

POSTAGE.—To prevent any misunderstanding or difficulty, be it remembered, that no Post or Way Office keeper can collect any postage on the delivery of the INTELLIGENCER, as we have paid in advance the postage on our whole issue!

Some of our Exchanges are addressed to St. John. The Editor's Office is in Fredericton, and Publishers will confer a favor by addressing papers intended for him to FREDERICTON.

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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JOSEPH McLEOD, Editor.

All Communications for insertion should be addressed, JOSEPH McLEOD, Fredericton.

Remittances may be sent to either Messrs. BARNES & Co., St. John, N. B., or to the Editor, at Fredericton.

Religious Intelligencer.

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 18, 1872.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN!

PREMIUMS FOR BOTH OLD AND NEW SUBSCRIBERS!!

FRIENDS OF THE "INTELLIGENCER" TO THE FRONT!!

All amounts now due to be paid up, and all present subscribers to renew for 1873!!!

ONE THOUSAND (and as many more as possible) NEW SUBSCRIBERS WANTED BY JANUARY 1st!!!!

Every one may work to the profit of himself and the INTELLIGENCER too!!

The INTELLIGENCER has nearly completed its nineteenth year. For almost six years the present Editor and Proprietor has borne the burden of both its editorial and business management alone. Despite difficulties, that at times seemed almost insurmountable, the work in his hands has (by the blessing of God) measurably prospered. To the many friends who have so faithfully stood by him and the paper he returns his hearty thanks. For their efforts (so largely successful) to increase the paper's circulation, he does, and always will, feel under obligation to them. In taking charge of the INTELLIGENCER he found it considerably burdened with debt, though it was through no fault of his predecessor. That debt is almost removed. To wipe off the last vestige of it is his ambition. To this end he will continue (as in the past) to give his strength. To aid him he appeals to the tried friends of the paper. A prompt payment of what is now due by subscribers, together with renewals for 1873, and a good increase of new subscribers, will place the enterprise upon a firm financial basis.

As an inducement to present subscribers, as well as a recognition of their long attachment to the INTELLIGENCER, we have made arrangements by which we are able to make the following offers, unprecedented in the history of Provincial Journalism:—

FIRST.—To each present subscriber who will pay for his paper up to December 31st, 1873 (of course covering arrears where there are any), we will send a fine steel engraving, 18x23 inches in size. The subscriber can have his choice of the following: "The Farm Yard," "The Homestead," "The Child's First Prayer," "Off to the Rescue," "Saved," or "The Heavens declare thy Glory."

SECOND.—To any present subscriber who will send (in addition to his own payment) the name and money (\$2.00) of one new subscriber, we will send the pair of Engravings (each 18x23) entitled, "Off to the Rescue," and "Saved," or if it is preferred, we will send, instead of the pair, a large sized Photograph of the late Rev. E. McLeod, originator and for fourteen years Editor of this paper.

THIRD.—To each new subscriber forwarding (either by himself or another) \$2.00, we will send the paper one year and either of the pictures named in section first.

FOURTH.—Any new subscriber, sending \$2.00 for himself, who will also send another new name and the money, will receive the pair of photographs, as in section second.

SUMMARY.—Each old subscriber, paying his whole bill and advance to Dec. 31st, 1873, will receive one picture. Paying his own and sending a new name, he will get a pair or the photograph named.

Each new subscriber, in every case, will receive one picture. If he sends another with his own, he will get a pair or the photograph as he may choose.

One great object had in view in making the above liberal offer is to collect the large amount of arrears now standing against subscribers on our books. For want of the sums due we have been much pinched financially, and unless they are promptly paid we may be seriously embarrassed. The pictures we offer are very fine steel engravings; and we have been at considerable search and trouble for some time in order to find them and make the arrangements by which we are able to offer them to our subscribers. Now that we have launched the offer we shall anxiously, yet confidently, await the response. Let it be general and prompt.

"FIRST COME FIRST SERVED" shall be our rule in the distribution of the premiums.

