#### The Substance of a Discourse

DELIVERED AT THE MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION IN NEW-CASTLE, MIRAMICHI

BY REV. C. SPURDEN, D. D. "It was needful for me to write unto you and exhort you,

that ye should earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered to the saints."—Jupz viii. 3. Part 2

II. The faith for which we are to contend comprehends the belief of the truth.

Great difficulties present themselves in the discussion of this point, for the bare enumeration of Scripture truth would be in itself a wide subject-would not admit of explanation, proof, or illustrationwould assume the skelcton form of a creed, and would be sure to omit some doctrine or other of great importance in the estimation of one or another. Yet I have resolved to adopt this plan, rather than to select out some few leading doctrines, and attempt a burried discussion of them, which must be in the highest degree unsatisfactory.

All religious truth may be comprised under two heads-those relating to God, and those relating to man. But inasmuch as the one eternal, independent, all-wise, omnipotent and holy Lord God has revealed himself as the Father, Son and Holy Spirit, the truth in respect to God branches out into these three relations. That the world was created by God, is an article of faith (see Heb. xi. 3), and not to be arrived at by a process of reasoning, although the deductions of reason are in full harmony with the statements of Scripture. But as the redemption of man is the principal subject of divine revelation. and Jude probably intended to exhort to the defence of the faith which has respect to truths of this nature. I shall rather confine myself to this aspect of divine truth on the present occasion. Let us then

1. Truth in relation to God the Father, in its bearing upon the redemption of man.

God is both universal Father and the universal Sovereign. As the Father of all, He is the fountain of love. This most divine attribute forms so essential a part of the nature of God, that John says of Him, "God is love."

As the Sovereign of all, He is the fountain of justice, and from Him emanates order; He is the lawgiver, the administrator of moral government, the Judge of all, and the executor of his own sentence.

The manifestations of his love, however diversified, are in harmony with his justice. His acts of royal sovereignty and judicial authority are in perfect accordance with his love. Were love exhibited in such a manner as to violate justice, it would cease to be love, and become unwise fondness; were justice exercised in such a way as to trench on love, it would lose its quality of justice, and become harsh, unfeeling severity. Justice, as with a girdle, braces up the softer attribute of love; love tempers and sweetens the sterner attribute of justice. But both love and justice, in God, are far higher, deeper, broader, and more intense than any conception that we can form of them. God the Father has delegated kingly power and judicial authority to the Son, and in Him is beheld the same combination of love and justice-for of him it was predicted that He should judge the people of God with righteousness, and the poor with judgment, that He should break the nations with a rod of iron, and dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel; and yet His love is spoken of in glowing terms; its breadth, and length, and depth, and height surpass our comprehension-it is the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge.

The brightest manifestation of the love of the Father is seen in the gift of his Son, for "God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." The clearest exhibition of the justice of God appears in the crucifixion of his Son; for God hath set forth Christ Jesus to be a propitiation, to declare his own righteousness, for the remission of sins, that he might be just and the justifier of him that believeth in Jesus.

It is highly derogatory to the character of the eternal Father to represent the redemption of believe ers as having any other origin than his love. "Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that He loved us, and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our

The faith we hold is not that the wrath of God was turned to grace by the intervention of his Son, but that the intervention of the Son is the fruit of the boundless love of the Father, who sent him to be the

Equally derogatory to the character of the Judge of all the earth do we regard it, to ignore the justice which forms the basis of his throne; for the Almighty "is excellent in power, in judgment, and in plenty of justice." "A God without iniquity, just and right is he."

As the Sovereign Lord God, he hath chosen his people in Christ Jesus unto holiness. Herein is seen the grace of the Father, and his love of holiness, for he hath chosen his elect ones in Christ Jesus before the foundation of the world, "that they should be holy and without blame before him in love." Thus they become the adopted Sons of God. No more deadly error can be broached than that the elect of God have license to live in sin, or that they who continue in allowed and wilful sin can be predestinated by God to salvation, as long as they repent not, and do not turn from their evil ways; for "whom he did foreknow he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son." Such is the truth

which we are bound to contend. (To be Continued.)

concerning the Father which we believe, and for

The Union Temperance Meeting, in the Mechanics' Institute, on Thursday evening last as we anticipated, was a perfect success. Our reporter has kindly furnished us with a condensed report of the speeches, which were listened to throughout with very marked attention. Our reporter

The meeting opened at 7½ o'clock, at which hour the Hall was well filled. There were probably a the Hall was well filled. There were probably a thousand people present, representing all classes of society, and forming a highly respectable audience. The Rev. I. E. Bill occupied the chair. The Chairman called upon the Rev. Mr. Carly to open the meeting by prayer. Rev. Mr. Bill then explained the object of the meeting, and said that it had been called for the purpose of throwing light and instruc-tion upon the subject of Temperance; and to the tion upon the subject of Temperance; and to the end that the meeting might prove pleasing and instructive to the audience, they had concluded to have a number of speakers, and short speeches. A quarter of an hour was allotted each speaker.

wretched, pierces the hearts of mothers and wives rith unutterable grief, covers children with infamy, fills our streets with beggars, our hospitals with the dying, our gaols and penitentiaries with felons and murderers, and eternity with those who can never enter the kingdom of God. Such, ladies and gentlemen, said the speaker, is the gigantic evil which this temperance movement seeks to counteract and ultimately to destroy.

