sect spins, gives the total amount of 87,360 viscid globules before the net is complete.

The dimensions of the net of course varies with the species. Some will be composed of as many as 120,000 lines; yet even to form this net the spider will only take five minutes! Wonderful, indeed, is the process by which the spider draws the thread from its body-more wonderful than any rope or silk spinning. Each of these spinnerets is covered with rows of bristle-like points, so very fine that a space about the size of a pin's head will cover a thousand of them. From each of these points or tubes issues a small but slender thread, which unites with the other threads, so that from each spinneret proceeds a series of threads forming one compound whole; these are situated about one-third of an inch from the apex of the spinnerets; they also unite and form one thread, 624 of which are used by the spider in forming his net. With the instrument which nature has given him, the claws of his feet the spider guides and arranges the glutinous thread as this seemingly inexhaustible fibre is drawn from his body, and interweaves them with each other, until the web is complete. In this way, spiders are weavers of a supple line, whose touch, for quickness and fineness, surpasses that of any spinning jenny.— Cassell's Family Paper.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 24, 1867.

A Noble Testimony for the Truth.

It is as true now as it was in the beginning, "that not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble are called," to be God's witnesses for his gospel. But if not many, thanks to sovereign grace, there are some who, formed in the same gospel mould as were the model men of the centuries; stand forth nobly in the high places of the nations, as "burning and shining lights." This is emphatically an'age of subtle scepticism when the grand old landmarks of truth are ruthlessly assailed by an insidious and wide-spread infidelity—an infidelity not so bold as the blasphemous ribaldry of Tom Painenot so out-spoken as the more learned and eloquent assaults of Voltaire, Rosseau, or Bolingbroke, but all the more dangerous because of the honied style employed. At such a time we read with delight the wise, bold, and earnest utterances of Mr. Gladstone, one of England's greatest and most honored statesmen, in defence of the truth as it is in Jesus. At a late important public meeting having reference to the spreading of the Gospel, this gentleman, in the course of a very able address, remarked :-

"There is not a single commercial adventure which is undertaken in a foreign land, not a single ship dispatched, whether with emigrants or with a cargo to the remote parts of the earth, that does not, apart from the fulfilment of the design and obliga. tions connected with the immediate purpose of the voyage, entail another set of obligations also. You are possessed of other treasures besides the treasures that material industry can produce, and of those treasures it is your duty to make partakers the people with whom you enter into relations respecting the goods and concerns of this life. It may be that in these times the faith of many has been shaken. I think that all must be sufficiently cognisant of what is going on in the world of thought and discussion at least to be aware that the period in which we live is a period of crisis for the Christian religion. But a in our minds, our understandings and our consciences. that Christianity continues to be that which it has been heretofore, the great medicine for the disease o human nature, the great consolation for its sorrows, the great stay to its weakness, the main and only suf ficient guide in the wilderness of the world. Some how or other even these who may, upon intellectua grounds, be questioning many of its details, 've scarcely venture to impeach its moral authority and power. The church and the religion of Christ ar very old. They have endured for eighteen centuries. In the course of those eighteen centuries they have encountered many dangers. Many have been th times when the timid heart took fright, and when the unstable man anticipated to be overthrown. There were times in the early period of the church when a Pagan reaction threatened to overflow the territory that had been gained by the Gospel. There were times when superstition threatened to put ou the light. There were times when the revival of Pa gan learning threatened to seduce and draw away the whole Christian intellect of the world from the light of the Gospel and the worship of the Saviour, There fore, do not let us suppose that the trial which ha come upon this age is something wholly new and un heard of. Only let us wait a little. "He that be lieveth," we are told, "shall not make haste." Le us abide the issue. Let us see what all these objec tions and difficulties will come to. But, while are so abiding the issue, do not let us neglect or forget the duty of the day, to cope with even untold dif ficulties. This Gospel it seems to be the especial function of Englishmen to carry throughout the world; for I say that it is almost an elementary truth, almost a truism to lay down this doctrinethat Christians, individual Christians, and a people of Christians, have positively no right to enter into social and civil relations with those parts of the world that are not Christian, and to decline to communicate to them the great treasure which they possess in the Christian religion, and without which all our treasures are valueless."

The "Messenger's" contrast.

