

Dr. Hanna, son-in-law and biographer of Chalmers, and one of the ablest preachers of Scotland, has been compelled to resign his pastoral charge in consequence of the state of his health. The London papers state that Mr. Bonar, whose death has lately been chronicled, is not the Bonar so well known among us by his hymns.

One society has secured 16,000 visitors during the year to the most neglected hospital in London. The visitors are generally "welcomed."

No one is doing so much for the masses as is Mr. Spurgeon. His grants, instead of being trained away from the masses by extreme culture, are trained into direct, earnest, working sympathy with them. They are operating every where in his spirit and methods. One of them has received to his church 200 a year for the last three years, and the general discipline is very strict, not one has been excluded. The teachers belonging to the various Sunday, ragged and day schools in connection with Mr. Spurgeon's church, held their anniversary last month. The number present, teachers exclusively, was about five hundred.

The visit of the Rev. Dr. Guthrie of Edinburgh, Scotland—the founder of the celebrated ragged schools—to the United States, will not take place. He had embarked, but was so prostrated by sea-sickness that he had to be put on shore in Ireland.

A German paper describes Count Bismarck thus:—"His speeches are very unsmooth in style, and his voice is sharp and grating. When excited he loses the thread of his discourse, and consequently commits many faults of grammar and construction. But there is an epigrammatic incisiveness in his short, sharp sentences, and a picturesqueness in his style which go far to redeem his defects. His wit is very remarkable. He is very sensitive to attack, especially since he has been subjected to the pointed remarks of the old baroness, late lady of the von Munchausen, is said to have aggravated this complaint. In the North German Parliament he invariably appears in the uniform of the Landwehr cavalry, while in the Prussian Parliament he attended in ordinary civil dress.

DIAMONDS IN BRAZIL.—We have been gratified by a visit from H. M. Lane, Esq., the agent for Ayer's Pills, Sasaparilla and Cherry Pectoral, in South America, who has just visited the mines with his medicines, and described to us the process of taking gems from the earth. A driver plucks his gang of slaves in a mud hole, where the gems are found, and pans out the earth in the water, like gold washers. The negroes are naked, to prevent their secreting the diamonds in their clothes. They are required to work facing their overseer, and forbidden to raise a hand to the face, lest they should swallow the jewels when found. Yet they do carry them away, by becoming so expert, that they can snap them with their fingers from the pan to their mouth, without detection. Ayer's medicines are the talisman's for their diseases, and it was not difficult to exchange, with the negroes, Ayer's Pills in about even weight, for the rough stones in which the brilliants are hidden.—*Boston Leader.*

WAGER OF BATTLE.—Mr. O'Neill, writing to the *Herald of Peace*, says that he thinks the readers of that journal will be interested in hearing that a poor old man died in Birmingham on Friday, February 18, one event of whose history forms an important mark in the progress of Civilisation in England; especially as relating to the old barbaric mode of settling disputes, by trying causes by the "wager of battle." The deceased William Ashford was the last person who challenged in an English court, to meet, in single combat, a man whom he had accused as the murderer of his sister. The circumstances attending the murder, and the subsequent trial at Warwick and London, are most peculiar; and seem more like a romantic tale of the middle ages than a real case occurring in our own day. On the 26th of May, 1817, a beautiful young woman named Mary Ashford, in her 29th year, went to a dance at Edgbaston, without profiting by the festive season, as at a late hour accompanied by a young man named Abraham Thornton, a farmer's son in the neighbourhood. They were last seen talking together at a stile near the place, but next morning she was found dead in a pit of water. The evidence given indicates that she was abused, violated and murdered. General suspicion pointed to Thornton, he was arrested and tried for murder at Warwick assizes in August; but though strong circumstantial evidence was against him, the defence, which was an alibi, obtained a verdict of "not guilty." The feeling of surprise and indignation at his acquittal was so intense that a new trial was called for, and an appeal was entered against the verdict by William Ashford, the brother and next of kin to the murdered girl. Thornton was again apprehended, and taken to London, to stand before Lord Ellenborough and the full court of Queen's Bench. Instead of regular defence by arguments, evidences, and witnesses, Thornton boldly defied all present jurisdiction, and claimed his right, according to ancient custom, to challenge his accuser to fight him, and decide his innocence or guilt by the "wager of battle." His answer to the question of the court was, "Not guilty, and I am ready to defend the same by my body." He accompanied these words by the old act of taking off his glove and throwing it down on the floor of the court.

