

many are robbed of their peace. They receive the Gospel truth, that there must be something done in us, as well as something done for us, if we are true members of Christ; and so far they are right. But then, without being aware of it, perhaps, they seem to imbibe the idea, that their justification is in some degree, affected, by something within themselves. They do not clearly see that Christ's work, not their own work,—either in whole or in part, either directly or indirectly,—is the only ground of our acceptance with God;—that justification is a thing entirely without us, for which nothing whatever is needful on our part but simple faith, and that the weakest believer is as fully and completely justified as the strongest.

Many appear to forget that we are saved and justified as sinners, and only sinners;—and that we never can attain to absolute inward perfection while we are here in this body. Redeemed sinners, justified sinners, renewed sinners doubtless we must be, but sinners, sinners sinners always to the very last. They appear to expect that a believer may at some period of his life be in a measure free from corruption, and attain to a kind of perfect purity within. And not finding this angelic state of things in their own hearts, they at once conclude their must be something very wrong in their state. And so they go mourning all their days, oppressed with fears that they have no part or lot in Christ, and refusing to be comforted.

Reader, against this state of mind be on your guard. Understand that justification and sanctification are two distinct things, and do not confound them altogether.

Labour as much as in you lies after holiness. Seek to be sanctified wholly. But do not let Satan tempt you to think you are not justified, because you find your sanctification imperfect.

Rejoice, if you are a true believer, in this glorious doctrine of justification. Thank God that a man is justified by faith, without the deeds of the law. But do not let the devil tempt you for a moment to forget that faith and holiness are companions, and that a man who is justified, will also be a holy man.—Rev. J. C. Ryle, B. A.

Correspondence.

New York Correspondence.

The German Population. The St. Nicholas Hotel Business. The Liquor Bill.

Mr. Editor.—The population of this city is made up of people of various nationalities, speaking a number of languages. Of foreigners, perhaps, the Germans are most numerous. They now number about seventy thousand, and are seen and heard in nearly every part of the city, while some of the streets are entirely occupied with them. They land in this city in the summer months at the rate of three thousand per day. But few remain here as they have now excellent arrangements for sending them to the country. Many of those in the city now keep grocery stores. There are few of any nation but the Germans employed in these shops. Most of our cabinet makers, house painters, shoemakers and tailors, are of this nation. A horse who comes without trade or money commences with a bag and hook, and travel the streets of this city every morning, picking up everything they can find in the ash barrels that are put out for dustmen to carry away. Before the dustmen get around the barrels have a general attack upon them by the hook-and-bag men, whereby they lose everything of the least value. These ragmen take away not only rags but bones, bits of iron, paper, and everything else of the least value, and convert into money. Many of these people soon accumulate enough to set them up in business or to purchase land at the west. It is said the average gain of a ragman is over a dollar a day. The religious sentiments of Germans are generally bad, many of them thinking themselves little better than the brute creation. They disregard the Bible and the Sabbath-day, spending that holy day in drinking saloons, dancing, card-playing, and taking rides into the country. During summer, thousands cross the ferry to Hoboken—not less than twenty thousand are sometimes, it is said, gathered there on the Sabbath-day, who spend their time in partaking of their favorite beverage, lager beer.

They are not all, however, infidels. There are some Christians who have several churches where the Gospel is preached in their own language. Great numbers of Germans are of Jewish descent, and are very attentive to their worship on the Sabbath, but the Lord's day with them is a day of worldly pleasure. It is now the commencement of their New Year, and they attend their synagogues for several days in succession, making a great show going to and from their places of worship, the ladies being dressed in the most costly apparel, and the gentlemen imitate their example. The Germans are generally quiet, industrious citizens, aside from their festivities.

Another of those disgraceful scenes of stabbing has occurred at the St. Nicholas Hotel, it being but about one year since Col. Loring was stabbed in this hotel with a sword-cane. It appears that a report had been circulated that Captain Wright had taken away from the "Jewess" which he commanded, (which was wrecked some months ago,) the plate, and appropriated it to his own use. He made an appointment with his accuser, to meet at the above named place; when they had not been long in conversation the captain took a sword-cane from his pocket and struck the calumniator in the face, the other instantly drew from a sheath a large bowie knife, the blade of which he plunged almost to the hilt into the side of Capt. Wright, who then strove to get away but was followed by his murderer, stabbed in the side, and would have been stabbed again had not the blood-thirsty man been hindered by a by-stander. Wright is doing better than could be expected from the circumstances, as the blade of the knife was nearly seven inches long, and went into the body the whole length. The St. Nicholas is the largest and most beautiful hotel in the city, the front being of white marble, and the interior, beautifully fitted up and on so extensive a scale that it will accommodate about one thousand boarders, who pay each from two to three dollars per day for their board.

