesired insult. I certainly cannot see how the term treason can be applied to such sentiments. I was very indeed to bear the remarks made by Mr. Cameron, at the meeting in the St. Lawrence Hall, on this subject; and in return I can assure him that if ever our Society can be shattered by the conduct of such men as the Orangemen of Lambton, but rather by the time serving policy of its leaders which has alienated the Orangemen, and if persevered in must do much more. I hardly know whether it is worth while to refer to the remarks of the *Leader* on this subject. They were, indeed, such as might be expected from its editor, who represents a class, which may be called *Certificate Orangemen*, who join the system from motives of curiosity, and desert it as soon as they discover that no pecuniary advantages can be derived therefrom. The idea of such an individual looking with contempt upon men of honour, is too absurd to need further comment. Trusting that I have not trespassed too far on your valuable time, I remain,

Mr. Cameron, who is not treated with ceremony in the foregoing communication, occupies the post of Grand Master, and has been accused in common with other leaders, of using the orange organization as a political stalking horse. It is to be feared that there is truth in this accusation. Indeed this is the leading objection against the association, in the minds of many who would willingly see a protestant alliance of such proportions as would check papal aggression.

The meeting in which Mr. Cameron's speech was delivered, was held in Toronto, and largely attended. Several resolutions were passed, and the correspondent of the London Times came in for a share of the censure liberally dispensed, and he deserves it. His remarks betray great ignorance, on some important points. His geography is sadly at fault—which might possibly be pardoned if his arguments were not based upon the geography. Thus Ottawa is condemned as the seat of government, in one paragraph described as on the borders of civilization—not the phrase used, but the idea—and in another as being on the borders of the United States. Montreal is the capital of his choice; yet who does not know that Montreal is much nearer the United States than Ottawa.

Perhaps some of your readers may have no other opportunity of seeing a specimen of this sapient correspondent's style—permit the following as a sample: want of sleep alludes to

may serve to explain some of the bitterness infused in his correspondence.

KINGSTON, Sept. 6.

"The Royal tour through Upper Canada has reached as far as this dirty, stagnant little town, on the shores of Lake Ontario. The Royal visit here, though very brief, has been more than sufficiently long to afford a most unfavourable impression of both place and people, and to give in its straggling streets—irregular without picturesque, dilapidated without antiquity—another instance, if one were wanted, of how difficult it is to force any town into the dignity of a capital. To such a position with regard to Canada it was at one time thought probable that Kingston might be elevated; and in spite of the opposition of the people, every influence of the then Governor General was devoted to the attainment of that end. The result is much the same here as it will be with Ottawa some five years hence. The fact of the Parliament buildings having been solemnly commenced at the latter place is not of much account. Houses of Parliament have been scattered almost broadcast over Canada, without affecting a new capital anywhere, or at all shaking the consideration of the people for their only real centre and metropolis at Montreal. The buildings at Ottawa, if ever finished, will make an admirable lunatic asylum whenever the town is sufficiently prosperous to require them for that purpose; and until then, and as some \$400,000 will be necessary for their completion, the works may only be continued with the slow dignity which pertains exclusively to Parliament buildings both here and at home. The course taken by His Royal Highness to reach this disloyal little town of Kingston was about as circuitous as could well be managed, and at the same time, one of the very best for showing him the magnificent scenery of the Upper Ottawa, and though in a mild and agreeable form, the difficulties incident to Canadian travel in the wilder parts of the country."

BROCKVILLE TO KINGSTON.

"As a matter of course, there was little sleep to be got in Brockville that night, and the rumours which I had heard of what was to occur at this place made me anxious to reach it at once. I left Brockville at 10 in a blaze of light and festivity, and came on by train here. As the road is only fifty miles, and as the train was a special express, it only took three hours to traverse the distance, and I found myself at last in the wide straggling, and uncomfortable streets of Kingston at about three o'clock in the morning of the 6th. As I had been writing and travelling nearly 50 hours without sleep or change of clothes, I need not say that I was not fastidious about accommodation, and was delighted to be received at one of the dirty lodging-houses, which in this city are called the chief hotels, as I am relating to charges they ought to be. In all relating to my narrative of enthusiastic receptions and grand displays, as far as this city is concerned, has occurred a very sudden check, and that Kingston, which, with a few other towns in Upper Canada, boasts of having exclusive possessions of the feeling of loyal devotion to the Throne, has set an example of such insolent disregard of their Royal guest's wishes as has prevented the Prince from landing here at all. There is little stirring in political circles. Religious movements are very few and confined to limited districts. We are having very pleasant weather at the date of writing.

A. B.

News Items.