The argument which we employ, is the argument of example sustained by apostolic sanction. "If meat make my brother to offend. I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to "It is good neither to eat flesh nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak.

Precept is good; but example is better. As the friends of humanity, therefore, and for the sake of our brother man, we pledge to this temperance movement the influence of our example, by simply abstaining from the use of all intoxicating drinks as a

heverage. On the present platform we have the represent atives of three distinct departments of the great Temperance Army, viz. : "The Ministerial Temperance Alliance of New Brunswick;" "the Sons of emperance;" and "the Grand Order of British Good Templars." We are arranged under different banners; but our aims are essentially one, namelythe eternal overthrow of the great empire of intemperance, and the enthronement of sobriety and virtue n the hearts of all men. Here are the representatives also of the several evangelical churches of the City; and good men and true of different callings and positions in life-all resolved to give their hearts and their hands, their energies and their influence to this good cause, looking to God for that blessing, which lone can ensure success.

With these remarks, the Chairman called upon he Rev. Mr. Angwin, who read the following resolu-

"That this meeting is deeply impressed with the vils inflicted upon society by the excessive use of intox:cating drinks.

He spoke in a feeling manner, and said there was something in the resolution that struck a chord in the hearts of all interested in the amelioration of their fellow creatures.

Whether, said the speaker, we look around us at

ome in our own Province, the sister Province of Nova Scotia, or the neighbouring Republic, we see nore than it is possible for tongue to tell, or the magination to picture, in wrong and vices of all descriptions brought about by the sin of intemperance. He considered that intemperance was the most depasing sin of which man can be guilty. It was a sin against health, against intellect, against God, and all that is good. He showed that by intemperance our gaols, penitentiaries, and our asylums were filled by the votaries of intemperance. He said that a man who could bow at the shrine of Bacchus, and be swayed by his unholy appetite, deserved all the pangs of the body and the disarrangements of the

ntellect that the vice of intemperance causes. In a pathetic manner he pictured the ruin of the hopes of loved ones, and the utter desolation of once happy homes, by the awful sin of grunkenness.

The Rev. Mr. McKay seconded the first resolution He said he had no speech to make. He occupied the place of C. N. Skinner, Esq., who was to have se-conded the resolution which had been so ably moved by the Rev. gentleman who had preceded him. He considered he could not take his seat without making some remarks, and said that he agreed with the Rev. Mr. Angwin in all that he had said. If one went into the back streets of our city, and saw some of the wrecks of humanity occasioned by the evils of intemperace, he would come to the conclusion that intemperance was a source of wickedness, from which ruin and destruction comes upon thousands. He said he believed that intemperance was handed down from generation to generation, and if we could confine it to the circle it now occupied, we could soon put an end to the raining vice. He thought that the passion for strong drink was implanted in children by parents, and again to children's children, and in the end people became drunkards by natural instinct To sustain this argument, he showed that the offspring of thieves in the city of London were more at stealing than their parents, and that their children again were better still, and so on till they were thieves by nature. He thought that for the sake of the children of those who are now young, we should put forth more strenuous endeavours to stay the progress of the evil of drinking, the showed that the ships which carried missionaries to heathen countries, and conveyed the Word of God to teach them the ways of eternal life, at the same time had on board quantities of spirituous liquors, which counteracted all the good that the missionary and the Bible could do, and led to ruin and everlasting perdition the very souls that the servants of God ere endeavoring to save.

Rev. Mr. Bill now called upon the Rev. Mr. Huestis, Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance of New Brunswick, to move the second reso-

move was as follows-

"That it is the indispenable duty of every one who feels interested in the welfare of our race, to identify himself with the Temperance movement, and aid in checking the wide-spread evils of intemper-

And he considered it as a very appropriate one indeed. He said he approached the subject with feelings of profound seriousness. He was satisfied that the human race was inclined to intemperance. He felt that it was a painful fact that the vice of intemperance was so prevalent at the present day. He said we were accustomed to judge of the importance of a thing by the influence it has on society. If every individual was instructed in the laws of his nature, it would be for the benefit of the human He showed that the indulgence in strong drink tended to the deterioration of mankind. He considered that every person who had the interest of his fellow creatures at heart would identify himself

with a Temperance Society.