It seems a great pity as well as shame that such disgraceful scenes should occur within its walls.

Business of all kinds seems to be improving in this city. People are flocking in from the country, and business men giving good orders, and we have every prospect of a good fall trade.

I am sorry to say that the liquor bill has proved, so far, a complete failure here, the mayor of whom we anticipated better things, having refused to enforce the law on the plea that he is not certain whether it is constitutional. The liquor dealers are now doing a great business selling without a license. Poor drunkards, however, are made to feel the power of the law for every one seen in the streets intoxicated is compelled either to pay ten dollars fine or be imprisoned ten days. Not less than forty are taken up every Saturday night and Sunday, so that the number imprisoned for this crime amounts to seventy or eighty a week continually.

Sept. 18, 1855.

G. T.

Nova Scotia General Conference.

CARLETON, September 26, 1855.

Dear Brother,—As I unexpectedly made a short visit to Nova Scotia in company with Bro. Hartt, and have returned again, I think some short account of our visit would not be uninteresting to some of your readers. We left this city on the 10th inst., in the steamer for Digby. The same afternoon we travelled by land to Weymouth where we tarried all night with a Mr. Jones, who keeps a Temperance house, (and whose son had brought us on our way.) We enjoyed a quiet night there, and had a good season of prayer with the family. Early the next morning left with the same conveyance for Yarmouth, arrived at brother Knowles' that evening and found them all well. We spent the remainder of the week until Saturday visiting among the people and holding meetings; and on that day the General Conference commenced. The first meeting was one of much encouragement; about seventy persons spoke of the goodness of God towards them. On Sabbath morning we divided and held meetings in different places. At 3 o'clock, we all met together, and at the close of the meeting the Lord's Supper was administered to a large number of his people. Our business meetings were continued by adjournment from Monday till Wednesday at 2 o'clock. We had some meetings for worship in the time. The General Conference was one of especial interest.

The union manifested, and the measures adopted must terminate in the advancement of the cause of God. One thing especially was encouraging to us, and that was the position that two young preachers that had been set apart to the work of the ministry last year occupied, and others also coming up in this Conference and receiving a license, and taking a stand to assist in the great work of saving souls. I shall not speak of particulars connected with the Conference, as the Secretary will give them soon in a letter for publication. On our way to Yarmouth had the pleasure of the company of brother Nutter of Portland, and brother Bill of the city, as far as Digby; we had a very pleasant passage, and some very interesting conversation. We also had the pleasure of seeing brother V. who brought the claims of the sailor before the people, and in a way that made many hearts to feel. He also spoke a little upon Sabbath Schools, the Lord prosper him in his good and great work. Yours in the fellowship of the Gospel.

JOSEPH NOBLE.

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. SEPT. 28, 1855

Christian Devotedness.

The prosperity of any cause depends greatly on the devotedness of its adherents. Where this is not found prosperity cannot long continue; nothing can supply its place—splendid talents, flaming zeal, and extended influence, will all fall in the promotion of the object espoused, unless they are sustained by self-denying devotedness. In religion especially it is of the first importance, and it embraces much. It is not merely to profess to love the Saviour, while our entire pursuits give evidence that we love ourselves the most. It is to present our bodies as well as our souls a living sacrifice to God. It is to have his interests and claims first and highest; and to speak and act, to eat and drink, more and live, so as to glorify him. It is to make Christ the centre of our desires, our joys, and our delights, recognising his will as our only rule—his commands as our only directory. When we are thus devoted, talents, influence, health and wealth, will be freely used for the promotion of his cause. True Christian devotedness includes the consecration of all we have and are to the service of God, in whatever way he may require it of us. It was this in the primitive disciples which made them so successful in extending the knowledge of Christ.

The principle of this devotedness is not simple element—not miraculous influence, or great gifts; but the indwelling, operative love of Christ. This fills and captivates the soul, so that we can say with the Apostle "the love of Christ constraineth us," and it becomes easy to surrender former faith, or ease, or friends, or life itself if need be, if Christ can only be magnified thereby. Nothing else can do this—whatever seal we may have for God, if "the love of Christ" does not constrain us, it will soon expire and leave us more indifferent than we were before. But when this hallowed flame is kindled upon the altar of the heart, it changes it into its own nature and element, so that in the fullness of our hearts we can say, "we love God, we love his cause, we love his truth, we love his people, we love the world, because God loved it, and his love dwells in us." Where this principle exists the individual will work for God as well one time as another. If he cannot do much, he will do what he can. His life is to "work the works of God."

