

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

REV. JOSEPH McLEOD, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1873.

BEAR ONE ANOTHER'S BURDENS.

True religion is opposed to all selfishness. It teaches its subjects to look first to God, with reverence and affection, and next to man with sympathy and kindness. It enforces the duty in the hearts of men, and worshipping Him in sincerity, is not forgetful of the wants and claims of those made in his image and cared for by his hand. Its law is a law of love, its proclamation has ever been "peace on earth, good will to men," and its requirements can be met only in a spirit of tenderness and loving kindness. It is thus that the Christian grows in the likeness of his great Master, and just as he regards his fellows with a heart overflowing with compassion, and allows his feelings to go forth and meet the sorrows and trials and anxieties of his suffering fellows, does he fulfil the law of Christ. Nor is it with him a matter of indifference or choice, or a bare abstraction demanding the assent of his judgment, but not controlling his conduct. It is his imperative duty, the very evidence of his own regeneration and sonship. It is the rule of his life the normal condition of a new creature. Strong and weak are alike bound by it, and alike enjoined to bear each other's burdens. One must aid another and bear with him, and encourage him and when necessary, warn and rebuke him. Let him fall into condemnation, yet with the faithfulness of love and obligation combined, and the tender concern he would feel for himself and his own security. Such is the spirit now most needed in the Christian church, which with the advance of civilization and outward prosperity has lost much of its early simplicity and moral power. Such a spirit would soon produce a wide spread revival, for, possessed with it, every professor would be a shining light, every member a lively stone, every disciple, however lowly, breathing the atmosphere of purity and love, and exemplifying on earth the temper of heaven, would lead those around him to glorify God. The present age is woefully deficient in sympathy and the habit of the world infects and corrupts the church. A man is estimated more by his surroundings, than by his true worth; and to gain a position in society, he must strain every nerve to secure to himself as many advantages as he can. His personal ends therefore engross his thoughts, and blunts his affections; he lives in for himself, and looks upon all who are less bold, and more conscientious perhaps, as laggards, beneath his regard, and underserving of his attention. So too in the church there are favored ones, who often feel that they would compromise themselves by any connection with the obscure and comparatively unknown. These would lord it over God's heritage, and occupy the highest seats in the synagogue. But not so does the Scripture teach. All of good that a man hath he receiveth from above, let him not therefore be high-minded. Let him bear the burdens of others; let him not stand forth as one whose charity thinketh no evil, and who is ever ready to give of such as he has, to gladden the hearts and lighten the griefs of his fellows whom he hopes hereafter to greet as kings and priests of God.

As this is a principle of universal application, extending to all the relations of life, it involves a tender regard for the reputation of our neighbor, for his religious character and standing, for the estimate in which he is to be held as a man and a member of society. Christians must ever feel that they are bound together by a common tie, that they are all members of the same body, each member having its specific uses, and all contributing to the common perfection and honor. There is therefore no place for jealousy, no occasion for neglect, if one suffer, the others must suffer with it, if one rejoice, the others should be partakers of his joy. Such a spirit would soon revolutionize the world, and relieve the church from the reproach that now rests upon it.

With it, the week would be rendered active, and the strong considerate; piety that now slumbers in the heart of its possessor, would become a living reality, making itself felt upon the world, and leavening the great masses of society. This was the law of the primitive church; their goods were held in common; of them it was said, "Behold how these Christians love each other," to the full extent of their ability they aided the needy, and the consequence was, that the word grew mightily. As no one liveth to himself, it is of the first importance to remember, that we must bear each other's burdens.

For the Religious Intelligencer.

WHY DO WE WEEP?

How the flowers in the garden droop their dew-laden heads! How solemnly the old elms and poplars wave their branches. How sadly the woodbine clings to the lattice, and touches, again and again, the window-panes, as if throwing kisses to some loved one within. The curtains are drawn. The whole aspect of the house is dreary. Ever and anon there breaks upon the ear a smothered sob, a stifled cry, or an outburst of agony, as though one heart would break if it did not find relief.

