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Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 31, 1866.

THE TURNING POINT IN MEN'S LIVES. Every portion of human life is important. Bu there are times in the history of every man which are more important than others, because of the responsi bilities which are crowded into them, and the decis ions which are then made. There are often critica moments, moments when the balance of our decision: hangs in equilibrium, and we cannot tell for a littl which way it will turn. There are moments when men are brought to the parting of two ways, and re main for a season undecided. Such moments never last long-they cannot-the choice must be mad. quickly, and yet it may greatly affect their whole future history, both for time and eternity. We believe there is a time-a place, in every man's life when and where he deliberately decides for heaven or hell! He may be unconscious-we think most men are-of the full consequences of his choice; but his choice, not withstanding, determines, not only his immediate action, but determines also his destiny for all hereafter. The following lines beautifully and forcibly expres-

the idea we advance :-There is a turn, we know not when, A point we know not where, That marks the destiny of men To glory or despair. That www.by. ys unsoan

The hidden boundary between God's patience and his wrath. This line is frequently the choosing or refusing o something which, in and of itself, seems very trifling. and we can hardly conceive of it exerting so great and lasting an influence upon us, or being so closely in terwoven with our future destiny for time and eternity as it really is. Few persons decide, with a consciousness of what they are doing, to neglect the interests of their souls entirely, and have their "good things in this life," and yet this decision is made by vast numbers, and they as deliberately "choos death" as though it was something "to be desired." "I call heaven and earth to record this day agains you," said Moses to Israel, "that I have set before you life and death, blessing and cursing; therefore choose life, that both thou and thy seed may live.' Life and death, blessing and cursing, are as much in the power of choice now, as then; and men now a deliberately choose between the two, and thereby de termine their own future, as did the people of Israel. We think it is rarely, if ever, that by a single ac alone, a man determines his future; it is generally by a continuous course, during which he might turn and retrace his steps; until at last he reaches the line-" the boundary " it may be called-over which he passes, and from which time his whole future knows no change. This crowning act-this choice that admits of no repentance beyond-atter which the individual never retraces his steps, and from which moment his future is unalterably fixed; may be one, which if standing alone would be trifling; but viewed by the omniscient eye, who regards it in it: relation to preceding acts, and as influenced and prompted by motives and inclinations unseen by man, it becomes the crowning sin, and marks the point in the man's history at which his destiny for time and

A refusal to yield on some special occasion to the convictions and impressions of God's spirit, has often proved the turning point in men's lives, from which hour they have rapidly sank into deeper depths, until lost forever. And so, also, a decision to yield to these impressions had been the turning point upware in many a man's history, from which time he has risen higher in the favor and approval of his God. Bu we believe a refusal to surrender some trifling habi -a determination to hold on to some darling sinthe indulgence of some appetite, or passion; the gra tification of some carnal desire, the choice of gay com panions, delight in worldly amusements, fondness for fashionable dress, and various other things, apparent ly very trifling, and such as our friends might ap prove and commend, but which are contrary to the spirit of the gospel, and which God allows to be pu in our way as a trial of our love, and test of self-deni al; our choice of these, or their refusal, may be the turning point in our history, determining our whol future destiny. The history of individuals afforabundant proof of the fact here stated, and loudly proclaim in our ears to ponder well the habits in which we adulge, and the ways in which we walk.

eternity is decided.

VISIT TO BEAVER HARBOUR LETTER NUMBER IL

MR. EDITOR-Thankful for your kindness in giving my las letter, addressed to you from Beaver Har bour, solace in your columns, I again address you, hoping is may meet with the same kind reception.

At theime of writing my last, I was certainly a stranger, a strange place. Many strange and con flicting estions filled my breast. Many feelings o teemed Brher Babcock, who gave me all the assist to give to other.

He remaid with me over the first Sabbath. On Monday moing he left for home, to prepare for hi mission labo, May God bless him for his christian counsel and mpathy.

most said deair), came over me. No friend to ad Feeling the heliness of my position, I was led t consider :- " ere I am, far from home, among a brought me he? what object had I in view in com

cause which I hd espoused and the work to which Balasore. The knave freely confessed the whole most sank withinne when I thought of the import ance of the undetaking; but I fled to my only re fuge. To the gret God I made my appeal; and asked not in vain. I tried to throw myself into the led men on to arson and murder. The marriage toil. work, and God ws with me.

extra meetings at Beaver Harbour. The brethren, to seek provisions or starve. Many, many tender However, I concluded to remain a short time with parents. Some are being sold for a pittance, enough them. My visit exended over four Sabbaths.

during the weeks, anumber of refreshing meetings. reared for shame and infamy-are being thrown poor. The congregations of the Sabbath were large and at away. By the road side you may see such, some tentive. The Church was somewhat revived, and alive, others lingering, and others dead, their bodies though but little revital interest was visible outside of the Church, yet I firmly believe that seed was

the community. They are an uncommonly kind and The beathen have burned down the house of one, ly bless them-temporally as well as spiritually.

ers. We need to be in earnest and to be encouraged. | dom on earth, "If God is for us, who can be against us?" May He increase the number of faithful labourers, and hasten the day when all shall know Him.

