

THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

was awakened this morning by the smell of smoke, and she called to the servant maid who slept in an adjoining room. Before the latter was fairly up, the flames burst in through the wall underneath her bed, and soon scarcely a stick of the house was left standing. The origin of the fire is unknown. There was £500 insurance on the premises.—*Globe.*

ALMANACK FOR 1866.—We have received from the publishers Messrs. J. & A. McMillan a copy of their Almanack for 1866. It contains all the information usually found in a New Brunswick Almanack, and some other matters of interest, is printed in good style, and is very neat and handsome in appearance. For sale wholesale and retail by J. & A. McMillan, Prince William Street.

BARNES'S NEW BRUNSWICK ALMANACK FOR 1866, is also received. It contains a large amount of local and other information, and forms a neat manual of Provincial matters. It is printed in good style on good paper, and is sold wholesale and retail at Messrs. Barnes's Book store, Prince William Street.

"THE SAINT CROIX COURIER"—We have received the first number of this new paper, published in St. Stephen by Mr. David Main, who was previously for some time connected with the press in St. John. Mr. Main is, we believe, a gentleman of integrity and moral worth, and possesses the talents and taste we think which are requisite to conduct a public journal. We sincerely wish him great success in his new field of journalism.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Mr. George R. Atherton of Fredericton, is desirous of obtaining information relative to a man named Henry Fredericks, who has been working in the Mills at Spring Hill recently. It is said that Fredericks was formerly from Yarmouth, N. S., where he had a wife; but it is supposed that she has left him and gone to the States, at which place her husband would probably join her. If any persons in Yarmouth, or elsewhere, will send Mr. Atherton any information relative to the place where Mrs. Fredericks' people reside, or the place to which she or husband has gone, they will greatly oblige him. Address Mr. George R. Atherton, Fredericton, N. B.

INSURRECTION IN JAMAICA.—The important intelligence was received here to day that an insurrection of a most serious kind had broken out in Jamaica. The 17th Regiment has been ordered to proceed at once from Halifax to the Island, and the flag ship will leave on Friday with the regiment on board. The companies of the 15th Regiment, in garrison here, have been ordered to Prince Edward Island to replace the companies of the 16th now there, and it is not improbable that all of the 16th now here may go to Halifax. Of the character or cause of the insurrection we have no information.—*Globe.*

A woman named Mrs. Shaler Carpenter, aged 36, was sentenced to the Penitentiary on Tuesday, for six months, for stealing a silk dress from Mr. Ray's store Prince William Street.—*Tel.*

THE TEMPLARS.—This Temperance body was introduced into this Province about twelve months since, and has made very considerable progress. Unhappily strife has entered within its bounds, and the result has been a division of the Order; a part acknowledging the jurisdiction of the Lodge existing in Canada; another part refusing such recognition, and assuming an independent position. These bodies held their annual sessions last week in this city. Of the former body we notice that Joshua N. Freeman, Esq. of Liverpool, is the chief officer, the Revs. Joshua Jordan, and Joseph Angwin also holding official positions. Of the latter body the chief officer is Rev. D. M. Welton, of Windsor. Temperance organizations, having one object in view, should labor without interference one with the other, and in the spirit of christian charity.—*Wesleyan.*

NOVA SCOTIA'S TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.—The export of fish to the United States and the West Indies continues active. The sehr *Dashaway*, which cleared yesterday for Jamaica, takes as cargo: 100 boxes, 100 barrels, and 100 half boxes codfish, 50 barrels mackerel, besides a large quantity of fish and brigt. *Margaret*, which cleared the same day, for the same place, takes 165 casks, 200 boxes, and 50 half boxes dry fish, 200 boxes smoked herring, 20 barrels salted fish, 160 barrels mackerel, 468 barrels herring, 168 barrels alewives, besides a lot of hams and ham. The sehr *Alice*, which cleared for Boston, takes 100 barrels of mackerel, and 92 puns molasses.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.—Foreign mail received at the State Department bring additional details relative to the spread of the cholera. The Consul at Constantinople, under date of Sept. 18, reports that the disease has entirely disappeared from that city. The United States Consul at Port Mahon reports, under date of Sept. 20, that he has received no news from Palma, the capital of the island of Majorca, up to and including the 17th of September. The usual population of Palma is 60,000, but on the 14th inst. the population did not exceed 15,000. On that day 137 deaths occurred from cholera. Since then deaths are reported from 150 to 160 per day. The disease at Palma appears in a very aggravated form, and seems to baffle human skill. Reports have reached Port Mahon, that the disease is spreading into the interior of Spain. Reports from the Consul at Genoa, Italy, state that but a few cases of cholera have occurred there. Intelligence from the Consul at Marseilles, France, is to the effect that this terrible malady, fortunately on the increase there, eighty thousand citizens have left the city, and the average now average between 50 and 60 per day. Huge bonfires are burning 1,000 at a time are burning mightily in the streets for the purpose of purifying the atmosphere, which has had the desired effect to some extent.—*New York Observer.*

London, Oct. 13.—A meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Co., has authorized an increase of capital by £100,000 shares of 5 pounds each.