Entering the door, instinctively we walk softly and speak gently lest an act of rudeness might intrude upon the peaceful slumbers of the departed. A little girl, scarcely three summers old, meets us, and says: "Oh, Mamma is dead—Mamma is dead." Sweet little rosebud, dripping in the rain-drops of the first storm, how little does she realize the meaning of the words, "Mamma is dead." The husband and father is almost broken-hearted. To look upon the pale face of his wife and motherless children is the bitterest experience of his life. One by one they draw near that lifeless form, and kiss those pale lips. They had done so many a time. But how changed the expression! Always before those lips were warm and tremulous with affection. Now they are cold and rigid. Expressions of sympathy fall more like hail upon their wounded hearts than the balm of Gilead. To their sympathizers they seem to say in actions, "Miserable comforters are you all. Let us alone. For we will weep yet longer." Why do they weep? Why is their anguish uncontrollable? Is it because she has been released from a body of pain and disease; because she has run the race and gotten the prize, fought

the battle and won the victory, because she stands robed in white before the Saviour, and helps swell the anthems of the blest; because the glories of heaven, and the beatitudes of bliss have burst upon her liberated soul? Tears based upon these premises would be cold, and worthless, and cruel. It is on account of the great loss they have sustained, not in consequence of her incalculable gain. There is now a vacant seat by the fireside, at the family board, and in the social circle. They look for her in vain in the kitchen, in the dining-room, in the garden, in the parlor, and in the nursery. Often in fancy they see her coming or hear her voice. They start, and tearfully gaze at emptiness. They see her handiwork in the picture frames, in the mats and carpets, in the bedding, in their own clothes, in the flowers she has planted, and watered, and cultured, and in the vines she has trailed. But most of all they see her in the decorations of the palace within their minds for the indwelling of Jesus. And in memory they live over the past, and see her in all the indefinite variety of attentions and kindnesses that flow so spontaneously from a Christian mother's heart. These scenes are too delicate for poets to fancy, or painters to portray, or sculptors to carve. They weep because those eyes which flashed upon them glances of admiration, are glassy; because those cheeks, that once were flushed with love, are thin and pale; because the heart that throbbed the warmest and deepest emotion, is still; and because those hands that were so frequently extended to them in happy welcomes and timely assistance, are cold and icy.

Let the sorrowing derive consolation from this thought, that on the heights of glory, among the great cloud of witnesses there assembled to watch our struggles in the valley for the crown, there is another eye to watch them, other lips to cheer them, other hands to beckon them to the evergreen shore, and another heart to throb for their success. The whole universe is Our Father's Home. We live down in the basement. The spirits of just men made perfect dwell in the third story, even in the presence chamber of Jesus. Is it too fanciful to presume that, when the evening shadows gather thickly around us, and the moon sheds her beams over hill and dale, and the stars like angels' eyes are peering into their desolate home, and no sound is heard save the rustling of a leaf under the window, or the lonely song of the whip-o-will in the grove near by, the sainted mother quietly ascending the golden stairway, and walking through the well-known apartments into the nursery, guards the happy slumbers of her little ones during the midnight hours; and as the morning dawns, gliding into the melancholy dreams of her husband she presses his forehead, and touches his lips as in sunnier days, and then passing from his enervating vision ascends her starry throne?

When we bid our friends "good-bye" at the door, and shading our eyes with the hand, look after them until we see them descend a distant hill, and then turning aside to wipe the falling tears from our cheeks, comes this happy thought into our hearts, "Well, they will return in a few years looking better, and being far happier than they are now." Such is the hope of the resurrection. The casket is broken, and the jewel has been taken. The cage is thrown open and the bird has flown. But the jewel shall be arranged in a firm setting, and the bird return to a more beautiful nest. Although the "earth rings hollow from beneath, and warns us of her dead," yet there is one who has conquered the grave by going into its dark confines. Jesus follows every hearer to the tomb, and whispers to the mourning procession, "I am the resurrection and the life. If a man believe in me, though he were dead yet shall he live." Those eyes shall again open, and glow with immortal fire. Those cheeks shall again be tinged with celestial beauty. Those lips shall again be unsealed and utter sweet notes of prayer. Those fingers, now so cold and hard, shall hold a golden harp, and sweep the strings in seraphic strains. In fact the whole body, so emaciated and diseased, shall be perfect and symmetrical even like the most glorious body of Jesus. May the Lord help all those who are daily passing under the rod to say not by stern compulsion, but sweet resignation, "Father, not my will but thine be done."

B. MINARD.

DENOMINATIONAL NEWS.

