

He afterwards united with the church, and died in the faith of Christ. The young lady further added, that the two girls became members of the church; that one of the boys was also a member, and the other a preacher of the gospel. Thus in addition to many other instances of usefulness, this young lady had given her, as a reward of her faithfulness, and holy love a whole family. Reader, what, as it relates to such matters, have you done?—*Ch. Treasury.*

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. JUNE 29, 1855

Our Circulation.

We have great pleasure in informing our numerous readers that the weekly issue of this paper has reached **FOUR THOUSAND COPIES.** Parties wishing to advertise widely, cannot find a better medium than our columns.

Religious Intelligencer Book Store.

The following valuable works, among others, are for sale at this store:—
COMMENTARIES.—Clark's, Scott's and Henry's; Bonar on Leviticus; Watson's Theological Institutes; Fletcher's Works; Conybeare and Howson's Life and Epistles of St. Paul; D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation; Dr. Cumming's Works; Jay's Morning with Jesus; Wayland's Memoirs of Dr. Johnson; The Book and its Story; Memoirs of David Marks; Life of John Colley; Jones's Church History, &c. &c.
Works in History and Science; School Books, Stationary, &c. &c.
Sabbath-school Libraries and Requisites, Maps, &c.
BIBLES and Hymn Books in variety.
TO ARRIVE.—By the first steamer, next week, from Boston, we expect a large and varied assortment of Books from different publishing houses. Also—Pictorial Cards, Tracts, Children's Illustrated Books, Gift Books, &c. June 29th.

The Christian Church.

A Church, strictly speaking, is an assembly or congregation of believers. Any number of persons who have embraced the Gospel, and who acknowledge Christ as their only Saviour and King, and who associate themselves together *not contrary to the word of God*, for the purpose of maintaining his worship among themselves, and spreading his knowledge among others, as well as for the general advancement of true religion, is a *Christian Church*. The Bible distinctly prescribes the characters who shall constitute a church; and general principles for the government and discipline thereof, are also laid down; but many things connected with the further oversight of the flock, are not prescribed, from the fact that no rule, however excellent, could be given, that would answer the different classes of men, and stages of society, through which the Church must necessarily pass, in its militant state. No Church organization seems to have been instituted until the days of Abraham. Then God provided for the establishment of a Church. It was to consist of those born in Abraham's house, and the stranger that should be bought with his money, all of whom were to be circumcised. (Gen. xvii.) From this time we have a *distinct community*, "to whom pertained the adoption, and the glory, and the covenants, and the giving of the law, and the service of God, and the promises; whose were the fathers, and of whom as concerning the flesh Christ came." But, more than four hundred years elapsed from the time of the institution of this Church, until God gave it a distinct form of government. And then many things were accommodated to its condition at that time, and were designed to be altered and improved as the future circumstances of the people required. The tabernacle which was built at great cost in the wilderness, and which was constructed "according to the pattern," shewed to Moses in "the mount," was superseded by "the house" which Solomon built. Sacred and holy as was that costly structure, built after the pattern furnished by God himself, it was only suited to the wants of "the Church in the wilderness;" when settled in the land which God had promised unto their fathers, a temple of greater permanency and much more costly in its erection was considered the fitting abode of the holy Shekinah. While in no one instance could a fundamental law be touched without incurring the disapprobation of God, and bringing upon them some severe punishment, yet there were some addition of customs and ceremonies, which the improved condition of the people required, and which God approved. That this privilege was greatly abused, and in many instances the commandments of God made void, is not to be denied. But with all the abuses which the Jewish Church suffered, it requires but little illumination to discover that God in its institution gave it a progressive and systematic character.