I arrived at home safely on Sabbath morning last, after an absence of about five weeks, and expect to leave for a second tour in another direction in a day

Fredericton, August 28, 1866.

VACATION BAMBLE

BROTHER McLEOD-I arrived home this morning after a fortnight's tour in the country. I had the pleasure of visiting several settlements, some of which I noticed last week, and the unfavourableness of the weather prevented me from visiting others. It is about the first of harvest, early wheat and rye are now quite ripe, and many of the farmers are busily engaged in reaping. The spiritual harvest continues to be "great, and faithful laborers few," as it was in ages past. I continued in the company of Brother G. W. McDonald during the few days I was at Rushagonish, who encouraged me with all the christian sympathy and counsel that characterises a true servant of God, and which I so much needed. Mry the Lord his disciples. The arst Sabbath I was absent, I went in the morning with brother McD., to the Parish of Maryland; he preached in the Baptist meeting house there; the audience was large and very attentive. In the afternoon we returned to Rushagonish, where we had meeting which was conducted by myself. At the close of the service the ordinance of baptism was administered to one candidate. In the evening we partook of the Lord's Supper; it was a solemn season, and our minds naturally reverted to the scene we were commemorating, On Wednesday I went to Garey, where I held meeting in the evening, several gave strong evidence of being followers of Christ; but the most interesting of all was a little girl of some eight or nine summers. Jesus received and blessed little children, and out of the mouth of babes and sucklings God has perfected praise. The Church is without a minister, and is in need of pastoral care. The next evening I was in French Lake Settlement. They are about engaging Bro. McD., whose labors were much appreciated there last year. Last Sabbath I held meeting again at R-, at eleven a. m., and at three p. m. listened to brother E. Garraty, with whom I came to Lincoln in the evening: and this morning I arrived home. So finishes my first vacation ramble. Some of the Churches I have visited are in good working order, and others require encouraging. I express my warmest thanks for the hospitality of the many acquaintances I made, and their friendship shall ever

remain "a green island in the ocean of memory," The ties of friendship, O how sweet! Blended with Christian love, In social greetings, when we meet, When e'er on earth we move. Yours, &c.

Fredericton, August 27th, 1866. (To the Editor of the Religious Intelligencer.) LETTER FROM INDIA.

ADIAGADIA, India, June 16, 1866. To-day our rainy season has begun in good earnest. After three months of drought, I assure you, it gratifying enough to see the torrents descending as now while I sit writing. But O, that some of this had come a month earlier! It might have saved a crop that now promises poorly. But we know that our Father does all for our good. The famine is making sad havoc in Orissa. Many are perishing .-Rice is selling at fabulous prices, and but little can be had at any price. The wealthy merchants are hoarding it, and the poor starving at their doors. Such sights as meet our eyes beggar all description. Oh! may God have mercy upon this stricken land. I wish I could say there are indications of serious thoughtfulness among the people, and a disposition to consider the lessons which this distress is calculated to impress; but no: the stomach is the chief concern. That central organ ever cries "Give. give." and no other voice is ever heard. These miserable wretches live and die pleading for food. Thus they are going by hundreds and thousands to the hea-

The Government is doing much to relieve the necessities of the poor. At the principal towns rice is now distributed. At Midnapore about 2,000 are daily supplied; at Balasore, seventy-six miles south of here, where the scarcity is much worse than here. from seven to ten thousand are daily supplied. But all this, generous and opportune as it is, can be but as a drop in the bucket towards meeting the real only quarter rations-never more than half rations, much engragement, however, from my much es i. e., just enough to keep the soul in the body. country and jungly districts are hundreds coming in to the places where rice is thus distributed. The not five per cent. come back. suffering in these remote parts must be something truly dreadful. Whole families roaming in quest of driven men to terrible extremities. In some cases contract is of no force apparently, and husband and It is an unfavouable season of the year for holding wife are forsaking each other, and both their children, Notwithstanding he absence of the brethren, I had, still-if worse there can be than to sell a child to be

being torn and devoured by jackals and vultures. But I turn away from these sad and sickening lyn, not a solitary one of the five hundred members says :sown that will one day bring forth fruit to the glory scenes to finish my letter with a brighter picture. You see that I am at the village in the jungle where The Church is small, and has had much to contend two families of our dear converts live. Of them I case had yet occurred among the sixteen thousand complete throughout, and reflects great credit upon last to you they have suffered some persecutions. - | companies on account of the Portland fire.

