THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 29, 1867.

relact several and the several

This year has witnessed the grandest triumph of civilization, for the great Exposition justly merits that distinction. What the world has been slowly growing to through the many centuries of the past, is seen in miniature, in the Champ de Mars. Oriental grandeur never produced a display more striking. Here are to be seen products, rivalling the rarest textures of Tyrian looms by the side of labor-saving machinery, and the thousand and one inventions of our modern civilization. Here beauty and utility combine to form a perfect picture. The benefits that must surely flow from such a display are incalculable. The representatives from semi-barbarous countries, with awe struck and half awakened minds, see what ant branch of industry is really wonderful. In 1792 civilizing agencies can accomplish, and, on return to their homes, will put in practice the results of their observations. Even among nations highly civilized much will be learned, one from the other, by this international competition. But the greatest advantage, which may be expected to arise therefrom is the feeling of good will which this generous rivalry of woollen cloth made annually in France is estimated will excite among peoples of various nationalities, lat £16,000,000. This country has 150,000 large They will see how closely allied are their interests, trade establishments, giving employment to 1,500,000 and how parrow is the distinction that separates and too often makes them enemies. One half of the wars. that have distracted humanity, have had their origin labor of 10,000,000 men. The capital now invested in misconception. Intercourse breaks down sectional views and leads to the cultivation of a cosmopolitan feeling. The gathering, too, of crowned heads, and the moving of the spirits of the day, will not be without its effect in preserving the peace of the world. Many of the most knotty questions of the day may date their solution from this period. The Sultan will learn, all the world is not comprised within the limits of his own nation : and, in future, may be more tolerant towards those who believe not in the Koran and him as the successor of the great Prophet. The Czar may find it will be more to his advantage to limit his desires, and not lay violent hands upon the territory of his sick brother; and Louis Napoleon, with the keen foresight which is his, greatest characteristic, may be led to conclude, it will not be best to push his boundary line towards the Bhine. If the Exposition be only the means of mative Afgerines may be seen sitting in Turkish pos averting an European war, it will be a decided sucsess. That this is to be the last of these great International displays, we cannot for a moment suppose. We have come to regard them as indispensable, viewing the good which has resulted from those already held. Our only wish, is, that the next may as i them the natives fabricate beautiful silks and some far surpass the present, as the present does all for- very good specimens of cotton goods.

Notes from the Diary of a Tourist. PARIS, June 8th, 1867.

Mr. Epron - The French feel exceedingly chagrined that an attempt apon the life of the Czar should have been made upon their soil, regarding it as a breach of hospitality; they, however, feel somewhat relieved from the fact, that the intended assassid was not a Frenchman, but a Poie, who, by the act has violated the sacred rights of asylum. It principally in Belgium and France. He left his place of employment in Paris on the 4th of May last, and since then had lived noon his earnings and the subsidy of 35 francs a month, allowed to Polish refugees by the French Government. Since his arrest he has acknowledged it was his intention to perpetrate the horrid act of assassination at the opera, on the Tuesday night previous, but could not complete his arrangements. He further acknowledged that the bullets he purchased were too small for the pistol, and he had, the night before the review, tried to cast others, but could not make any to suit the pistol better. He stated his plans were disconcerted by the unexpected course the State carriage took on leaving the review grounds. The bullet which pierced the lance from the three lower Provinces, Ontario and nostril of the equerry's horse, passed between the Grand Dukes and the two Emperors, who sat facing each other. It would have struck the Emperor Napoleon from the course it was taking, had it not been diverted. Congratulations for the deliverance are hab pouring in from all parts of France.

Although the Czar has treated the Poles with a severity that has enlisted the sympathies of all free and enlightened countries in behalf of this depressed people yet this renders none the less atrocious this dastardly act of attempted assassination. Had the intended assassin succeeded in his base design, it would not only have deprived a great nation of a ruler, who is more enlightened than any of his predecessors, and has claims on our respect for at least one noble and disinterested act, but would have sealed the fate of Poland forever.

his way to Paris, to the Poles who had participated od min the last revolution, was the pledge of better treatment, and should have been accepted as such by