This principle will often be sorely tried. The pure gold is only fully proved by passing through the furnace, and so the element of true religion is only really known by suffering with Christ—being

baptized with his baptism. But it may be sustained—faithful is he who has promised—and "respect to the recompense of reward" will not only cheer the real believer, but enable him to rejoice in tribulation. It was this that made the first Christians "take joyfully the spoiling of their goods, knowing in themselves that they had in heaven a better and an enduring substance." They were indifferent to the world, because they sought a better country; to riches, because their wealth was in heaven; to friends, because their Friend was above; to life, because they hoped for a better resurrection, and life beyond the grave. Faith in these, keeping their eyes fully on "the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ," enabled them to overcome. It is only in proportion to the existence of this principle in the church, consecrating her to the great end to which God has called her, that she can fulfil her mission, or carry out the work assigned her of saving the world. A church without consecration—without devotedness, is a church without love to God, and hence without power or influence for good. Wherever we see a man or a church too cold—too faithless—or too selfish to devote their all to the interests of religion and the good of the world, we see a form without the power, a body without the life. But on the contrary where we see true devotedness, we may not see splendid talents, nor great apparent zeal, but we will see constant working for God, attended with corresponding influence and results. Let us each then ask ourselves,—ARE WE DEVOTED?

Qualifications for Public Office.

Since we have been connected with the press, and have conducted the columns of this paper, we have carefully abstained on nearly all occasions from interfering in matters of a political nature, or making any suggestions in relation to the appointments of individuals to office; although we confess that on several occasions we have felt we were scarcely doing our duty in being silent on these matters. The necessity of the right kind of men occupying the places of power and trust in civil government is a matter of vast importance, and should not be overlooked. Serious and sometimes irreparable evils have occurred in the government of nations and people by the appointment of improper persons to responsible places. We do not mean that the want of business capacity is the only thing that should prevent some men from holding important offices. Business qualifications are doubtless an important requisition in the performance of various duties connected with civil government, and it is probable that there are many men who in other respects are well qualified—that is, men of integrity, uprightness, and high moral principle, who are nevertheless disqualified in their literary and business capacity, from occupying any very distinguished place in, or under the government of their country.

When however the various offices in a Country or Province, to be filled, are supplied on mere political principles with little or no respect to the moral qualifications of the parties appointed, the end in view may be obtained, but not unfrequently it is at such a price to the best interests of the people as renders it oppressive and odious. Some men with exalted talent and high literary and other attainments ought never be entrusted with power or influence, because they lack principle—are selfish and destitute of real moral worth. But it is not unfrequently that such are elevated while the honest and worthy are left in obscurity and neglect. The interest and happiness of a people depend much on those who occupy places of power and trust among them, and we contend that the first qualification requisite to fill any responsible position is high moral principle, and that where men of this kind can be found having the other necessary qualifications, they should not be overlooked by those in authority.

Our object in this article is to give expression to the views of a large body of our readers, and we believe a large portion of the people of this Province, in relation to a gentleman who is well known—who in his legal or political capacity, we believe has never been impeached with dishonesty, and whose character as a man and a Christian is above reproach. We allude to the Hon. WILLIAM R. KINNEAR. Mr. Kinnear is a lawyer of many years standing—he has also been in political life many years; and while others have amassed wealth by various means, we learn that he has not. He has invariably been the friend of the people—a liberal in the true sense of the term; and although associated with the former government, his identity with the wishes of the people and his defence of their rights, both while their representative and afterwards as a member of the government, gives him a claim upon the country which those in authority would do well not to overlook. We believe he has never been an office seeker; but has invariably fulfilled the duties of the offices intrusted to him with fidelity and honor; and one more worthy of receiving a responsible and lucrative place cannot be found in our country. We do not urge Mr. Kinnear's claims however on any political grounds, although we believe he has equal right with some others in this respect, but as a man of sterling worth, the friend of temperance, morality, and useful religious and benevolent institutions which exist among us, he has the sympathy of the Christian public; and we trust that while our present judicial and popular government are seeking useful and good men to fill offices, that Mr. Kinnear will not be overlooked.

THE PICTORIAL SUNDAY BOOK.—The second part of this beautifully illustrated work, has been laid upon our table by Mr. Hunter, agent for the sale of this and numerous other books of value. It is, we think quite equal to the former number and will make many things in Scripture quite interesting to the youthful reader.

New Church Organized.

