THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 18, 1868.

Editorial Correspondence.

BILLTOWN, June 11, 1868.

ACADIA COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY.

Accompanied by Rev. Messrs. Cady and McKenzie, we left Saint John in the favorite steamer *Empress*, on Wednesday, at half-past five, A. M., *en route* for Wolfville, to attend the College Anniversary. The day was brilliant, old Fundy peaceful, and the trip to Windsor in all respects pleasant. We arrived about 2, P. M., a little too early to make the wharf; and, therefore, had to wait for the rising tide. As there was no afternoon coach, we engaged a private conveyance to take us over. The teams employed were not of the first order; but, nevertheless, they brought us through in time to hear an admirable oration, delivered by Lewis Payzant, Esq., a graduate of Acadia, before the Alumni of the College. *University Training* was the theme of the orator. He briefly sketched the rise and progress of collegiate education in the old and new world, shewing its connection with all the elements of human development, and dwelling especially upon the importance of affiliated University training to the people of this country. He would have the classics, the natural sciences, theology, law and medicine, all associated in the same University. He thought such an Institution as the country demanded should be in Halifax. But why not affiliate in Wolfville as well as in Halifax? Was Paradise itself more lovely in its pristine condition than Wolfville in the month of June? And now that it is to enjoy railroad facilities, we see no good reason why it should not be made the centre of intellectual culture for the Dominion. The Baptists of the Maritime Provinces alone, are as able to-day, in point of material wealth, to establish a University on the basis laid down in Mr. Payzant's lecture, as they were in 1828 to establish their one man power Seminary.

But if we cannot have Mr. Payzant's affiliated University, let us, in the name of all that is sacred, have one of sufficient magnitude and strength to meet the claims of our rising ministry and the intellectual necessities of our denomination.

THE ANNIVERSARY

was celebrated on Thursday. All the surroundings were favorable; the brightest day of the season, and Wolfville smiling amid the dazzling radiance and blushing beauties of the first month of summer. Not only from the village, but from the adjacent districts, the people assembled in large numbers, male and female, to do honor to Acadia. The procession formed at College Hill, under the guidance of James Morse, Esq., one of the older graduates of the Institution. First came the Professors, in their insignia of office, followed by the students, in their caps and gowns: then the governors and supporters of the College.

At the hour appointed, the capacious Baptist chapel of Wolfville was filled with a highly respectable audience, and in the midst anxious fathers and delighted mothers, who had come a long distance to listen with parental pride and pleasure to the graduating address of a loved son, around whom their fondest hopes cluster.

The President of the College, Dr. Crawley, presided. The services opened with charming music under the leadership of Professor Spinney, of Wilmot. This was followed with prayer by Rev. E. C. Cady, A. M. Then came orations from the Under-graduates. *The Better Way*—Hector E. Munro, Onslow; *Now*—E. Crawley Spinney, Wilmot; *Creation*—John Wallace, Wolfville. Music. "*We Make thee, Fortune, a Goddess*"—Lewis Hunt, Cornwallis; *The End Not Yet*—Daniel Eaton, Cornwallis; *The Practical*—John F. Tufts, New Albany. Music. *The Agent of the Age*—James W. Johnston, Wolfville; *The Mediterranean*—Herbert C. Messenger, Falmouth. Music. Degrees Conferred. Prizes Distributed. Music: "National Anthem." Benediction by Rev. I. E. Bill.

The orations were short but highly creditable both to the heads and hearts of the young men who delivered them. Several of them indicated a state of mind impressed with ideas appertaining to the Christian ministry. At the close of the ceremonies the venerable President read an address to the young men, who had completed their course, mapping out their probable future, and imparting to them most wholesome advice and instructive and touching admonitions. It was peculiarly impressive to see the venerable man of more than three score years and ten addressing, it may be for the last time, those young men of promise, who are so soon to launch forth upon life's broad sea for themselves. May his words of matured experience and ripened wisdom find a permanent lodgment in these youthful hearts. The President will kindly furnish us a copy of his address for the *Visitor*.

ALUMNI MEETING.

At the close of the college exercises Professor Higgins took the chair, and a prize essay of marked ability, prepared by Mr. William A. McKinley, one of the graduates of the day, was read by Professor Jones. It was a prize of $40 by the Alumni Society, awarded for the best original essay. Mr. McKinley was the ssuccesful competitor. We may regard this intellectual triumph as a pledge of future success.

A prize of $20 each was given to the following students, viz.:—Freshman Class—E. P. Bowles; Sophomore Class—E. M. Chesley; Junior Class—N. McLeod; Senior Class—J. McDonald. The names of the donors in these cases were withheld. A prize of $20, by Avard Longley, Esq., for superiority in elocution, was awarded to A. Calhoun. A prize of $20, by H. N. Paint, Esq., of Halifax, was given to A. Coldwell, for success in monthly essays. A cricket prize of $20, by L. Payzant, Esq., was awarded to J. Parker, son of Dr. Parker, Halifax. The distribution of these prizes was very inspiring to the spectators as well as to the recipients.