He hoped that sectarianism would not come in and cause a dissension among the members of the Miniserial Alliance. He showed the power of example apon others, and urged upon all to use their influ-

nce in stemming the tide of intemperance. Silas Alward, Esq., the representative of the Order of Good Templars, seconded the resolution moved by the Rev. Mr. Huestis. In a most forcible and logical nanner he showed that intemperance was a great evil and if it was an evil militating against society in the ggregate, it as a matter of course afflicted the indiidual members of society. Intemperance, said Mr. Alward, paralyzes the arm of industry, and spreads ruin and destruction far and wide. Like Napoleon Bonaparte, he believed in concentrating his forces upon a given point of attack. He thought that the triple alliance of the different Orders of Temperance present should concentrate their united forces upon the great evil of intemperance, and by a mighty effort overthrow its power upon the earth.

The Rev. James Bennet was the next speaker, and

moved the following resolution :-"That it is the bounden duty of Christian ministers, of all denominations, to co-operate, by precept and example, with the friends of Temperance in guiding public sentiment to sounder conclusions reative to the use of intoxicating beverages."

He divided the resolution into three heads, and dwelt upon each for some time. He hoped that unity and good feeling would long continue among the three Orders of Temperance represented at the Mee-

We regret that our reporter could not catch the remarks of the Rev. Mr. Bennett, but as he did not speak very loudly it was impossible.

W. P. Flewelling, Esq. M. P. P., Past Grand Worthy Chief of the British Order of Good Templars, seconded the third resolution. He regretted that the Rev. G. W. M. Carey, who was to have seconded the resolution first spoken upon, was absent. He said he felt the importance of the great temperance move-ment of the day, and had been connected with it for a long time. He agreed with the Rev. Mr. Bennet, and hoped that nothing would estrange one branch of the cause from the other.

The Rev. Geo. M. Armstrong moved the following

for the recovery of the inebriate, special mea should be adopted, in dependence upon the blessir of God, to shield the temperate from the seducti influence of intoxicating drinks."

He did not judge the drunkard, because the Scr demn poetry, but he did the theatre with its many accompanients of vice and wrong. He did not contemperance as the master vice of the age. "All the primes on earth," says Lord Bacon, "do not destroy to many of the human race, nor alienate so much property, as drunkenness." This vice, above all others, robs the purse, dethrones region, corrupts the morals, blunts the religious sensibilities of the soul, morals, blunts the religious sensibilities of the soul, as the only means of recovering the drunkard. He

did not think it was natural for men to drink. He believed the taste for liquor was an acquired one, and that no one drank at the beginning because he liked it. He held it to be the duty of all to determine to

abstain from the use of spirituous liquors.

O. D. Wetmore, Esq., P. G. W. P. of the Sons of Temperance, now came forward amid long cheers from the audience. He said that the speakers of the evening had been engaged in the duties of the Grand Division, and for one, he was somewhat unprepared and unable to bring his mind into the proper train to address the meeting in such a manner as he would like to do. He said they were commencing anew; and from that night there was a new warfare commenced against the blighting curse of intem-With the Templars on the left, the lons of Temperance on the right, and the Ministerial Alliance in the centre, the hope of destroying the power of intemperance, would rally them on to do battle in the good cause of Temperance. He spoke of the uniform kindness of the speakers, inasmuch as not one of them had spoken one word against any one, but urged upon all, for their own benefit, to join in the Temperance movement. He considered that any other principle but that of entire abstinence from drinking, was unsafe.

During the entire evening good order was kept by the audience. All seemed interested and impressed with the prosperity of the cause of Temperance. This was one of the most influential Temperance meetings that has been held for a long time; and the large audience on this occasion went far to show that the Temperance movement still held a place in the affections of the people of St. John.

The meeting closed at ten o'clock, by the Rev. I. E. Bill pronouncing the benediction.

The N. B. B. Home Missionary Board met at Germain Street Committee Room, 5th inst. There were present Rev. Messrs. Carey, Spencer, and D. Crandall, and Brethren Everett, Smith, Titus, Steeves, Barteaux, Fisher, Burnham, and Masters.

Rev. J. Spencer in the chair. Read letter from Bro. Manzer, asking aid to enable him to continue his studies at Fredericton; voted to appropriate \$50 from M. E. Fund for one year, and to remit one-quarter immediately. Voted \$10 each, to Widow Geo. Godsoe and Widow McInnis, from L. M. Fund. Read letter from Bro. Williams, reporting having pursued his studies at Fredericton, and also performed his mission at Nashwaak the last quarter; voted to pay the amount appropriated, viz. \$12.50, from M. E. Fund; and \$12.50 from H. M. Fund. Read letter from Rev. D. Crandall, reporting fourteen weeks labor performed in his field; voted to pay one-quarter's appropriation, \$12.50, from H. M. Fund. Read letter from Rev. J. C. Bleakney, reporting three months labor; voted to pay him one-quarter, \$15, from H. M. Fund.

Resolved, That Rev. J. Spencer be appointed our agent to Hillsborough, to collect the amounts subscribed last year. Read letter from Bro. Tozer; on motion, it was laid on the table.