The ukase of Amnesty, granted by the Czar, on

bus vevery son of that brave and generous people. Of the South American countries Brazil is the only one whose display, at the World's Fair, is at all creditable, and it is not what one would expect from a country of its wonderful magnitude, great variety of climate and soil, and flourishing population of ten mil-America does not cover much more space than that of Canada alone. The Brazilian collection of woods is certainly very fine, the specimens consisting for the most part of small sections showing the grain and a state of things which will enable us to say to retexture of the tree from which taken. The varieties of cotton compare favourably with those of the best cotton-growing countries. Between 1861 and 1865, during the American war, Brazil very much increased its coltivation, and supplied large quantities for the English markets. In 1865 the export of the raw material to that country reached the enormous figure of 55,000,000 lbs. The chemical and mineral collections, although not large, consist of many varieties, some of which are pronounced to be very good. The Emperor, Don Pedro, being somewhat of an amateur in chemistry and mineralogy, encourages the cultiva-tion of these two important scientific pursuits in va-rious wars. The cersuls are very different from nd in the northern latitudes of America. its ship. Men who had once boldly pursued the busi

ted for the study of the antiquary than any other possible use.

The French gallery of fine arts probably attract as much attention as any other section of the building. The specimens of statuary are inferior to the Italian display, but it is in paintings she surpasses all other countries that exhibit, but few sending valuable pictures from a distance. The paintings most admired with a few small pictures, one room. They represent the battle of Alma, the battle of Solferino, and the storming of Subastapol. A fourth, a representation of the reception of the Emperor and Empress it is difficult to make one's way through this section of the gallery, it is so thronged with visitors.

The French exhibit some very fine specimens of the Chassepot gun; I could not find a single needle gun in the whole Prussian collection. All that was to be seen, in the shape of small arms, were a few fowling pieces. They may be unwilling to exhibi this gun in Paris, for fear this observing people may learn something from them, which may hereafter be turned to their disadvantage. The Krupp gun is about as useless a piece of lumber as is to be found in the whole Exposition. In fact it represents only so much iron, being utterly unfit for practical purpo-

Of silks, the variety in the French department is endless. Paris is the centre of the largest silk manufacture in the world. The great increase that is take ing place in this country, generally, in this importonly 136,000 lbs of raw silk was imported, while in 1851 it reached 2,291,500 lbs., an increase of severteen fold. Woollen and linen manufactures are also carried on with signal success. Yet the fabrics produced fall far short in quality and fineness of texture of those supplied by the English market. The value operatives, in addition to 5,000,000 employed in minor trades. The steam power in use represents the in manufactures and trade is more than three times greater than it was in 1820. The manufactories in Paris alone contain 1.185 steam engines: Its trade gives employment to 416,811 persons. Among the many excellent plans originated by the present Em peror to ameliorate the condition of the working cla set was the erection of houses, in 1855, on a larg plot of ground on one of the Boulevards, which an let at fixed rates to laborers. Each apartment con sists of two rooms and a kitchen, and rents for 21 francs. Nor are the poor man's goods distrained for rent if he become insolvent; being compelled, how ever, in that case to leave at the end of the term. Algeria is the only French colony that attracts a tention by its display. The collections of wood cereals, sugar, cotton, and tobacco, are particular

noticeable. In the machinery department severa ture, busily engaged in the manufacture of fancy and other articles. The operation of cork making, from the bark of a tree that grows abundantly in the country, is an exceedingly interesting one. The hand looms in use are of an antique pattern, but will

To-night the grand ball, at the Hotel de Ville (the Guildhall of Paris) comes off. It promises to be an exceedingly brilliant affair. Yours, &q., . s. A.

From our Liverpool N. S. Correspondent.

August 14th, 1867.

Last Sabbath was a pleasant day to us here-pleasant because clear skies and brilliant sanshine had taken the place of long continued dreary rain and fog and still maters of our harbor, and in the presence of a large and most orderly assembly. I had the pleasure of baptizing two young ladies who have recently found joy and peace in believing in the Lord Jesus Christ. One of them had decided to follow her conscientions convictions under circumstances that put her faith and firmness to a severe test. The other had related a religious experience of a peculiarly touching character. So that more than usual interest was felt in their public profession of fellowship