DEDICATION.—The new Free Baptist meeting-house in Lower Brighton will be opened for the service of the Lord on the second Sunday in November, at 11 o'clock, A. M. All the ministers who are cordially invited to be present.—*Com.*

KINGSTON.—Licentiate L. N. Price is located at Kingston, having some other churches adjacent under his care. He writes that there are many things to hinder; he hopes his labors may not be in vain in the Lord; and he asks that prayer be offered for the prosperity of Zion in his field of labor.

REV. J. NOLAN has just returned from a short visit to Nova Scotia. In a private letter he informs us that he enjoyed the trip much. He was at Mount Denison, Canning, and Centerville, and also in Halifax. In the latter place he found Brother Crowell supplying for Bro. Durkee, who is visiting the churches, soliciting aid for the Halifax interest.

FAIR HAVEN.—From a private note from a brother at Fair Haven, Deer Island, we learn that the church has been without preaching for a long time now, and of course the interest is suffering in consequence. He asks the prayers of Christians in behalf of the church. Does not some minister feel like making the church a visit at last?

WESTMORELAND CIRCUIT.—The churches at Five Points and North River are willing to do their part in supporting a minister at this circuit. It is said the church at Lutes' Mountain will do the same, and there is every reason to suppose that the other churches will join in paying a minister if one can be got.

The church at Five Points has subscribed \$120 for any minister that will come that the other churches will support; and any faithful minister of the denomination will be accepted for one year at least.

If the field is so large that there are not enough F. C. B. ministers to occupy the whole, and this circuit has so few attractions for ministers that none can be induced to come here, surely the General Conference cannot expect the churches to become strong, healthy, and loyal. Neglect, or apparent neglect, sours the mind sooner than almost anything else. The Home Mission Board has done something for us, and we believe the salary of every missionary sent here has been made up in the circuit, or nearly so. We earnestly hope some minister will be led by the Spirit to come this way. Yesterday many hoped to see some minister at Five Points, but none came, and some at least are discouraged. Is there not one minister in the denomination who is willing to cast his lot with the Free Baptists of Westmoreland and Albert Counties? If not, why? It may not be the most inviting field of labor in the Province, but it surely is not the worst. And even suppose it is, that would be a strong argument in favor of faithful pastoral labor.

We expect that with the increase of ordained ministers some one will come to our aid.—*Com.*

The Home Mission Board has engaged Rev. S. Smith to visit and labor with the Eastern churches for a time. He will probably leave home some time this week.—*Ed. Intell.*

Rev. J. PERRY has commenced his labors in Carleton County, his engagement being, we are in-

formed, with the church at Victoria Corner, Third Tier, and Waterville. A correspondent writes that there appears to be an increasing interest at Third Tier. God grant their revival.

Rev. B. COLPITTS is spending a few days at Jacksonville, where there are encouraging indications. Bro. C. intends, under direction of the H. M. Board, to visit some of the churches in the First District. We hope this visit may be profitable.

*. Church members who read the INTELLIGENCER know more of the denominational work and necessities than those who do not, and hence are more willing to contribute to the support of its enterprises. It ought, then, to be the ambition of the ministers and others heartily anxious for the denomination's prosperity, to circulate the paper as widely as possible.

HALIFAX MISSION.

NO. 11.

The Sabbath came—wet and dreary; but a good number came out morning and evening, and the day was agreeably spent. The church at Caledonia is suffering much for want of a pastor. Comparatively little labor has been expended here since the death of Mr. Thorpe. Their present existence is in a great degree due to his untiring energy and faithful labors. His memory is held sacred by the good in all denominations. Had his teachings and example been less potent for good, this church like too many in our Province might have become disheartened, fallen out by the way. The church contains a praying band who are determined to follow Christ, though it may cost the giving up of worldly good. Should a good man, willing to trust God and the people, go among them to labor he would be provided with more than a mere living. Seldom have we felt that our feeble utterances in the name of the Master were more candidly listened to than at Caledonia. The next session of the Quarterly Meeting is with this church, and we now bespeak for it a full attendance, that by the gathering together of God's people the church may be revived and blessed.

Monday and Tuesday we spent in the interest of the mission. The friends, though suffering from recent bank failures, responded nobly. Nearly six dollars was pledged, the greater part of the money was paid down. On Wednesday we returned to Port Medway; finished the mission work there, and spent the Sabbath with the church at Port Mouton. A general interest is manifest in the mission, and yet the subscriptions so far have been small.