In the institution of the Christian Church as well as the Jewish, God prescribed the qualifications for church membership, and these combined in all its members fellowship with Him and union one with another. It required, however, but a very little time to discover to the vigilant apostles that the success of the gospel depended as much on the "order and care of the church," as it did on the "ministry of the word." *Doctrine, life, worship, and government in the Church*, demanded a great amount of their labour, and formed the subjects for their epistles, in which God very wisely caused to be embodied those fundamental laws for the government and discipline of the Christian Church, from which there should be no departure. As the number of the disciples was multiplied, the necessity of system became apparent, and the appointment of seven persons for the purpose of *serving tables* seems to have been the first act of the church toward *systematizing*. And although the duties pertaining to this office only related to the temporalities of the church, yet it was necessary that they should not only be "men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom," but they were solemnly set apart to their work by *prayer and the laying on of hands*. (Acts 6.) If this is the example which the church rests the office of deacon on, why not follow it out fully? We have before us in this act of the Apostles and Primitive Church, an example of system and care in relation to the temporal affairs of the Church, which it would be well to follow.

The next act of the Church in which advancement is exhibited, is in sending away of Barnabas and Saul to the work whereunto the Holy Ghost had called them. This was done by *prayer, fasting, and the laying on of hands*. (Acts 13.) These were the first Missionaries sent forth by the Christian Church, and this is an example for Christian Missions that cannot be gainsayed!

It was a high honor conferred upon the Church at Antioch; and it is an honor, and a blessing to any Church in the present age, to promote the Missionary cause. And we, moreover, have no doubt, that if Christians lived as much in the spirit now, as did the disciples at Antioch, we should hear the Holy Spirit bidding us separate far more unto the work to which they are called, than we now have any idea of. Hence we learn also that advancement in the Church is intimately connected with—and dependant on—a close walk with God. The ordination of "Elders in every Church" by Paul and Barnabas, as well as the preaching of the Gospel, during their absence from Antioch, suggests to us another idea of progress and order. The great Head of the Church had foreseen the necessity for these, and in the gifts bestowed upon the Church had appointed "some Apostles; and some, Prophets; and some, Evangelists; and some, Pastors and Teachers;" and the separating of these to their respective and definite work, was a matter of great importance. The journey of Paul and Barnabas afterwards from Antioch to Jerusalem to consult the Apostles and Elders there, in relation to the teaching of improper doctrine among the brethren, as well as the "chosen men" that returned with them, bearing letters of instruction to the Church, suggest to us not only the great care which they felt one for another, but it develops the true idea of that oversight of the flock of God, which those exercise whom the Holy Spirit hath appointed to that office.

All these circumstances to which we have referred, shew the progressive character of the primitive Churches and afford us both example and authority. In the appointment of the seven to *serve tables*, we have the example for providing for the proper management of all the temporalities of the Church, and in any way, which the state of society, the education of the people and our circumstances require—*not contrary to the Bible*. In the separating of Paul and Barnabas to their work, we have an example for Christian missions; and that it is our duty inasmuch as they are sent out by us—though called by the Holy Ghost—to *sustain them by our prayers and liberality*. In the ordination of "Elders in every Church," we see the importance of spiritual care—and the provision that God has made for it. We do not conceive it absolutely necessary that these elders should be "Preachers"—they should be men of spiritual discernment,—qualified by age and experience for the oversight of the flock. In the assembling of the Apostles and Elders at Jerusalem, we have an example for Conferences of Ministers and such others as the Churches may appoint, who shall have power to correct abuses in doctrine or practice which may be existing in any Church. We would not omit remarking that God has not only distinctly marked the qualifications necessary for a Church member, but for each respective office in the Church, and has also prescribed definite rules for the treatment of some descriptions of offences; but he has left those having the oversight of the flock, to devise and adopt such measures for the promotion of vital godliness, and practical efficiency in the Church, as they deem best. These measures will vary according as the education, intelligence and condition of the people differ. A Church composed of persons who have grown up with vicious habits, and were never blessed with any moral culture, will require very different treatment from one composed of those who from their childhood have known the scriptures. Very different instruction in many respects was necessary for those converted from among the Gentiles, from that which was imparted to the believing Jews. A comparison of the epistles to the Corinthians and the Hebrews afford us ample evidence of this.

The New Testament suggests to us the only true idea of a church; and the church of the New Testament is a community of *converted* men and women, who, notwithstanding their "faith in Christ," required much care, instruction, and discipline. The aim of her rulers was her advancement in perfection and efficiency. So that she could nobly fulfill her mission—carry forward her warfare—struggle victoriously through all opposition—overcome all foes—surmount all obstructions—cure all diseases, until her militant should be exchanged for her triumphant state.

