

it. If you follow it in such a case, you are walking by fancy, and not by faith. Let your mind be exercised, my reader, on this distinction, and clearly separate that which you think on account of certain reasons, from that which you merely think without any reason at all, and you will find it of no small practical value to your mind.

NEW YORK IN SPRING ATTIRE.

"What has spring," says some one, "to do with your desert of wood and stone? Surely, your granite pavements and walks of masonry do not blossom with the return of spring?" Not so fast, my rural friend; you do not monopolize all there is of spring, though we own your share is large.

But these are not all the evidences we have of the advent of spring. See what crowds through the streets a short time since, the chilling wind, the drizzling rain, and the dense gloomy fog imprisoned them at home; a little later, and all who are able will have left for the country.

NEW YORK, June 11, 1855.

Father "Aint."

In the village of C.—C. W., there are two well finished Meeting-houses, owned by a large number of persons that occupy about the same place as the Leodecian Church, neither cold, nor hot.

How many fathers that have children whose tender minds are just right to receive good impressions—impressions which none but the parent can make upon the mind, and which under the influence of the spirit of God, would lead the son or daughter to embrace Christ Jesus as their only Saviour; but no such impressions are made, because father or mother "aint" christians, and the child grows in sin, or is perhaps stretched upon a couch to die.

Dr. Cahill, of Ireland, a noted Romish orator, fears that the United States and British Colonies cannot prosper, because they read the Bible too much. In one of his letters he says:—"I would prefer that a Catholic should read 'the worst books of immorality' rather than the Protestant Bible."

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. JUNE 22, 1855

Religious Intelligencer Book Store.

The following valuable works, among others, are for sale at this store:—COMMEMORATIVE.—Clark's, Scott's and Henry's; Bazar on Letitians; Watson's Theological Institutes; Fletcher's Works; Conybeare and Howson's LIFE AND EVIDENCES OF ST. PAUL; D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation; Dr. COMINGS' Works; Jay's Mornings with Jesus; Wayland's Memoirs of Dr. Johnson; The Book and its Story; Memoirs of David Marks; Life of John Colby; Jones' Church History, &c. &c.

Evidences of Loving God.

There are certainly very few, if a ty, sincere Christians, who do not sometimes question their attachment to the Saviour. There are seasons, perhaps, in the experience of every real believer, when they can say as did Peter—"Lord, thou knowest all things, thou knowest that I love thee." But it is equally true that there may be many other seasons when the language of the Christian poet is the language of the heart:—

'Tis a point I long to know, Oft in anxious thought— Do I love the Lord, or know, Am I his, or am I not? Newton.

Now we would be very sorry to write a word, that would induce any to rest contented, without Scriptural evidences that they love God; nevertheless, we think that improper evidences are sometimes sought, and the "accuser of the brethren" often takes the advantage of sincere Christians, and not only hinders their growth in grace, but prevents them from that usefulness in the Church and the world, which God designed they should be.

Had Abraham or Peter never had any joy, their love would have been the same, and their confidence would have been as unmoved. But we argue also, that if they had had no joy—they would not have been walking in the steps of our father Abraham? It is a small matter to offer that to God, which costs us nothing.

Now we trust the Christian reader sees that the only reliable evidence of his loving God is in keeping his commandments. Do you obey God—are you walking in the steps of our father Abraham? It is a small matter to offer that to God, which costs us nothing. Many pride themselves in doing that in religion that they will not feel. But let them do that that they will feel—that will crucify the old man—that will be an abiding evidence that they love God, and soon the "joy of the Lord will be their strength."

But we would not have it understood that we undervalue, or would discourage the believer from seeking to feel the evidence of his acceptance with God. Nay, this is what we cannot do without ourselves, and what we urge upon all men not to rest without. But there are different kinds of feeling, attended also with different results. We may sometimes think we love God, and have no evidence that He loves us, only that we feel joyful. This is an unhealthy state of soul, and such joy is not unfrequently like that of the hypocrite, "but for a moment."

But we come now to consider the evidences which are infallible that we love God, and that affords us corresponding evidences that He loves us. We will take two examples from the Word of God. The first is a scene in the life of the "father of the faithful."