The largeness of the concourse which witnessed the event was in some measure owing to the fact that the Supreme Lodge of Good Templars was then confoned in our town; representatives were in attend-Onebec. The chief business attended to by the Lodge was a thorough revision of the Constitution of the Order. In addition to the accomplishment of this important matter, public meetings were held in Liverpool, Milton, Brooklyn, Port Medway, Mills Vilage and Port Mitoon. The first took place in our own thurch, and was very largely attended-a proof that the temperance question has not lost interest in this community. Another gratifying fact is, that no license is issued here to sanction drunkard-making. That, however, does not imply that the business i abandoned in these parts. There are on every hand powerful evidences that it is in active operation in many a miserable den in our vicinity. It would, no doubt, be thought very unkind of me to name some of the owners of the property let for this occupation in Liverpool, the plous persons deriving t venues. from it, or the zealous sectarians engaged in it. Dr. Johnson says that " where there is a sense of shame there is hope of amendment." Temperance men have already in this matter created the former, and we trust, that eventually they will, bring about the latter. It is a thing of no slight value to degrade the rum traffic place a stigma upon it, and make it exclusively the business of the most vile portion of the community. We are already so far towards this consummation that people who wish to be thought degent and yet desire to make gains by the retail of intoxicating liquor, are driven to do it in a sly, sneaking pasty way that is quite a "Sign of the times." That fact is the promise of the speedy approach of spectable people everywhere throughout our land; "If you require alcobolic liquors for medicinal, me chapical or sacramental purposes; you can jobtain them at the druggists, or appointed agents. But if you want them for beverages, you mu to procure them in company with the besotted and wretched the vicious and shameless, in the lurking pit ces of unscru-

pulous law-breakers." Respectable men will not long

sanction and plead for the traffic, when the brand of

ocial infamy is universally stamped upon it. There

was a time when the slave trade had abetters and de-

enders in high places in England, but the Afri-

can squadron spoilt all that. It was the practical pro-

hibitory law against the slave trade, that made the

matter what notions it might entertain about the ne-gro's origin, rights and destiny, it laboued any one

who was known to have taken a venture in a slave

slaver a ruffian and his business pulsey. Res

bility did not like the sound of these things

I am convinced that the Temperance question about to enter upon a new page of its history in Ingland. The change which the Reform Bill, recently passed, is destined to make in the character of Imperial legislation can only be faintly estimated by those who have long studied, under favorable circumstan ces, the constitution of English society. I cannot but think that, for the future, the working-men are three battle scenes, very large, and occupying. England will be its most powerful ruling class not the sofe one but the most influential. British legislation, henceforth, will take its cast chiefly from their opinions and predilections. The present session of Parliament has brought to light two facts which it at Algiers, is also very fine. At all hours of the day may be well to remember in this connection. The one is, the presentation by the Earl of Derby of a petition signed by 60 000 of the artizans of London. praying for the entire prohibition of the sale of intoxicating beverages on the Sabbath. The other is the statement made by a prominent member of the House of Commons that he had received a letter from one of the largest mapufacturers in the west of England, in which the writer lamented that the artizan class of Britain felt less interest in English than they did in American politics. In proof of which he asserted that among his employees ten times more American than British newspapers and periodicals were subscribed for and read. The truth is that the temperance body in the Mother country to a very great extent, is composed of and includes the artizan class, and that class burns with a desire to reach the sucial status of the working men in New-England. It has attained sufficient intelligence to know that intenperance is one of the chief impediments to its progress. As a step towards obviating this, hoping against hope it asks for a little to be done in the way of legal enactment. The day is at hand when

England.

it will ask more, and get it.

A. H. MUNRO.

The annual quarterly meeting of the London Baptist Association was held on July 9th. A conversation took place on the work of evangelists; and it was intimated that there had been a disposition on the part of pastors to repel them : and Mr. Spargeon and others urged that pastors should encourage young men to use their gifts in preaching the simple gospel. A committee was appointed to prepare statistics relative to the debts remaining on the Baptist chapels in London. It was stated that the debts upon the chapels in London amounted to between twenty and thirty thousand Spounds. Mr. Spurgeon I thought these might easily be cleared off, if each church were to exert itself, and assistance were given by others. He sketched a plan by which all these debts might be cleared off in five years, besides creeting a small church to the suburbs each year. This Baptist Association is a new thing; but it appears to be working well. The revised rules of the Association were read and adopted at this meeting.

The annual soirce of the Regent's Park College, the main object of which is to train young men for the Baptist ministry, was held on July 11th. Rev. Dr. Angus, the President of the College, gave some information respecting the progress of the institution during the preceding year. There had been forty-six students; of these, nearly three-fourths were preparing for the ministry. Six ministerial students were leaving, and there were nine applications for admission. During the year the students had preached seven hundred and seventy times. This was less and between two hundred and fifty and three hunan last year, because there were fewer vacant churches in London and the suburbs but Dr. Angus wished it to be understood that he was desirous of increasing the preaching engagements of the students. The reports of the examiners testified to the diligence, progress and proficiency of the students. In closing. Dr. Angus spoke of the finances of the college, and urged the importance of increased subscriptions: and said that the authorities had been moonraged nege in this matter. Mr. Pattison, the chairman of the meeting, spoke of the value of sound scriptural knowledge; and Rev. W. Brock addressed a few practical counsels, to the students.