"WILFUL MURDER" AND THE INQUEST.

One of the most appalling and brutal murders on record, was committed in Sheffield Street in this city, on the morning of the 18th inst., by a man named William Munford. The victim was a mulatto girl by the name of Emily Anne Jackson. A post mortem examination was held by Dr. Edwin Bayard and Dr. Christie. A Coroner's Inquest was held on Saturday, when the Jury found a verdict of Wilful Murder against Munford. The evidence as brought out at the Inquest, is given in the *Freeman* as follows:

THE INQUEST.

VERDICT OF "WILFUL MURDER" AGAINST WILLIAM MUNFORD.

Charlotte Painter, a small middle aged woman, was the first witness. She lived in the same tenement with the deceased. Munford said stayed a great deal on and off with the deceased. He was in the house on Thursday night, and they remained there together until between 11 and 12 o'clock, in a room occupied by Jane Robson. They then went out together, and returned out until about three o'clock, when they returned. When they came in, Jackson sat on a box in the kitchen. She appeared to be under the influence of liquor. Munford appeared quite sober. Jackson was in the habit of drinking, but was not often drunk. After she sat down Munford struck her on the head with his open hand or fist, which she could not say which, and said he had a spite in her for her. After this Jackson went lower her. The door was closed, witness could not tell by which of them. After that she heard Munford beating Jackson. She heard him knock her head against the wall. The beating continued for about 20 minutes. Jackson called for the watch as loud as she could, but none were near.

Witness, who had the care of an infant, was afraid to go into the room. She did not look in after Munford dragged Jackson out of the room into the kitchen. Witness saw him make several kicks at her about the chin and breast, but could not tell if he struck her. He then got a scissor and cut off some of her hair. Jackson asked him not to cut any more of it. He said he had not done with her yet. She lay on the floor, and she asked witness and Delilah Williams to take her and lay her on the bed.—She was not able to go in. They did as she desired. Munford stopped some time in the kitchen. He said he would finish her, and he went into the room, and witness again heard the noise of beating, and heard Jackson cry out once. He left the room again. Jackson called to witness for a drink of water. Witness went in, and was talking to her. A watchman, and he would treat witness as he had served Jackson if he was not quiet. He then fastened the room door with a rope, and kept witness in for about five minutes, after which he let her out. He remained in the room, and lay on the bed near Jackson. When next witness saw Jackson—about an hour after this—she was lying on the floor, bleeding at the mouth. She had herself got out of the bed. She said she could not stay in it. Munford still lay on the bed. Witness stayed with her some time. She died between 9 and 10 o'clock. No one but Munford was in the room when she died. Witness gave no alarm to any one. Jackson had no marks or cuts on her face before Thursday night. The policeman came in she thought about 10 o'clock.

Delilah Williams slept on that night on the kitchen floor, next Jackson's bed room. She saw Jackson and Munford in Robson's room when she went to bed. In the morning Painter woke her and told her that Munford was beating Jackson. She got up. Her bed was near the bedroom door, and the door was on an open, and she saw Munford beating Jackson, who lay at this time doubled up in the bed with her face downwards, and Munford was jumping upon her and kicking her. He had his boots on: leather boots, with long legs. (The boots found on the prisoner were produced. They are heavy cows

hide boots with thick soles, and there were on them red spots, which the policeman thought were blood marks.) Witness could not swear these were the boots but they were like them.—Witness saw Munford jump on her shoulders or back twice. Jackson cried out, "O Lord, Billy, don't kill me," and more in that way. Every time he would kick her or hit her or jump on her he would curse her and say, "I'll make you tell anything on me." He dragged her into the kitchen, and then began to cut her hair off. He left her lying on the floor, and witness and the woman Painter took her in and laid her on the bed. Munford then opened Jackson's box, and took out a bowser and a vest and a silk shirt and made down a fire in the stove and burned the clothes. He said that after he had then burned he would finish Jackson. He stood some time in the kitchen, and then went back to the bed room. He said when he was going in he would not hurt her any more. Witness went out soon after this. She told the people all round of what had taken place. When next she saw Jackson she was lying on the floor, drawing long breaths every twenty minutes. First she thought she was dying, and afterwards she thought she was not. She did not stand over her all the time, and could not tell when she died. Munford was lying on the bed.