hospitable people. Wherever I went I was treated and he is to move into Midnapore for the rains. with every kindness; and christian sympathy was This brother takes his trouble cheerfully, and speaks lips, gives a doleful account of the famine in India. everywhere extended to me. Through your paper I of God's goodness in preserving his wife and children, Reports of a similar character reaches us through would tender my sincere and heartfelt thanks for their | who were in the house when it was fired. I cannot | various other channels. The wail of famine comes many kind acts; and I pray that God may abundant- tell you how comforting and cheering it is to us to from that distant region, and seems to call to all for I must say, that this my first tour has been a great new brethren and sisters. They are situated very destroyed the entire crop of the country last year. benefit to me, at least. The promise of the Saviour, favorably in some respects, having much to test and The following is an extract from a letter written "Lo, I am with you alway." has been made good strengthen their faith in Christ. But your Christian by the wife of Rev. A. Millar, Freewill Bartist Mis-And while I have engaged thus in His service, I have and surrounded by the ignorant and depraved hea- at Balasore, India, June 10th, 1866. We are sure it ance of being more earnest and devoted. There is a | them. Let them, therefore, have the prayers of all | Mrs. Millar says; great work to be done, and there are but few labour- who love the Lord, and desire the coming of His king-

JAMES L. PHILLIPS.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

An interesting Missionary Meeting was held, according to appointment, at the South Branch of Oromocto on Thursday evening, of last week. We vented Bro. McDonald from being present with us, but others who came to our aid, gave interest to the meeting, and the results were quite satisfactory. The present, but we were especially gratified in seeing a large number of young men and women in attendance. troduced the object of the meeting with brief and appropriate remarks. Addresses were then given by Rev. E. McLeod, and Brethren Thomas C. Devitt, George F. Atherton, E. Esterbrooks, and A. McFann, after which a collection was taken up for the Missionary Societies amounting to \$8.66. Subscriptions were then solicited, and the handsome sum of \$24.00 results of the meeting financially were: case for the Foreign Mission Society, \$11.33; for the Home \$7.33. Pledges to be paid hereafter \$14.00. This sum will doubtless be increased by contributions from some of those who were not at the meeting.

> From the New York Observer. INFANTICIDE IN CHINA. BY S. WELLS WILLIAMS, L.L. D.

We trust the missionary interest in the minds of the

people was promoted and quickened.

No heathen nation in modern times has had worse reputation for the crime of female infanticide north part of India. The opinion is entertained that it prevails without any serious check, whether from law or custom, in most parts of this Empire, but I has been exaggerated, though I do not try to excuse it in a single instance. Statistics on the subject are unobtainable, and one must judge of the probable extent from the appearance of the population and the confessions of the people, especially the women. The following Imperial edict shows that the laws make no distinction between the murder of infants and adults; and go to prove that in China, as else- Bishop. On any New Testament estimate of the where, they are superior to the general morality and dutes of a professed minister of the Christian religion, practice of the people. The memorial of Lin Sih, referred to in this edict, contains no new facts or data respecting the extent of infanticide, which makes it worth quoting.

PEKIN GAZETTE, March 27. The censor, Lin Sih, has handed up to us a respect ful memorial concerning the still prevalent practice of female infanticide in the land, and requests that severe measures may be taken to put a stop to it. The practice of drowning female children, has existed since the reign of the Emperor Kienbung, (1726-1796,) when a law was passed, after deliberating with the proper tribunals, making it a capital offence, like the murder of children and grandchildren, and forbiddin it in the severest manner. The present memorialist says that the custom prevails most in the provinces of Kwangtung, Fuhkien, Chehkiang, and Sha...si, but that he fears it is by no means unknown in other provinces. Infanticide is an act that wounds the harmony of heaven and earth, and if not speedily repressed by the sternest prohibitions, how is the detable custom to be abolished and human life saved? Let, therefore all the high provincial authorities give orders to their subordinates of every rank, to make known these prohibitions, and also enjoin on them to urge the local magistrate to encourage and stimulate the gentry everywhere to establish foundling hospitals, where provisions can be made for sustaining the poor children. In this way, the destitute and untaught people will not be induced, in consequence of the difficulty of supporting themselves, again to tread in this horrible path of wickedness. If they, reform, let their wicked crimes meet their due re-

The phrase "wounds the harmony of heaven and earth," in this state paper, refers to the idea that atrocious acts of violence destroy the benign influences of the seasons, and produce famine, pestilences and war; which the Emperor, as Vice-gerent of Heaven in the rule of the people, is responsible for, and therefore bound to avert by punishing and restraining the crimes which cause them.

An inquiry into the probable reason for the prevalence of infanticide in the three maritime provinces. mentioned in the edict, discloses the fact that from these proceed nearly all the emigrants to foreign countries, especially from Kwangtung and Fuhkien. This emigration consists entirely of men, and as few of into Rome when French troops march out, them ever return, the parents of families find difficulwants of the people. The rice given is generally ty in settling their daughters in marriage. There is considerable traffic in sending girls to Tuhkien, from the adjoining province of Kiangsi, to marry there. Holy Father to his fate. If foreign troops, then, Sometimes, however, this is out of the question, and From Kwangtung province alone, the average annual abide in Rome, those troops must be French, and the ance which is in the power of one christian brothe | men, women, and children die on the ground, before | emigration of men to Siam, Indian Archipelago, Calitheir turn comes to be served. Far back from the fornia, Australia, Cuba, Peru, and elsewhere, cannot have been far from 72,000 for ten years past, of whom press the humiliation of Italy thus far? Is it not