We have not yet lost faith in the denomination, nor can we feel that the Conference set us an impossible task, but unless the friends of the enterprise give us their hearty co-operation we shall certainly fail. Commercial depression ought not to hinder our work as a denomination. There is money enough in the churches to do God's work if His stewards will only hold themselves in readiness to give Him back His own. We have authorized Bro. T. H. Crowell to receive contributions, and if in the churches already visited we have omitted any, we hope they will pardon the mistake and hand him their subscriptions.

We now set out for Barrington and what may await us there? H. J. D.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

The present session of the Parliament has thus far been much more exciting than any of its predecessors. The gravity of the question which is to the present time has been engaging the attention of the House, beyond anything previously demanding attention; and the discussion has drawn out the full strength of both parties. At the time of this writing the discussion is not concluded; but probably before the paper goes to press the end will have been reached, and the fate of the Government decided. In the report we commence where we left off last week.

Mr. Tolson was then (Wednesday) speaking in favor of the Government. He made some strong points; and concluded with a declaration of his belief that from an examination of the whole case on both sides that there was not a tithe of honest evidence to prove a corrupt bargain between the Government and Sir Hugh Allan, and that if the House decided by the evidence the Government must be acquitted.

Cartwright and McKay (N. S.) followed, speaking against the Government. The former eulogized Sir John A. Macdonald, believed him to be a most unselfish man in Canada, admitted that his splendid abilities had been devoted to the country's service, and that much of the country's present prosperous condition was due to him; yet he must vote against his Government, for the published evidence, to his mind, was sufficient to convict them of great corruption.

Kirkpatrick followed. He denied the statements made by Mackenzie that he (Kirkpatrick) had endorsed the Opposition views respecting prorogation. He explained how the Opposition had been misled, and showed that the only honorable course left open to the Government was a prorogation. He quoted from Dufferin's despatch, which argued that if Sir Hugh received no benefit from the Pacific contract there was nothing in the charges.

Cunningham declared his intention of voting against the Government. He did not think there was any personal dishonor attached to Sir John. He (Cunningham) condemned the Government solely on the prorogation question. Regarding Sir John's charges he did not consider them proved. He concluded by complaining of the Government policy in Manitoba, in not procuring amnesty for those engaged in the Rebellion, as such amnesty had been granted by some one.

Thompson (Carleton) defended the prorogation, and thought the ministry would have acted dishonorably to do otherwise.

On Thursday the debate was commenced by **Joly**, who argued that because the Government took the House as going blind, the contract, therefore, the contract was void by Government.

Coffin believed enough of the charges were proved to call for the Government's defeat.

Wallace (Norfolk) characterized the action of the Government in placing his resolution before the House as going blind. The motion was framed to ignore the Commission, and then asked House to convict the Ministry on the evidence taken before that Commission. He then reviewed the evidence. He declared that Opposition rested their case on the following points:—He said that much as suited their views, and ignoring the rest, he opened with a series of charges, and (amid much cheering from the Government side), showed the inconsistencies of Mr. Blake and others of the Opposition, whose sole object now was to get off.

After the usual routine business on Friday the floor was taken by **Mr. Tilley**, whose speech was most attentively listened to by both sides of the House, the opposition giving him more uninterrupted attention than they had given to any previous Government speaker. He said, in twenty years of his public life, no more momentous question had arisen than this one, which involved the standing of the country, and honor to its public men. He would not make charges against the Opposition, but taking charges and evidence touching the Government, he confidently anticipated the support of the House.

After reference to the charges that were disproved, he cited the Oaths Bill case, mentioning that at a recent interview with Lord Kimberley, the latter stated that no person whatever had attempted to influence the opinion of the law officers, and he regretted that on purely legal grounds, sanction had been given to the Government.

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had to be withheld from it. He charged that Mr. Blake and Mr. Dorion were responsible for the delay of the investigation, by refusing to be appointed to the Commission. When the Opposition decided not to accept that position, they also decided to publish the Allan correspondence, which inflamed public opinion, pack the Parliament, and meeting the Government at an immense disadvantage, carry a hostile vote. In fair play, and justice, a full and immediate investigation under oath was necessary; hence Parliament was prorogued, and the Commission appointed. By this he maintained public interest was subserved, and that public sentiment would support this course.

He had been approached by friends who thought the Government guilty, but himself clear, and who wanted him to resign, but he would not do so.