ALUMNI DINNER.

The Alumni and their friends followed up the morning exercises with an afternoon dinner in the public hall of Wolfville. We do not know who prepared the dinner, but we do know that it was got up in excellent style, and if we may judge from what we saw and felt, we may add that it was eaten with a charming relish. It was a dinner in grand old Nova Scotia style, such as you can hardly expect to find outside of the garden of the Dominion. Dinner over, speeches followed, firstrate as a matter of course; but as we had to visit a sick friend in the arms of death we could not remain to enjoy them.

PLATFORM REFLECTIONS.

As we sat upon the platform, intensely interested in the proceedings of the hour, the scenes of other days passed in review before us. The meeting of June 1828, held in Fowler's upper room, a house within a few rods of where we were then asssembled. The men who composed that meeting where are they to-day? There was E. Manning, with his broad, massive mind, T. H. Harding, with his eloquent tongue, Joseph Dimock, with his meek, deep-toned piety, James Munro, with his keen, searching logic, T. H. Chipman, with his rich experimental power, and Thomas Ansley, with his great soul of overflowing sympathy for a world lost in sin. These men were there as the Fathers of the Baptist denomination in this country. They were surrounded with a class of young men, who had been called into the vineyard through their instrumentality, and whose hearts were yearning for entire consecration to the great work of winning souls to Jesus. Richard McLearn, William Burton, William Chipman, Richard Cunningham, E. A. Crawley, John Pryor, Robert Dickey, I. E. Bill, and others. Lay brethren, Simon Fitch, J. W. Johnston, Doctor Johnston, J. W. Nutting, John Ferguson, William Johnston, Dr. Harding, and other kindred spirits are present. The question for consideration is, shall the Baptists of Nova Scotia erect an institution of learning with special reference to the training of the rising ministry? All feel the responsibilities of such a movement, and unitedly bow the knee in prayer for divine guidance. They arise with one heart, resolved to pledge themselves to God and each other that they will go forward in this work. Onward they go in the name of the Master, and today we witness the fruits of their toil. But how many of these men are here to-day? J. M. Johnston, now Judge in Equity, E. A. Crawley, now Dr. Crawley, and I. E. Bill, are the only persons we recognise in this vast assembly as having been present in the *Upper Room* in 1828. They have passed to their reward, and some of us will soon follow; but this work will go on, and still on, with broader and deeper lines until the destruction of the last day, and when the sun shall have burnt out its last ray in the firmament, and the stars shall have fallen from heaven as blighted figs, then will the influence of these plans and toils expand into the ripened glories of celestial blessedness. Thank God for the counsels, the prayers, the decisions of that *Upper Room* in 1828.

For the Christian Visitor.

The Union Society

is now looking to the churches for funds. This is the season when the churches make up their annual donations. The Society is sending out no agents; but asks each pastor and minister to consider himself an agent to do all he can in his own field and in helping his brethren in neighboring fields. Two or three pastors may combine to help each other, and in this way much can be done.

The Association meets in the middle of July at Sackville. Whatever is done before that time must be done quickly. The Board only asks each and every church and church member to do their duty. We believe our request is for a worthy object, and one that appeals to the judgments and consciences of all. The wants of the field call for increased liberality. Brethren, shall the report of your liberality which you send to the Association be such as will be worthy of you, and will cheer the hearts of the weary laborers in Christ's cause? Yea, shall it be such as will honor God and receive his approbation?

E. C. C., *Cor. Sec.*

From our Ontario Correspondent.

The Weather.—Crop Prospects.—The Expected Raid.—Associations, &c.

Summer is here in all its glory. An April, remarkable for the absence of heavy rains, has been succeeded by a May profuse in drenching showers, with days, or hours, of delightful sunshine intervening. The result is to be seen in luxuriant grain fields, waving meadows, and orchards glorious with promise of the coming fruit. Should the weather continue long as wet as it has been for the last few weeks, the result may be less favourable for root crops, though there is as yet little cause for alarm. The bow of promise spans the horizon of the future, and we look forward with confident hope to the harvest which is no less certain than the seed time.

Our sweet dream of peace and prosperity is somewhat disturbed by the prospect of another Fenian raid. I suppose it is now tolerably certain that the poor, misguided dupes across the border will make another attempt to reach Great Britain by way of Canada in the course of a few weeks. The great fair in Buffalo is now in "full swing," as our neighbours say. Red-hot speeches are being uttered, the scanty dollars of the poor servant-maids are being wheedled into the treasury of the Irish Republic, and the work of organization, collecting supplies, &c., &c., is said to be going on. We simple-minded serfs are soothingly patted on the shoulder and blandly told just to keep quiet and no harm shall befall us. The magnanimous O'Neill means us no harm; in fact, has nothing against us. Only we have the misfortune to dwell in the direct (Irish) route to the island home of the tyrant. In other words the country we possess is needed as a base of operations for a few weeks while the little task of subduing England is being performed. Of course we cannot in reason refuse to be conciliated by such flattering assurances from the illustrious hero of Ridgeway, and shall throw open our houses for the convenience of so refined and generous a band.