Read account, \$2.10, from Bro. Cady, for postage, &c., &c.; voted to be paid. Voted to pay \$24.05 from G. E. Fund to the Treasurer of that Society. Reported, that Bro. McKenzie commenced his laors at the North on the 1st October, and is meeting with much success.

Resolved. That until April next, the meetings of this Board commences at 74 o'clock, P. M. On mo-J. E. MASTERS, Rec. Sec. tion adjourned.

### Baptist Seminary.

The next term of the above institution opens pext Friday the 9th inst. New classes will be formed in English, Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, and Natural Science. It will therefore be a favorable time for parents, who are designing to do so, to send their sons. We have now seventy-five students in attendance, the majority of whom are boarders. The strictest supervision is exercised over all placed under our care, not only as regards the preparation of their lessons, but also their moral bearing and general de-J. E. HOPPER, Principal. Fredericton, Nov. 6th, 1866.

## Death of Rev. George Godsoe.

It becomes our painful duty to record the sudden and unexpected death of this esteemed brother in Christ. In a letter just received from his afflicted widow, we have the following porticulars: -On the 25th ult., he complained of a pain in his breast; but walked with his wife some three miles, to see some of his people; but after spending a short time with them, he became worse, and returned home. He spent the night in great agony. The doctor was called in; but he continued to grow worse, until Tuesday morning, the 30th ult., when another doctor was summoned to his sick chamber. By this time, tiwas ascertained that his disease was inflammation of the bowels, and that he was really dying. They gave him some medicine; after which, he asked to be turned over, and immediately expired.

His bodily sufferings were intensely severe; but he cherished strong faith in his Saviour, and said to his wife, "all is well. God will take me home, if my work here is done." A short time before he expired, he asked his wife to read the 28d Psalm, and seemed composed and happy while she did so.

A wife, five children, and many kind friends deplore this sad bereavement. We tender to them our deepest christian sympathies.

Nearly thirteen years have passed since our departed brother professed his faith in the Divine Redeemer; we baptized him, and he became a member of the Germain Street Church. His life since has been encompassed with many trials, crossing providences have put his faith to a severe test, but through grace he has been enabled to persevere to the end. From the beginning of his christian life he longed to be useful in the Master's vineyard. For the last few years he has devoted himself to the work of the Christian ministry, and last autumn, by the request of the people at Mascareen, he was ordained their pastor, and his ministry in that place has been productive of good results. Through his instrumentality some have recently put on Christ, but in the midst of his work the Lord has called him to enter the rest above. Surely, "all flesh is as grass, and all the goodlings thereof as the flower of the field."

On Sabbath evening next (p. v.) we shall preach sermon in Brussels Street Baptist Church appropriate to his death. Service to commence at 6 P. M.

#### (From the Religious Intelligencer.) The Late Rev. Samuel Robinson.

We have received from the author, a beautiful pamphlet, entitled—"The Re-Union and Recognition of the Redeemed in Heaven," being "A Sermon eccasion-ed by the death of the REV. SAMUEL ROBINSON, late pastor of the Brussels street Baptist Church, St. John, N. B. Preached in his late pulpit, by Rev. I. E. Bill,

We have read this sermon with great pleasure. It is founded on 1 Thess. ii. 19, 20, "For what is our hope, or crown of rejoicing? Are not ye even in the For ye are our glory and joy." This sermon sets forth—1. The aims of the Christian Minister; and II. Its prospects. These are represented as two-fold. 1st, the reunion, and 2d, recognition, of the saved in heaven. The sermon closes with a brief buf beautiful sketch of the life of the deceased. An appendix is subjoined, which includes an account of his death and funeral, and "A Choice Memento" of the deceased, from the pen of the Hon. W. B. Kinnear. Also, some expressions of the press on the occasion

pamphlet is beautifully printed on excellent and does great credit in its mechanical appear-the publishers, Messrs. Barnes &. Co., by

At the time of the death of the late Rev. Sa Robinson we were absent in Nova Scotia, and did not have an opportunity then of giving expression to

with us, and often spoke to us words of encouragement and cheer. We fully concur in the sentiment expressed by some of our contemporaries, that in the death of Brother Robinson his own people lost a faithful and excellent pastor, and the whole christian community an exemplary and pious minister, whose walk and conversation exemplified his sacred and holy vocation. The fond remembrance and tears of an affectionate and sorrowing people testify to the esteem in which they held him, and his noblest monument is the work he has done as a pastor and

For the Christian Visitor. According to appointment, the York County Quarterly Meeting, in connection with the Baptist denomination, was held in the Beptist meeting-house at Nashwaak, on Saturday, Oct. 13, at two o'clock, P. M.