This, too, should be the aim of those to whom are now entrusted the care of souls. The conversion of sinners is only a part of the work—the care of the churches is equally important—and to "set these in order," so as to give each his proper place, thereby promoting harmony of action and making each to feel his dependence on another should be the aim of every overseer. Where influence or instruction *contrary* to this exists, disunion will result, and the church will become broken into fragments. As the providence of God affords new instrumentalities of labor, they should be seized and employed by the church; and *where this is not done*, spiritual dwarfishness and idiocy will soon become apparent. Every age has its requirements, and Christianity is designed to meet every condition of human nature, and wherever it fails to do this, it is because it has not been properly unfolded in the church, either in doctrine, practice, worship, or government. The character of the church's warfare is aggressive, and to be successful she must—*WITH CHRIST FOR HER LIFE*—seize the science—the commerce—the press—the steam—the lightning—and every other facility of the age, and consecrate them to her "work of faith, and labour of love."

¶ We purpose leaving home on Tuesday next, to be absent two or three weeks. We shall make the best arrangement we can for the care of our paper during that time. We have personally superintended every issue since its commencement, and now feel that we want a little relaxation. We shall probably, however, supply as much editorial while absent, as usual, in the shape of correspondence.—Our GENERAL INTELLIGENCE department will be attended to by a friend—and the business of the office conducted as usual. Answers to letters, must be deferred until our return.

¶ Our Colporteur left the city on Saturday last, on a tour up the St. John River. It is particularly desirable that parties indebted to him for books or the Intelligencer, should make immediate payment. He will attend the General Conference, and we trust that all persons who have not yet paid their subscription for the present year, will forward the amount there—to either him or us.

Report of sixth District Meeting.

The sixth annual session of the sixth District of Free Baptists took place according to appointment at the Meeting house in Upper Sussex, commencing on Saturday the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The following Elders were present, E. Wayman, W. E. Pennington, J. Noble, J. Wallace, J. Perry and R. French; also bro. Mortimer Knollin, who is not ordained.

The first meeting was spent in exhortation, in which the ministers and a considerable number of others freely engaged. It was a season of peace and encouragement, and many felt that the Lord was present and ready to bless.

At 3 o'clock, P. M., the delegates from the different Churches brought in their Reports. These were generally of an encouraging nature, though some are in rather a low state, and desire the care of their ministering brethren; yet in other sections there has been some increase in numbers, while one new church has been formed, numbering 39 members. In connection with several of the Churches, there are Sabbath Schools, which are reported as being in a healthy and flourishing condition.

At 6 P. M., bro. Mortimer Knollin preached from John 6: 9. Several others followed in exhortation, which concluded the exercises of the day.

SABBATH.

At 8 A. M. a considerable number met together for prayer and exhortation. It was one of those seasons which are ever dear to the hearts of those who love God. At 10 A. M. Elder Noble preached from Zech. 4th chapter and first clause of 10th verse. At the close of this meeting the sacrament was administered by Elder Wayman. At 3 P. M. Elder French preached from the 12th chapter, last part of 21st verse. And at 5 P. M. Elder Perry preached from Psalms 37: 3. The exercises of the day were well calculated to impart encouragement to the Lord's people, and to awaken a serious enquiry in the hearts of the careless.

MONDAY MORNING.

Between the hours of 7 and 11 o'clock, the business of the District was harmoniously attended to. The Church lately organized at the head of the Millstream was received, which makes 15 Churches now belonging to this District. It was voted that bro. Knollin be licensed to preach; and that the next annual meeting of this District be held with the Church at the Millstream, commencing on the last Saturday in June next at 10 A. M. Some other business was done, which need not here be noted. This meeting was held in a school house, there being a public meeting at the Meeting house, at the hour of 10 A. M. where Elder Pennington preached from Eccl. 12: 13. At 3 P. M., Elder Noble preached from James 4: 8. The congregations were large and attentive, and it was evident that many hearts once thoughtless were seriously impressed. At the close of the afternoon meeting several came forward to be prayed for—some who felt that they needed to come back to their Father's house, and others who had never made a public profession of religion.