Seriously, it is wonderful how little effect is produced—I speak for the region in which I dwell—by the prospect of the contemplated raid, which, it is admitted, might assume somewhat formidable dimensions, should the American Government fail in its duty, which we do not anticipate. It is believed that the military preparations on the part of the Canadian Government are very complete. Raw volunteers will not be thrust to the front, alone, as before. Active service battalions, composed of regular troops and volunteers, have been carefully organized, and will be ready for marching at an hour's notice. Meanwhile, the Government is, no doubt, fully informed of all the movements and plans of the champions of Ireland. Irishmen are, proverbially, I believe, poor conspirators; at any rate, the Fenians in the United States are not good at keeping secrets, though it must, in justice, be admitted that they seem to be improving in that respect. Without cherishing any uneasiness as to the result, the Christian mind cannot but contemplate the prospect with deep sorrow. Pity for the poor wretches who are about to be hounded on to their death, is mingled with misgivings as to the injurious moral effects upon a large class of our own fellow citizens, which must ensue from a few days or weeks of warfare such as this promises to be. In the event of the raid taking place, there seems little reason to expect that the laws of ordinary warfare will be respected on either side. Many believe that it is better even so, and that bloodshed will be lessened by treating the invaders as having forfeited all claims to the amenities which tend to refine the horrors of modern warfare.

The period for the religious anniversaries is arriving. Your correspondent regrets his inability to attend any of the nine or ten Baptist Associations which are to assemble in various parts of Ontario during the next few weeks. We trust that the records of the churches, both here and in the Maritime Provinces, may be more encouraging than those of last year, and that the presence of the Great Head of the church may be manifest in the conduct and spirit of all the deliberations of His people. I have reason to think that the Baptists of Ontario may be represented in the approaching Convention in St. John. It is to be hoped that the project of a closer union—or, at any rate, co-operation—amongst the Baptists of this wide Dominion, may there receive fuller and more practical consideration than has hitherto been given it.

W.

ENGLISH BAPTIST UNION.—This Body comprises 2,411 churches with a membership of 221,524. The clear increase for the year 1867, was 7,757, a larger number than ever before reported; the average rate of increase being five per church. 32 ministers have died, but there had been an accession of 83; three fourths of whom had received a college training.

Though the Baptists are among the poorest denominations in England, yet during the last five years they have expended, says the *Watchman and Reflector*, in the building and improvement of churches, more in our currency, than $2,000,000, furnishing nearly 60,000 additional sittings.

Revival on Shipboard.

Our readers will read the following extract from the *Watchman & Reflector* with much pleasure:—

Interesting letters have been received at the Missionary Rooms, 12 Bedford Street, from Mrs. Van Meter and Miss Watson; the former on her way to Burmah to rejoin her husband; the latter a newly appointed assistant in the Bassein mission. They were accompanied by Miss DeWolfe, of Nova Scotia, and Miss Higby, of Illinois, sent out by other societies as missionary teachers. They sailed last December, in the ship "John Bunyan," on board of which, in the Indian Ocean, they wrote in February and March, giving an account of God's great blessing upon their labors in the hopeful conversion of the captain and his wife, and nearly all of the crew. Mrs. Van Meter writes under date of Feb. 19:—

I almost feel it is too much to write, that here, just about the same part of the ocean where, on the "R. B. Forbes," eight years ago, the Lord met us and converted nearly all our ship's company, He is with us again, and saving souls. *Our ship is a real Bethel.* Why, if I could not enjoy a season anywhere else, I should want to make this voyage every year. How is this, that with so feeble instrumentality God is doing so great things?—we ask ourselves, and well may others ask. "Yea, and things which are not hath God chosen to bring to naught things that are."

We came on board praying that God would grant us a blessing, longing that these months of our voyage might be profitable time, not only in our own souls' culture, but in the great work of winning others to Christ. We knew that sailors' and officers' hearts could be touched by the truth, and melted, and made to glow with love to Christ, if only the truth could be presented to them with the quickening power of the Spirit. Often those whom we regard as reckless are not so "Gospel-hardened" as the morally exemplary and aimable in the church congregations of our land. "The multitude of the sea shall be converted unto Thee" is God's sure promise to His church, when she shall awake to her duty concerning it.

Who will preach for us the Word? as there is no missionary brother or minister of the Gospel on board. Who will go "forward" among the rough men, to get them interested and willing to read and attend to what we might be able to do for them? Such were our anxious inquiries. But, my brother, in thirty years' experience one should learn somewhat, at least, to "commit thy way unto the Lord, and He shall direct thy steps."