We have no time, space, or inclination, to bandy words with the Christian Messenger, or with any other contemporary; and hence we very seldom reply to any mere personal assault. Some time ago the Christian Messenger assailed us, as we think, very unjustly; but we bore it patiently without attempting a reply until the attack was repeated. Then we felt that it was quite time that we should strip of the mischievous garb which the Messenger had thrown around our statements. The principal charge was that we had given an unfair report of the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Council lately convened in Granville street Church. Fortunately for us our contemporary in the very paper in which he repeated his on, gave us authority to place before our aders the decision of the Council. This was just what we wanted; for it enabled us, in vindication o our position, simply to ask our readers to compare the two documents. The the the two documents. The Messenger has done this in the hope that he would find something that would in his accusation. As this was his only chance king good his charge, he doubtless investigated mtically; and heartily do we thank him for us the result of his toil in a form so distinct palpable that a child can scarcely fail to see the set harmony of thought which pervades the quotions. Read them as given by the Messenger. Here

A shrewd friend, after reading the Messenger's quo tations, remarked, "It would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to point out a single shade of difference of sentiment in the two quotations." Be that as it may, we are content with the result of the Messenger's investigation and comparison, and we feel that we can afford to extend our hand to him over this very significant contrast. He will pardon us for suggesting both to the Messenger and Visitor that henceforth, when they have nothing to say, that it will be very wise in them to maintain a "discreet silence." ' And let all the people say, Amen."

The irrelative matters introduced in the Messenger's criticism call for no special remark from us. Our only aim at present is to maintain the integrity of the Visitor against any unjust aspersion, and having been so kindly aided by the Messenger in doing this to perfection, we must be excused for confining our observations to this one point.

The Apostle John.

No. 4. We promised to close this burried sketch of the Apostle John with one of the several anecdotes related of him by a writer, named Clemens Alexandrinus. It is given thus :- On his return from Patmos to Ephesus he visited the neighboring region to ordain elders and organize churches. While he was engaged in exhorting and comforting the brethren in a city near Ephesus, be noticed a handsome, spirited young man, toward whom he felt himself drawn so powerfully, that he turned to the bishop of the congregation with the words: I commit him to you, before Christ and the congregation, who are witnesses of my heart-felt earnestness. The bishop received the young man, promised to do all in his power, and John, at parting, repeated the same charge. The elder took the youth home, educated and watched over him, and finally baptized him. After he had given him the seal of the Lord, however, he abated in his solicitude and watchfulness. The young man, too early freed from restraint, fell into bad company. He was first led into lavish habits, and finally drawn on to rob travellers by night. Like a spirited steed that springs from the path, and rushes madly over a precipice, so did his vehement nature hurry him to the abyss of destruction. He renounced all hope in the grace of God; and as he considered himself involved in the same destiny with his companions, was eady to commit some startling crime. He associated them with himself, organized a band of robbers, put himself at their head, and surpassed them all in cruel-

Sometime after John's duties called him to that ciy. When he had attended to all the other matters, said to the bishop: - Well, bishop, restore the oledge which the Saviour and I entrusted to thee, in the presence of the congregation. The bishop at first was alarmed, supposing that John was speaking of noney, and charging him with embezzlement. But when John continued: I demand again that young nan, and the soul of my brother, the old man sighed the salvation of immortal souls. heavily, and with tears replied: He is dead! Dead? said John; in what way did he die? He is dead to God, responded the old man; he became godless, and finally a robber. He is no longer in the church, but, with his fellows, holds the fastnesses of a mountain. The Apostle, when he heard this, with a lond cry, rent his clothing and smote his head, and exclaimed: To what a keeper have I committed my brother's soul! He takes a horse and a guide, and hastens to the spot where the band of robbers was to be found. He is seized by their outguard; he makes no attempt to escape, but cries out: I have come for this very purpose. Take me to your captain ! Their captain, completely armed, is waiting for them to bring him, but recognizing John as he approached, flees, from a sense of shame. John, nevertheless, forgetting his age, hastens after him with all speed, crying: Why, my child, do you flee from me-from me, your father, an unarmed old man! Have compassion on me, my hild; do not be afraid. You yet have a hope of life. will yet give account to Christ for you. If need be, will gladly die for you, as Christ died for us. I will lay down my life for you. Stop! Believe. Christ hath sent me. Hearing these words, he first tands still and casts his eyes upon the ground. He next throws away his arms, and commences tremling and weeping bitterly. . When the old man ap proaches, he clasps his knees, and with the most ve mement agony pleads for forgiveness; all this time, lowever, he conceals his right hand. But the Aposle pledging himself, with an appeal to God for his ruth, that he had obtained from his Saviour for him, uplores him even on his knees, and the hand he had neld back he kisses as if it were cleansed again by is penitence. He finally led him back again to the church. Here he pleaded with him earnestly, strove with him in fasting, orged him with monitions, until ie was able to restore him to the church an examle of sincere repentance and genuine regeneration. This parrative, which is inserted and perpetuated the writings of the most distinguished christian outhors, and which is often cited in pulpit ministraions, as an affecting illustration of fidelity and zeal n the work of saving souls, certainly bears the impress of the heart of him, who wrote the Gospel and

he Epistles ascribed to the Apostle John. WENTWORTH.