Those who know Rev. J. L. Phillips, having met him when in the Province, and those as well who are acquainted with him only through his letters to the INTELLIGENCER, will be sorry to learn that he has been quite sick. In a private note under date of Aug. 12th, he says:

"By the help of an amanuensis I have been able to finish my last month's letter to the INTELLIGENCER. It was begun a few days before I was taken ill. The Lord has mercifully brought me through a severe and dangerous sickness; all praise be to His holy name! My head suffered most, and I am still very weak. For eight years I have sent you a letter every month, but now I must quit writing for a while, until well again."

The work of Bro. Phillips has been of the most arduous kind, and he has never spared himself. We rejoice that he is recovering; and pray that he may very soon be able to engage in his chosen and most loved work with the old vigor. Christian laborers in this country do not know the hardships that have to be undergone by Bro. Phillips and his co-laborers in India. In closing his letter he says, "Pray for us." This is the request of a servant of God, prostrated by disease induced by earnest, untiring effort for the salvation of those who are ignorant of Christ and his precious redemption.

The Halifax Y. M. C. Association are about erecting a building in that city. It will cost about \$30,000.

CONFERENCE DOINGS.

NO. 2.

The Treasurer of Conference submitted his report Tuesday morning. It showed the finances to be in a healthy condition. How different this from a few years ago when the denominational treasury was not only empty, but there was a heavy burden of debt. It would be pleasant if the treasuries of the different benevolent Societies were all in as prosperous a state as that of the General Conference.

The Educational Society, for instance, might do much good if there were any funds in "the chest." There are several young men whom we know of, and probably many others, who feel impressed to enter the Christian ministry, and who want to educate themselves with that work in view, but they are unable to do so from lack of means. We hope the Education Society will see how important it is that they make an effort to raise funds to be loaned to such young men as we refer to. If we do not educate them they will go to denominations that will do it, and the loss to us will be very great.

The Conference holds its old ground on the temperance question. Total abstinence is required of all church members, and the Conference by its adoption of the Report of the Committee on Temperance is pledged to use its influence to effect the discontinuance of the rum traffic. The action of the Legislature in the matter of the St. John Liquor Bill at the last session of the Assembly was strongly condemned as it deserved to be.

A motion to pass into the hands of Conference the "McLeod Ministers' Relief Fund" was passed. During the Tuesday afternoon sitting, Rev. Geo. Howard (Baptist) was introduced to the Conference, and voted to a seat with privilege to take part in the deliberations. We were glad to see Bro. Howard, and especially to know that his health, for a long time so precarious, is improving.

The Conference voted to set apart the first Monday in January next as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer that the Lord would give fresh anointing to His ministers, and that He send forth more laborers. On the Sabbath preceding the ministers are requested to preach on the work of the Christian ministry. It is hoped that the churches will see the necessity of carrying out the recommendation of Conference. The prayer of faith is never in vain; and it surely will not be in a case where the want is so evident. Pray, Christians, pray!

The report of the Committee on Education contained—as we thought and still think—many good suggestions. The Conference did not see its way clear to adopt them all however. It is a matter which will require time and zealous, intelligent agitation. The end is sure sooner or later.

The Home Mission Society was unfortunate in the evening on which its annual meeting was held. It was through no fault of the Society though. It rained at a fearful rate nearly all Tuesday, and in the evening it literally poured.

The attendance at the H. M. meeting was on this account thin. Rev. G. W. McDonald occupied the Chair. The Treasurer reported money on hand after paying all bills. The Corresponding Secretary's report showed the labor done under the direction of the Society, and the results which were quite encouraging. About two hundred persons were taken into the churches through missionary effort. Speeches were made by Rev. J. T. Parsons, J. E. Reid, S. E. Currie and C. Knowles. \$35.40 in cash and \$16.00 in pledges were taken in the meeting, which was good considering the smallness of the audience.