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gion now, and therefore cannot obey God? We may indeed imagine Abraham contemplating, and perhaps asking himself the question, "Have I forfeited the promise of God? Why must this lad be torn away from me?" Add to this Sarah's remonstrance, which may be also imagined. Perhaps endeavouring to persuade her husband that this was not a command from God—so unreasonable under any circumstance—much more so now, Isaac being the child of promise.

The next example we select is the case of Peter, recorded in John xxi. Jesus required Peter upon a work of great importance—that of feeding his sheep and lambs. The first and great qualification for this was strong attachment to the Saviour. Jesus did not ask him if he was very joyful, and had high emotion; neither did Peter assign these as an evidence of his loving Christ.

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New Publications.

REVISED ENGLISH BIBLE.—We have received through the politeness of the Rev. E. Clay, a beautiful quarto volume, published by the American Bible Union, and containing the "Revised Version" of the 2nd Epistle of Peter, the three Epistles of John, Jude's, and the Revelation. It is printed in triple columns,—the Greek text occupying the middle between the common version, and the revised version.

THE UNIVERSAL PHONOGRAPHER, organ of the American writing and printing Reform Association. Edited by Andrew J. Graham, New York. We have received several copies of this monthly; about one half of each is in engraved phonography, which is of essential aid to those who are acquiring the art.

THE METHODIST MAGAZINE.—This is a new monthly lately started in Baltimore, by the Rev. Alexander W. McLeod, D. D., Publisher and Editor. But four numbers has yet been issued. The number before us, which is for June, is a very excellent one. The design of the work is thus set forth in the Prospectus:—

The object aimed at by THE METHODIST MAGAZINE will more fully appear by the following arrangement of subjects proposed to be introduced into its pages:— I. MEMOIRS, or choice Sermons, original or selected. II. DIVINITY, or choice Sermons, original or selected. III. THE PROVIDENCE OF GOD ILLUSTRATED. IV. ORIGINAL AND SELECTED MISCELLANY, consisting of editorials, correspondence, poetry, extracts from the best divines and from the religious press, chosen with distinguished reference to BIBLE Illustration and the promotion of experimental and practical godliness.

- V. READING FOR THE YOUNG, calculated to interest and advance the spiritual good of the youthful members of the family circle. VI. CHRISTIAN GAZETTE, containing short pithy articles, designed to awaken, direct, encourage, comfort, and excite to duty. VII. GEMS OF TRUTH, or aphorisms of the best and wisest authors. VIII. MONTHLY RECORD, consisting of Religious Intelligence, First of Methodism, and then of other churches; Book Notices; Editorial Notes; Obituary Notices, which are understood to be much shorter than memoirs. IX. TABULAR RECORD OF MORALITY.

It is highly recommended by a large number of clergymen of the Methodist Church in Baltimore, and elsewhere. The well known piety and abilities of Dr. McLeod, in his former capacity as Editor of the Practical Wesleyan, is the best recommendation of the Methodist Magazine here. Each number has 32 pages; and is \$1 per annum in advance, to single subscribers; Five copies for \$4; the American postage is six cents a year in addition. Parties wishing to receive it, can do so, by leaving their address, with the subscription and postage at the "Religious Intelligencer" Book Store.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

METHODISM IN CANADA.—The Toronto Christian Guardian in noticing the meeting of the Toronto District says that the reports represent the district in a state of general prosperity. Some of the circuits have enjoyed largely in the out-pouring of the Spirit, and revival influence. Information from other districts are of the same character, and the statistics of the Church throughout the Provinces are looked for as showing the last year one of general prosperity.

METHODIST CONFERENCE IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—At the late meeting of the Wesleyan Ministers in this City, a resolution was unanimously adopted by them, expressing their "unqualified satisfaction in listening to the outline plan of the Committee"—presented to them by Dr. Beecham, "exhibiting the anticipated changes in their ecclesiastical position," and also expressing their general approval of it—subject, however, to any minor modifications, which may be decided upon in the meeting of the associated Districts in July. The Methodist societies in these Provinces will hereafter form a separate Conference—self-sustaining.