As the minds of the people appeared to be deeply interested in the meetings, a great part of those who came from a distance, remained until Tuesday, when an opportunity was afforded of attending an Inquiry meeting in the forenoon, and preaching in the afternoon by Elder J. Noble from John 9th chapter last part of 27th verse. At the Inquiry meeting a large number were present, and one came forward as a candidate for the ordinance of baptism—to be baptized to-day.

There is no doubt that this District meeting has been the means of doing good, and that seed has been sown from which fruit will be gathered unto life eternal. GEORGE M'CREADY, District Clerk.

SUSSEX, JUNE 20, 1855.

Letter from Rev. J. Noble.

CARLETON, June 27, 1855.

Dear Brother,—I left home on Friday, the 15th inst., in company with Brother Pennington, to attend the Sixth District Meeting in Sussex, and that afternoon we met with brethren Perry and French, at the Meeting House near Mr. Campbell's, in Studholm. We had an interesting meeting, the hearts of many of the Lord's children were comforted, and I think some serious impressions were made on the minds of sinners. The next morning we all left for the meeting, where we met with brethren Wayman and Wallis and others from different places. The Lord came up with us, and we had an interesting and profitable meeting, an account of which is furnished you by the District Clerk. The District Meeting continued until Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday morning I went to the Middleland, and continued there until Saturday evening. I had several meetings on the Mountain (so called) and in the Meeting House. I think they were not in vain. My own mind was much strengthened and comforted, while holding out to the people the word of life. A good interest was awakened, many hearts quickened, and a number manifested by their appearance that they desired religion. I was rejoiced to meet my old friends there again. Six years had passed away since I last saw them; and when some spoke of that visit being a benefit to them, it encouraged me to believe that our labour is not in vain in the Lord. I visited Father Colpitts, that aged, faithful, and well known labourer in the vineyard, but I could not bring forward any circumstance to cause him to remember me—yet he could well remember his GREAT DELIVERER!

On Sabbath morning I attended an appointment in the Meeting House near Mr. Roach's; in the afternoon near Mr. Campbell's; and in the evening, in company with Brother Wallis, visited a sick sister, and administered to her the Lord's supper. On Monday I returned home, glad and thankful of heart to God for all His benefits. Yours in the fellowship of the gospel, JOSEPH NOBLE.

NEWS.—We confidently expected to have the news from Europe by New York for our paper to-day—but at the time of our going to press, no despatch had been received at the News Room.

BOOKS.

PRACTICAL SERMONS: Designed for Vacant Congregations and Families. By Albert Barnes.

We have received from Messrs. Parry and M'Millan, publishers of Philadelphia, a copy of this work, and from our examination of it we think it is what it's title indicates. The sermons are on practical subjects, and are not designed to "discuss the doctrines of Christianity;" but "to impress on the mind the importance and necessity of personal religion, and to urge the necessity of a holy life, as the first great duty of man." The Rev. Albert Barnes, author of "Barnes' Notes," is one of the few men who have faithfully served their generation, and he has done much to promote evangelical piety. Some of the sermons in the volume before us, are well calculated to accomplish the work for which they were intended. We subjoin the following passage from the third sermon, entitled "Why will ye die?"

"I know not what eternal death is. I can tell you some things. It is far away from heaven—those blissful plains where eternal joy dwells. It is far from hope—hope that here 'comes to all.' It is the abode of all the abandoned, and profane, and vile—the collected guilt and wretchedness of this world. It is a place where no sanctuary like this opens its doors and invites to heaven; where no Sabbath returns to bless the soul; where no message of mercy comes to the suffering and the sad. It is a world unblest like this with the work of redemption. On no second Calvary there is a Redeemer offered for sin; and from no tomb there does he rise to life to bless the sufferers with the offer, and to furnish the pledge of heaven. No Spirit strives there to reclaim the lost; and on no zephyr there is the message of mercy borne, whispering peace. No God meets the desponding there with promises and hopes; and from no eye there is the tear of sorrow ever wiped away. There is no such friend as Jesus; no voice of mercy; no day-star of hope; no father, mother, daughter, pastor, angel, to sympathize; no one to breathe for the lost the prayer for pardon; no great Intercessor to bear the cry for mercy up to the throne of God. It is death—lingering, long, interminable death—the dying sorrow prolonged from age to age; onward—onward toward eternity—ever lingering, never ending. It is eternal."