The conference at the opening was interesting and profitable. In the evening Elder Tozer preached to the people. His discourse was calculated to instruct, encourage, and comfort the people of God. It was a Sabbath morning Elder Spurden preached from Titus ii. 13. Subject-The hope of the Christian in

relation to the second coming of Christ. The subject was handled in a plain, pointed, and impressive manner, evidently leaving an abiding impression upon the minds of the congregation. In the afternoon Bro. Hopper preached from Rev. iii. 8. Subject-The open door set before the church, or the opportunity she has of doing good in the world, and the commendation pronounced upon those who have a little strength, so that they keep God's word and deny not his name. The subject was calculated to reprove slothful christians, and stir all up to greater activity in the cause of Christ. In the evening, Father Harris preached in his usual interesting and profitable manner. Christians were comforted, inuirers encouraged, and careless sinners reproved. On Monday a ministerial conference was held at 9 o'clock A. M. Elder Williams, Moderator : when the following resolutions were passed unanimously.

Price, be invited to sit with us in conference. 2d. Resolved-That our next Quarterly Meeting be held with the 1st Keswick church, on the first Saturday in January, 1867.

3d. Resolved -That the ministers in connection with this Quarterly Meeting, be requested to attend more punctually at our next Quarterly Meeting than The Ministerial Conference in connection with the

Quarterly Meeting, then gave place to the meeting of the York County Missionary Board. Father Harris took the Chair: when it was-1st. Resolved That at our next Quarterly Meeting this Board take into consideration the question of

the propriety of suspending all further missionary operations, and returning to the Union Society. 2d. Resolved-That Bro. Goodspeed be appointed reasurer, pro tem.

Adjourned to meet with the 1st Keswick church on the first Saturday in January.

At 11 o'clock, A. M., preaching by the writer; at o'clock, P. M., by Bro. Howard, from John xi, 85. Jesus wept. The sympathy of the Saviour, in view of the sins and sufferings of the human family, was well described, being calculated to awaken in the minds of the hearers the need of like sympathy and love. Tuesday evening, preaching by the writer; Wednesday evening by Bro. Howard. The interest during the meetings was good. The church was stirred up to awake out of sleep, and quite a number testified of the power of the gospel, the blessedness of the religion of Christ, and the necessity of greater exertion in behalf of perishing sinners. God grant that their earnest and affectionate appeals may produce the desired effect upon the hearts of sinners, and that the sound of salvation from the Nashwaak Valley may reverberate to all the adjoining settle-A. ESTABROOKS.

Notice.-The next Meeting of the York County Quarterly Meeting will be held with the First Keswick Church on the first Saturday in January, 1867, A. ESTABROOKS, Clerk.

## Secular Department.

COLONIAL.

TRADE LAST WEEK. says the Telegraph of Tuesday, was very animated. The country merchants were here in force, selecting their winter purchases, and making heavy cash payments. A large portion of the lumberman's supplies has gone forward up-river, and the prospect at present is favorable for heavy operations in that direction during the winter.

The Telegraph reports the following charters, viz. : -A Ship 670 tons hence to Liverpool 62s. 6d. deals : Ship 1840 tons to Liverpool 60s. for deals, 25s. for birch timber; a Barque 314 tons, Cork and East coast Ireland, 68s. 9d. deals; a Ship 1070 tons to Liverpool 61s. 3d. deals; a Brigt. 300 tons for Bristol Channel 61s. 8d. From Outports the following:—A vessel from Lepreaux to Glasgow 66s.; New River to Liverpool 66s. 3d.; Shediac to Gloucester, 77s. 6d. cargo delivered; St. Andrews to Bristol Channel 63s. There is a large quantity of Shooks and other light stuff ready for shipment thither, but orders do not come as promptly as was expected. A charter to Cardenas or Matanzas-25 cents for shooks. On Saturday night there were in port eight or ten vessels of handy sizes unfixed.

The price of flour is unchanged. Produce is coming in freely from Nova Scotia. Slip prices this week are as follows :- Potatoes, 40 a 45 cents ; Turnips, 25 cents; Beets, 50 cents; Carrots, the same. Apples, \$2 a \$3; Chickens per pair, 30 a 35. For prices at the Country Market see last page.

The railway brought to the St. John market last week. 4.550 bush. Oats, (2,730 of it from P. E. I.); 3135 bush. Barley (all from P. E. I.); 2,800 lbs. Flaxseed; 24,000 lbs. Buckwheat; 136 bbls. Oatmeal, (all P. E. I.); 4,655 lbs. Beef, fresh; 14,465 lbs. Pork, fresh; 4,470 lbs. Poultry; 52 bbls. Eggs; 3000 bush. Potatoes, (2200 being from P. E. I.); 72 bush. Turnips; 60 bush. Carrots; 21,494 lbs. Butter; 1,550 lbs. Cheese; 1,620 lbs. Mutton; 960 lbs. Sheep-skins; 1340 lbs. Feed; 108 bbls. Oysters; 25 bbls. Cranber ries; 16 bbls, Fish; 40 horned Cattle; 465 Sheep; 16 Horses; 9 cars of Cord-wood; 5 cars of Timber;