After alluding to the many perplexities occasioned by long waiting for a ship to convey them to India, and declaring her confidence that God ordered every circumstance in regard to their going in the "John Bunyan," she says:—

Both the men who are converted and those who are "seeking," all say, "We never had such a chance before, and we know we need not expect such an one again, for attending to the concerns of our souls" or, as they more generally express it, "for getting to be religious." From the first there has not been a scoffer, that is, not one to ridicule another for looking serious, or for efforts to pray and seek religion, which I am persuaded is an unusual thing among so large a company of men at sea. This, of course, has been a great deal owing to the respectful attention given by the captain and first officer. Some have said, "We might go to sea twenty years and not find such another opportunity—a captain to invite his men "aft" for worship, for God's servants to teach us and pray with us." Some of these men who have followed the sea for many years have said, "These things remind me of the way *my mother* used to talk to me when a child. She taught me how to pray; but it is little I have heard of it since." While I am writing, I hear the voices of the captain and his wife in prayer in their little state room. They have been seeking earnestly for some time past, and we hope now they are truly converted.

March 25th, she writes further:—

It is more than a month since I wrote the above. Capt. and Mrs. Nichols both give us increased satisfaction, as do most of the others for whom we entertained hope; and of course you will know we have had little time for home-sickness or selfish care in any way. The first convert, John Bogers, a Swede, was an officer on the ship which took Miss Fielde to Hong-kong, [on her way to Bankok] who taught him to read English. He remembers her with warm gratitude and her religious instructions. From about the fifth week we have had regular evening worship with Bible-class exercises, and on the Sabbath a good sermon from Dr. Williams, or Mr. Spurgeon, or some other. We now have hope for all but five of the crew, and the interest still continues. For some time past every man, but the one required at the wheel, kneels with us in prayer. I have nothing sad to tell you.

Congregational Denomination.

Rev. Dr. Gotch in his inaugural address, delivered before the English Baptist Union, at the recent meeting of that body, thus refers to the possibilities of Union between Baptists and Congregationalists:—

That the points of agreement between them and ourselves are so many and so important, and those of difference are in comparison so few and so unimportant, that the two great divisions of Congregationalists might surely forget their differences and become a united body. Nevertheless, I cannot but profess my belief that neither denomination is prepared for such a complete union; for to be effective it must be a union founded on principle, but not on compromise. It must admit fully the right of each church to regulate its own affairs, to prescribe its own terms of communion. The pedobaptists must not object to their Baptist brethren speaking of them as unbaptized, the Baptists must not object to their pedobaptist brethren speaking of infants receiving by baptism some Christian privilege. It is, I think, evident that we are on both sides far from having at present reached such a position, and I venture to say that we as a denomination have advanced as far towards it as our Congregational brethren.

It may occur to some of the brethren whom I am addressing that those of us who admit unbaptized persons to communion, and still more those who admit them to church fellowship, cannot consistently maintain our separate existence as a denomination. I think they can. They receive them, not on account of their having in fancy been, as they assert, baptized, but simply on account of their Christian faith and life, and they regard the infants of such unbaptized members (even though their parents may have felt it a duty to seek the same so-called baptism for them which they had themselves received) in no other light and having no more privilege or relation to the church than their own unbaptized infants. In fact, the question is not one which affects the differences between the two denominations, but one of quite another kind, which may spring up in each of them—viz., How far are the privileges of the Christian church to be granted to professed and consistent believers in Christ who are unbaptized? This is a question on which we who are here met as brethren differ. I am about to enter on the discussion of it.

Obituary.

Death has recently been permitted to separate from our communion on earth a promising young man, in early manhood. James A. Coy, the eldest son of our brother Thomas T. Coy, now residing at Nashwaak, about two miles from Fredericton, died of consumption, on Thursday, the 11th inst. He had nearly completed his twentieth year, and had been, for a little over a year, an avowed follower of Christ. He was brought, through Divine influence, to make a public profession of his faith, while he was attending the Seminary, in the Spring of 1867. The proximity of his father's house to town enabled him to return home from school every evening; but during the breaking up of the ice in the Spring, he boarded in Fredericton, that he might attend to his studies.

As special services were then being held in the Vestry of the Baptist Chapel, his father recommended him to go, and seek a blessing from the Lord. At first, he thought he could not attend the meetings, lest he should fall behind in his studies; but he found that his mind was pre-occupied, and that he could not fix his mind on other than sacred themes. He therefore went to the meeting, and requested prayer for himself. After a time, though with much deliberation, he gave utterance to the conviction which had, for two years, been stirring his soul, and was baptised into Christ and into the fellowship of the Church. Since that time, until increasing illness forbade exposure to the night air, when occasion offered, he publicly expressed his hope in Christ, and love to all the saints; and at home, took part in leading the devotions of the family at domestic worship.