Some of the brethren were so anxious to start for home Wednesday morning, that a night Session was held, commencing at the close of the H. M. Meeting.

The reports of the Board of Managers and the Finance Committee were adopted.

The Report of the Lieutenant Committee was under discussion for some time, resulting in a vote to ordain three brethren, and grant Conference licenses to three others, with a recommendation to three or four others, to labor on their present Licenses during the ensuing year.

The Report of the Committee on the state of the Denomination, gave a hopeful view of things; and some suggestions were made, that if carried out, would prove beneficial.

It having appeared that persons moving from one locality to another, sometimes unite with a second church without being properly dismissed from the first, a resolution was passed recommending the churches to which such persons apply for admission, to require a letter of dismissal properly certified. We hope this recommendation will be observed, as neglect of it sometimes makes confusion, and renders church statistics incorrect.

The hospitality of the people of Lincoln deserved the hearty vote of thanks, which was passed. Everybody was cared for, and cared for well.

The INTELLIGENCER was not forgotten. The brethren have our warmest thanks for their interest in the paper, and sympathy with the Editor in his work. Such expressions make the heart warm, and the hands strong to work yet more and more in the good cause. The following Resolution was passed:—

"Resolved, That this Conference desires to express its approval of the RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER as its organ; and to recommend that every Free Baptist use his influence to extend its circulation."

It was not decided where the next Conference should be held. The matter was placed in the hands of a Committee, who are to give notice of the location as soon as possible, at least six months before the time of the meeting. At three o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the work of the Fortieth Annual Meeting was done.

A great deal of work was crowded into the four days of the Session, and we hope it may be beneficial to the cause of the Lord. The presence of Father Knowles, of Nova Scotia, and of Revs. C. O. Libby, Dr. Day, G. W. Bean, and A. Aulmer, of the Freewill Baptist Conference of the United States, was appreciated by the Conference. We like to have our brethren visit us. Rev. Dr. Cheney, the delegate appointed by the Freewill Baptist Conference to attend our meeting, was unable to come, but he will (D. V.), be present next year.

Delegates were appointed to the different Bodies with which the Conference has regular correspondence.

At 11 A. M., on Wednesday, the ordination service was held according to previous arrangement. Brethren John Gravinor, John Jones, and Edwin Garrity, were publicly set apart to the work of the ministry. That God may bless them, and make them useful, let every one pray. The services were as follows:—Opening Prayer, by Rev. F. Babcock; Sermon, by Rev. J. Perry; Questions and Charge, by Rev. J. Noble; Ordination Prayer, by Rev. E. Reid; Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. J. Gunter.

We must not forget to mention that religious service was held in the church, Monday and Tuesday afternoons, conducted on both occasions by Father Knowles. They were enjoyable seasons, and, we trust, great and permanent good may be the result. Bro. B. Colpitts remained through the week, holding service every evening. We have not heard with what result, but hope the church may be awakened and sinners converted.

Some things in connection with the Conference,

or rather growing out of the doings of the Conference, we shall take occasion to refer to hereafter.

That the ministers and delegates may enter more heartily than ever upon the work of a New Year, and their labour may be crowned with blessings, greater than in any previous year, let the people pray.

"THANKSGIVING DAY."

The 24th instant is appointed as a day of Thanksgiving. We consider such days right, and believe they should be religiously observed by all in our Province. We say by all, for there is not one but has received manifold blessings from the Divine Giver, in various forms and ways. If we look at the general health of our Province we will find that it has been all that could be desired. No epidemics nor diseases of any kind have been permitted to enter our homes, nor carry off our loved ones. Neither has famine nor war laid its afflicting hand upon us, but peace and plenty have comforted us all the year long, and it is with thankful hearts that we can look back upon the past year, and review the blessings and mercies of a kind Father.