3 cars of Deals; 4 cars of Boards; 1 car of Hay, Exports for Last Week.—The Exports to Britain we in seven vessels, of 4,641 tonnage, and amounted to 3,186,615 superficial feet deals and ends, 1 199 tons pine timber, 351 tons birch timber, 51,697 boards, etc., 20 M. pickets and palings, 4,070 bars iron, 105 bbls. mangauese. Exports to the States and West Indies were in 22 vessels (including 4 steamers) -tonnage 6,065-and amounted to 1.518. 957 ft. boards and scantling, 106 M. pickets and palings, 185 M. sbingles, 68 M. clapboards, 1435 M. laths, 5,770 sugar shooks; also 586 qtis. codfish, 215 qtis. pollock, 104 tons pig iron, 55 bxs. antimony, 26 bbls. flax|seed, 49 bbls. and 2 bxs. eggs, 32 bbls. cramberries, 15 bbls. dulze, 55 cmpty alcohol casks, 84 parafine bbls., 17 tubs butter, 6 grinding machines, 19 casks vinegar, 3 bxs. salmon, 2 bbls apples, 1 bbl. oysters. 6 cases free stone, 1 pkge, furniture, 1 keg port wine. No account is taken of the large quantiies of merchandize which sclear in the coasting

The Evening Globe makes the following extracts from a Liverpool paper of the 19th of Oct. regarding the Auction Sales of the week.

Ex "Lydia Scholefield" from New River, N. B.

Ex "Royal Charlie" from St. John, N. B., 18,977 pieces Spruce Deals, at from £8 2 6 to £8 2 6, 'averaging £7 15 per standard; 6 inch Deals from £6 17 6 to £7 6; Scantling £6 12 6; 4th quality Deals £6 10; and Deal Ends £6 7 6 per standard; Pailing 678 6d

Two gentlemen can be very comfortably and spectably accommodated with private board and

Sederquest, at Hampton Ferry, was destroyed by fire of the story; and then the original story is reiters on Friday night last. The tire baving made con-

DROWNED .- About one o'clock on Saturday afteroon, the body of a man named Luke Ritchey, who formerly labored about the wharves, was found drowned on Merritt's Wharf, and was immediately conveyed to the Dead House. A verdict of " found drowned" was rendered. - Globe.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Mason and Hamlin. Their musical instruments are of the first quality of the kind. Country churches, wishing to introduce instrumental music, will find these cabinet organs a very superior instru-

ACCIDENTAL DEATH. On Friday night a seaman named James Walker belonging to the ship "New Lampedo," at present lying at Roberson's wharf, acidentally met his death by falling between the ship and the wharf. He was brought up in an insensible condition. The services of Dr. Keator were immediately brought into requisition; but the unfortunate man was beyond human assistance. He died during the night. - News.

The St Croix Courier publishes a despatch con irmatory of the reported murder, at Salt Lake of Dr. John K. Robinson, son of Thomas Robinson Esq., of Baile, in Charlotte County. Dr. Robinson was decoyed from his house, under pretence that his services were wanted, and murdered. We deeply sympathize with Dr. Robinson's family. His brother sent the following telegram: Salt Lake City Nov. 1, 1866.

To Wm. S. Robinson, -Brother J. K. Robinson ssassinated midnight Oct. 22nd. T. A. ROBINSON.

MEXICO

The enthronement and government of Maximilian n Mexico has been from the commencement most inpopular with the American people. They have regarded the elevation of the Austrian Prince as a direct infringement upon the Munroe doctrine, and have therefore given him the most unwavering opposition. A letter addressed recently by Gen. Sheridan to Brig-Gen. Sedzewick, brings out the American policy regarding Mexico with unmistakable distinctness. The latter General, who commands in the subdistrict of the Rio Grande, is instructed by his supe rior to act against the "imperial buccaneers," as he calls the adherents of Maximilian, and also against the supporters of Ortega, Santa Anna, and others. President Juarez, he says, is the only acknowledged head of the Liberal Government of Mexico. The fact is the Mexican people seem wholly unprepared to unite under any one leader, or in any form of national government. It is supposed that the emperor will return to Europe in the frigate sent to Mexico by his brother, Francis Joseph, of Austria; and that a score of war steamships will leave France for Vera

### ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

now in Mexico.

Cruz, this month, to take home all the French troops

DUBLIN, Oct. 31 .- Mr. Bright has arrived in this city. At the grand banquet given him, which was great success, he made a speech urging in strong inguage the application of proper remedies, for the emoval of Irish grievances.

LONDON, Oct. 31 .- The Lord Mayor's Banquet in onour of the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable came off last night, and was a most brilliant success Paris, Oct. 31.—The Emperor Napoleon has inormed the Empress Carlotta that she had better tell Maximillian to cede two of his Provinces to the United States, in order to consolidate his rule in Mexico.