Before his death, he selected the passage in John's epistle, "The blood of Jesus Christ his son cleanseth from all sin," as the text from which he desired that his funeral sermon should be preached. The choice evinced the feelings of his heart, and proved that altho' his disposition was kind, his conduct outwardly blameless, his spirit willing and obedient, yet he took no credit to himself for these excellencies, nor relied on anything short of the cleansing blood of Christ to fit him for his place in heaven.

His funeral took place on Lord's Day, the 14th inst. The sermon was preached in the Temperance Hall erected by Mr. Gibson, at the Nashwaak Mills; and his remains are interred in the ground behind the school house, which has been set apart by that gentleman for a public cemetery.

It seems hard to part with young men when they have just become prepared to enter upon a career of useful and honorable service here in the world; but his sorrowing relatives are enabled to say, "It is the Lord, let Him do what seemeth him good." C. S.

Fredericton, 15th June, 1868.

IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. McCosh, whose recent visit to America has given him an insight into the workings of the voluntary system, has announced it as his opinion that it would be the duty of the Irish Presbyterians to give up the *Regium Donum* rather than consent to a system of indiscriminate endowments. Having been taken to task for his opinion he replies:—

"That the alternative which statesmen were putting before them was. Are we to endow all sects in Ireland, or endow none? and that it was in his opinion the duty of Protestants to declare unequivocally that they would rather have no sect endowed than have all." He then calls upon the public to note that this saying of his has given offence to certain parties, and appends the following pointed remarks: "I see that in order to terrify the timid there is to be a clamor raised against all who utter this sentiment. But their rhodomontade and bluster will have no effect upon me. Of all the proposed cures for the woes of Ireland I reckon the promiscuous endowment of creeds as the worst. I have just been in continental countries where truth and error are alike endowed, and the deadening effect on rulers and people is most painful to witness. I little thought the few sentences I utterred to a country congregation at base of the Grampians would create such a stir. I rather think that the spark might have died out but for the fanning it has received. As it is I rejoice to find that it is helping to kindle a flame which nothing can extinguish. I am confident that the healthy Protestant feeling of the three kingdoms will soon speak out in a tone which no one can misunderstand."

DEATH OF R. A. WELDON, ESQ.—Robert A Weldon, Esq., late of the firm Alward & Weldon, one of our most promising young Barristers, and an exemplary young man, was suddenly removed from our midst on Sunday night, by the hand of that enemy who knows no respect for age, condition or sex. About ten days ago Mr. W. was attacked by inflammation of the bowels, but the symptoms did not seem to be at all dangerous; in fact till Sunday evening he was considered to have mastered the disease and to be gradually improving, when, unfortunately a complication arose by the setting in of jaundice. Even with this additional difficulty, however, so late as Sunday evening at six o'clock he was considered by his medical attendant—Dr. Walker—to be out of danger, and was able to get out of bed. About ten o'clock the same night, a relapse having set in, the Dr. was sent for and arrived to find him dying. Mr. W. was a native of Upper Sussex, twenty-five years of age and much esteemed by a large circle of friends. A special meeting of the Bar was held on Monday which we find officially reported thus:—

At a numerously attended meeting of the members of the Bar in Saint John, held on Monday, the 15th June instant, the Advocate General, Wm. Jack, Esq., Q. C., was unanimously requested to preside as Chairman; and G. Blatch, Esq., Clerk of the Circuits, was similarly requested to act as Secretary; when the following Resolutions, prepared by a Committee appointed for that purpose, were moved by W. H. Tuck, Esq., Clerk of the Crown, and seconded by J. G. Campbell, Esq., Q. C.:—

"*Resolved unanimously*, That the members of the Bar of Saint John have learned with deep regret the death of Robert A. Weldon, Esq, and desire to express their sense of the loss the profession has sustained by the death of one, whose genial disposition and strict integrity endeared him to its members; and who, though young, and but recently called to the Bar, gave promise, by his acquirements, of professional distinction;—and further

"*Resolved*, That the members of the Bar attend the funeral in professional costume; and that a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and also be published in the City papers."

W. JACK, *Chairman.*

G. BLATCH, *Secretary.*

Tuesday at one o'clock his remains were followed to the R. R. Station by a large number of friends. The funeral took place on Wednesday at Upper Sussex, the place of his nativity.

From our Halifax Correspondent.

June 15, 1868.

DEAR VISITOR,—After all our grumbling on this side of the Bay at what we could not remedy or change, you will be glad to learn that the clerk of the weather has at last taken pity on us, and that we are enjoying a genial season.

THE INMAN COMPANY have succeeded in obtaining the contract for the conveyance of the English mails to this port; the contract extends to three years. The line appears to be giving general satisfaction to the travelling public. It is understood that the Dominion Government are to provide for the conveyance of the mails from hence to England.

INCENDIARISM.—An attempt was made a few days since to burn the new Academy (just completed), in the town of Liverpool; and a new school-house was recently destroyed by fire at Malagash Point, Cumberland Co. Rewards have been offered for the discovery and conviction of the perpetrators. Our people in these localities evidently think that if the school-master is not abroad, it is quite time he was, and have taken an unceremonious way to hurry him out of doors.