Let the farmer look at his well filled barns and storehouses, and consider the general comfort that surrounds his home, the means of enjoyment at his command, and then ask himself whether it is not his bounden duty to set apart one day, at least, for general thanksgiving? Further, let him ask himself, "What part of this story ought I, or will I, give unto the servants of the Lord to aid the advancement of His cause?" In olden times the first fruits of the flock were given. A tithe of all their products were consecrated to the service of Him who hath given with a liberal hand; and were such the custom at the present time how many minister's homes would be cheered and made happy! How many churches now vacant would be occupied by zealous servants, and by their labour would be happy and prosperous.

Into how many homes would the glad tidings be carried, and very many hearts, now desert-like, would be made to blossom as the rose. Can we wonder that the success of the gospel is not at all commensurate with the means and agencies employed, when even those professing to be the lovers and obeyers of God's word, are so sadly behind in performing their duty? Well may the infidel, and those of the world laugh and deride when they see the wheels of the Gospel chariot clogged by the worldliness of church members, for it must be confessed they have much reason so to do. To let every one who desires to see the cause of Christ flourish, search their own hearts, and, by the grace of God, labor more diligently, make greater sacrifices, pray more fervently, and expect larger things. It is indeed, a lamentable fact, that there are hundreds, whose barns are well filled, whose footsteps have been followed by success and prosperity, whose families are enjoying health and comfort, and who never think of thanking God for these mercies. They close the days laboring and lay themselves upon their beds without gathering their families together to return unto God, in solemn prayer, thanks for what they have received during the day, and to ask Him to protect them during the silent watches of the night; and when morning appears and the family gather around the board of temporal blessings, they are still unmindful of their kind preserver; and thus they go on from day to day, from month to month, and year to year, until they are called to everything but selfishness. But some one asks "what good is prayer? God knows I want such and such things, and from His very goodness He will give them to me." Vain, and ungrateful question. Prayer has ever been from the days of Adam, and ever will be to the end of time.

The Patriarchs, Prophets, and good men of old time have left us noble examples of prayer. The Apostles felt the need of prayer, and our Saviour gave a prayer never to be excelled by mortals. No need of prayer! Deluded mortal hast thou more wisdom and strength than He, who possessed a divine nature, had? Hast thou no Gethsemane, no closet, where prayer is want to be made? Then of all men miserable, thou art the most miserable. Prayer, we say, consists of adoration unto God; the confession of our sins; thanks for past mercies, and requests for present and future good. Dost thou not adore God for the wise provision which He has made for the maintenance of His creatures? Canst thou look upon the welcome seasons, the rich harvest, the beautiful Heavens, and the redemption of mankind, without any feelings of adoration? Hast thou never sinned, that thou hast no need of repentance? Then thy self-righteousness must be great, and thy life inconsistent with the word of God. Art thou so strong that thou needest no help in the future; able to stand in times of trial? Remember that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, and thousands have fallen when they gloried in their might.

Let us exhort you to stop and consider, ere death takes from you this opportunity. It would be well for all to devote this day of thanksgiving to God's work. Meet in the sanctuary for public worship. Set apart a portion of our goods as our free offerings upon His altar. Then we may reasonably hope for more cheering harvests, both temporally and spiritually.

MINISTERIAL SUCCESS.

The pulpit is, unquestionably, the chief place of power in the Church. Rightly used, it is a very throne of power. Always should it be entered with the fullest possible preparation—in every instance with preparation enough to command attention by sufficient thought, original or gathered. The people should never be allowed to go from the sanctuary able to say, justly, in his soul, "he has been hearing only moral platitudes, uninteresting commonplaces."

Not only with thought, but with sentiment and feeling, should the preacher stand before the assembled people. He should go from his knees to the pulpit. The prepared truth should be incarnated in his own soul, if he would have it effective with his hearers. He should not commit the fatal error of endeavouring to assume feeling in the pulpit, when he has none in his heart. The attempt will most likely fail; and, becoming obvious to the people, as an attempt or affectation, it will only defeat itself, for the popular instinct or intuition is quick to perceive any such artifices, and as a result, he should go from his knees to the pulpit, and study or clothe with it burning in his soul—the earnestness of his own heart in his theme, the single, intense purpose of his will to enforce his own profound conviction. In the pulpit he should directly grapple with the minds before him, and let sentiment or feeling come spontaneously; and wherever in the discourse it is legitimate, it will be sure to spontaneously come, if he keeps his aim single and sincere to the work in hand.