MORMONISM.—The Mormons of Utah are likely to give the United States government some trouble. Col. Steptoe who was appointed to the governorship of the territory, as successor to Young the notorious leader of the Mormons, has refused to accept office, on the ground, it is said, that it would be impossible for him to enforce the law, without coming to blows with them and the force at his command was altogether insufficient for this. Young therefore continues in office until another is appointed. Some are of the opinion that he and his followers intend to establish an independent government, and resist all action on the part of the United States. This of course will lead to extreme measures. The N. Y. *O'ceer* says:—"The growth of this Mormon population is one of the most remarkable in the history of fanaticism and imposture. We here are compelled to see a nation rapidly rising into being and power, on principles which but a few years ago were ridiculed as the dreams or inventions of two or three obscure and depraved outcasts. Now from distant countries beyond the seas every month deluded people are flocking to swell the numbers of this Mormon nation. They are organizing themselves into communities, stretching themselves over extensive territories, and seeking to become a most formidable and aggressive people in the heart of the American territory."

News! News!! Latest!!!

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE ALLIES.

Garrison of Sebastopol Desponding!!!

We stop the press to announce the following interesting News just received by Telegraph at the News Room.

NEW YORK, June 28.

The "Baltic" arrived at 1 o'clock this morning, she brings details of the French capture of the Mamelon and White Works, after sanguinary fighting, in which 5,000 were killed and wounded. The French took 62 guns and 500 prisoners, and their position enabled them to shell the shipping in Sebastopol harbor.

Simultaneously the English alarmed and took the rifle works in the quarries, but lost 500 killed and wounded. Since then firing has been slack. The fleet has achieved new successes in the sea of Azoff and has burned stores at Togawrog, Menopol and Genitchi, and a boat expedition is fitting out against Perokop.

Nothing from Tchernaya or the Baltic.

The Russians are reported to have evacuated Anapa.

CRACOW, June 14.—The Emperor of Austria arrived here yesterday.

CRIMEA.—The correspondence is down to the 4th. The weather was excessively hot. All accounts agree there is a vast amount of disease and despondency in the garrison of Sebastopol.

DANTZIC, June 15th.—The "Vulcan" has arrived with despatches, she left the Fleet on the 11th.

The Russians fired at a boat wearing a flag of truce, and 16 English sailors were killed.

On the 6th the "Magicienne" fired for an hour with great effect on a body of horse artillery, suffering but little injury.

The Russians are said to have obtained a communication with the Crimea independent of the Road from Perokop, constructing a Bridge of Boats across the Siveschi.

The British ship "Shamrock," foundered at Sea, with a valuable cargo, the crew escaped in boats, cargo valued at \$20,000.

Very latest.—VIENNA.—General Saurma has died of Cholera at the Eliklava.

No alteration in Trade. Corn promises to be an abundant crop.

Breadstuffs, influenced by fine weather, are dull. Wheat, 3d. to 4d. lower. Flour, 1s. to 2s. lower, and holders do not evince willingness at these rates. Provisions generally unchanged and quiet.

London Money Market.—Money is plenty. Bank rate discount reduced to 3d. Consols 91½.

A large number of liquor stores in Chatham street, New York, have been cleaned out and filled with clothing and shoes.

General Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Crimea.

SUCCESS IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

The following despatch, containing details of the late successes in the Sea of Azoff, has been received by the Admiralty from Sir Edmund Lyons:—

Royal Albert, Straits of Kerch, May 26. * * * The fleet, which consisted of Her Majesty's ships named in the margin, and a French fleet of nearly equal force, under the command of my very gallant and energetic colleague, Vice-Admiral Bruat, assembled off the Straits of Kerch at early dawn on the birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and both armies and navies confidently anticipated a successful celebration of that auspicious day. The fleets steamed rapidly up to Kamiesch, where the army landed under cover of the guns of the steam-frigates, and immediately ascended the heights without opposition, while the steamers of light draught of water pushed on towards Kerch and Yenikale; and the enemy, apparently taken by surprise at the rapidity of these movements, and at the imposing appearance of the expedition, blew up his fortifications on both sides of the Straits, mounting not less than fifty guns (new and of heavy calibre), which have fallen into our possession, and retired after having destroyed three steamers and several other heavily-armed vessels, as well as large quantities of provisions, ammunition, and stores, thus leaving us masters of the entrance into the Sea of Azoff, without our having sustained any loss whatever.