GOLD.—More discoveries of the precious metal are being made. A number of claims have been taken up at Fifteen Mile Stream, near Sheet Harbor, and report speaks favorably of the gold mines at Ecum Secum.

AMUSEMENTS.—The Theatre is in full force at present, and drawing good audiences. A boat race took place between a ten-oared cutter of the *Doris* and a twelve-oared cutter of the *Royal Alfred*, which was won by the *Doris* crew. It is said a good deal of money changed hands among the ships' crews. The 2d Battalion of the 4th Regiment, in this garrison, are engaged in a number of athletic sports, to extend over two days. The prizes will be awarded on the last day.

DEATH STATISTICS.—The number of deaths in Halifax city during the quarter ended 31st March was 216—120 males and 96 females. Of these, 38 were under one year; 26 between 1 year and 5 years of age; 11 between 5 and 15; 8 from 15 to 20; 27 between 20 and 30; 14 between 30 and 40; 22 between 40 and 50; 11 between 50 and 60; 26 between 60 and 70; 16 between 70 and 80; 11 between 80 and and 90; and 3 above 90 years of age. The greatest age reached was that of a female who was returned as 96. In two instances the age was not given. The following are the causes of death in the order of their fatality: From consumption in its various forms, 45; croup, 20; old age, 1; pneumonia, 10; hydrocephalus, 9; heart disease, 16; inflammation, 5; apoplexy, 5; paralysis, 5; debility, 5; convulsions, 5; bronchitis, 5; slow fever, 4, brain disease, 4; dropsy, 3; asthma, 3; burned to death, 3; childbirth, 3; cancer, 3; from whooping cough, cholera, infantum, tumour, puerperal fever, scarlatina, liver complaint, and chest disease, there were two deaths under each disease. There was one death from each of the following: typhod fever, disease of head, exhaustion, congestion of lungs, nephritis, influenza, fracture, accident, overdose of chloroform, overdose of opium, overdose of laudanum, drowning, epilepsy and kidney disease.

Estimating the population of the city at 30,000, the ratio of mortality from all causes was equal to 1 in 35, which is exceptionally high, the average being one in forty-three.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—Two brothers at Herring Cove, who had been at variance, got into a dispute about drying a net, when one went into the house, brought out his gun loaded with shot, and fired it at his brother. The shot lodged in the leg, and is not understood to be fatal. The brother, who fired the shot, escaped to the woods.

RELIGIOUS.—*The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia* returned in the last steamer to his diocese from rather an extended visit to England. *The Synod* of the Presbyterian church of the Lower Provinces meet in Halifax on the 24th inst. A large attendance is expected. *The Baptist Colored Brethren* have had a flare up in their meeting. A party of the brethren are opposed to their minister and wish to depose him. They preferred charges against him, and invited him to a meeting to answer. Deeming discretion the better part of valor the minister and his party refused to attend, but took possession of the house so as to prevent the transaction of any business. In the evening there was a *religious!* meeting, when the malcontents, seeing that the minister was preaching against time, and that there could be no opportunity for business, took the law into their own hands—blew out the gas, and commenced a regular row, in which rotten eggs proved effective missiles. The next day the sacred majesty of the law was invoked, and the egg-throwers had the consolation of each adding to the fund of the city treasury the sum of five dollars by way of impressing upon their memory that gentlemen of color have no more right to disturb religious meetings than have white folks.

MISSING.—A young man from Halifax, named Kelly, studying at McGill College, Montreal, mysteriously disappeared a few days since, and has not since been heard of.

FRENCH FLEET.—The *Onondago*, a monitor, purchased by the French Government from the Americans last fall, has been lying in the port of Halifax all winter. Two French ships are now here ready to escort her to la belle France. They leave on Monday. It is reported that Brother Jonathan sold the Frenchman in the sale of the monitor. However superior the French may be with shot and shell, Brother Jonathan is too many guns for them at a bargain.

MARKETS.—Business has been dull during the past week. Flour and breadstuffs have fallen very considerably in price. Oats, large lots, 70 cts., retail 75 cts.; butter, 30@33 cts., fair, 23@24 cts., tendency downward. Other articles unchanged.

CIRCUITS.—Our judges are now absent on their respective circuits. Some of them have been indulging in eulogistic remarks to the Grand Jury on the future of the Dominion.

Secular Department.

Foreign and Domestic News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENT.—A telegram from London of the 14th, says that it is generally understood that the Ministry will make an appeal to the country on the questions at issue between them and the House of Commons. The following is the programme that the Government has decided upon: Parliament is to be dissolved in October. Writs will then be issued for elections which will take place during the month of November; and on the 9th of December the meeting of the new Parliament will take place.

SIR BENJAMIN GUINNESS, the great Dublin brewer and restorer of St. Patrick's Cathedral, is dead.