SACKVILLE ACADEMY.—The exhibition of the Students at this Institution commenced on Saturday last and was to close on Wednesday. We understand that the attendance of students in the Male branch of this Institution has been during the present year unusually large; and the experiment to establish a Female branch has been attended with the most satisfactory results. We most heartily wish this—and every other institution, which has for its object the intellectual and moral elevation of the young—the most signal success.

RETURNED MISSIONARIES.—The Rev. J. Phillips, who has been a missionary for several years in the Province of Orissa, India, from the Freewill Baptist Denomination in America, arrived in Boston a few days since on a visit to his native land. He left Calcutta on the 12th of February. Mrs. Phillips and children returned last year. Mrs. E. W. Sutton widow of the late Rev. Amos Sutton, D. D., of the English General Baptist Mission in Orissa, came passenger in the same ship.

TRACT SOCIETY.—The income of the British Religious Tract Society, during the last year was £33,236-236 sterling, and their issues in the same time 28,292-194. This Society since its commencement fifty-six years since, has issued 673,000,000 of tracts in 112 different languages, exclusive of a large amount of other publications. Large grants have been made during the last year to the sailors and soldiers in the Crimea, the Baltic, and the hospitals at Scutari. It is impossible to estimate the great moral good of this society. The American Tract Society is doing a similar work.

THE PRINTING PRESS.—At a late meeting of Protestants in London, the Rev. Dr. Beagles declared that the Printing Press was the gigantic and most formidable engine of modern warfare between truth and error, and that Protestants had too much neglected it. "Popery employs it" said he, "in many ways, but if the people of England understand their true interest, they will seize and wield it in the cause of truth. You might as well go to physical war without the Lancaster gun or Minie rifle, as undertake to advance the cause of truth without the aid of the Press."

PROPHECIES RUNNING OUT.—At the present time there is a wide-spread opinion that some of the most important unfulfilled prophecies in the Old and New Testament will run out in the course of the next twelve or fifteen years. This opinion is prevalent among the clergy of the Episcopal Church. Dr. Tying, of New York, has noticed as an instance of this class, Dr. Cumming, of the Scotch Church, London, holds similar views. The opinion, however, is not confined to the Episcopal Church. There are good men in all evangelical denominations who hold similar views. As a body, they believe that Popery and Mohammedanism are to be overthrown about the year 1866, and that Christ is to make his second advent soon after these events, to reign in person in the "new earth." The dead are to be raised, and holiness is to prevail universally.

Others believe that with the downfall of the "beast" and the "false prophet," Christianity will spread rapidly over the whole world, and that the great mass of mankind is to be converted to Christ through the preaching of the gospel, accompanied by a wonderful outpouring of the Holy Spirit; and that it is by these instrumentalities that "the kingdoms of this world are to become kingdoms of our Lord and his Christ."

Elder J. B. Norton, writes us from Nova Scotia, under date June 4th, that he has been labouring in Upper Aylesford, for four months past under various trials, and some opposition; but a number have been converted to God. The work is still progressing; five happy converts were baptized the day previous, and a Church has also been organized.

We learn that the District Meeting at Upper Sussex was numerously attended and interesting, but the particulars have not been communicated to us.

General Intelligence. BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Latest News from the Seat of War.—The steamship Asia arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning the 20th. The following is the telegraphic despatch to the News Room.

THE WAR.—General bombardment of Sebastopol was recommenced June 6th. Results not yet known.

Negotiations.—Conference of Vienna have been formally closed. The closing emanated from the Western Powers, and the negotiations for peace are not likely to be renewed, unless Russia shall apply to Austria for her good offices. Prussian correspondence says that Austria considers herself released from all engagements to Western Powers, the latter having refused to conclude peace on reasonable terms. Austria, however, still professes herself the ally of France and England, but subject to Article I of treaty of Dec. 2, which says "The high contracting powers reserve to themselves the right of proposing, according to circumstances, such conditions as they may judge necessary for the general interests of Europe." Of this right Austria takes advantage. The Vienna official paper adds, that although the Conference are closed, Russian plenipotentiaries have the Austrian proposition under consideration, and Austria is still desirous to effect mediation. Meanwhile, the military commissioners of France and Britain have left Vienna. Appointment of Baron Manderston as special envoy to Vienna is announced, and considered as important; his supposed object being to avail himself of the present neutrality of Austria to effect an armed neutrality amongst central powers of Europe.