At the annual dinner in connection with the Bantist Unjon in London, in May, Mr. Spurgeon gave expression to his opinion respecting the efforts to amal gamate the Baptist and Congregational denominations. This has given umbrage to some of the pedobaptists. At the opening of a Baptist chapel in London recently Mr. Spargeon referred to the complaints which had been made against him, and claimed that he was a Triend to Christian unity; and that until the quesion of union with the Congregationalists arose, he had never dreamed that he would be accused of uncharitableness. He had worked as heartily as any man with pedebaptists and should continue to do so i but by the grace of God, whatever others might do he would never amalgamate with them, because as they could not agree on sp important a matter as haptism, he thought they could get on far better by existing separately. If the members of any denomination "took it into their heads to conceive that they as Baptists and no right to exist as an independent body, he should blame their audacity, and resent their impudence."

On a more recent occasion, a considerable number of candidates for the Wesleyan Methodist ministry. who were in Lendon for examination, went to hear Mr. Sporgeon preach and he being aware of their presence, took the opportunity of specially addressng them, towards the close of the sermon . He dising either John Wesley or John Calvin ; and counto the true word of God, not shrinking from firing 'a hot shot into Popery now and then, or any other form of destructive error." He said he wished that more would preach the gospel, and that some who attempted it would hold their tongues. And he added to the young dandidates for the ministry before bim, Mind that you do prouch the gospel, or better bad you never been born " as also

returned from his tour on the Pacific coast. Although the took a severe cold on his voyage, from which he is still suffering with bronchial trutation, he was is still suffering with bronchial irritation, he was able to supply the Park Street pulpit at the three public services last Sabbath. If he does not return oringing his sheaves with him, he does bringing such report of his labors as that with which the great apostle to the gentiles was wont to cheer and stir the hearts of the Unistians at Antioch, as he returned weary, and worn, and wasted from his missionary tours in Asia Minor or in Europe. And we rejuice in every evidence that the Gospel works now as then; that it is still the power of God to salvation; that it

Mr. Earle's Mission to the Pacific Coast.

Alber eleven months absence, Rev. Mr. Earle has

goes, as of old, after the despairing prodigals who had squandered their all in a far country, and brings them back to the Father's bouse, where there is bread dission; and He has greatly blessed him in it, going afore, and preparing the way, and meeting him verywhere with showers of grace. The summary his labors is five thousand infles of travel after eaching San Francisco; five hundred and seventy armons; and five thousand hopeful conversions,

tions, the very first question discussed-and they discussed it for two months-was, How shall we reach the masses? The result was a determination to hold a series of protracted meetings and to send t the Atlantic States for an evangelist. "They tell graphed to me," said Mr. Earle. "I went three mile graphed to me, to consult with Dr. Kirk in the matter. 'God i evidently in this,' he replied, I prayed, and as I ros

from my knees I said, 'I am going. In San Francisco the two largest halls were secured one accommodating 2,000, the other 3,500. The were filled. Here he preached some seventy times the different denominations worked together in unost harmony, and nearly a thousand were gathere

From here he passed up to a mining district, wher one pastor bad charge of six churches. Every body miners and all, were ready to come out to the meet ngs. He thence went to Oakland, important as a educational centre, having a college, seminaries an schools. Youth were here from all sections, makin it one of the most interesting points on the Pacifi coast. Thirty of the boys in one school were con-His next appointment was at Stocktor where the displays of God's grace were the riche. he had ever seen. Here an infidel physician, wh had secretly surrendered his intidelity four years be fore when he saw all the denominations working to gether in leve could stand it no longer. He came ou decided Christian, and became one of the most de voted and efficient laborers for Christ.

In Sacramento, also, although it was the rain season, all the churches took hold of the work, an three hundred were hopefully converted, including many of the very first men in the city. At Petali ma even wicked men had been looking forward to th meetings with interest and hope. Here, too, many conversions took place, Among them was Jude Southard. His young son having been previously converted, went to him and said, "Father, I wan you to become a Christian. Won't you, father, kneed down and pray?" "My son," the judge at length said, "I will kneel down and you may pray." But the son levingly persisted, and the father and judge knelt and poured out his soul in prayer and tears, and arose, conquered by his own child and subdued to Christ, and has become a preacher of the Gospel Here, too, a large hall had been engaged for a the atre during the progress of the incetings. Nota word

was said against it. Yet only eight artended, and two of the performers came and were converted. At the next place, the name of which we failed to hear, was a Northern and Southern church of the same denomination, standing apart in sectional bitterness. It was not long before the two ministers took each other by the hand, each acknowledging the bad spirit which they had cherished while sincerely llowing their honest convictions. O, how soon and effectually would a universal revival of religion settle the problem of reconstruction!