EX-GOVERNOR EYRE.—It is announced that Ex-Governor Eyre of Jamaica, will contest the seat of John Stuart Mill, member of Parliament from Westminster, London, in the coming election. Not the least extraordinary incident in connection with the prosecution of Eyre for his conduct in Jamaica, is a donation of £200 to the Eyre Defence Fund by Lord Overstone.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S THIRD SON.—Prince Arthur will complete his studies as a military cadet at Woolwich, this summer, and will be attached to the royal engineer establishment at Chatham, to attain greater proficiency in his future profession.

LONDON, June 15.—In the House of Commons this evening the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Stanley, said the Egyptian Government entertained a plan for the establishment of Courts of law to protect the rights of residents in Egypt of modern birth, and that the Viceroy was desirous of carrying the measure into effect.

LIVERPOOL, June 16.—The Mail Steamer has arrived from Janeiro. After a heavy bombardment of Humaita the allies made a combined attack on the rear of that position to gain possession of the Forest of Gran Chaco, and thereby cut of the communications of the Paraguayans.

The assault was repulsed after a desperate engagement, and the allies were compelled to relinquish the attempt. The seige of Humaita, however, still continued, and the fortress was closely invested by land and water.

FRANCE.

HUMANE PROPOSAL.—The *Moniteur* states that the Czar of Russia has made a proposal to the Emperor Napoleon that Russia and France unite in an effort to induce all civilized nations to abstain from the use of torpedoes and explosive projectiles in time of war. The *Moniteur* adds that this humane proposition meets with the approval of the Emperor, who, however, thinks that it may still be necessary to employ torpedoes for defensive purposes. It is not proposed by the Czar to do away with the use of all kinds of explosive projectiles, but only with rifle and musket balls which bury themselves in the flesh and then explode. It is the disuse of this murderous invention which receive the unqualified approval of the Emperor Napoleon.

SERVIA.

Assassination of Prince Michael.—A telegram of June 11th, says that the reigning Prince of Servia was murdered in Belgrade, on the 10th inst. He was walking in the public Park in the evening, when three assassins suddenly attacked him with revolvers. He was accompanied by his cousin and a daughter of the latter, with his usual attendants. The assassins directed their fire promiscuously at the Royal party. At the first shot the Prince fell and expired immediately. The cousin of the Prince was also hit and died in a few minutes afterwards. His daughter received a severe wound, but was not dangerously injured. One or two of the valets were also wounded. The assassins were recognized as three brothers. One was promptly taken while hurrying from the scene of the tragedy, and it is thought that the others will not be able to escape. The assassination produced profound excitement throughout the country. A nephew of the wounded Prince, was on Saturday last, duly proclaimed Prince of Servia. Two of the assassins of Prince Michael have been arrested. It has been ascertained that it was not three brothers who fired the fatal shots, but a father and his two sons. One of the latter is still at large, but it is believed that he cannot escape.

The nephew of the late Prince Michael has been declared his successor under the title of Prince Milan Fourth.

The North German Parliament has passed a bill authorizing Government to raise a loan, the proceeds to be applied to the enlargement and improvement of the Federal Navy.

TURKEY.

TURKEY.—The Sultan and his new cabinet are maturing a place, it is said, to enable foreigners to legally hold property in Turkey.

UNITED STATES.

Admission of Southern States.—Congress passed on the 12th June a Bill admitting all the Southern States lately in rebellion, to representation in Congress.

Congressional.—Congress has voted to keep the Freedmen's Bureau in operation another year. A resolve was passed recently requesting the President to interpose with the British Government for the release of Father McMahon, who is in a Canada Jail for implication with the Fenians.

Shipwreck.—A telegram reports the loss of the Steamship *Nevada*, from New York for Havana, off Cape Hatteras. One life lost. Vessel and cargo valued at $400,000.

California.—The total quantity of wheat grown in California last year amounted to 14,000,000 bushels. The estimate for the present year is 20,000,000 bushels.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Twenty lives were lost on the barque Istrea, of Boston, from New Orleans bound for Havre, wrecked of Hatteras.

NEW YORK, June 16.—It is authoritatively stated that Chief Justice Chase will accept the Democratic nomination for President. Gold firm and steady.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

The Fenian Invasion.—The Toronto *Globe* professes to have information on authority beyond dispute that the Fenian movement upon Canada has actually commenced. It says that forces are being gradually concentrated at Buffalo and other points. Forty Fenians went from Port Huron to Buffalo, via Grand Trunk railroad, recently. The raid is possible any day after the 20th inst. The *Globe* calls on the Governor General to order into the field at once the whole volunteer and regular force of the country.

A seizure of arms at St. Albans by the United States Government is reported to have taken place on the 11th.

Guards from the Grand Trunk brigade, well armed, have been stationed at each end of the Victoria Bridge in Montreal.

TORONTO, C. W., June 15.—The volunteers and regulars have been actively preparing for an emergency in consequence of the Fenian rumor.