At this stage of the proceedings William Ashford, who was in court, actually came forward, and was about to accept the challenge by picking up the glove, when he was kept back by those about him; not only because single combat was obsolete, but also because of the striking inequality in the appearance and strength of the accuser and accused; for William Ashford was but a youth, weak, and small in stature; while Thornton, the supposed murderer, was a powerful man. With what object did the assembly, and indeed the nation ask, "Can a prisoner insist on so obsolete a mode of trial in such a time of light as the 19th century? But with greater wonder and regret was the judgment of the court received, in April, 1818, that the law of England was in favour of the "wager of battle," and that no objection could ever have been repealed; and that though this mode of trial had become obsolete, it must still be allowed. Thornton was therewith discharged, and being set at liberty left the country for America, where he died in obscurity.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Queen Victoria has written a letter to the King of Prussia, in which she takes ground in favour of the recent and more moderate proposition of France, in regard to the disposition of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and advises the king to accept the plan of compromise which the Emperor Napoleon III. is willing to accept.

It is officially stated that the Emperor has expressed satisfaction with the negotiations now in progress for the settlement of the Luxembourg question.

BERLIN, April 25.—The Swiss Government will post an army of observation on the French frontier.

DUBLIN, April 25.—The trials of the Fenian prisoners for high treason have been resumed, and the prisoners Burke and McCarthy were to-day arraigned.

On April 25—the first day after the publication of an official character in the *Constitutional*-to-day declares that France does not desire war, and will use all the means consistent with her national honor to avoid it.

There was a reaction on the Bourse this morning, and rumors are rising, in consequence of rumors which extensively prevail that Prussia has manifested a disposition to make concessions to France in regard to the Luxembourg question.

BERLIN, April 26th.—Wolf's News Agency reports that King Leopold of Belgium takes to the Emperor Napoleon a new plan of peace, which was proposed by Prussia, and which provides for the neutralization of Luxembourg.

At a late hour last night the Prussian Government signified its acceptance of the proposition made by the Queen of Belgium for a general conference at London, of the Great Powers, regarding the Luxembourg dispute on the basis of the neutralization of the Grand Duchy, guaranteed by all the Powers represented at the Conference. The General Conference of European Powers, to settle the difference between France and Prussia, will open in London on the 15th May. It has been agreed that in the meantime the Fortress of Lombardy shall be dismantled.

LONDON, April 29.—The European Conference which is to meet in London next month to settle the dispute between France and Prussia in regard to Luxembourg, will have as its members the Emperor of Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria, Russia, and the King of Holland as the Grand Duke of Luxembourg.

First. France is not to enlarge her present boundaries.

Second. The fortifications of Luxembourg are to be evacuated and dismantled.

Third. The future political status of the Grand Duchy is to be ascertained and determined by its conference.

Fourth. The final decision of the Conference is to be guaranteed by all the Governments participating therein.

LONDON, April 30.—King William of Prussia has thus far been entirely silent on the subject of Luxembourg, which fact is causing considerable uneasiness in Paris.

Steamship Great Eastern from New-York, 17th arrived at Brast yesterday.

LONDON, April 30.—Parliament resumed its session yesterday. In the House of Commons last night Sir Stanley Jervise, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to an enquiry, stated that the proposition of a peace Congress had been accepted by France and Prussia, and said he was of the opinion that the Luxembourg affair would be satisfactorily settled.

PARIS, April 30.—The Prussian Diet opened yesterday with the King in person. In his speech from the throne the King said an united Germany was an assurance of peace to Europe, and urged the speedy adoption of the constitution. The King was silent in regard to the Luxembourg question.

PARIS, April 30.—The *Monde* to-day publishes announcements that orders have been issued to put officials to the recent military preparations throughout the empire.

BRUSSELS, April 30.—The Belgian government augmenting its military establishment and is preparing to raise a new legion.

UNITED STATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.

Advises received from Mexico state that Maximilian is still at Queretaro, with 14,000 troops.

The Liberals under Escobedo have been reinforced by 4,000 troops making 22,000 men now. No decisive action had taken place.

The Imperialist General Marquez had managed pass the Liberals lines with 1,500 cavalry, and reached the City of Mexico, where he forthwith levied a forced loan of one million dollars, and succeeded collecting \$600,000 by imprisoning the head of several leading commercial houses. After collecting the money Marks raised 4,000 additional troops a left for Queretaro.

NEW YORK, April 30.

The Fenian arms bonded in Buffalo were sold at auction this p.m. The attendance was large and the bidding very lively. The arms brought fair prices Gold 1898.

NEW YORK, May 1.

Reports from British Honduras, of a late date, received in Jamaica, speak of fresh disturbances having occurred there.