War-papers by this arrival consists mostly of details of previous Government telegraphs. Details are to hand of the affair before Sebastopol on night of May 22d, but main fact were previously known: the details show gallantry on part of French, but also show that the victory was not in reality a further success, but merely a successful attempt to destroy very dangerous works which Russians had erected in front of their defence, and which would have outflanked the French attack.

Russian plan was to unite all their ambulances by a line of gabions connected by a continuous covered way with their present defences—to enclose in fact an entirely new space of ground. A French plan was to carry this new defence, and to transform it into a French position, which was accomplished, at an immense loss, which, says Pelissier, gave to the reinforcements the proportions of the battle. Pelissier's despatch is quite interesting.

Details received of allied advance on the Tchernaya. Allied force numbered 20,000—French, Sardinians and Turks. Russians made no opposition, but retired with their guns. Condition of ground shows Russians never intended to maintain the position. New reconnoissances had been made, and a further advance was expected. Telegraphic accounts indicate that the allies are yet on their own side of the river. Details received likewise of the Capture of Kertch—invading force numbered nearly 20,000, viz., 10,000 French, 5000 Turks, and 3500 English, in numerous steamers. Expedition entered straits of Kertch on Thursday 24th, and commenced firing upon the forts of Amekalaki, the garrisons of which speedily abandoned the place, having previously blown up magazines. Allied gun-boats silenced the Paulovskaya battery, and burned some Russian gun-boats and small craft. The garrisons of Kertch and Yenikab were, variously estimated from 2000 to 10,000 were seen to leave and fall back into the interior by the southern road. Meantime, allies landed without opposition at Amakalaki, where they bivouacked for the night. Next morning moved in towards Kertch—gun boats all the time occupied in scouring the Tamanski gulf and in reducing the forts on Sandbank; all the inhabitants had fled—many houses were burning, and by Friday, three o'clock, the empty cities of Kertch and Yenikab were in the hands of the allies, and steam flotilla entered sea of Azoff, last winter's tempest having washed away the forty ships sunk by the Russians across the strait. Allies found 17,000 tons of coal at Kertch, and 50 dismounted guns, but no powder and stores; total number of vessels burned by allies, 240. Allies propose to fortify Yenikab, and garrison it by Turks, but will not hold Kertch. The steamers of light draft are cruising as near as possible to Taganrog, and gun boats yet lighter are preparing. Considerable discrepancy exists in accounts of allied proceedings at Genitschek. Sidney Herbert in Parliament on the 8th, expressly said the press draws inferences from these successes that are not justified by facts—for editorials speak as if Arabat and Genichi were already taken, but although allies have bombarded the one and destroyed the stores at the other place, we are not yet in possession of them, and must not therefore think that we are masters of the Patrid Sea.

Gortschakoff telegraphs June 3d, to St. Petersburg, that allies had left Genitschek, and part of the burned stores would be saved.

Allied steamers afterwards visited Arabat, and burned some merchant ships. Allies have made no movement towards the interior of peninsula of Kertch. Czarow letters reports that insurrection in Ukraine is not yet suppressed; discontent of people is chiefly directed against the priests as agents of Government.

BALTIC.—British and French fleets were, June 4th, close to Cronstadt. Admiral Douglas had made reconnaissance. New fortifications had been erected since last year. Several timber-laden vessels had been captured by Allies. Americans have recently made money by running cargoes of salt to Russian Baltic ports, but the speculation is now dangerous.

ASIA.—Pelissier telegraphs June 3d, that the Russians had evacuated Soodjak, and themselves destroyed sixty guns and six mortars. Their entire force is concentrated at Anapa. No answer yet received to the remonstrance sent home by Lord Stratford against M. Menedetti, (French Charge's) intrigues. It was Benedetti who effected the fall of Redschid Pasha, because Redschid was under influence. Napoleon has approved of Benedetti's proceedings, and appointed him nominal Minister

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