ROME, Oct. 31.—The Pope has delivered an al ocution condemning the conduct of Italy, declaring that he is ready to die in defence of the right, and that in case of need he will seek the free exercise of his ministry in another land.

The Turks claim great victories over the Christian in Candia. In a hard fought battle near Oressa the Cretans lost 700 men, while the Turkish loss was heavy. Three thousand Cretans had been lost in a cave where they had sought a hiding place and refuge, tide rising and submerging them. Large submissions were being made by the Christians to the Turkish

Paris, Nov. 2.- The Presse says that an alliance between Prussia and Rossia is a fixed fact. ROME, Nov. 2.- The Italian press denounces the allocution of the Pope against the conduct of Italy. It is reported that Count Ricossoli will soon resign his position in the Italian ministry.

London, Nov. 2.—The British Admiralty have pro-

mised a deputation, that waited upon them in regard to the matter, that they will encourage the projected Nicaraguan route. LONDON, Nov. 3 .- A large fund has been and now

s raising for the relief of the sufferers by the great St. Petersburg, Nov. 8 .- The military and nava forces of Russia have been ordered to be raised to

VIENNA, Nov. 3 .- Von Buest has issued a circular in which he declares himself separated from the past. He says he enters the Austrian service free and unprejudiced. Austria will maintain a true and peace ful policy but will aphold the dignity of the Empire. Berlin, Nov. 4.—The King of Saxony and his family e-entered Dresden yesterday, and were well received

by the people. The German Parliament, it is ex-pected, will be ready to meet at the beginning of the MADRID, Nov. 5 .- The Queen of Spain has made an offer to the Pope of a residence at Granada; and Spanish vessels of war are placed at his disposal, in

case of an emergency.

Tr. Pergrasburg, Nov. 5.—War is renewed in Bokhara and the Russian forces bave besieged and taken LONDON, Nov. 5 .- The Times, in an editorial, exoses the New York State and City Governments,

and closes with a warning against the extension

A telegram from Tien Tsin, China, says the French have declared war against Corea. Consols, 891; 5-20's, 681; Breadstuff's, easy.

# UNITED STATES.

One of the results of the recent war is to greatly nodity the relations of the several States of the American Union to the Federal Government. Before the war representative men talked long and loud about the sovereign authority of the local States, and of their right to secede, or to plant their standard in opposition to the authority of the nation; but now all feel that bow they must to the requirements of the supreme administration. Then again the decisions of the war have tended to enlarge the power of Congress and perportionably to diminish the supremacy of the President. In the past, President Jackson and other Presidents performed acts in their executive position that not one of the sovereigns of England for the last fifty years, would have dared even to attempt; but the defeat of President Johnston in his conflict with Congress, shows us, most distinctly, that benceforth Congress is to be the governing and stomachies in use. Under these circumstant President and the people must alike submit. This argues well for the onward march of true liberal

In the present contest between President Johnsto and Congress, he will retain his opinions, but accept

The Government at Washington is assuming high tone in relation to Mexico, and in respect to England. On this subject the Watchman and Re-Acctor says :- "The Government is credited with the intention of assuming what is called a vigorous policy' with regard to Mexico and the Alabama claims, -in other words, to pursue a course that would lead to quarrels, and perhaps to war, with France and England. One day we are told that such is its purpose. Then comes a denial or modification exception, having increased in popularity during the of the story; and then the original story is reiterated. period above mentioned. ting at the truth, for government has no way of Ir Eire and HEALTH can be estimated by dollars

public attention is concentrated on home matters : and the deciding elections will all be held in a few days, so that there is not time in which to get up an excitement about foreign affairs. Congress will meet in little more than a month from this time, and then we shall have an official exposition from the President of his intentions; and till that date we might as well take matters easily. If the President really is desirous to plunge the country into a foreign war, -of which no sufficing evidence is afforded, - he can do nothing to that end without the aid of Congress. which is the war-making power; and Congress will be controlled by the opposition throughout the remainder of Mr. Johnson's term. Peace, therefore, is assured, if the people so will it; and no foreign nation so bears itself towards us as to make war necessary for the vindication of our rights or the maintenance of our honor. Peace is for us to keep or to break, as the representatives of the people may decide; and it is difficult to suppose that under existing circumstances, war can be the decision of sane men." The same paper, speaking of the condemnation of

Col. Lynch and Mr. McMahon, says :-"We cannot believe the Canadian authorities will hang these men, for it is by no means improbable that they tell the precise truth; and even if they are guilty, the example of mercy set by the people and government of this country ought not to be lost on our neighbors. The Fenian raid bears the same proportion to the secession rebellion that the explosion of a bunch of crackers bears to an eruption of Vesuvius; and, surely, if we have not hanged one man for being engaged in the most stupendous rebellion of modern days, if not of all time, the Canadians might well be equally merciful under far less

provocation." There is, however, this very important difference between the two cases. The children of the "stupendous rebellion" were a part of the nation. The bunch of crackers," or the Fenian raiders, are the citizens of a neighboring country, and should be taught better manners than to murder their unoffending neighbors.