Here, too, were some three hundred conversions At Santa Clara, where be remained a week, he left from two to three hundred inquirers. At Mary sville the mayor of the city was the first to come forward. He walked down the aisle, and knelt, and was followed soon by a judge, a physician, a lawyer and a merchant, all of whom prayed for themselves. Here, uterly exhaused, he loft the meetings then in progress, resulved to tear himself away for half an hour from every human being. But as he passed, a woman. the wife of a banker, happening to see him, plead with him to come in and see her. Her brother also came up, and declaring himself a lost sinner, joined n urging him to go in. He at length entered their peautiful residence, and all three threw thenselves on their knees together. The brother and sister vielded themselves to Christ in benitence and faith While at Placerville a messenger came from Portland, Oregon, a journey of a thousand miles, deput ed not to return without him. On his way thither, a Presbyteriam minister met him at a landing where the steamer must remain a few hours, having been on the watch for bim several days; and there he was compelled to hold a meeting until the hour of sailing. At Portland there were four churches. Ministers and deacons were baptized anew of the Holy Chost, dred were converted.

At Salem, the capital, the mayor and quite a num er of the prominent men were among the converts. Men had come forty inles and were boarding there. waiting to attend the meetings. Others came for miles around begging for meetings in their respective towns. Here too, the governor, sent him a letter rging him to return and held meetings through the State, devoting four days to each county seat,

Simpler invitations reached him from Vancouver,

He also crossed the Nevada mountains, to the city of Virginia, in Nevada, which is the grand centre whence the bullion is sent out. The seventy or eighty crushing mills here are kept constantly at work. Sundays and all. No where dil he have more atentive congregations. Even the Episcopal clergy man worked with him, shoulder to shoulder. He abored alse with success in Carson, the capital, where people came thirty and forty miles to attend he meetings. On returning to California, be preached in Nevada, city, until between two hundred and three hundred had found hope in the Saviour ; and left with the work still going on. At Grass Valley, also, there was the same hungering for the Word of There were as many outside the church as uside, and many of the former signified their desire or prayer.

As will be readily understood. Mr. Earle has little time for rest. Indeed, he was unable to allow himself a single day; and though in extremest need of a respite, it was with a beayy heart that he tore himself away from the fields so white to the harvest .-Watchman and Reflector.

(From a Providence Paper.)

Pastoral Greeting at Halsey Grove. Rev. Wm. S. McKenzie, formerly pastor of the

Friendship Street Baptist Church of this city, but now a resident of St. John, N. B., being here on a brief visit and business tour, was prevailed upon by committee appointed by the church and society of his former charge, to meet and mingle with them yesterday at flalsey Grove; that they might once again feast and commune together by the river side, and renew again some of the pleasant associations of the

And notwithstanding the very unprepitious and threatening look of the weather, a goodly number of maded them and other students from closely copys friends and clergy ventured to embark with their guest on the steemer Whatcheer, and after a short. selled them to "walk in their own shoes, according sail landed at one of the most pleasant public resorts that skirt the shores of the beautiful Narraganset. And while the happy throng mingled together their zenial thoughts and nusical notes, and enjoyed the various pleasures of the beautiful grounds, an excellent shore dinner was being prepared by Mr. Benjamin Greene, the efficient and gentlemanly proprietor of Halsey Place. The samptuous dinner was keenly relished by all, and the bountiful supply of delicion peaches put upon the table by the amiable lady our gental host, were not slighted in the least. O the whole the day was pleasantly, and we think pro-fitable spent, and our Reverend Guest and esteemed friend, will no doubt carry home pleasant recollecone at least, of Little Rhody's peculiar institutions.

(From the Examiner and Chronicle.) Facts to be Studied.

The following statistics, gathered by the American Christian Commission, from the reports of religious organizations in the different cities, show an alarming religious destitution existing in our land, and the cornest need that Christians should be at work, if they would obey the Saviour's last command. "Preach the Gospel to every creature."

St. Louis, Mo., bas a population of 204,327. these 171,748 are over five years of age. The settings in the evangelical churches number 23,339, leaving 148,404 persons over five years of age, who could not ber present (by actual count) in all those churches on a pleasant Sabbath in October, 1864, was: Morn-ling service, 12,052; second service, 8,376; leaving morning serice, 11,287 vacant seats; second service, 14,963.

at least 20,000 souls, or seven-eights of the population, not regularly reached by the Gospel.