The Government of Jamaica had in consequence given orders to Col. Campbell the Militia to aid Archibald Hamilton Esq. Commandant of the 1st Lieutenant Hopkins and Ensign Crookenden to proceed immediately to Roatan; but it is stated whether any additional troops are to be sent Gold 1835.

Farmers and stable men will find it for their vantage to administer occasionally Sheridan's Cavity Condition Powders during the spring and summer months. By so doing they can prevent distemper every form, and will cause the horse's coat to assume a smooth and glossy appearance.

During a ten minutes conversation recently with an officer who served with distinction in the army of the Potomac, he took occasion to say that "John Smith's Anodyne Liniment did more good than any other medicines dispensed to the soldiers."

DESERVING OF CONFIDENCE.—There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of community as "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*." Troches have received flattering commendations from the most celebrated Clergymen, Lawyers, and Public Speakers, who speak from personal experience Those suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial cases, Coughs and Colds, should try the Troches

McLEOD'S TONIC HAIR DRESSING.—Eradicates Dandruff, invigorates and promotes the growth of the hair, renders it thick and glossy. Sold everywhere Price, Twenty-five cents.

WE WILL TEACH OUR "SUSY" to say, "A blessing on Mrs. Winslow," for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething sieges. We confirm every word set forth in the prospectus—Soothing Syrup performs precisely what it professes to do. If we had the power, we would make Mrs. Winslow—as she is—the physical savior to the infant race. Extract from Rev. C. Z. Weiser's letter.

Receipts for the "Religious Intelligencer" for March.

Subscribers will please see that their money is correctly acknowledged. The whole number of the paper to be paid by you follows the amount paid.

Abraham White, \$2.11; David Wright, 7.62; W. R. 8.70; TOS Thos. A. Kendrick, 2.22; John R. 2.22; G. Wm. Kendrick, 2.67; David Johnson, 1. Edw. Montgomery, 2.73; S. J. Clark, 3.73; A. Jarvis, 2.43; Geo. E. Parker, 3.42; John M. Hart, 3.74; Thos Jones, 1.67; A. F. Randolph, Esq., 2. John Grass, 2.63; Bernard Gidney, 2.70; W. Tomkins, 2.79; J. Dibble, 2.72; J. M. 2.69; Daniel James, 1.71; Miss H. J. Slott, 1.71; Vanwart, 2.74; Samuel Davidson, 2.74; Mrs. Sprague, 2.74; C. A. Brown, 2.70; J. Dunbar, 2.74; J. 4.73; J. Larkin, 1.70; C. Jones, 2.68; A. Lindsay, 4.73; J. N. Lennantine, 4.63; S. Fox, 2.73; W. 2.73; S. Fenwick, 2.74; J. 2.74; J. Powell, 1.92; A. McLeod, 1.62; Hon. S. P. 722; R. Grace, 3.74; J. Fornes, 1.67; S. J. 722; J. C. Brown, 2.70; J. Dibble, 2.72; J. M. 2.71; C. Cushing, sen., 2.70; J. Kot, 3.74; M. Hayward, 3.61; G. Morrow, 4.73; T. H. Keister, 2.74; J. C. Brown, 2.70; J. Dibble, 2.72; J. M. 2.71; C. Cushing, sen., 2.70; J. Kot, 3.74; M. Hayward, 3.61; G. Morrow, 4.73; T. H. Keister, 2.74; J. C. Brown, 2.70; J. Dibble, 2.72; J. M. 2.71; C. Cushing, sen., 2.70; J. Kot, 3.74; M. White, 3. —; J. Warrington, 1.50; —; N. Mills, 1.71; M. White, 3. —; A. Gaunce, 6.60, 6.60; Aaron Lee, 2.

"RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER" FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS.

We will acknowledge, as soon as received, and heading, all moneys forwarded to us for the FOREIGN MI SOCIETY, and remit the same to the Treasurer.

RECEIVED SINCE JAN. 1ST.

Amount acknowledged last week,\$124.00

MONUMENT FUND.

The donations given towards the erection of Monument on the graves of our late brethren, Eliza Harriet Lead, are here acknowledged.

G. A. HARTLEY, Treasurer.

WARREN'S COUGH BALSAM.

WARREN'S COUGH BALSAM!

WARREN'S COUGH BALSA.

FOR

Colds,

[illegible]

NOTICE.

Crowds have thronged, since 26th Dec., 1887, ordered in Council, that any person who has prepared Land under the Labour Act (or his assigns), before the 1st day of January, 1901, but who has not been duly certified by the Registrar, may apply to the Sale and cannot be taken advantage of as bona fide purchasers, subject to the payment of the value of such improvements; and if said person, or his assigns, or purchasers, fifty per cent of the labour returned are credited on the purchase.