as to the extent of this crime, is that poor families After he h gone, a feeling of loneliness (I had al food, and satisfying the cravings of hunger with roots often throw infants, who have died in their houses, vise with, not to whom I could look for assistance | southern districts dire want and mad hunger have | them. In Pekin, measures are taken to collect the bodies of children from dwellings, and throw them people who arentire strangers to me, and what has themselves the horrid sight of seeing the little practice may be to us, still it is unjust to the Chi- stand in the way of this long-sought consummation? ones starve; and in several instances that have come nese to state, as some writers have done, that all these ing here?" The and similar thoughts ran through to light, the parents have killed a child to supply | children have been put to death by their parents. The food for themselves. One case of this kind has re- system of ancestral worship excludes all minors from worship, no gravestone marks the place of their in-I purpose devoting my life. I confess my heart al thing. Himself a living skeleton, he confessed he terment; in fact, there is a particular character in had eaten his own child! O, what a multitude of the language to denote such persons, who, like the crimes now blot the land! Famine breeds iniquity. ears of corn in Pharoah's dream, are "blasted."

with which the practice is regarded is painful. Yet may not be restored .- N. Y. Examiner and Chroniwho are engaged it fishing, being absent from home. little ones are now being given away by despairing the edict shows some sense of right, and confesses the cle enormity of the sin; and it is creditable to the literto calm the furious ravings of hunger; others, worse ary and official classes, that they are seldom accused of the crime, which is chiefly confined to the abject Denomination, and it is believed will be beneficial in

> TEMPERANCE vs. CHOLERA .- At a meeting of the New York Board of Health, last week, Dr. Crane the Father Matthew Society resident therein has

INDIA.

The letter published this week from Brother Phil

in every instance in which I have appealed to Him. | readers must recollect that these friends are alone, sionary in India, to her parents in Canada. It is dated at the recent trial that would at all tend to relieve the This fortune foots up to the bewildering sum of \$35,been more forcibly impressed with the great import then, who are continually devising mischief against cannot be read without provoking pity and sympathy. From the whole testimony as published, both at the eighty years of age, and has lived for thirty years

> full of poor staving citizens, hundreds die daily on the road side. Food is very scarce, and very high. The common rice that the natives use, such as we give a rupee for, five and one half seers! Is not that a difference, and other kind of foods have raised in | equal to an acquittal. It is also strange that McGow- whom are married except one. the same proportion. Last year we gave 4 and 6 an, the man who was with Cregan-his companion at pice for such fowls as we are now giving 16 and 18 pice each. The gentlemen of Balasore, both European and Native, have formed a relief committee, each regretted that a special call in another direction pre- gentlemen giving liberally monthly, and the government has lately granted 10,000 rupees. Thousands | the verdict of the jury have created much astonishare fed daily, and yet half cannot be done that ought, for want of funds. We have Lve months of famine still before us, before the next crop will be ready, and weather and other causes prevented the attendance the weather is so hot and dry, that we begin to fear of some whom we confidently hoped to have seen another year of famine is is in store for us. If the next crep should fail, no one will think of the misery that will come upon us. I dare not think of it! Pestilence and famine we have had, and have richly After opening the meeting by prayer, &c., Brother | deserved ! More than forty years ago Mr. Sutten lived George F. Smith was appointed Chairman, who in- in this town and preached the gospel, then Phillips in 1835, and since that year it has not been left a single month without a preached gospel, and still the eople will not obey the words, still they swear and

> > THE QUESTION OF THE POPE. The developements of the European war render inevitable the reopening of the question of the Pope. By the terms of the French treaty, the French troops are to be withdrawn within a few months, and it is certain that, as a temporal ruler, the Pope cannot maintain his position in Rome for a week, without the support of a foreign army. Will the Pope have that support? and from what source will it come?

laugh at the blessed name of Jesus. When I was at

home I fancied that the poor heathen were longing

for the gospel, and that just as soon as they were

In the first place, it is to be taken into account that there is now, as there always has been, a powerful public opinion in Catholic countries against the temporal rule of the Bishop of Rome. The sentiment which, in the days of Arnold of Brescia, cast the Pope down from his seat of civil supremacy, while still admitting his eclesiastical rights and authority, utters itself more or less at this day in all parts of Catholic than the Chinese, except perhaps, the Rajpoots, in the | Europe, and is especially prevalent and operative in Multitudes in Italy, who detest the civic government which the Pope maintains, would submit cheerfully to his ecclesiastical rule, and perhaps would defend it with their arms. In forecasting any am inclined to think that the extent of the practice | political probabilities, the existence and force of this sentiment must be considered. If it were sufficiently wide-spread and influential, it would of course be decisive of the whole case. Whether it is of sufficient account to modify events remains to be seen. Then again there is a widely prevailing opinion