Nothing is more counterproductive of success in preaching than the aim of an intellectual or oratorical exhibition. The preacher by a particular and solemn earnest task in the pulpit—it is to enlighten, convince, and stimulate his hearers. He will do his best, as well as bring his resources to bear upon the minds of his hearers, if he keeps the aim of his aim at the latter, and bears down with exclusive aim at the former.

But it is not in the pulpit only that he finds his work. He is pastor as well as preacher, and it is in his pastoral visitation that he not only discharges an indispensable labor, but acquires some of his very best preparations for the pulpit. Paul reminded one of his churches that "for three years he ceased not to warn every one, day and night, with tears." It is in pastoral visitation that the preacher learns the real needs of the people. It leads him to a better adaptation of his pulpit subjects. These, thus suggested, will most readily touch the most sensitive chords of feeling in his congregation; and who does not know how surely sympathetic reciprocity, between people and preacher, acts on the latter? Next to the "baptism of fire," this is the most effective source of pulpit eloquence. "What do my people most need on the next Sabbath?" should be the prime question of the preacher in selecting his themes, and he can never adequately determine that question if he neglects pastoral visitation.

Farther, the familiarity with his people which he acquires by habitual intercourse with them, at their homes, gives him a species of freedom, of home feeling with them, in the congregation, which is one of the best possible aids to his public discourses. All preachers, of much experience, know that this advantage cannot be too much emphasized. It relieves much of what is usually, but we think fallaciously, called the "cross" of preaching. It takes away from the heavy burden which it had been sent from heaven. So it is with our Christian machinery of this day; we have all the instruments necessary for pulling down strongholds, and oh, for the baptism of fire!—Arthur.

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PRINCIPLES OF THE OLD CATHOLICS.

The following is a synopsis of the points on which the Old Catholics differ from the regular disciples of the "Infallible" Pope Pius:—

1. Each community shall have the right to choose its own priests and no longer to be named by the bishops.

2. Priests must be sufficiently paid by the communities to enable them to live respectably.

3. Compulsory celibacy must cease. Priests shall be allowed to marry, as in the early times of Christianity.

4. The chapters shall be dissolved.

5. Masses and the service of the church must be spoken in the language of the country.

6. There shall be no separate payments for masses for burials, baptisms, &c. The priest's salary shall be sufficient to enable him to live without charging additional fees.

7. Inequalities between the burials of the rich and poor shall no more be countenanced; there shall be no pomp or external ceremony; one priest only shall officiate on such occasions.

8. Auricular confession must cease.

9. Pilgrimages, begging missions, and processions shall no more take place.

10. The worship of statues, images, and pictures shall cease.

11. The traffic in relics must be discontinued, and be proceeded against by the state.

It will be seen that there is a marked departure from the established papal principles. The Old Catholic movement is gaining ground in Europe. A correspondent in the New York Tribune writes that in Austria they are making such progress in the number of converts which join their ranks that the Government can scarcely refuse to give them equal rights with all other faiths before long. In Vienna alone there are 3000 families professing "Old Catholicism." In Bohemia there are seven villages entirely Old Catholic, in all about 123,000 in that Province. The movement is advancing; and there is every reason to suppose that as soon as the difficulties placed in its way by some governments are removed, it will advance more rapidly, and assume an importance little expected by most observers at the present.

THANKSGIVING.

The Lieutenant Governor has caused the following proclamation to be made through the Royal Gazette:—

"It having pleased Almighty God in His great mercy to bless the labors of the husbandman with an abundant harvest, and to bestow upon the people of this Province manifold and great blessings during the current year; I do therefore appoint Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of October, instant, to be observed as a Day of Thanksgiving, and to recommend its general observance throughout the Province. And I do also hereby proclaim and appoint the said twenty-fourth day of October to be a Public Holiday."