As to the Allan correspondence, he would not for Allan's wealth, be the author of those letters. Recapitulating the negotiations for amalgamating the companies, which the Ontario company would not consent to, he said that the Government had fallen back upon powers given by Parliament to form a new company. They had sought out leading capitalists and railway men to take stock. The Premier had charged his colleagues to get men to take stock who would not be controlled by Allan, and at all times in presence of Sir Hugh, as well as in his absence, the Premier had steadily endeavored to prevent the possibility of the great capitalist getting the work under his control. This convinced him (Mr. Tilley) with greater force than the statements or oath that there was no corrupt agreement between Cartier and Allan. (Ministerial cheers.)

He alleged it was contrary to common sense that Allan should give \$100,000 for the Presidency of the company. The stock was not sold, he insisted they had made full statement of all facts, and he knew. He defended the appointment of the Commission on the ground that either branch of the Legislature could make such investigation independent of the other. The Senate, the Commons or the throne, as a branch of the Legislature, had each the power. Mr. Huntington had charged that Commissioners called up witnesses that knew nothing; they were witnesses that Mr. Huntington himself had named. Defending the *personnel* of the Commission, he said a witness called by the Government, he had himself offered Chief Justice Meredith to take his place on the Commission. Mr. Meredith declined, owing to intimate personal relations with Abbott, and suggested that Judge Poirer, whom the Premier had not seen for 17 years, should be, as he was appointed, Chief Justice before McDougal was even elected to Parliament. Another reason for not taking Chief Justice was that in the event of further investigation or impeachment, the case might have to go before the court of his own country, and the charge, as he understood in Canada and England was that Government had sold the charter for Mr. Allan's money. He reiterated that it was because he had been a true Canadian that these charges were made, and said that he could prove that there was behind and instigating the member for Sherbrooke foreign and hostile influence and money. He could prove that Mr. Huntington sat in Parliament in a seat purchased by alien money, and railway money, money of the Northern Pacific railway. (Sensational.) He had been charged, it had been rubbed into him (laughter) that he had sold Canada to the Americans by the Washington Treaty, and Ontario to the Nova Scotians. He said that Nova Scotia had got no more than justice; even if a little more had been given, the occasion justified it. He made a strong appeal to Nova Scotia and British Columbia members. Because he and his party had used their utmost efforts to get them favorable terms. For this he and his Ontario friends had been misrepresented and had their majorities lessened at the polls. He quoted from the *Globe* which announced and pronounced the opposition policy, articles hostile to the Pacific Railway, and indicating the illiberal treatment the smaller provinces would receive should the Opposition obtain power. Mr. Mackenzie might make protestations of fairness but they must remember he had been made, and could be remade by a breath of the *Globe*. He positively asserted, on his honor, and could, prove it before a committee, that more men on the Opposition owed their election to money than on the Government side. He did not believe Mr. Mackenzie himself spent any money in the elections, but his followers spent two pounds to the Government's one.

Sir John believed the Commons of Canada would stand by him now. He appealed to a higher court, the court of his own conscience, and the court of posterity, no matter what should be the decision of the House. He was no boaster, but he knew there did not exist in Canada a man who had given more of his time, more of his talents, more of his health to the good of his country, than Sir John. He was followed by **Mathew** in a lengthy argument on the Government side, after which Sir John A. Macdonald moved the adjournment of the debate, thus having the floor for Monday.

On the opening of the House on Monday, Cunningham moved a question of privilege. He said he had been visited yesterday by Ald. Henry, who asked him to vote for the Government, saying his election expenses would be paid, and he would get any position in the north-west he desired. He took all night to consider the question, and this morning he refused an offer of \$5,000 from Senator White.

Holton wanted to know what steps the Government intended to take in the matter.

Sir John said it required grave consideration to answer to a question of this kind. He said he had been visited yesterday by Ald. Henry, who asked him to vote for the Government, saying his election expenses would be paid, and he would get any position in the north-west he desired. He took all night to consider the question, and this morning he refused an offer of \$5,000 from Senator White.

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The News and the Press.

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 7, 1873.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A terrible tragedy was enacted in this city on Sunday afternoon last, which has created more consternation than any event which has happened here for a long time. At about half past four o'clock, says the *News*, a man and a woman were seen walking along Queen street; as they advanced towards Dr. Preston's house the man was seen to draw something from his pocket, which he pointed to the back of the woman's neck. In less than a second later the revolver was heard, and the woman staggered and fell to the ground. The man then stepped a short distance from the place where his victim was lying, presented the revolver to his breast and fired a second shot, which had the effect of throwing him on the sidewalk. Thinking probably, that he had not done himself enough harm, he again raised the revolver and sent a bullet into his head, at the back of the neck, near the right ear. Such a terrible tragedy, performed in the public street, in the face of open day, as a matter of course, called a multitude of people together, and the enquiries were at once instituted to ascertain who the parties were. As the man was not dead he was removed at once to the city hospital.