A New Organization.

We are glad to learn that a Society has been ormed in Halifax, N. S., called the "British Ameri can Tract Society." In a recent published address of the Executive Committee of this new organization. its origin is stated thus :--- an empoint of the entire

A society bearing the above name, has been recent y formed for the purpose of disseminating religious truth throughout our land. The American Tract truth throughout our land. The American Tract Society extended its operations into this Province in July 1863, employing that year one colporteur; the next, eight; the next, twelve; this year (1867) ten, beside the Superintendent. More than twenty thousand dollars worth of its publications were circulated, a considerable part of which were in grants to the destitute. In the prosecution of its work many waste places were explored, and numerous facts revealed, of families and neighborhoods living without the gospel. A deeper interest was thus awakened in Missionary Colportage, and the circulation of religious books and tracts as a means of spreading the gospel among the unevangelized masses. In 1866 the churches of Halifax agreed to co-operate with the Society in its benevolent work, by contributing one thousand dellars in support of six additional colporteurs. Early in this year (1867) the Society intimated, that at the termination of its engagement with the churches and the colporteurs employed, its work in this Province would be closed, the wide and destitute field in the South and West requiring all their means. The committee and officers proposed that the churches here should organize a society, to conthe churches here should organize a society, to concinue the same work, wisely suggesting that an institution of the kind, owned and conducted by the Christian community of the Provinces, would command more general sympathy and co-operation, and thus he more extensively useful. This proposal was acted upon. Several preliminary meetings having been held, and a constitution prepared, the Society was fully organized August 2, 1867.

It is a Union Society, designed to enlist the co-operation of christians of every name. Its object, as

and prudence, of love to Christ and souls, seeking the destitute, carrying the gospel to them in the printed truth, and by personal prayerful effort.

3. By Local Tract Societies—wherever Christians will unite in forming them-and by the voluntary efforts of Christians in behalf of the perishing around

We believe this institution is adapted to accomplish great good, and heartily do we bid it God speed. We should like to see an auxiliary of the Institution established in this City.

It becomes our painful duty to record the death of Mrs. Tupper, beloved wife of Rev. Dr. Tupper, of Aylesford. This christian sister has been suffering years from extreme bodily indisposition. On Sabbath evening, the 18th inst., while her husband was absent in the discharge of his ministerial functions, she became suddenly worse, and before he could return, her happy spirit passed to the invisible

Our departed sister from early life, was an earnest, exemplary and useful christian. Long years of physical suffering had to be endured, during which, she of course, was quite disqualified for active labor in the service of her Redeemer; but she was enabled through grace, to bear her afflictions with pious resignation to the divine will, and thus, to give a practical testimony to the all sufficiency of the faith of the gospel, to sustain when all earthly helpers fail.

We sympathize deeply with our esteemed Brother in this afflictive visitation, and pray God those heavenly consolations, which he has so often imparted to others, may be the joy of his own soul in time of much trial.

The Rectorship of Trinity. We are credibly informed that Rev. Dr. Gray does not resign the rectorship of Trinity at present, as asserted in several of the City papers. In consequence of increasing physical debility be is relieved from all obligation to perform ministerial functions, except so far as he may be disposed to minister to his people; but he retains his position in Trinity and his salary, with the understanding that he voluntarily relinquishes \$400 out of the \$2000 received hitherto, to ncrease the salary of his curate, Rev. Mr. Hill, who will henceforth be expected to perform the principal portion of the ministerial work required in this large

It is a highly responsible position, demanding no ordinary share of physical and mental vigor. We are glau to learn that Mr. Hill is, highly appreciated by his people. This arrangement while it provides for the spiritual interests of the flock, does no injustice to the senior minister of Trinity, who has devoted his life, from youth to old age, to the best interests of his people.

If any men on earth deserve respect, sympathy, and good-will, surely those do who wear themselves out in the service of Zion's King, and in toiling for

Baptist Statistics and Sentiments.