We left home on Friday last to attend our appointments at Nerepis and Douglas Valley. We attended meetings at the former place on Friday and Sunday evenings, also on Monday morning. Large and very attentive congregations were in attendance, and we trust the opportunities were not in vain. On Monday morning we also baptized four persons, which with one the day previous, made five baptized in all, during our last visit. Having secured the counsel of several judicious brethren, who met us at the Valley on Saturday, it was agreed to organize a church in that place, to be composed of those persons who had belonged to other churches prior to their removal to the Valley, and also those who had been baptized by us during our former visits there. At the meeting on Saturday arrangements were completed for organization, deacons having been previously agreed upon, and on Sunday morning the services were in connection with this important duty. Twenty-nine persons were embodied together as a visible church, adopting our treaty of faith as exhibiting their views of doctrine, and also our Covenant and Directory. They are the 1st Free C. Baptist Church in Petersville. It was to us a season of deep interest, and we think it was to all present. One young brother was baptized at the close of the service. We trust this newly organized church will stand fast in the liberty and the faith of the Gospel. It will be necessary to supply them with proper ministerial care, in order that they may grow and increase. There is at present indications of further additions to their numbers from the ranks of those formerly careless of religion. We hope the door that God has opened to us may not be neglected, but that means will be furnished our Missionary Board to supply that place with such labour as the spiritual wants of the people require.

The Revival at Hampstead.

We have received the following letter from brother Perry dated on Monday last, and which gives us cheering intelligence of the progress of the work in Hampstead, the commencement of which we noticed last week:

Dear Brother,—Nothing can be more interesting to the people of God than to hear of the prosperity of his cause. In answer to prayer God in great mercy has poured out his Spirit upon the people here. I have been preaching to the church in this place as you know a part of my time for the last two years, and have had many discouraging seasons, and sometimes felt as if my soul would faint within me. I nevertheless hoped to see the salvation of God in the land of the living. Some three weeks since I came to fulfill my appointment; and as I had felt for some time that the day was not far distant when God would grant us a revival, I now concluded that the time had fully come, and I commenced holding a series of evening meetings. Our first meeting was but thinly attended, and not much indication of revival was apparent; but as our meetings continued our congregation increased, attention to the subject of religion was obtained, and converted persons began to cry for deliverance, and they have since been coming forward rejoicing in the hope of the glory of God, young and old seem to be filled with the Spirit of God, and as you have already heard Sabbath before last thirteen were baptized on the profession of their faith, and yesterday nineteen more followed the same example—the work is still progressing, and I expect a number more will be baptized next Sabbath. A more interesting sight I scarcely ever beheld, than last evening when thirty-three came forward, to whom I gave the right hand of fellowship in behalf of the church in this place. We ask an interest in the prayers of all God's people.

Yours in the Gospel, JOHN PERRY.

We have received the following note from brother Israel Merritt who has been on a visit to Hampstead; we insert it in our columns because it affords some additional particulars in relation to the revival there. It is dated the 24th inst.:

Brother McLeod.—With pleasure I send you a line to inform you of the revival here under the labours of brother Perry. It commenced about two weeks since, and the result has been blessed in bringing both old and young to the knowledge of the Saviour. Some have embraced religion who withstood the powerful reformations here in years past. It is one of the best revivals I ever witnessed. The converts are calm and sincere in their exhortations; and in their appeals to sinners they shew much of the Spirit of Christ. Meetings are still continued with powerful effect, and I trust the influence will extend to other neighborhoods. I hope to receive some blessing among them to give me Christian fortitude to withstand the temptations and allurements of this world, and to live as one that professes to have an interest in the cause of Christ.

ISRAEL MERRITT.

Heathen in New Brunswick.

We find the following paragraph in an exchange credited to the Col. Presbyterian, on "Our Home Heathen." The writer describes what his own eyes have seen. Speaking of the inhabitants in some places he says; (and surely it ought to make those Christians blush who take no interest in Home Missions)—

"On the Sabbath day they may frequently be seen in drunken gangs, running horse races, yelling and screaming like wild wolves. Circuses travelling on the same holy day and many other persons on business in the most populous places of the Province. We have many families who have not the scriptures, and who have no desire to have them, and what do you say of the professing Christians who never think of asking a blessing upon their meals or returning thanks for them, still less of keeping family worship; who make visits, gather levies; hire their domestics, inquire about or hunt after them on the Lord's day; others loaf about public houses, or stroll through the country on the Sabbath. In the capital of this Province I saw steamboats unloading, and tow-boats loading on the Lord's day, and no necessity for it whatever. I speak not from hearsay, but self-knowledge of the whole.

The civil authorities ought on their part to prevent Sabbath desecration in so far as in them lies, and much more to avoid being themselves guilty of it, by authorizing mail stages, &c., to travel on that day. As to the Circus it steadily proves itself to be a moral nuisance wherever it goes.—Theft, riot, and profanity follow on its train. The authorities consult ill for the public good who license it, and those who patronize it would do well to consider whether, to say the least, they might not have applied the money expended to a better use, and by absenting themselves from places in which God is not honoured or acknowledged, have set an example more worthy of Christians.