that the Pope cannot exercise his spiritual functions with freedom, if he is anywhere a subject. In other words, he must be a temporal sovereign in order to the proper performance of his duties as Universal this notion must appear very absurd, but unfortunately those who hold the notion do not look to the New Te tament for their ideas. The wonder is that civil rulers do not more distinctly see that any ecclesiastical acts performed within their dominions, or having reference to their dominions which rests on temporal sovereignty, are violations of their independence, and claim is, and strange as it may be that it is not reand it must therefore come into any conjectures which may be formed in reference to the question of the Pope. It is in view of this claim that we see propositions to secure for the Pope an island, or some other territory, however small, where he may be sovereign, in case he shall be cast out of Rome. our recollection is not in fault, Archbishop Hughes suggested this as a last resort, when the Pope was sent in disguise to Gaeta, some fifteen or eighteen years ago. A present proposition is to give him the sland of Sardinia in exchange for Rome, and it has been suggested that Victor Emanuel would be willing to do this, perhaps as a good bargain in itself, and certainly as compensation by the acquisition of

But we may be assured that the Pope will never willingly surrender Rome. For more than a thouhe has held temporal sway in the Eternal City. The traditions of Papacy centre there—there are St. Peter's and the Vatican-and the Pope away from Rome, and voluntarily surrendering it, would be accounted as having abandoned more than half the however, will not heed the admonitions, and do not Rome he will leave it because he is compelled to do so-he will do it under protest, and with the expecward, and no further leniency be shown : This from tation of returning. "I expect he will go," said a Catholic priest to us, "I expect he will go-he has done so many times before, but he always returned, and he will return now.'

> treaty, he must have help-will he have it? and from what quarter? Austria would gladly help him. Austria is faithful to the Pope, and has been fond of intermeddling in Italian affairs to her inexpressible damage. But Austria is driven out of Italy, and cannot take care of herself. It is, perhaps, questionable whether, from this day forth, Austria can have rank or influence as a first-class power. From this day Protestantism rules in Germany. Indeed, the profoundest significance of the European war is that it is the triumph of Protestantism. The blow that has fallen on Austria has fallen with heavier weight on Rome. Austrian troops, then, will not march

In these straits the minor Catholic powers can furnish no help. Belgium cannot, and Spain cannot afford the risk. Impoverished as Italy is, she would be a match for Spain, and Spain must abandon the taining her intervention. Will it do for Napoleon to bad enough that Italy receives Venetia, not as she One thing which has tended to mislead foreigners had hoped, as the unquestioned triumphs of her arms, but in some unfortunate sense as the gift of Napoleon? Will he now compel Italy to abide the hated presence of foreign troops, maintained in Rome for and leaves, and even the very grass. In some of the into waste places, rather than take the trouble to bury the express purpose of preventing the realization of Italian dreams and hopes? Will he forbid a united Italy, crowned by its natural and necessary capital parents have deliberately killed their children to save into a pit dug for the purpose. Repulsive as such a one, with its King in Rome. Will Napoleon forever

Unfortunately, there is no anticipating what Napoleon will do. If he consults his interests he will take care of France, and let Italy take care of herself. If he consults his ambition, if he desires to rule Italy, I was now abut to make my first effort in the cently been tried in the Magistrates' Court at the ancestral temple; no tablet is erected for their and to be the arbiter of Europe, and makes these ends the inspiration of his policy, he puts himself into the danger to which all over-shrewd men are liable, the danger of tearing down his fabric upon his own head, of losing not Italy and the arbitership only, but France as well. His decision respecting the troops Robberies are frequent. Wholesale plunder, too, had have never come to maturity to requite their parent's in Rome may, therefore, very likely become the turning point of his destiny. Possibly he may com-There is little prospect that the Emperor's com- to the Pope, leaving the Holy Father to cast longing mand will be anywhere executed, and the indifference eyes across the waters to a Patrimony which may or

> BAPTIST CONVENTION .- This Convention recently held in St. John, was one of much interest to the its results. The Educational and Foreign Mission interests were the principal ones discussed, and we learn that much harmony and zeal was manifested stated that in the pest-ridden Twelfth Ward of Brook- by the brethren present. The Visitor of last week

THE NEWS and THE PRESS.

AUGUST 31, 1866.

A good deal of surprise and some indignation was May last. The principal evidence in this case we gave at the time of the occurrence, as it came out in party accused of the crime charged against him. Humbert. And yet the jury, in the case, brought in a verdict merely of "Assault" on the part of the acthe time of the killing-was not called to give testimony in this case. He surely knew all the circumstances connected with it. Altogether, the case and enters even into the Courts of Justice.

accused by a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide." The evidence in this case showed a most murderous assault by the deceased, and others on the party in Johnson's house, and the shooting of Dewire was in justifiable defence of the party assailed.