A brigade will be stationed in each of the cities of Toronto, Hamilton, and London, while other forces will be placed at Collingwood and exposed points, and the reserves organized to take the field if necessary. Complete provision is made for any sudden attempt at a raid.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Copper Mining.—Newfoundland, it is confidently expected, will soon become well known abroad as a large producer of copper. The Governor, in a late report to the Colonial Office, says that during the past year upwards of 2,000 tons have been shipped from the various mines in the Island; and that before the end of 1868, an amount valued at from £80,000 to £100,000, will be shipped from Tilt Cove mines alone. At this place one hundred and seventy men and boys are employed, and about 500 people reside at the settlement, which was not in existence three years ago.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Windsor and Annapolis Railway.—The Bridgetown *Free Press* says that a heavy force is now actively engaged on nearly the whole length of the line. The building of the bridge across the river near this town is rapidly progressing. A ship arrived at Annapolis last week, deeply laden with railway iron, which is being brought up the river in scows, and is being landed here and at Paradise. Before the snow flake again whitens the earth, it is probable that the iron horse will be careering through our valley.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Woodstock Railway.—The *Acadian* gives the details of a trip over the Woodstock branch railroad, and concludes, by the rapid progress now being made, that the road will be open to public traffic in July.

Tobique Bazaar.—This bazaar was very successful. Visitors were very numerous, and the receipts amounted to upwards of $500.

Fredericton.—This Celestial City is in possession of a police force, which was very much wanted there. It numbers three men, rank and file.

Fredericton Railway.—The *Head Quarters* says that this Branch will be finished, at least, as soon as the main line to St. John. The Company are having some difficulty in the settlement of land damages. In one case $32 were awarded where $1,000 were claimed. Application has been made to the Supreme Court by H. B. Rainsford, Esq., on behalf of E. Simonds, Esq., Col. Stewart, M. H. Peters, W. B. Jack, and R. Dunn, Esqrs., to set aside the awards of the appraisers.

A Fog Whistle is to be erected at Point Lepreau by the Dominion Government.

Westmorland County.—The Dorchester Stone Quarries are looking up. The demand for the stone in the United States is said to be increasing. The Halifax *Reporter* believes that the Bay Verte Canal will soon be undertaken by the Dominion Government.

Eastern Extension.—Eleven or twelve miles of rails have been laid on this road, and good progress is being made in the work. Five miles have been laid from the junction, about five more from Crawson's to Dorchester, and another mile at Charter's.

Gold.—Some rich gold-bearing quartz has been discovered upon the banks of the Tobique River, in Victoria County.

Rev. Mr. Punshon is expected to lecture in the Mechanics' Institute on the 22d inst.

Bazaar.—The Home for the Aged received at the Bazaar $3,809.96, including donations. The previous receipts were $712.43; and the expenses were only $487.62. The Fund has now in the Bank of New Brunswick the sum of $4,034.71 drawing interest.

Fire.—A fire broke out, early on Sunday morning, in the factory at Indiantown belonging to Messrs. Holder & Spragg. The building was totally destroyed, together with a large amount of valuable material. There was but little insurance on the property.

RUMOURS.—The *St Croix Courier* gives some announcements which the *Freemen* calls semi-official. They are as follows:—That in the retirement of Jude Wilmot from the Bench, Hon. Chas. Fisher is to supply his place; and that a seat in the new Court of Appeal for the Dominion, will be given the Hon. J. H. Gray.

NORTH WEST TERRITORY.—The *St. Croix Herald* says that the difficulties in the way of annexation of the North West to the Dominion, are being overcome; and that the terms when announced, will be most favorable.

Miscellany.

TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.—Cyrus Field has undertaken this new and greatest achievements of submarine telegraphy. He writes to the *New York Tribune* from England to say that nothing has surprised him more since his coming to that country than the indifference shown there to its connection with China, India, and Australia by trustworthy telegraphs. He notices that there are now twenty-four submarine lines in successful operation, all earning dividends, and expresses confidence that another one will be added to the list whenever England shall be joined by cable to her Indian and Australian possession and to the great empire of China. Cables, he says, in deep water are now found to be much more secure than in shallow, and a new line in deep water is about to be laid in the Mediterranean. There is no reason, he thinks, why such a cable should not be laid from Suez to Bombay within a year. It would pay; it can be done; and it ought to be done; for while all British authorities on this Continent and the West Indies can communicate in a few minutes with the British Government, Sir Stafford Northcoate, the Secretary of State for India, has to wait days and weeks for intelligence from the administrators of the Government in India.

A fisherman got drowned in the "far west" of Brazil lately in an unusual manner. One night he fastened his line—a strong one—to his leg, and threw the baited hook into the river, while he then lay down and went to sleep. A large fish took the bait, dragged him into the river, and drowned him. Next morning his body was recovered, the fish still fast, and the flesh of the man's leg cut to the bone by the