Dr. Edwin Bayard made the post-mortem examination. There were several injuries on the head. Both eyes were blackened, and the ear was injured, &c., but the brain was in a healthy state—very slightly congested indeed. There was the mark of a blow or kick under the chin. There were marks of violence on her neck chest and arms. On the right side and back there was great discolouration, as if produced by a severe blow, and there was crepusculous under the skin. The chest, on opening it, proved to be sound, the ribs were not broken, and the viscera were in a healthy state, except some slight adhesion of the pleura, but the right lobe of the liver in the place corresponding with the outer discolouration was completely shattered, burst right through, the rent being about six inches by four, all jagged at the edges. It could best be described as completely burst. In the abdominal cavity they found a very large quantity of blood, at least two or three quarts. There could be no doubt that the injury to the liver was the cause of death, and that it was produced by some heavy blow. It was precisely such an injury as would be produced by a heavy kick. There was considerable extravasation in the intercostal muscles where the discolouration appeared.

The Jury found a verdict of Wilful Murder against the prisoner, William Munford, who was in court during the greater part of the investigation. He was very pale, but seemed either very stupid or quite stupefied. He had counsel employed who, however, merely took notes of the evidence, and once or twice asked to have the Coroner's notes amended.

FIRE.—A fire broke out yesterday morning about 6 1/2 o'clock in an out building in the rear of W. Cashman's House on Russell Street, opposite the Hay market lot, which resulted in three houses and some out buildings being destroyed. There was no alarm given until the fire had obtained considerable headway and no Engine or Hose cart was on the ground until about quarter before seven o'clock. We understand that the parties were all insured, and as there are some suspicious circumstances in connection with the origin of the fire, the police will be fully investigated at the Police Office, but in all probability like all previous investigations of this nature will end without anything being accomplished.—Globe.

BURGLARY.—We learn that on the night of the 17th inst., the store of C. Perley, Esq., of this place was broken into, and a number of sacks of salt stolen therefrom.—*Carleton Sentinel*.

MR. THOMAS HILL formerly Editor of the *Loyalist* and recently of the *Head Quarters* died in Fredericton on Thursday last week.

The Exmouth-st. Wesleyan Church Missionary Meeting postponed from Tuesday evening on account of unfavorable weather, will be held this (Friday) evening at 7 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Narraway and other distinguished speakers will address the meeting.

ABSTRACT.

Of an Act in addition to and in amendment of an Act passed in the second session of the year of the Reign of her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, intitled "An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue."

1. From and after the first day of November next, the duties imposed in the Table of Duties in the Act passed in the twenty-second year of the Reign of her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, intitled "An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue," shall be set in full in pounds, shillings and pence in lieu of the mode provided by that Act, and in the manner and according to the following Table, viz:

TABLE OF DUTIES.	£	s.	d.
Axes, each 3 lbs weight and upwards,	0	3	0
Candles of all kinds, (except sperm and wax) per lb.,	0	0	2
Sperm and Wax per lb.,	0	0	6
Cider per gallon,	0	0	5
Coffee per pound,	0	0	2 1/2
Fruit dried, (except produce of the U. States of America, per lb.,	0	0	2
Leather, sole, upper, Leather, Harness, and Belt Leather, per lb.,	0	0	4
Sheep Skins tanned and dressed, per dozen,	0	6	0
Cat Skins tanned per dozen,	1	2	0
Malt Liquors of every description, (not being aqua vita, otherwise charged with duty,) whether in bottles or otherwise, per gallon,	0	1	0
Soap costing less than 10 cents per lb.,	0	0	1
Spirits and Cordials, viz:			
Alcohol per gallon,	0	3	0
Brandy per gallon,	0	8	0
Gin and Whisky per gallon,	0	5	0
Lemon Syrup, Serrab and Santa per gallon,	0	2	0
All other Cordials per gallon,	0	2	0
Tincture per gallon,	0	3	0
Rum, and all other spirits not herein enumerated, per gallon,	0	2	0
Sugar, refined in loaves, per lb.,	0	0	8
All other kinds of Refined or White Sugar, per lb.,	0	0	8
Bastard Sugar, or Sugar Candy, per pound,	0	0	2
Brown or Muscovado, or Clayed, and any other kind of sugar not refined, per cwt.,	1	0	0
Tea per pound,	0	2	0
Tobacco, manufactured, (except Snuff and Cigars) per pound,	0	0	5
Wines per gallon,	0	5	0
And on every hundred dollars of the true and real value thereof, in addition,	12	0	0

We understand that the Treasurer will, after the 1st November, charge duties on sterling amounts at the rate of 2s. 4d. per £ sterling, instead of adding the 1-9th as is the case at present.

PAIN KILLER.—We are willing to vouch for the efficacy of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, notices of which have appeared in this paper for nearly a year past. We have bought it for our own use, and have been benefited by it, take pleasure in this voluntary testimony to it.—Bellows Falls Times.