MELANCHOLY CASE OF SUICIDE. - On Saturday evening shortly after 6 o'clock, a young man named Samuel permitted to hear the word they would gladly embrace t; but how very different have found their condition. he had procured the poison at Mr. Chaloner's. He baneful to the ears of youth .- St. Croix Courier. asked to fox poison, and one of Mr. C.'s clerks (Mr. C. being absent) showed him a small phial containing one drachm or one eighth of an ounce, which is the fox poison usually sold. He remarked that the phial was not full, and tendered a \$10 greenback in payment of it, and received the change. The deceased had come down from Sussex on Friday evening, at which place he was about to open a saloon of some

He did not come forward to his tea at six, and soon after was noticed to be very ill, suffering from convulsive attacks. Dr. Addy was called in, and afterreluctantly admitted to Mr. Crawford that such was the case, or being questioned by the latter, to whom he had recently returned. He charged Mr. Crawford to give this money to his brothers, who are said to reside in King's. In a short time there were several no effect. He died in great agony. The phial containg the poison was found in his pocket after his death, and was taken charge of by Dr. Alward. Mr. Brown had obtained \$150 in greenbacks from Mr.

Mr. Brown had previously applied to Mr. Bowes av. and took down his valise for that purpose, but here was no boat that day. The deceased is said to have a wife at Sussex, and to have had some differ- in the Fredericton Seminary .- Christian Visitor. father is confined in the City Hospital under painful circumstances. The motive which impelled the deed does not appear. Although the deceased always appeared to have money, it is doubtful if he had any his own. Mr. Crawford felt in a difficulty as to dealing with the body. No inquest could be held, ne was informed, until to-day, nor could the body be removed to the dead house. He had, therefore, to make the best arrangements in his power. The sad event produced a deep and painful feeling in the city on Saturday evening .- Morning Journal.

An inquest was held on the following Monday, before W. O. Smith and W. H. A. Keans, Esqs. No. new facts were elicited by the evidence given, and a verdict of felo de se was returned.

In our obituary is a record of the death of Mrs. Edward Orser, of Brighton, which occurred in a manner strikingly sudden. The deceased being about to go to the field for the purpose of milking, invited her sand years, with brief and insignificant exceptions, had reached the cows, Mrs. Orser was about to begin family to accompany her. They all assented, and milking, when she fell over and immediately expired. And those who had with herself gone out, apparently, well and happy, had the painful duty to peform

> ARE THE FENIANS COMING.—This question is asked at every street corner, and it is well that it should be horde of banditti, without cannon or supply trains, at judgment on question, so far as it bears on the with nothing but rifles and a small store of ammuni- interests of that country. sion of the movement Canadawards. - Toronto Globe.

THE TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE. - The New York Independent makes the following lively allusion to the triumphs of modern science, as illustrated by the After the tireworks a crush occurred at Ponte De Lamarvels of the electric telegraph, of which the Atlantic Cable is the latest and most wonderful devel- jured. The event was, as usual, marked by a large

astounding that men have to reflect to take in its full a further increase in cash of over five millions. meaning. These changes have come so suddenly The reduction in the Bank rate from 10 to 8 per cent. that one can hardly realize the revolution they bring. | was received with great satisfaction, and immediately Take a single fact, one of many. On Monday, July had a favourable influence on all markets. Demand 30, Mr. Field received a message of congratulation for discount was heavy at reduction. from Mr. Ferdinand de Lesseps, the projector of the LATEST-LIVERPOOL, Evening 18th. - A telegram one look at the globe, and see over what a space potentiary, sent to Vienna to-day. that message flew. It came from the farthest East, A treaty of commerce between Austria and Zollfrom the land of the Pharaohs and the Ptolemies; it verein remains provisionally in force, further arrangepassed along the shores of Africa, and under the ments being reserved for more late period. thence it leaped to the continent, and shot across | eight or ten days. There were present thirty-two ministers from Nova Italy, and over the Alps, and through France, under the Channel to London; then across England and in Paris writes us that the Emperor, desirous of put-More than \$3,000,000 has been paid by insurance part, was one of delightful harmony, and we doubt not till it touched the shore of the New World. In Government that he never intended to take an inch this morning's flight it has passed over one fourth of of Belgian territory."

the earth's surface, and so far outstripped the sun in miracles is past?

his course that it reached its destination three hours before it was sent! Who shall say that the age of A STROKE OF FORTUNE .-- Some weeks ago the papers announced that a fortune of more than princely magnifelt last week at the verdict of the jury in the trial of tude had fallen to a resident of Stockbridge, Massa-