DEAR VISITOR :- Please give the following items nsertion. We as Baptists need to know more about ourselves as a great army of Christians, extending, under God, with a rapidity and power truly astonishing as well as gratifying. The following refers only to the neighbouring republic :-

ters, thirteen thousand (13,000) Baptist churches. and over one million (1,000,000) Baptist members in the United States.

as been remarkable. Baptist churches have been organized during the last sixty-seven years at the rate of one church each week, and Baptist ministers ordained at about the same rate.

There are more Baptists and Baptist churches

day west of the Missouri river than there were rest of the Hudson river seventy years ago. It has been well said that-

"The Baptist denomination in the United States i not, like some plants and animals, shot up to a habi-tat. It thrives well everywhere. The Unitarians ne outside of Massachusetts; the Congregational-ts have not yet become fairly acclimated beyond New England; the Presbyterians die out east of New York; the Dutch Reformed, the United Brethren and the Lutherans, are almost unknown in whole States of the Union; but with the Baptists, East and West, North and South, are all alike. Their enterprize is

the only limit of their spread." Rev. Dr. Cheney, who has been doing a great work for the spread of Bible principles and practices San Francisco, and who has had to meet the atempt of one of my classmates to introduce the danerous and destructive heresy of open communion, ays, in a sermon, recently preached by hid:

Qur Baptist brotherhood was never so much Baptist as to day. . . . Instead of giving up those Bible principles that distinguish us, our brethren are putting them forth in bold relief. For illustration of his you have only to look at the recent convocations of our people. In our anniversaries a year ago in Boston, sound Baptist utterances were applauded to the echo, in that same city where our Baptist fathers were whipped at the stake, and their house of worship pealed up by the critical ship nailed up, by the spiritual progenitors of those who are now parading liberal Christianity and calling for Christian union. And our recent anniversaries in Chicago were Baptist from first to last. Why, my brethren, I never selt it to be such an honour to be a Baptist as since reading the account of what, was there said and done. Such another meeting the san never shone upon in this or any other land; and the influence of it will be left round the earth. It will give a new impulse, new vitality and power to our de-

Some people, with a freedom of utterance characeristic of ignorance, talk about the Baptist Denourination waning. Does the above indicate regression? W. S. MCKENZIE. Yours truly,

For the Christian Visitor. According to appointment, the regular Quarterly leeting of Charlotte County was held with the Baptist Church at St. Andrews, on the 11th ult., at 2

In the evening Rev. J. Rigby preached from Heb. 11: 25, to an attentive audience. Saturday morning 10 A. M., met for conference and prayer. Afternoon, 3 P. M., met for business, Rev. B. F. Rattray appointed to the Chair, and J. A. Steadman, Clerk. The state of several of the churches in the County were reported by brethren present. Rev. James Walker rave an account of the destitute condition of Masca een Church. May the Lord in his providence send a man after his own heart to build up the cause in

that portion of his moral vineyard.

It was then moved and seconded that a c of five be appointed to apportion to the churches his County the respective sums which they are exected to raise, in order to make up the \$150, which was assigned by the Western Association to Charotte County, to be given for educational purposes.

1st Baptist Church, at St. George, \$40.

2. By Colporteurs-men of earnest active piety word was preached with power, and we hope with of your love and appreciation of our labour. the spirit sent down from heaven. May the Lord grant that both ministers and churches may be stirred up to renewed acts of diligence in the Master's J. A STEADMAN, Clerk.

> Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., on "The Liberty of Preaching."

The Standing Committee, to which were referred the charges made by Rev. Dr. Stubbs, and Rev. Dr. Boggs, of New Branswick, New Jersey, against Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Rector of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, New York city, for alleged violation of a Canon of said church in preaching, without permission, within their parochial limits, has found that there is "Cause for Trial," and has sent Mr. Tyng a copy of the charges and specifications.

On Sunday the 13th inst., at the church of the Holy Trinity, Mr. Tyng delivered his second discourse on the "Liberty of Preaching," taking for his text, St. Mark 16: 15:—"And He said unto them, Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." Mr. Tyng reviewed his first discourse, briefly setting forth, for a starting-point for his second, the conclusions of that sermon, in which they were convinced, he said, that the salvation of the world is the responsibility of every Christian. God had laid upon each the iniquities of all. They were satisfied from Scripture that the vocal preaching of the Gospel, including a personal perusal of the written Word is the sole agency recognized by Christ and His Apostles and committed to Christian zeal for the accomplishment of the world's salvation. And from these premises they drew the irresistible conclusion that the use of this instrumentality—the liberty of preaching-is conterminous with the world-wide responsibility which burdens every believer, that to restrict or restrain, still more to yield this liberty, would be an indefensible evasion of duty and dis loyalty to our divine Lord.