Nearly two thousand Germans leave Europe every week for the United States, in the Bremen and Hamburg mail steamers. A company is established at Copenhagen to encourage the emigration of Danes, Norwegians and Swedes, to the United States.

The claim of Trinity Church, in New York city, to about sixty millions of dollars worth of real estate, is about to be tested in the Courts of that State. Charles O'Connor is one of the counsel for the heirs of Anneke Jans; who claims the property.

A Baltimore gentleman, nearly thirty years) ago, found a one thousand dollar bill. He advertized it for a long time, but the owner never claimed it, and at last the finder deposited it in the city treasury, where it has lain, drawing interest ever since. The city council has now appropriated the sum, amounting to nearly \$3000, for the benefit of an orphan asylum.

A thunderbolt from a perfectly cloudless sky struck a church and three dwelling houses at Rising Sun, Ind., a few days ago. It killed a girl outright, and stripped all the clothing from a boy, whom, strange to say, it only stunne

MACKEREL -Twenty-one vessels have arrived from the Bay since our last issue, with good fares. There are yet about two hundred sail to arrive, which will probably be along during the next fortnight. The probably be along during the been rather quiet the market for Bay mackerel has been rather quiet the present week, and we hear of no transactions. Holders are firm at \$18 and \$16, but the buyers seem inclined to hold off, anticipating a decline in prices. There are now about 6000 barrels of Bay in the market unsold .- Gloucester Advertiser, 26th

NEW YORK, Nov. 2. Governor Swann of Maryland, has issued an address giving his reasons for removing the old police commissioners and appointing new ones, and declaring his determination to enforce the registry law as he understands it. Much excitement exists in Baltimore, but it is believed no scrious outbreak will result.

Montreal, C. E., Nov. 2.

Hon. D. Arcy MeGee made a speech last night before the Caledonia Society, and said if he had the ear of the Irish people he would say:—"Consider the prosperous position of Scotland; cease to pursue the impossible and impracticable. Try something that contains the elements of success. To the imperial statesmen he would recommend the familiar American word a Reconstruction and a generous policy towards Ireland."

NEW YORK, Nov. 6. Col. Roberts has issued a stirring address to the Fenian Brotherhood, calling on them to form themselves into military companies at once. "The Neutrality Laws," he says "will not prevent them, and British influence will no longer be allowed to rule this country to your injury and Ireland's. Stranger events are in the future and you know not how soon you may be called upon to strike again for Ireland.

Let not occasion or call find you unprepared." NEW YORK, Nov. 6. Late news from Mexico announces the abdication of Maximilian in favor of General Bazaine, and his

arrival at Orizaba, en route to Vera Cruz, to embark Europe, in Austrian frigate Dangote. RIO JANERIO, Oct. 10.—There was a great battle at Crimguaty, Paraguay, on the 22nd ult. The gunboats engaged the Fort there and the allied storming columns, and showers of musketry and grape nobly took the first line, but failed at the second and retired with a loss of nearly 5900 men. Several gun-boats were disabled in the fight. Flores has gone back to Montevideo with the rest of the army.

There was great excitement. Operations are sus-cended for the present. Gold (N. Y.) 148.

# The Laws of Health

It is useless for State Legislatures to pass laws for the preservation of the public health, if the great law of self-preservation, which depends for its enforcement upon the will of the individual, is suffered to remain a dead letter.

There is scarcely an adult member of the community, of either sex, in this country, who has not seen the testimony in favour of Hostetten's Stomacu Bir-TERS furnished over their own signatures by persons of acknowledged eminence in science, literature, art. commerce, and every department of business and professional life. These witnesses have declared in the most explicit terms that the preparation is a safeguard against epidemics, a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, a valuable anti-bilious medicine, a promoter of appetite, a genial and harmless stimulant, a good acclimating medicine, a strengthener of the nerves, a general invigorant, a protection against the deleter effects of malaria and impure water, and that it imparts a degree of activity and vigor, to the vital forces which is not communicated by any other of the tonics power in the United States, and to that authority the the self-preservative law of nature should teach every rational person who, either by reason of inherent debility, or in consequence of exposure to unwholesome influences, is in peril of losing the greatest of all temporal blessings, HEALTH, the importance of using the BITTERS as a defensive medicine. Dyspeptics who neglect to give it a trial are simply their own enemies. It is guaranteed to cure indigestion in all its forms, and the bilious and nervous will find nothing in the whole range of official and proprietary medical which will afford the same relief.

> FORTY-THREE YEARS is a long life for a patent meicine, few of them in fact live to overcome the prelice with which they are met et the outset. John-

stating authoritatively what is its purpose, and the despatch-makers have everything their own way. The object of government in assuming a 'high-toned policy', is to distract attention from local politics, as if the people had not given the most unmistakable proof that they cannot thus be played with! The