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see such evidences of a truly Christian spirit in these sympathy and and liberal assistance. The drought the man Cregan for the murder of Mr. Humbert in chusetts, who had immediately turned it over to his daughter residing in Hartford. The true heir has ust made his appearance in the person of an unpretending farmer, Mr. John Church, who lives at Westthe Coroner's Court. No counter evidence was given | phalls, New York, some sixteen miles from Buffalo. 000,000, Mr. Church, who is thus lifted in a moment to a place among the Rothchilds and Astors, is nearly examination at the inquest, and in the Supreme Court, on a small farm of some twenty-five acres, and count-We are in the midst of a sore famine. Balasore is it is evident that the blow from Cregan killed Mr. ed his wealth at most at not over two or three thousand dollars. The fortune which has thus fallen to him consists mostly of English Government bonds. but includes also two large estates on the Thames, cused upon the deceased. This verdict is about near London. Mr. Church has seven children, all of It is time public attention was directed to the prevalence of a halat which is practiced largely in our

streets by persons possessing minds as weak as their natures are coarse-we allude to the loathsome and pernicious habit of swearing. Profaning the sacred name of Deity or indulging in coarse and brutal ment, and it seems to indicate that party influence language is what no one possessing proper sense of the dignity of his manhood would resort to for any purpose or under any pretext; and as the use of pro-The trial of Orr for shooting Dewire at Fairville on | fane language is a violation of the laws of both God Election Day, has terminated in the acquittal of the and man, we do not see why it should be allowed to be used with impunity in the public streets. The public thoroughfares are frequented daily by habitual swearers, and persons residing in public places complain to us that they cannot raise their windows without the breeze wafting in the most obscene language and horrid oaths utterred apparently for no other reason than for foolish pastime or to gratify a wicked propensity. It matters nothing that such persons may be partially intoxicated. One crime is Brown, apparently of about 24 years of age, and no excuse for another. It is surely a matter of which originally, it is said, belonging to Quaco, committed | the magistrates and police ought to take cognizance. suicide in Crawford's hotel, King Square, by taking | The habit is subversive of correct principle, averse to a large dose of strychnine. About noon on Saturday every feeling of moral rectitude, and particularly

Seminary improvements, in Fredericton.

are going forward under the intelligent superintendence of Mr. Haines, in a style that is highly satisfactory. The old dilapidated fence and gates in front have given place to a substantial enclosure, having chaste and convenient entrances, and giving an air of neatness to the place generally. The interior of the Seminary building is also passing through thorough repairs, including the Steward's department below, wards Dr. Alward, the Mayor. He told the latter in charge of Deacon William Estey and family, and that he had taken large doses of strychnine, but he the Students' rooms above, so that the whole place did not assign the motive for having done so. He presents to the eye a tasty and comfortable appearance. The cost of these improvements will be somehe offered about \$150 in greenbacks, and a much | what beyond what was anticipated, but the changes arger sum in Confederate money which he had for the better are so marked that we presume there picked up when in the Federal service, from which will be no unwillingness on the part of the friends of the Institution to meet the expense.

If we would have a school that will gather to its octors in attendance, who endeavored to afford re- advantages the rising youth of the country, we must ief to the sufferer by emetics and otherwise, but to make it in all respects attractive; and we rejoice to say that our Fredericton Seminary, both as it regards its intellectual facilities, the character and capabilities of those having charge of the boarding de-Bowes of Union street on Friday, on the order of L. partment, and the general neatness and comfort of Farren, now of Sussex, and recently returned from the place, will compare favorably with any educational establishment of the kind in the Province. Perfor this money, saying Farren wished to have it sons wishing a pleasant home for their sons, where handed over, which was true, but he had no order. their morals will be carefully guarded, and where He intended to have left by the "Zodiac" on Satur- their intellectual training and general comfort are amply provided for, will find such a home for them

> BRITISH AND FOREICN. ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."

HALIFAX, Aug. 28. "Asia," Anderson, left Liverpool, noon, on the 18th, Queenstown 18th, and arrived at Halifax at 10 a. m., on morning of 29th. She has 25 Halifax and 125 Boston passengers.

Another Fenian Arsenal had been discovered at Kilmallock, County, Limerick. Considerable ammunition seized. Three respectable farmers in the neighbourhood afterwards absconded. Weather continued stormy in England.

Harvests prospects rather unsatisfactory. Harvest occounts from France also unsatisfactory. It is stated that an important document on the Cotton question has been submitted by Dr. Forbes, the Cotton Commissioner of Indian Government, who was recently deputed to visit the Cotton States in America, and after a tour through all of them, except Texas, he now presents his report. He estimates the probability yield of North and South Carolina not over 100,000 bales, Georgia 150,000 bales, Alabama 200,000 bales, and of four other States he speaks of desolation, war, and scarcity of labor, as likely to of carrying her back a lifeless corpse. - Woodstock | reduce production to 500,000 bales. His total estimate, including Texas, is not more than 1,200,000 bales, of which he thinks not more than 200,000 can be spared for exportation. Forbes does not lose sight of higher estimates by respectable parties; but answered by the press. The same enquiry was made believes crop prospects deteriorated since those in May last, and was generally answered in the nega- estimates formed. His mission was for the purpose tive. People could not be brought to believe that a of enabling Indian Government and people to arrive