He proceeded to show that the inalienableness of this right was not more absolutely supported by the sanctions of divine law and loyalty than by every analogy, influence and privilege of human govern-ment and thought. While, as Christians, it became us to rest the weight of our case on the former kind of proof, as Protestant and Episcopalians and Americans it would not do entirely to neglect the latter. We had debts of allegiance in these three capacities which were only secondary to the duty we owed our

Mr. Tyng argued that in its civil relations the

liberty of preaching should be as general as the world was wide; that considered in its intellectual relations an abridgment of it had a tendency to dwarf the minds of the ministry, and that considered in its ecclesiastical relations a bridle upon the right of preaching was at war with the extension of the Church, and therefore of the Gospel through it. This brought him fourthly and lastly to consider the religious rela tions of this prohibiting system. He claimed that its tendencies in the church were secularizing. It he said, the liberty of being so intimately associated with the salvation of the world, and so necessarily involved in all freedom, of speech, and thought and so vital to a large extension of the Christian Church then, surely, it must have some appreciable reflex influence upon the character of the Church, both in its ministry and membership. Its admission or de-nial must give positive, though contracted, tone to the Church at large, and the congregation in particular. Now I think it can be readily shown that the maintenance of this liberty leads to a generous and godly temper, and that, conversely, its restraint and contravention encourage a selfish and worldly type of religon. Which of these schemes of ecclesiastical polity is most thoroughly in accord with the Gospel can be inferred by their tendencies. "Every good tree bringeth forth good fruit, but a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit. A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit, wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them." Whatever modifications of this divine rule absolute in the trial of systems. That the theory and office of the ministry is actually degraded by such local restriction of this liberty, cannot have failed to Our denominational growth since the year 1800 impress you throughout this discussion. The divine commission is first robbed of its universal responsi-bilities and then of its sanctity. Under such canon-ical restraint how can the minister maintain or fulfil his errand of mercy "to every creature?" His efforts, and with them his sympathies, (for they always go together,) are authoritatively limited. Does he submit to these restrictions? Then his sense of obligations and convictions of duty will accommodate themselves to the action of his will. The world lying in wickedness may sentimentally move him, but he can go no further. Those yearnings of spirit over its waste places must be hushed as unfaithful ness to its own field. His parish is his world. There is no permission, and soon no heart, for work beyond its narrow boundaries. Now it is plain enough that under such a system the ministry must become a mere secular profession, and cannot fail to educate a secular, sordid, selfish spirit. The lawyer is not so confined to his clients, nor the physician to his patients, as the pastor to his people. They have relations to the race; he is isolated. They are the servants of others; he is a slave, the creature of parish caprice and the victim of unreasonable prejudice. There is every influence drawing him to a time-serving, worldly policy, while he has no helps in a defence of truth. And so he becomes timid, conservative and vacillating. He is despoiled of his divine independence. He ceases to be a man, for he has become a pitiful tool.

In conclusion Mr. Tyng said: Let us not flinch from the trial Christ commands. Country repeats, freedom requires, the Church of God exacts, and the spirit of God inclines us to "go into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." Preach i yourselves in your families, your business, your church, among your social acquaintances; preach it by your means in Africa, in China, in the islands of the sea, in the great West, among the heathen of our City; preach it by your pastor; strengthen his hands with your confidence, your sympathy, your supplica-tions. Uphold him in his work by your generosity, your consistency, your spirituality. Stand shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart with him in his conests that the Word of God may have free course to be glorified. And God, who is above all blessings forever, will give you for His truth sake His blessing.

> Donation Visit to Rev. J. R. Strang. UPPER GAGETOWN, Oct. 17, 1867.