It is further ordered, that all sales before the 1st of Jan-uary, 1887, to persons under the Labour Act, and not yet made, shall be cancelled on the first day of November, 1901, unless the parties thereto have previously performed the necessary conditions of sale, improvement, and residence, or available means have been provided for the same.

The parties to the above sales, or their assigns, may have made improvements, or performed labour on the land, to be sold or forfeited, and in all cases be protected against subsequent purchasers; but in no case shall such persons having made improvements on the land, performed labour in part or in whole for such sales, have any claim thereupon upon the Government of the Province.

CHARLES CONNELL,
3m Secy. Genl.

SEELE'S HAIR LIFE

ARCHBISHOP merits the high praise the people of the Provinces now award it. It has proved superior to all Hair preparations for restoring Grey Hair to its original colour, and also, by its use, prevents falling-out, and keeps the hair soft, glossy, and free from itching. Head so perfectly from Dandruff, Scurf, &c. Invariably stops the Hair from falling off, and is decided proof against the loss of the hair. The money will be refunded in all cases where a thorough use of two bottles fails to give entire satisfaction. Where lost by Druggists' or other cheap imitations.

F. M. PICKLES, St. John N. B.,
Secy. Genl.

ULIRS.—A best choice Dublin and Gladio, comprising 12 names.

FELLOWS & CO.

LONDON.—In Store—100 bris Alice Craig Mills Flour;
100 Choice White Wheat Flour;
and 100 Choice "Jennie Clark"—100 bris Maple Leaf flour; On Consignment—100 bris Alice Craig Mills Flour; do Mitchell's Flour—100 bris White Wheat Flour.

WHITE & BROTHERS,
8 North Wharf.

UNITED PROVINCIAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
BALFOUR STREET, ST. JOHN'S.

will open, after February 18, 1887, in RITCHIE'S BUILDING.

DESIGNED to educate the young men for Business Life. Branches taught in a practical manner by efficient teachers and Lecturers. Book-keeping by single and Double Entry, and all the latest systems of book-keeping, Arithmetic, Mining, Milling, Forwarding and Commission Business, Foreign Exchange, Steamboating, Railroad and Shipping, Business English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Persian, Turkish, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Hindustani, Urdu, Malay, and all other languages, Penmanship, Letter Writing and Selling, &c.

In the Upper Provinces a systematical Business Education is held to be as essential as any other professional education, giving, as it does, the young men an honorable business standing, with a remuneration which he could not otherwise command.

The system is conducted on actual business principles, each student being supplied with cash and merchandise to amount to one thousand dollars, with which he trades at the Merchants Emporium College Bank, and also his low students. It is surprising how much is mastered in few months.

The room will be well furnished with desks, book-cases, merchants' Emporium Bank, and all other improvements to suit the convenience of the students.

Commercial Problems, in short, every difficulty met in Mercantile life will be fully explained on the Blackboard.

Our College has been successful in many ways, and we can point to our students throughout the country doing good.

Life Scholarships will be issued after the 14th Feb., 1887, \$50 for full course, a discount of 10 per cent will be allowed till the last of March, 1887, in order that we may have a full complement of students.

Terms payable in advance.

HOURS FROM 9 TO 12 A. M., from 3 to 4 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M.

For Circular containing full information, call at the College office, or address (enclosed stamp).

Feb. 12. A. H. EAGAN, Esq., Proprietors.

\$1.30.—ADDS SEWING CORD BOOTS, with Heavy Good Sole and Machine Sewed and warranted to wear better than hand sewed, for One Dollar and 30 cts.

APRIL 12. YERKA & SAUNDERS, Prince Wn. St.

STAPLES & WHITLEY

BEG to announce that Messrs. J. G. Smith, friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage extended to them during their business connection, and would mutually desire to continue the same.

Our stock consists of the following:—White and Colored, name style and name, Mrs. Whitley's interest remaining in her business, and worked for the benefit of her and her family.

Hoping friends and the public will continue to favour us with a call, we pledge ourselves to conduct the business on our usual terms, and to receive the most attentive and good treatment, honorable and fair dealing and low prices.

Still merit a share of public patronage.

STAPLES & WHITLEY.

STAPLES & WHITLEY have received per steamship SYMPHONY—2 cases of the Newest Styles in STRAW GOODS, HATS, &c., which we have now ready for importation of one thousand dollars, with which they trade at the Merchants Emporium College Bank, and also his low students. It is surprising how much is mastered in few months.

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A vertical strip showing the binding edge of a book. The left side is a light-colored, slightly textured page. The right side is a dark, textured cover, possibly leather or cloth, with some visible wear and a vertical crease where the page meets the binding.