tion, would venture to throw themselves upon a po- PEACE PROSPECTS.—The London Times reiterates pulation like that of Canada, ready to fight in defence | its praises of Emperor Napoleon for withdrawing his of their homes. But the negative answer was not claims on German territory. It accepts it as proof the true one. The Fenians did come on the 1st of his policy is not aggressive, and as important ad-June, and the fact should serve as a warning against ditional guarantee that the Empire is peace. King the repetition of a blunder which produced disastrous of Belgians had received autograph letter from Napolsequences, and might have proved more serious con of very reassuring character. Emperor declares but for the action of the American Government. We he has no intention to annex any part of Belgium. have at the present moment every indication which | On contrary would prefer to promote on every occawas presented in May of a coming Fenian raid, except | sion the interests of Belgian Dynasty. Czar addressthat there are no public meetings and less boasting ed autograph letter to King of Prussia, testifying to of intended movements in the press. We hear cons- friendly relations between the two States, showing tantly of new Fenian battalions being formed, of that Russia favorably entertains overtures made by drilling in all the chief cities of the Union, of distri- Prussia relative to future reorganization of Germany. bution of arms at various points along the frontier, Royal message upon incorporation of Hanover, Eiecand especielly of gatherings of Fenians at the former toral Hesse, Nassau and Frankfort into Prussian point of departure-Buffalo. Every one who visits territory laid before Prussian Chamber of Deputies the States-casual travellers and those who make it on 17th. Preamble to Bill says, Prussia did not a special business to ascertain the designs of the embark war with intention of acquiring territory. Fenian leaders-report that a raid will speedily take Hostile attitude above States has required their indeplace. Letters from influential and trustworthy par- pendence should cease. It is hoped in course of time ties in the States repeat the same story. Why should the inhabitants of the annexed countries will be we doubt that these premonitions will be followed by thoroughly satisfied with their incorporation. In a storm? We only know one reason which might bringing in the Bill, Bismarck expressed hope that induce the Fenians to threaten a movement which Diet would leave details of accomplishment in hands they do not intend to carry into effect. It is barely of King who would act with necessary considerationpossible that they desire to be checked once more by Austria, in order to protect Tyrol, must demand the President Johnson, and to avail themselves of the retention in her possession of Upper Worniser Jack, circumstance at the Fall elections to aid the Republic Ionale Pass, Rocca Daufa, the Fortini in the lican party in the hope of obtaining assistance Iron Chinsa, and the Coveto Pass -together with Primathe action of Congress. We say this is possible, but lua and Euergo, the Chal up to the Valley of Dei Sigwe do not think it probable, and even if it were the nori and to the right from Asticonfer to San Pietro. sole design of the Fenians in preparing a raid, it Austrian papers emphatically deny that after withwould not alter one whit the duty of our Government drawal of Italian troops from Trent district Austrians in the premises. The feint might be turned into a took vengeance on the inhabitants. A few isolated serious attack, and President Johnson might decline arrests only look place for treason in due legal course. to risk the interests of his party by a prompt repres- On the contrary it is asserted that parties who compromised in the district were being sent to Italian

FRANCE. - The Emperor's fete day, Aug. 15th, was very brilliant, but was marred by a sad accident. Concorde, in which 9 persons were killed and 50 innumber of pardons and commutation of sentences

among military and other offenders. The annihilation of time and space is in itself so The weekly returns from the Bank of France show

Suez Canal. It was dated at Alexandria, in Egypt, of 17th from Prague says negotiations for peace are the same day, at half past one o'clock P.M., and re- progressing favorably. Prussian proposals, which ceived at Newfoundland at half past ten A.M. Let differ very little from instructions of Austrian Pleni-

Mediterranean, more than a thousand miles, to Malta; Peace will, it is expected, be concluded within

been attacked by Cholera. A member of the Board Scotia, and an equal number from New Brunswick; Ireland, till from the cliffs of Valentia it struck ting a stop to the propagation of plans and projects clinched this remark by adding that not a Cholera in all, beside visiting brethren, sixty-four; we pre- straight into the Atlantic, darting down the sub- which are attributed to him by some journalists, with. They are sound in the faith, however. They have often spoken since their baptism. They are members of the Father Matthew Society in New York. Society in New York. They are sound in the faith, however. They have often spoken since their baptism. They are members of the Father Matthew Society in New York. Society in New York. Society in New York. They are sound in the faith, however. They have often spoken since their baptism. They are sound in the faith, however. They have often spoken since their baptism. They are sound in the faith, however. They have often spoken since their baptism. They are sound in the faith, however. They have often spoken since their baptism. They are sound in the faith, however. They have often spoken since their baptism. They are sound in the faith, however. They have often spoken since their baptism. They are sound in the faith, however. They have often spoken since their baptism. They are sound in the faith, however. They have often spoken since their baptism. They are sound in the faith, however. They have often spoken since their baptism. They are sound in the faith, however. They have often spoken since their baptism. They are sound in the faith, however. They have often spoken since their baptism. They are sound in the faith, however. They have often spoken since their baptism. They are sound in the faith, however. They have often spoken since their baptism. They are sound in the faith, however. They have often spoken since their baptism. They are sound in the faith, however. They have often spoken since their baptism. They are sound in the faith, however. They have often spoken since their baptism. They are sound in the faith, however. They have often spoken since their baptism. They are sound in the faith in the fait