PAINFUL OCCURRENCE.—We learn that the Rev. J.D. Caswell, formerly Pastor of the German Street Baptist Church in this city, and more recently Pastor of the Baptist Church in Fredericton, committed suicide by throwing himself overboard from the ship Zebuah, in which he was passenger, during her last trip from St. John to Liverpool. Mr. C. was subject to a peculiar species of insanity, and this melancholy event took place while in one of these spells. He was not seen to commit the dreadful act, but a note was found addressed to his wife, giving her directions in relation to his effects, and expressing his affection for her and his children. Mrs. Caswell and two children reside in St. John, another child by a former wife is in England.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CARLETON.—On Friday last the corner stone of the new Presbyterian Church in course of erection in Carleton, was laid in the presence of a large assemblage. The site for this building is the old burying ground, which is elevated, and commands a view of the harbour and city. The following was the order of the ceremony as given by the Morning Courier:—

The Music was performed by an efficient choir, combined from the St. Andrew's Church and the St. John Presbyterian Church, under the able leadership of Mr. R. D. McArthur.

The Rev. Mr. Baird, Pastor of the congregation, commenced the service by reading the 100 Psalm, which was sung by the choir with solemn effect.

The Rev. James Bennet, of the St. John Presbyterian Church, then read the prayer of Solomon at the dedication of the temple as recorded in I Kings 8 chap. 22nd v., after which the same gentleman offered up an appropriate and impressive prayer.

The choir then sang the 102 Ps. from 16 to 22d v. when the Rev. J. Baird, after an appropriate address, presented a Silver Trowel of exquisite workmanship to the Hon. John Robertson, the gentleman laying the stone, which bears upon its blade the following motto and inscription:

[EMBLEM OF A BRICKING BUSH.]

Presented to the Hon. JOHN ROBERTSON, by the Rev. James Baird, on the occasion of his laying the Foundation Stone of the First Presbyterian Church in Carleton, St. John, N. B.

The Hon. John Robertson in reply delivered a very appropriate address; and was followed by the Rev. James Bennet.

After which the choir sang the 3d paraphrase 1-4 verse, and the services closed with the Benediction. Whilst the audience was dispersing, the choir sang the beautiful anthem "How beautiful upon the mountains."

The Silver Trowel presented to the Hon. John Robertson on this occasion, was designed and executed by Mr. John Barry, Silversmith, of this city, and is a beautiful specimen of workmanship.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—See's Pictorial Works.—The attention of the reader is solicited to the advertisement of Agents wanted for the series of Pictorial books issued from the press of Mr. Sears, of New York. These books have met, and are meeting with a large sale throughout the Union, and the three publications, "RUSSIA ILLUSTRATED," "CHINA AND INDIA," and "PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND," are in every way equal to the other works in point of attraction and interest. What he wishes to obtain is, competent Agents in every section of the country. The readiness of their sale offers great inducements for persons to embark in their disposal, and as they are of a high moral and unexceptionable character, there are none but who can conscientiously contribute to their circulation.

CATALOGUES, containing full particulars, forwarded to all parts of the country free of post, on application.

CITY AND OTHER ITEMS.

THE ELECTIONS.—The returns from the Polling Districts were made by the Sheriff on Monday and the following declared to be the true state of the Poll. Godard 876. Armstrong 740. Cudlip 627. McLean 543. Scovill 80. The two former were declared duly elected. A scrutiny was demanded by Mr. Cudlip of the votes given to Mr. Armstrong.

Doctor T. C. Sharp of Norton, has been appointed Registrar of Deeds for King's County in the place of the Hon. Wm. McLeod, deceased.

A man was killed by the falling of "Lawton's Wharf" in Nelson street on the 20th instant. He and another were employed at the time in rolling barrels of pitch and tar the weight of which caused the wharf to fall by which the accident occurred.

FRUIT OF DRUNKENNESS.—The Westmorland Times says:—

We have received a telegraphic despatch from Miramichi to the following effect:—On Monday last a man named Craik caused the death of his wife by inflicting a violent blow on her forehead, in an affray resulting from the continued use of ardent spirits, to which it appears both parties had for some time been addicted. The unfortunate woman only survived the blow a few hours. An inquest was held, when a Verdict of Manslaughter was returned, and he was committed for trial. Five young children have thus been left in a state of comparative destitution, victims of the abominable and iniquitous practices of their unhappy parents.