The papers generally comment on the Adams-Russell affair. The *Times* can hardly doubt that the proposal for a commission will ultimately be accepted and says it is the best if not the only solution, and the candid and friendly tone of the argument between Russell and Adams, justified that expectation. Other journals hope for an amicable solution.

The correspondence between Mr. Adams, the American Minister, and Earl Russell, was in relation to the responsibility of England for the ravages committed upon American commerce by rebel pirates fitted out in England. Earl Russell repudiated all liability, and refuses all arbitration.

UNITED STATES.

WHAT MEN SHOULD VOTE.

The following excellent remarks on the suffrage question we copy from the New York *Observer*:

The vote of Connecticut, defective as it is, according to its Constitution, that gave the right of voting to men of color, has given a new impulse to the discussion of the whole question. It is one that now reaches far beyond the right of the negro to a vote. It touches the old question of suffrage itself, and shakes the long settled American idea that the right to vote is essential to the enjoyment of citizenship.

The sober second thought of the American people, is that we have already carried the doctrine of popular suffrage too far. If we were now laying the foundations of our institutions anew, and had the wisdom of the past to aid us, we would undoubtedly limit the privilege of voting to those only who have certain recognized qualifications. We have seen the folly and the danger of allowing our elections to be controlled by the votes of men who have neither the intelligence nor the virtue to control the proper discharge of this sacred and responsible trust. The property and the lives of the inhabitants of a great community ought not to be at the mercy of ignorant and vicious men. Nor is it just that men paying no taxes, because having no taxable property, should have power to lay unlimited taxes upon others. In the city this is peculiarly oppressive. In the country it is not less so. The voters in a school district, not paying a cent of tax, will by a simple majority impose burdens upon the few to bear which are their own consent. This is a question having two sides to it, and we only indicate without arguing, some of the inequalities of the present system.

The whole subject needs to be thoroughly overhauled, and the public mind prepared to act intelligently in future legislation. We have always been opposed to making color the ground of distinction, in defining the qualification of voters. There are

thousands now allowed to vote, who are far more dangerous to public order, and to liberty also, than intelligent and moral men of color. But there are certain requisitions which all wise men will concede are indispensable to the possession of this tremendous power. These qualifications we reduce to three, and define them under the heads of Intelligence, Moral Character and Independence.

1. INTELLIGENCE.

No man is fit to vote who is unacquainted with the principles of the Government under which he lives. He should be able to read and understand the Constitution and laws, and this ability ought to be tested when he registers his name. Idiots and lunatics ought not to vote, and yet they may act as wisely as those who now claim and exercise the right of voting. It is not easy to define the amount of intelligence that a voter should have, but a minimum ought to be fixed, below which no man may have a voice in the government.

2. MORAL CHARACTER.

This is more difficult to define and measure than intelligence, but it is equally important. If we, by law, refused the right of voting to every man who is a premium to a delinquent who would publicly operate in restraining men from crime. We would refuse this privilege to every drunkard and to the every one who has been convicted of crime, just as we deny it to every man who has a bad character on the record of the election. Thus we would raise the standard of the elective franchise, and present it to the people as a boon to be enjoyed only by those who are intelligent and free from the taint of crime. Surely no wise and good man would object to such a restriction on the use of the ballot. We have had magistrates in this city placed on the bench because they were the friends of the very class of men who ought to be tried for their crimes. We are in danger always of having such chosen, when the criminals themselves may vote.

3. INDEPENDENCE.

By this we mean perfect freedom from any domestic or foreign power that may control the voter's action. A man owes allegiance to a foreign power, ecclesiastical or civil; if he is under the dominion of a prince or a master, or a general, so that he is restrained of his liberty, he ought not to be permitted to vote. He should be free to express his own judgment, and not the judgement of another. If he is still subject to the Pope or the Pope or his priest tells him to vote, he has no claim to the rights of free American citizens. A man must be independent in his action, or his vote belongs to the priest or master who controls it.

We should be particularly interested on this subject. We do not say that Roman Catholics are thus subjected to foreign domination. But we would have every voter required to declare himself independent in the exercise of this privilege, or we would turn him away from the polls.

Thus we would make the elective franchise a power to be used only by men of intelligence, character and independence, giving it to the rich and poor alike—all men who have knowledge and virtue to understand and appreciate the privilege and are at perfect liberty to vote according to their own judgment, independent of any domineering influence.

We would be especially anxious to have every voter have the right to vote, as far as possible, for the party he belongs to. We would say to all men of every race and clime, especially to those oppressed in foreign lands, to the overstocked nations of the East, to the dwellers in the northern frozen regions, and to the people in the sunny tropics, come here to this great and wide land, and enjoy the benefits of a free liberal and impartial Government. We offer education to all. When you are able to understand our system and the duties you owe to the Government, if you are free from vice and true to your country, you shall have a voice in the Government. So would we make this a free, enlightened, moral and model republic, to the joy of the whole earth.