St. Joseph, Mo., has a population of 19,000. It has ten Protestant churches, with a total membership of 1,600, and church-sittings for 3,000; leaving 16,odd persons who could not be accommodated in the Protestant churches.

In Chicago 150,000 persons are without the influences of the gospel as preached from the pulpit; 40,-000 of these spend the Sabbath in saloons and German gardens.

The population of Cleveland, O., is 69,278. The number of sittings in all the churches, Protestant, Romanist, and Jewish, is 27,200; feating 42,078 persons in the city on the Sabbath, for whom there is no room in the house of God. There are in that city 19,000 persons over five years of age, who are never ound in any place of public worship : 1,23! families, no member of which attends any church.

The population of Buston, Mass., is 192,000. has one hundred places of worship, averaging six hundred settings; providing accommodations for 60,-000, and leaving 132,000, for whom there is no place

in the house of God. Trenton, N. J., with a population of 20,000, has 833 Protestant families, or about 4,165 persons, who

ever go to the house of God. New-Brunswick, N. J., with a population of 11,-000, has 300 families, or about 1,500 persons, who

utterly neglect the sanctuary.
In New-York City, in a recent canvass of twentywo Wards, containing 4,726 families, 1,925 families were found, professedly attending evangelical churchs; 2,112 attending unevangelical churches; while 689 families, by their own confession, attend no church whatever. The population of the city is about 000,000. It has 275 Protestant churches, with a total membership of 64,000, and church sittings for 200,000. It has 350 churches, chapels, and missions of all kinds, with accommodations for 300,000 : leaving about 700,000 persons in New-York City on the Sabbath, who could not attend religious services if they desired, and yet all of the churches are seldom

ully occupied Thirteen of the principal cities in the United States. n 1858, with a population of 2,048,785, had churchsittings for 852,436; leaving 1,196,349 unprovided for in the house of God.

Secular Department.

COLONIAL.

THE ELECTIONS. Nomination. Polling. Decl'n.

Northumberland,	Aug.	29.	sept. 4.	Sept. 7.	
York,	Sept.	2.	" 7.	- 11 10.	
Carleton,		8.	. 7.	-	
Restigouche,		3,	· 6.	, '-	
Sunbury,	44	5.	. 10.	" 12.	
Queen's,	66	6.	" 11.	" 14.	
Kent,		7.	" 11.	".14.	
Charlotte,		7.	" 12.	** 16.	
Westmorland,	. 66	9.	" 13.		
St. John County,		¥	" 13.	" 16.	
St. John Oity,		9.	" 14	" 16.	
Albert,	66	10.	" 13.	" 16.	
King's,	64	12.	" 17.	. 19.	
-Gloucester,		14.	18.	* 21.	
Only Victoria to 1	ear fro	m.			

There are so far four candidates to fill the vacancy created by the Hon. Mr. Tilley in the City-W. H. A. Keans, O. D. Wetmore, A. R. Macshane, and Jonathan P. Taylor, Esquires. The candidates spoken of for the County to Bil the seats of Messrs. Wilmot and Gray, are Gep. E. King, Barrister, Edward Willis, Esq, Editor of the News, Thomas Potts, Esq., and Joseph Coram, Esq. Mr. Skinner will be moop posed in his election, consequent upon the acceptance of the office of Soliciter General. H. T. Stevens, Editor of the Hillsbore' Advocate, and John Wallace, Esq., are pitted against each other for the colds, consumption, or some other form of Pulmonacant seat to the House of Commons, in the County of Albert. Mr. Ferris will be elected without oppo

WESTERN EXTENSION. - We hear that centracts for he whole eighty-eight miles, from St. John to the Maine boundary, have been made, as follows : Messrs. Stacey, Glasier, Burpee and Yorston, the forty miles near St. John Morrow, eight miles adjoining; Messrs. Thompson and Rannie, the next fifteen miles; next the boundary. The contractors are all reliable nen. - Telegraph.

ARRIVED .- The bark Twilight Hattrick, master arrived on Monday morning from Londonderry, bringing 14 passengers, among whom are a few Scotch

We learn that J. Edward Boyd, Esq., C. E., has esigned the situation of Superintendent of the E. & A. Rallway, and that Lewis Carvell, Esq., so long and so favorably known as Superintendent of the same, has been re-appointed to that office .- Jour.