It is fitting to set apart one day in the year. Let the thanks of all hearts be given unto Him who daily loadeth us with benefits, who crowneth our lives with loving kindness.

Pen and Scissors.

SEVEN RITUALISTIC CHURCHES in London raised together for Foreign Missions the sum of £13 11s. sterling; nearly £2 a piece! Yet one of these churches spent £1000 a year on their singing.

FATHER CAVAZZA has returned to Italy, having made brilliant and successful tour in this country, awakening new interest in the Protestant reformation going on in that country. He raised a large amount of money for the Free Church educational movement in Rome.

THE ENGLISH BAPTIST mission in Ceylon is very prosperous, and is accomplishing great good among the people. Christianity is becoming converts are increasing, and they readily engage in erecting chapels and in other departments of the work. The Methodists also have a flourishing mission, which is well-sustained and effective.

One Dr. W. R. Dale, in the *London Conventionist*, calls a needed word—*Editorial*—to express that manner of preaching which deals with the geography or antiquities of the Bible, instead of their vital truths, and illustrates it with the pertinent story of a dignitary of the Church of England, who, on his return from a visit, went one Sunday morning to service at Westminster Abbey, it having been announced that the Dean would preach. "How did you like the sermon?" asked the lady with whom he was staying. "O," he replied, "it was very good; but I was unable to object to it; but it was not what I went to hear. I went to hear about the way to heaven, and I only heard about the way to Palestine."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Merrimack Journal*, writing from the Twin Mountain House, mentions the following incident of Henry Ward Beecher's stay at the noted resort. "As Mr. Beecher was standing in front of the hotel the other day, dressed in anything but ministerial style, a dandy-like gentleman drove up and asked him in a pompous tone, 'What are you doing here?' Mr. Beecher replied that he would, and politely helped the ladies from the carriage, took the proffered twenty-five cents and drove to the stable. The story was soon in everybody's mouth, and it is unnecessary to say that the gentleman left that night."

"PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS." The Roumanian authorities are now taking measures to facilitate the emigration of the Jews from that country. Living in the midst of an ignorant and fanatical population, and yet separated from them by many peculiarities, the fate of the Israelites in Roumania has been something like that of the Jews in Egypt. The inhabitants of Roumania cannot excuse such barbarity, but they state some facts which explain the real motives, perhaps of their action. The Jews have in a few years increased from 60,000 to 100,000, and form about a fourth of the population. They have monopolized all branches of industry, and by their economy and superior business qualities excited the envy of the original inhabitants. There can hardly be a doubt but that a large emigration of them to America will be the result. Indeed, any one passing through Detroit, Chicago, or other Western cities on Saturday, and seeing the number of stores shut because of the Jewish Sabbath, would be apt to say that this is at present the land of promise for Israel.

JAMAICA has a population of half a million, of whom 71,000 can read and write; 81,000 can read only; 40,000 attend school. Of the last, 33,000 are enrolled in 441 school under government inspection. For the rest, there are 200 endowed and private schools. The average attendance is about 39 per cent. Indeed, any one passing through Detroit, Chicago, or other Western cities on Saturday, and seeing the number of stores shut because of the Jewish Sabbath, would be apt to say that this is at present the land of promise for Israel.

TEA MEETING AND CONCERT.—We have been requested to state that a Tea Meeting and Concert, in connection with the Sabbath school, will be held in the Free Christian Baptist church, Penobscot, on Thursday, 24th inst., at 4 p. m. The proceeds will be expended for the benefit of the school, and we trust the efforts of the Committee will be rewarded by a full house and a replete treasury.

The News and the Press.

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 18, 1872.

The Maritime Bank is discounting quite freely.