Mr. Epiron-I had the pleasure of attending-in company with about fifty others—a donation at the residence of Rev. J. R. Strang. As I arrived about 7 o'clock, P. M., I found the festal board surrounded by friends and neighbors, who were partaking of the counties spread by the ladies of the land. After tea was over and a short time spent in social chat and in discoursing sweet music, R. Hoben, Esq., was called to the Chair, who, after making a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, called upon the Committee to deliver their address. C. W. Currey then presented the following to Mr. and Mrs. Strang : Dear Brother and Sister-We, of Upper Gage

Dear Brother and Sister—We, of Upper Gage-town and Canning churches, feel it a pleasure to meet you here en this occasion. Our object in coming here this evening is not only to supply you in a measure with the comforts of this life, but to show you a marked token of our high esteem for you as a minister of Jesus Christ, and also for your valued services in the cause of our common Lord. We now ervices in the cause of our common Lord. We now have the pleasure of presenting you a purse containing the sum of \$34.60, and other articles amounting a \$79.75; in all, \$114.35. May your life here below be one of continued health, peace and prosperity, and may success crown your every effort put forth in he cause of God for the upbuilding of His Church and the conversion of suners.

Dear Brother, accept our best wishes for the happiness of Mrs. Strang, yourself and family; and may

oiness of Mrs. Strang, yourself and family; and may each and all be so favoured of God as to meet in Hearen to go no more out for ever.

Signed by the Committee,

BRO. STRANG SAID IN REPLY :

my prayer that you may be richly rewarded, and prove that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." And now may the great Head of the Church grant that our united efforts in His cause may result in good to His Kingdom; and when we are done with earth's associations, may we have an abundant entrance to that holy company above, where we shall go no more out forever. We remain yours in Chris-MR. and MRS. J. R. STRANG.

After the addresses were delivered, the company were interested by remarks from Rev. J. M. Curry, the company separated, each apparently satisfied with the proceedings of the evening. Men always will be pleased in doing right, because they have their reward, which is a hundred fold in this life; in that which is to come, life everlasting.

I am, sir, yours, &c.,

A RUM MURDER .-- An exchange furnishes the following graphic description of a victim of the intoxicating

A Coroner's inquest sat on the body. It was that a young man who had been found dead in one of he streets of the city. The first question related to recognition, and although the body was sadly dis figured, more than one testified that he was of gentle blood, had been brought up amidst wealth and luxury. and had inherited an ample estate. The next point was to ascertain the cause of his death—had it been natural, or the result of violence?" The marks on the body seemed to indicate the latter, which was rendered scarcely recognizable by former acquaintance. The body was bloated and deformed, and although exhibiting the scars of old wounds, showed none of recent date, as inflicted by an assassin's band, Testimony was sought and found, and after a scrutinizing investigation the jury, which seemed to be an unusu ally honest and conscientions one, was unwilling to pronounce the death as by "the visitation of God as the phrase is usually understood, but brought in a verdict of murder. There was at first some difference of opinion whether it should be declared a case o murder or felo de se; but they were eventually harmonized, it being agreed that he had been murdered by others, and yet had killed himself. The grounds f the decision were somewhat like the following Witnesses testified that the young man while yet a mere boy, had been, by the criminal indulgence and carelessness of his parents, left without restraintthat be had been unrebuked for truancy from school and neglect of the means of education—that he had pocket-money without stint-suffered to associate with vicious companions-habitually visited theatres. restaurants, and gambling saloons-was well known in the dens of infamy among lewd women-was often beastly drunk, and a subject of loathsome disease, and all this was attributable to the training, or rather the want of training under the parental roof. It was further testified that he was a frequent visi-

for to many of the drinking houses which abound in the city, where he was plied with liquors suited to his taste, and although it was manifest that the poison thus administered to him was sapping the very citadel of life, it was always forthcoming at his call,

since he was a ready paymaster.

It was farther testified, that as he grew up to manhood the chains of evil habits were rivetted upon him, and the parasites which had fastened upon him, instead of encouraging him to break loose from the infatuation, assisted him to spend his money in ruinous xcesses. No friendly hand was permitted to touch him; no friendly expostulation to reach his ear. The gambler fleeced him -the impious mocker confirmed im in his arreligion-the rumseller mixed for him the intoxicating cup the lewd women entrapped him. he became their victim, and yet their willing one.

It was further testified, that as his funds diminshed, he fell from one grade of companionship to a lower, and still a lower, until he was found in the most degraded purlieus of the city-a street drunkmanity-a repulsed beggar of charity, until driven out of a low drinking place at night, he fell in the gutter, and there breathed out his miserable life, and The jury-and a very unusual one it was-it making up their verdict, charged that the young man was manifestly inurdered, and in this foul act his father and mother were accomplices—that the keepers of drinking-houses, he was accustomed to visit were guilty participators in the murderous deed-that his boon companions, who had encouraged him in his course, and led him into the dens of infamy, were crim inated in the terrible act, and that more than a hund red hands had stabbed him to death, and were guilty of his blood; although he himself was guilty in bringing about his own terrible fate—and the municipal authorities, which had, by license of places of infamy, countenanced his course, were not experiently from the guilt of assisting in his fate.