And we would extend the privilege of voting to no man whatever his color, who is not intelligent, virtuous and independent. The right of voting is extended to far now. Let us not make matters worse by enlarging the number without improving the qualifications.

THE RESURRECTION OF BIRCHMOND.

The extraordinary activity, animation and industry now visible in every part of the "burnt district" is most gratifying to contemplate. When the disastrous fire at Richmond first gazed upon that wide expanse of rotten walls, smoking ruins and gaunt, shabby chimneys, the people stood with their hands and said "Richmond can never be rebuilt." When a few enterprising real estate owners took up the great fire, plucked up a little courage and went to work erecting rude huts and shanties of wood and canvas for the sufferers, the opinion was prevalent that in twenty years Richmond would arise from the debris and ashes of the great conflagration, but after a most grotesque and hideous fashion. Afterwards, when a considerable number of plain brick buildings were commenced, men became hopeful, and only a decade was regarded as necessary for the work of architectural reconstruction. Fear of conflagration, uncertainty as to the President's policy, dread of the Radicals, and the intense heat of last summer interfered materially with the work of improvement in the burnt district.

Within the last two weeks the work has commenced with a vengeance. No city after a disastrous fire ever gave signs of greater energy and speed. He was sudden, but there is reason to hope was due to the message.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. L. E. Bill, Mr. John L. Harvey, Dr. Drusilla Belding, both of the Parish of Saint John, County of St. John.

On Tuesday, 2nd inst., at the residence of Charles E. Raymond, Esq., by the Rev. J. S. Addy, Mr. Donald Smiley, Anna M., daughter of the late George E. Baldwin, Esq., M. D., of Yarmouth, and Mr. John Butler, of St. Paul's Church, Waterford, Miss. Anna, daughter of the Rev. H. H. Robinson, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Butler, of St. Paul's, Waterford, and Mrs. Anna, daughter of the Rev. Dr. George E. Baldwin, Esq., M. D., all of this city.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., Frederick Eastus Barker, B. C. L., barrister-at-law, of this City, to Elizabeth Jan, eldest daughter of E. Lloyd, Esq., Royal Engineer Staff.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. John M. Walker, 7 Market sq.

Oct. 4.—MARRIAGES.

On the 25th instant, by the Rev. J. S. Patterson, Mr. Geo. T. Purves, Merchant, of this city, Isabella, daughter of Thomas Renton, Esquire, Paradise Row.

On the 22d instant, by the Rev. Jacob Gaunter, Mr. Mathew H. Smith, Merchant, Saint John, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mathew H. Smith.

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On the 10th inst., at Kingston Church, by the Rev. W. Scovil, son of Dr. Carlston, Saint John, to Harriet J., fourth daughter of David Lyon, Esquire, of Kingston.

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On the 19th inst., after a short but severe illness, Mr. John Dawson, in the 45th year of his age, leaving a wife and two children to mourn their loss.

On the 20th inst., Mr. James S. Drayton, aged 60 years, leaving a widow and one daughter to deplore their loss.

He was a moral and industrious man. His death was sudden, but there is reason to hope was due to the message.

On the 20th inst., which he bore with Christian resignation, Thomas Conaway, Printer, aged 21 years.

On the 21st inst., after a lingering illness, Michael Mahony, aged 23 years.

On the 22d inst., his infant soul

departed this world with a strong desire;

Had ever spurned it Heaven's control,

Or ever quenched its sacred fire.

Oct. 20.—DEATHS.

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Oct. 21.—VALUABLE LEASE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER holds a lease of the House and Premises in the Alley leading out on Charlotte Street, opposite to Mr. J. Campbell's Hotel, and which is at present occupied by Mr. John Campbell, Esq., a solicitor. This lease has seven years to run from May next, 1866, at £100 per annum. He offers said Lease for sale on very favorable terms.

Any Committee of Creditors, or other persons

desirous of purchasing the same, are invited to call and

make an offer.

Oct. 22.—BEST MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS.

Richardson's New Method,

The Best Organ Book—Is Zundell's Modern School,

The Best Cabinet Organ Book—Is Winner's Perfect

Guaranteed.

The Best Violin Book—Is Fessenden's Modern School,

The Best Flute Book—Is Berbiguer's Method,

The Best Accordion Book—Is Winner's Modern

Method.

The Best Banjo Book—Is Briggs' Complete Instructor,

The Best Bass for Brass Instruments—Is Burdett's

Complete Instructor, each

50 cents.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers.

SILVER PLATING FLUID.—A further supply at

Sept. 23 ROBINSON BROS., Publishers.

Successors to P. Robins.

Successors to P. Robins, Iches,

50 Prince Wm. street,

Sept. 7.

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