As the disembarkation was unopposed, in consequence of the fire of the steam frigates having arrested the advance of the enemy, there was no field for the gallantry that animated every one in the expedition; but the duties they had to perform were very arduous, and I should be doing injustice to them and to my own feelings if I were not to say that no Commander-in-Chief was ever more ably assisted than I am by the captains and those under their command; one and all follow the admirable example of the zealous and talented second in command, Rear-Admiral Stewart, and they could not possibly do better. There was, however, an incident during the day that called for the admiration of both fleets, and which deserves to be particularly noticed. Lieutenant McKillop, whose gunvessel, the Snake, was not employed like the others in landing troops, dashed past the forts after an enemy's steamer, and, although he soon found himself engaged, not only with her, but also with two others, who came to her support, he persevered, and by the cleverness and extreme rapidity of her manoeuvres, prevented the escape of all three, and they were consequently destroyed by the enemy, and the Snake had not a man hurt, though shot passed through the vessel.

Yesterday, Admiral Bruat and I accompanied the combined steam flotilla, named in the margin, into the Sea of Azoff, and despatched them, under the orders of Captain Lyons, of the Marada, on the interesting and important service they have before them. Had this expedition been deferred but a short time longer, there would have been many and great difficulties to overcome; for the enemy was actively employed in strengthening the sea defences, and in replacing the sunken vessels which had been carried away by the current during the winter months.

Of the forty vessels sunk last year some still remain, and a French steamer touched upon one of them yesterday. It appears that the enemy did not succeed in destroying the coals either at Kerch or Yenikale, so that about 17,000 tons remain, which will be available for our steamers.

I will be evident to your Lordships that the rapid operations which I have had the honour and happiness to describe to them could not have been brought to so satisfactory a conclusion if the most perfect understanding and the most hearty goodwill towards each other had not prevailed throughout the Allied fleets and armies.

I am, &c.,

EDMUND LYONS,

Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief. To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

A despatch from Admiral Bruat, of the same date, supplies the following additional intelligence:—

On the very day we cast anchor, the landing of the French troops commenced in order, under the direction of Captain Jurien de la Graviere, of the navy, the chief of my staff. Having assured myself of the promptitude with which the landing of the troops was being effected, I hoisted my flag on board the Laplace and proceeded to reconnoitre the batteries of Cape Ak-Bournau, the powder-magazine of which the Russians had already blown up. Perceiving they would be turned, the enemy lost no time in blowing up the others, and evacuating their positions.

Shortly afterwards, an English gunboat, of a light draught of water, made for Yenikale, to cut out a Russian steamer which had left Kerch, and was trying to gain the Sea of Azoff. A sharp encounter soon commenced between the two vessels, in which the batteries of Yenikale took part. I ordered the Fulton to hasten to the aid of the gunboat, which arrived with all speed at the scene of combat, and had to withstand a very heavy fire. I ordered the Megere to support her, and Admiral Lyons on his part also ordered succor to be given to the gun-boat. Nevertheless, the enemy's steamer, which we knew had the treasury of Kerch on board, escaped, leaving in our hands two barges, containing precious objects and a portion of the military and civil archives. But the confusion of the Russians, attacked unexpectedly by land and sea, became so great that they soon relinquished all thoughts of further resistance, and did not even take care to remove the wounded from Sebastopol who were in the hospital of the citadel. In the course of the day they had set fire to considerable storehouses they possessed at Kerch. Finally, before evacuating Yenikale, they blew up a powder magazine, containing about 30,000 kilograms of powder; the shock was so great that many houses were destroyed, and vessels anchored ten miles out at sea felt it severely. To sum up, the enemy has lost up to the present—160,000 sacks