If, in form, no Coroner's verdict of this style has yet been published, it has often been mentally proounced, and many an instance of such murder has een covered up in the reports of our Board of Health under the names of apoplexy, exposure, debility, and such like.—Presbyterianil

Rev. A. Hunt spent a couple of Sabbaths in he city recently, and preached for Germain and Brussels street churches with much acceptance. We rejoice to see his health so much improved; but he informs us that it is not yet equal to the labor required in his present field, and he has therefore decider to accept a call to Dartmouth, Halifax, where the demands upon his physical energies will be much les than in Coruwallis. For more than 20 years he has been the faithful and successful pastor of the 1st Cornwallis church - first as the assistant, and then as the successor of the lamented Edward Manning. Having spent so many years of the prime of his manhood with this church; witnessed so many gracious revivals, and buried so large a number in holy baptism, his removal cannot be otherwise than inutually painful to both pastor and flock. We understand the church is very unwilling to part with him; but feeling that he is unequal to the work in his present state of health, he prefers to accept the Darmouth call. The church in the latter place is small; but the prospect of increase, by the application of the ne cessary means, is exceedingly hopeful. We trust the Lord will prosper the way of our valued brother, and bless him in the future as he has done in the past and supply the church he leaves with a minister who shall be equally successful in the Master's service.

The Messenger thinks that we ought to say hat brethren Rand and Eaton, who conducted the case before the late council in Halifax, in behalf of the church, were members of the Committee appointed by the church. The fact that they did conduct the investigation on the part of the church, would naturally lead our readers to infer that they were apinted by the church to do so.

EDWARD LEE -This is a fascinating story book for boys, by the American B. P. Society, of Philadel hia. The sentiment of the story is good, and the style pleasing. This Denominational Institution, is issuing most valuable works, adapted to all classes

Victoria. Dr. Currier, son of Captain Currier, of Fredericton, is among the slain. He was highly respected in his profession, and his early death is deep-y deplored. At Little Falls alone some twenty-five or thirty persons have recently "gone to the grave," and among them were several very prominent an sefut members of the community.

Secular Department.

in his future prosperity. His Excellency in reply expressed himself as warmly attached to the peop and as deeply concerned for their progress in all that is elevating and good. The venerable General was justly popular while here with all classes; and, therefore, he bears with him to his new sphere of action. their best wishes for his welfare .- Mr. Alexander Wright, of Salsbury, has lost his house, barns and outbuildings by fire. Partially insured. We regret to see by our Woodstock exchanges, that that Town Rev. J. R. Strang, as well as from A. C. Estey, and has again been visited by a destructive fire. R. T. Babbit. We spent a very pleasant evening, three short hours," says the Sentiael, "from the and after prayer by our pastor and Brother Curry, first alarm being given, some \$40,000 worth of property had fallen a prey to the spoiler." Houses barns, and stores were consumed : furniture and goods seriously injured. Most cases partially insured.

The other day a woman, with her family, was passing up the river in the steamer "Highlander," to join her husband, and on the passage she becme the mother of a new born babe .- James S. Beek, Esq., has received the appointment of Auditor General in the place of James Johnston, E.q., who goes to Ottawa in connection with the Customs of the Dominion. -D. S. Kerr, Esq., informs the press that he narrow ly escaped instant death the other day while passing down the river in the steamer "Fawn." Some serious fracture occurred in the engine department. Mr.

The instant I was passing through the Engin Room, from one side of the boat to the other, the front works of the engine suddenly burst forth upo n ne, with masses of iron and other materials, that knocked me down, and according to all mechanical law of forces, I should now be a dead man-the situ ation was such that but One Helper could save, an He alone rescued me.

Mr. Kerr calls for searching enquiry by the proper authorities into the cause of this catastrophe -- According to the Farmer, Stanley has one of the best Agricultural Societies in the Province, of which the Hon. J. A. Beckwith is President. At a recent fair held by the Society, the display of borses, cattle, sheep, pigs, grains, vegetables and frost, was highly creditable. The females of Stanley excel in the art of butter and cheese making, as also in the manufacture of cloth and socks, &c. The Fair closed with grand meeting of the "Good Templars."