The Farmer states that John Pickard, Esq., will offer himself as a candidate for the local Legislature or York County, if a rucancy occurs by the return of

In Carleton County, the seat in the local Legisland Commons will leave vacant will be contested for by Messrs. James H. Jacques and James R. Hartley. GOVERNMENT NOTICE. - His Excellency the Lieuten-

ant Governor has been pleased to accept the resignations of the Honorable S. L. Tilley, O. R., the Hon. R. D. Wilmot, the Hon. Peter Mitchell, the Hon. J. McMillan, the Hon, E. Williston, and the Hon, A.R. McLulan, as Members of the Executive Council of the

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to accept the resignations of the Hon. Peter Mitchell, as President of the Executive Council, and the Hon. E. Williston, as Soliciter General.

SUDDEN DEATH .- Mr. Samuel D. Angus, who had cen for many years an Operator in the Telegraph occasionally at Moncton and St. John, left here a few days ago for the U. States, in his accustomed health, but the sad news was telegraphed from Chelsea, to his wife and re-latives, Sabbath last, that he died in convolsions on the morning of that day, having, apparently, been as well as usual the previous day. The afflicted widow, left here on Tuesday morning, hoping to arrive be-fore the funeral of her late husband takes place —

A. SUICIDE. - A correspondent of the News, writing 60 years of age, grey beard and grizly grey hair. about five feet three inches bigh, with a scar on the inche of left leg, dressed in black frock coat and pants, with a black kossuth hat, was found on a field Napoleon and Francis Joseph not only in regard to near Eastport the other day with his throat cut and a the formation of a Southern German Confederation, Eastport, in July, saying that he was recommended there by Mr. McFaddon, a teamster in St John. He eft the house some time ago, but left his trunk be

The traffic receipts on the Nova Scotia railway for the month of July amounted to \$21, 192.78. For the rorresponding month last year the amount was \$17. Turkish man-of-war; and the crew of the Arc 727.82. Increase in 1867, \$5,464.96.

The elections in Canada are proving favourable to the Governments. So far only one opposition candidate has been returned, while the Government claim twenty-five supporters. It is supposed Geo. Brown is defeated in South Ontario. ELECTIONS IN QUEBEC AND ONTARIO.

(By Special Telegram to "Morning Telegraph.") MONTREAL, Aug. 26. - Twenty-five candida

wa leaving the field clear for Currier in the Cor mons. McGee and Cartier perfectly safe. Workmen will go in by acclamation. The two Local Gov-erments and the General Ministry will be supported by large majorities.

DRINKING USAGES. - The drinking customs of the American people are very expensive. The revenue returns show us that for drinking purposes, not including that for exportation, we have made in the United States, of distilled liquors, 40,000,000 gallons; of fermented liquors, 186,000,000 gallons; total, 226,-000,000 gallons of intoxicating liquors. Imported Hquers consumed, 10,000,000. Some one figures up the cost, and shows that at the rate of \$3,50 per gallon we have paid for distilled liquors every year. \$140,000,000; at the rate of one and a half cents per. single glass -a low figure - we have paid for fermented liquors \$100,000,000; total, \$326,000,000. Add to this the sum estimated to be expended for imported liquors, \$45,000,000; total, \$871,000,000.

What an enormous expenditure is this, for poison that destroys the bodies and souls of ment many churches would this vast sum of money erect? How many colleges would it endow? How many young men would it educate? How many hospitals would it build and furnish? How much good would it do if expended in works of usefulness and charity? And yet this sum of money, \$371,000,000, is expended merely in making men poor, robbing them of their reason, making them drunken and spreading woe and misery throughout the land. Who can tell the wretchedness produced by the sale of intoxicating drinks? Who can tell the money, the happiness, the usefulness that is sacrificed to it?

And yet many men who profess religion are ready to argue in behalf of moderate drinking. ... They defend the drinking customs of the age, and allow their influence to be used in favor of the sale of this poison. What can such people be thinking about?

A NEW METHOD OF PRESERVING THE DEAD .- There is now on exhibition at the Morgue, in New-York, the body of a man that is being subjected to an experi-mental process of preservation. The body is that of a drowned person, and is supposed to have been in the water three days prior to its recovery. It is enclosed in a metallic case, made perfectly air-tight and as yet, although forty days have claused since the commencement of the experiment shows no sign of decomposition. On the contrary, the body appears to harden each day. The result is obtained by forcing the air from the case and supplying its place with a certain gas, which the discoverer claims contains the requisite preserving qualities, He even expresses the belief that the body in course of time will become as

An island, one quarter of an acre in area, and covered with a heavy growth of bushes and trees twenty feet high, that has long been stationary in a pond at Tysinghara, Mass., floated, the other day, a half-mile from its original location.