The Seal commenced on Monday to run on the route between St. John, Digby, and Annapolis. She has been put in good condition, and may be expected to do good service.

A very destructive fire occurred in Amherst on Friday. A number of stores were destroyed. Loss said to be near \$100,000.

Children are suffering from the whooping cough just now, in several localities. In Woodstock several have died of it.

A man named Elama Landry, of Pouquet, Antigonish, shot himself while out duck shooting a few days ago. He died.

John Falconer, a lad of about fifteen years, had his hand caught in a Threshing Machine at Canterbury Station last week. His arm was so badly crushed that it had to be amputated.

A steam mill at Bellevue's Cove, N. S., belonging to W. D. Lovitt, of Yarmouth, was burned last week.

A rumssler in Hantsport, N. S., named Ward, shot a man named Wallace the other day. He is in jail. His wife also is there for having thrown hot grease on a constable.

All the Government Railways in the Maritime Provinces are to be placed under one management. Mr. Carvell is to be the General Superintendent. It is said that Mr. Taylor, the present N. S. Manager, will be traffic Superintendent, and will be located at Moncton.

On Friday night a terrible fire took place in Bangor. It commenced in the hardware store of M. Schwartz, on West Market Square. The loss is estimated at over a quarter of a million of dollars. One man, Mr. Wm. H. Brackett, was killed by being buried beneath a falling wall. Several others were seriously hurt.

Report says that a Panorama of the Chicago fire, is coming to the Province.

Another cargo of rails for the Riviere du Loup R. R., arrived in St. John on Monday.

The Portland Policemen have petitioned the Town Council for an increase of salary. They say they want to live as well as "labouring men."

Halifax gaol is a pleasant place for prisoners. They ought to appreciate it, that is if they care for liberty; for it seems they can get out almost any time without the trouble of waiting for a formal dismissal. Escapes are common occurrences. It looks as though there might be "a screw loose" in the management.

Hon. S. L. Tilley is in the City.

Work on the Northern Pacific Railroad has been suspended.

Peru has abolished the death penalty; and fifteen years is to be the maximum of imprisonment.

At a recent sale of horses in London, one—Blair Athol—sold for £12,500. This is said to be the highest ever paid for a horse. It ought to be.

The formal opening of the Intercolonial R. R. between Annapolis and Truro, it is now said, will take place on the 4th November.

A clock pedlar named Torrey was choked to death last week while eating dinner at the house of James Gray, 7th Tier, Jacktown.

The Proprietors of the "People's Line" of Steamers, running between Fredericton and Grand Falls, launched another new boat on Friday last in Fredericton. The engine and boilers of the *Gazelle* are to be placed in her. She is 135 feet long, and will not draw over 13 inches of water.

A boy, 12 years old, stole \$240 from a store in Halifax recently. He and two other younger boys, who helped him hide it, are awaiting trial.

A girl of 14 years, daughter of Mr. Thos. Wheeler, of Newmarket, died the other day of lockjaw. She stepped on a rusty nail a few days previously and wounded her foot.

In Jersey City the Chief of Police and one of the Detectives are on trial for complicity with burglars. One count in the indictment charges them with assisting the robbers of the First National Bank recently. The evidence against them is said to be strong.

Newspaper publishers are "striking" for higher rates. Owing to the advance in the cost of paper and other printing materials, several Canadian journals have raised their subscription price.

IMMIGRATION.—The New York *Herald* remarks on the fact that Canada, in the last decade, received by immigration an addition of forty per cent. to her population, while the increase by the same means in the United States was only thirty-five per cent. In the current decade Canada will far surpass the last in immigration.

Rowdies abound in St. John, and seem to grow bold. There have been several cases of assault upon peaceable citizens recently. The Police Magistrate will make short work of them, if they fall into his hands—as it is hoped they may.

The young man—Chas. Raymond—recently arrested on the charge of forgery, has been committed for trial at the next sitting of the St. John County Court.

Sir George E. Cartier, who is in London for his health, telegraphs that he is much better