FIRE! - About half-past 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning a fire was discovered in Fairbanks' Factory, on the corner of Union and Carmarthen streets, which is said to have broken out in the Engine room, and in a few moments after the main body of the target building was one mass of solid flame. A large sh adjoining, filled with dry lumber was speedily de stroyed; the blacksmith shop of Mr. Spiller received considerable injury, and for a time doubt was entertained whether the building could be saved. Some small buildings on the opposite side of Carmarther street, connected with Jones' Brewery, speedily yielded, owing to the intense heat and would have yielded, owing to the intense heat and would have been destroyed but for the plentiful supply of water poured upon them. We learn that a horse belonging to Mr. F. was destroyed, the fire being so rapid, redering it an impossibility to save anything around the place. The Steam Engines, and those in charge of them, did good service, and checked the devouring element from spreading. We did not learn whether Mr. Fairbanks had any insurance, but fear he will be a heavy loser. - News, ATRAND JA

Nova Scotia apples are commanding a very high price in the St. John market just now ! Second quality of Bishop Pippins sell readily for \$2.50. Mr. George Dodge, of Wilmot, brought some 150 barrels, which averaged \$2.50 per barrel. Among them were nearly twenty barrels of Gravensteins. The very superior, yielded him \$7,00, Mr. Fitch sold a barrel of the same species for \$7.50. This surely ought to encourage the cultivation of fruit upon a greatly enlarged and improved scale. New Brunswickers should give more attention to this department of business. Nova Scotians

are getting rich by it. May they go on and prosper Fredericton Reporter is jubilant over the prospect, as he understands the matter, of the appointment of Judge Wilmot to the Governorship of New Brunswick : but the probabilities are in favor of the election of Hon. Mr. Archibald, of Nova Scotia, to this important post.

Mr. Keans is elected to represent St. John in the Local Legislature by a respectable majority. It is expected that he will make a useful member of the

Mr. McLeod is to represent King's at Fred ericton instead of Mr. Vail.

Hon. Mr. Beckwith, Provincial Secretary, has been eturned without any opposition. goals day out not said

Mr. Benbow Ferguson lost his life upon the lats by drowning, it is supposed, on Thursday night. His body was recovered next morning, and interred on Sabbath last.

His Excellency Colonel Francis Prym Harding, C. B., having been appointed to succeed His Excellency Major General Hastings Poyle, as Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, was on Saturday last aworn in as Administrator.—News.

The County Court for the County of St. John was opened by Judge Watters yesterday. The Court in Northumberland was opened by Judge Williston on Tuesday the 15th instant, and closed by that gentleman on the same day; and the Court for Queen's County was also opened one day last week by Judge Steadman. Before these three tourts there were only three causes for trial, viz,—two in St. John and one in Northumberland.—Ib.

The Fredericton Reporter states that negotiations for the speedy commencement of work on the Fredericton Branch Railway are now pending.—15.

Nearly 200 delegates met in Medical Conference in Quebec on the 9th inst., representing the Medical Faculty in all parts of the Dominion. An Association was formed, designated the "Canada Medical Association," and the following gentles were elected to office, viz. :-

President—Hon. C. Tupper, M. D. M., C. B.; Vice Presidents—Ontario—Dr. Holder, M. D. E.; Quebec—Dr. Pelletier; M. D. E.; Nova Scotis—Dr. Black, M. D. E.; New Brunswick—Le Baron Botsford, M. D. E.; Secretary—A. G. Belleau; Treasures—R. H. Russel; Corresponding Secretaries—Quebec—Dr. Hingston; Ontario—Dr. Kaniff; Nova Scotis—Dr. DeWolfe; New Brunswick—Dr. Harding. The speech of the President, as reported in

papers, was worthy of the man and of the occasion PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Henry W. Frith, Esq. o be Clerk of the Peace for the County of St. John to the room of the Honorable William B. Kinnear.

resigned.
S. H. Whitlock, Esq., to be Registrar of Probates for the County of Charlotte.
Moses M. Sargent, to be Indian Commissioner for the County of Northumberland. Elijah Fowler, to be Coroner for the County of

Rowland Crocker, Christopher Parker, and James owler, to be Justices of the Peace for the County William M'Millan, to be Pishery Warden for dis-et Ho. 13, embracing the two Parishes of Durham of Colborne in the County of Restigouche. Royal

but cores Consumption, and its pumerous estellites, which revolve around it is the shape of coughs, colds influenza, bronchitis, &c. This remedy is Dr. Wistor's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

BROWN'S "VERMINDER COMPUTE."-This