In the manuscript room of the British Museum, in London, there are some iron bound boxes containing manuscripts, which, by a legal proviso made by the donor, are to be opened Jan. 1. 1900. The story of this gift is a little singular. They contain the manuscripts of Francis Douce, who died in 1834, He was the author of the illustrations of Shakespeare, which by every student of the great dramatisti's regarded as a text book of his authority. (When it first appeared, the critics assailed him with great fierceness, and being naturally of an irritable nature, he determined never to publish again. The legacy left to him by Nollekens, the sculptor, rendered him independent of the emoluments which he might have derived from his pen, and, excepting an occasional article in some magazing he published nothing after the review appeared, which empittered his whole life. Some enterprising Boston publishers will no doubt be on the quivine when the grand opening of the iron boxes

WILED CHERRY BALSAN.—The memory of Dr. Wister is embalined in the hearts of thousands, whom his Balsam of Wild Cherry has cured of coughs, ary disease.

A POWERFUL RIVAL .- There is a new patent Sewing Machine, (called the Star Shinttle,) manufactured in Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A., by W. G. Wilson, & Co and sold for Twenty dollars, that makes the Lock stitch similar to Wheeler & Wilson, and other first class machines. The manufacturers claim that it is equal in size. Saich and manage resident other first class machine, besides being able to do the same range of work, appelived ; beinsoned still

BROWN'S "VERMIFUGE CONFITS!"-This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sare in eradicating worms, so burtful to children. Be sure to obtain the Vermifuge Comfit, which has been used with good success. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in medicine

at 25 cents a box. THE CHOPS IN EUROPE.—The Mark Lane Express, which is the best of English authorities as to the foreign crops, gives a generally untavorable account of the crop prospects in England and on the continent. Up to the 12th of last month the weather in England was favorable to growing crops of all kinds. Since then storms and rain had done done serious damage, pre which the election of Mr. Connell to the House and a few more days. " would work incalculable mis chief," A similar calamity had befallen the crops in France, which had looked very promisingly. Both in England and France the old crops of grain have been very much reduced, and the Express, says that this holds true of the rest of Europe. In Spain, Italy and Algeria the drouth has been extremely damaging to the crops. To make the matter worse for these countries, the last shipments from Southern

Russia have been received.

It is no wonder, then, that the French markets advanced, the English following more slowly an the wake. Both France and England will be competitors for the new crop of grain, and must depend, far more largely than they expected, on the United States. It will be impossible for us, however, to supply a large demand before the close of inland navigation. Perhaps the unexpected demand may give a new stimu-lus to shipments by way of the Mississippi. Many millions of bushels of grain could be sent abroad by this route from the States along our great river. Even Mississippi will have a large surplus to export.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

MADRID, Aug. 23.—A state of stege has been delared in all the Provinces in consequence of anticipated insurrectionary movements.

London, Aug. 24.—The Salesburg Conference con

tinues to engross a large share of public attention. It is rumored to-day, thet aff explicit understanding has been arrived at between their Imperial Majesties razor lying beside his lifeless body. A man answerbut also to resist any intervention in the Eastern ing the appearance called at the American House, question. It was also agreed that the states forming South Germany should remain in Zollverein so long as Prussia abides by the treaty of Prague. In releft the house some time ago, but left his trunk behind him, and a hand-bill advertisement of a farm in the parish of Simonds, and a part in King's County, was found. This advertisement was signed by Hugh Lynch, W. D. W. Hubbard, auctioneer, and may or may not have been his. The trunk contained a black coat and pants, with a general assortment of clothing, a book of common prayer, a St. John almanae, a lady's shawl, but nothing to indicate the owner's many.

ATHENS, Aug. 24.—The Greek steamer finding they were in danger of falling into the hands of the Torks, scottled, and set fire to the steamer, and took to their boats. While the Arcadia was plunged beneath the waves. The crew subsequent reached the shore in safety.

BERLIN, Aug. 25 — The semi-official journals

this city fiercely attack the policy of Fran ounce the action of the E eswig conference. They assert that, is spite of mals which have been published definite ar-ments for a Southern Gorman Bund have actual-en made between Austria and the States of

London, Ang. 25. Dispatches from the Bast re-cort that a rising had taken place in Montanegro but their variegated plumage attract considerable attra