The following property was found on his person: fifteen revolver cartridges; a steel pen; three gold studs; two gold rings; a wallet containing \$281.15, American currency; a note of hand for 103.97, at five months, dated Oswego, N. Y., April 1, 1873; a silver watch, having case, No. 92850; four Intercolonial Railway checks, a note of hand, and collection of taxes bill, dated Oswego, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1873, which read as follows: Received from John Doyle \$4.10, valuation \$135, taxes \$4.10.

The revolver, a seven shooter, when found showed that all the chambers had been loaded and that three shots had been fired.

The man's name is J. Nicholas Doyle, and the woman he shot was his wife. He formerly lived at River John, N. S., but had recently been living in Oswego, N. Y. It was soon ascertained that they had arrived in this city about a week ago, and on the evening and were taken to Barnes' Hotel by Mr. Robert Blackall, and had the same coach engaged to take them to the Intercolonial Railway station Monday morning, their baggage being checked to Toronto. When questioned about the case, the man declared that he was writing by the man on the blank leaves of a book in his pocket, and he endeavored to make his wife responsible for his crime, intimating that she did not try to make him happy. He also wrote that he wanted his body, trunks and money sent to his mother at River John. When questioned about the case, the man declared that he was writing by the man on the blank leaves of a book in his pocket, and he endeavored to make his wife responsible for his crime, intimating that she did not try to make him happy. He also wrote that he wanted his body, trunks and money sent to his mother at River John. When questioned about the case, the man declared that he was writing by the man on the blank leaves of a book in his pocket, and he endeavored to make his wife responsible for his crime, intimating that she did not try to make him happy. He also wrote that he wanted his body, trunks and money sent to his mother at River John.

The following was received by the *Telegraph* in answer to inquiries of parties in Ontario: "There was no cause so far as known here. He threatened to shoot his wife some weeks ago, and warrants have been out for his arrest in consequence, although he was not arrested."

Mr. W. Hicks, his brother-in-law, and he had personal difficulties concerning some property. Before they left here on Thursday last he appeared to be quite careless about what became of either himself or wife; and he was heard to remark to her that they had better "take themselves out of the world, for they had no friends in it."

There was an impression here for some time that he was liable to slight attacks of insanity. His business was formerly, it is said, that of a carpenter, but for some time he has been a sailor on the Lakes.

He bore the character, while here, of a sober and industrious man. Much surprise and excitement are caused by the tragic event.

The friends and relatives of the murdered woman manifest much feeling about Doyle.

Doyle was a Catholic, and his wife was a Protestant. The body of the woman has been sent to her brother, Wm. Hicks, Napane, Ontario. Nothing has yet been heard from Doyle's relatives at River John.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Between Saturday night and Monday morning the police of this city made thirty arrests. Twenty of them were for drunkenness. Yet there is a law against Sunday liquor selling.

...The man, Thos. Robertson, who was hurt on board the schooner *May Parrow*, has since died of his injuries. ...The Indian town ferry boat *Telegraph* was sold at auction on Saturday, and was bought by Mr. A. Barnes for \$5,950. ...Eleven shares Bank of New Brunswick stock were sold Saturday for 60 per cent. above par. ...John Oakes was fined \$10 for assaulting Edward Bahr. The fine had scarcely been imposed by the magistrate before Oakes "drew off" and struck Bahr another blow, for which he was sent two months to the Penitentiary, without the option of a fine. ...The Anti-School Law caucus at Kent County on Tuesday resulted in the selection of Henry O'Leary to contest with C. J. Sayre. ...A man named Berry, while at dinner in the house of Mr. John Lever, at Oak Bay, on Thursday last, was choked by a piece of food sticking in his throat. Mr. Berry has been in feeble health for some time, says the *Courier*.

...A son of David Patrician, of Norton, was burned to death on Thursday afternoon, by his clothes accidentally catching fire. ...On Wednesday a young man named Fraser, fell from a load of hay in the vicinity of Nashuak, and dislocated his spinal column at the third joint from the top. The body from this down is entirely