

ng to pay two or three. How can a professor of religion answer for this discrimination in favor of the world? He cannot do it; and he had better not try, but go or write immediately and subscribe for some good religious paper; and to be certain of paying for it, let him pay in advance. There is a satisfaction when one is reading an interesting paper, to reflect that it is paid for.

But perhaps you take a paper, and are in arrears for it. Now, suppose you were the publisher, and the publisher was one of your subscribers, and he was in arrears to you, what would you think he ought to do in that case? I just ask the question. I don't care about an answer.

Correspondence.

New York Correspondence.

Sudden Deaths—Death in a Ball Room!—Revival in the Sabbath-school—Thanksgiving Meeting—Congress—Business to be brought forward—Kansas Affairs, &c.

New York, Nov. 29, 1855.

MA. ENRON.—There have been within two or three days a number of deaths by accident in our City. A gentleman walking up Broadway, passing Wallack's Theatre, was killed. The flag-staff was that moment broken by a wind and precipitated upon the sidewalk, and in its fall the staff broke the skull of the passer by mentioned, and he at once expired. This week a young man on a target excursion was shot through the neck and instantly expired. With the relatives of one of these I am acquainted; the funeral of the other took place near my residence, and therefore these deaths impressed me more than deaths usually do. A morning or two since a young man about eighteen years of age, was called to breakfast. On going to his room a little after his mother found him dead. He was brother to two pupils in our Sabbath-school. On Monday evening a married lady accompanied her husband to a ball and while upon the floor in the dance fell dead. Many other cases of sudden death I might relate with which I am acquainted. One of a young man whose head was taken off by machinery. To all of these how unexpected was death! There is but a step between us and death when we think ourselves most secure. In such an hour as we think not we go; let us therefore be ready.

This reminds me of the interesting state of our Sabbath-school. At our usual prayer and conference meeting last Sabbath afternoon, eight or nine members of the school came forward for prayer weeping excessively on account of sin. To-day two of them I trust are happy in redeeming love. The rest seem earnest in their resolution though several are not yet ten years of age. Our meeting was to-day on account of Thanksgiving appointed by the Governor of our State, and most precious and sincere was our thanksgiving. Christians seemed greatly strengthened and the impenitent deeply convicted. One thought which seemed to be greatly blessed to the good of all was suggested by one of the deacons to the following purport. "If Christ were personally present each of us would be anxious to have Him as our Father at home; we would rejoice to have Him with us all the year to sympathize with us in our trials, to lift us up when like Peter sinking in the waves. Now by faith each of us may in effect take him home."

Another thought much dwelt upon was suggested by another deacon. "In thanksgiving we often forget to number afflictions among our blessings; I have been greatly blessed during the year, as men are wont to speak of blessings; in looking back for the year I count the sickness which brought me recently so near to death's door the greatest mercy I have experienced and for to-day I give God thanks."

As I mentioned in my last time for the assembling of Congress is at hand, and you will allow me to say a word relative to the points which will be watched with interest by your readers. The Kansas-Nebraska law opened an immense territory to slaveholders and their slaves from which slavery was previously excluded by law. Kansas, the part of this territory most exposed to slavery, has, since the passage of the law, been rapidly settled, the slaveholders and their abettors rushing in with the hope of being able to outvote the anti-slavery men; on the other hand the anti-slavery men have gone with the hope of saving the country for free labor. The governor of a territory in this country is appointed by the President of the United States—not elected by the people of that territory till it is admitted to the Union as a state. Let the reader bear this point in mind, also the following: the legislature of a territory has to its acts approved by Congress to render them law. Our President appointed Reader governor of Kansas. Shannon succeeded Reader, as the latter would not be the tool in behalf of slavery the President desired. Shannon is a perfect "doughface," as we call northern pro-slavery men. When the Legislature of Kansas was to be elected, the Missionaries rushed into the territory and elected pro-slavery tools. The legislature thus elected passed some of the most infamous laws even in this country. Reader would not sign these laws, nor approve of the legislature as legitimate. Shannon approved this "sham" legislature, and gives his name to its infamous measures. At the session of Congress now to take place; these laws are to be approved or condemned. This is one point of interest. Another is this: the Missionaries rushed into Kansas and elected a pro-slavery delegate to Congress. The people of the territory seeing themselves thus outnumbered, let the slaveholders have things all their own way; but afterwards held another election, and elected Reader as their delegate by an overwhelming majority. Congress, or rather the lower house, must decide which of the two is entitled to represent Kansas in that house where he will have the right to speak, but not to vote. Another point still: the people of Kansas have recently elected delegates to frame a constitution, with the aim to apply for admission to the Union as a state. The constitution has been formed, and expressly prohibits slavery in the state when it becomes a state. Will Congress admit Kansas with such a constitution? The last point I mention is this. Know-Nothings and Republicans (i. e. anti-slavery men) counted together have twenty-three majority in the house, and it is

hoped they may so combine as to defeat the administration in the election of speaker and clerk. Next week we shall probably write how this last matter turns out.

Yours, G.

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. DEC. 14, 1855.

Holiness.

A great objection exists in the minds of some very sincere persons to the word "holiness," when applied to the church, or to individual Christians. They seem to think it can only be properly applied to God, or angels, or that class of beings and things which inhabit or belong to the Heavenly world. It is true, God is holy, and angels are holy; a sinless perfection—an untainted purity, belongs to all the intelligences of the upper world. Perfection in symmetry, action, and understanding, characterises the whole host of the unfallen; and if we confound holiness on earth with perfection like that above, we of course will fall short of its attainment, and must content ourselves in our pollution and guilt, until death shall do that for us which the blood of Christ, and the Holy Spirit are not able to accomplish; that is, to cleanse us from all sin: (1st. John 1: 7) and make us new creatures in Christ Jesus; (2d. Cor. 5: 17). We think the objection to the term is without any good cause, and although other terms may be used to imply very nearly the same thing, yet none are so fully applicable, or contain so much meaning as this; and certainly none conveys to the sincere and devoted a feeling of responsibility, and self-lumination. The manner in which the term is used in Scripture and applied to men and things, should remove all objections to its use in the same sense now. Israel were holy—the land of their inheritance was a holy land; and the same term is applied to it, to this day; the tabernacle—the temple—the altar—the priests, and all things which belonged to God, and were set apart to his service were accounted holy. Under the new Testament dispensation the same term is used,—"Saints and holy brethren;"—"Follow . . . holiness—without which no man can see the Lord;"—"be ye holy in all manner of conversation." Now we presume no reader of the Bible would consider the term in its application to men or things under the former dispensation as implying that they possessed the holiness or purity of God or angels; neither do we suppose that the terms as now used should infer that perfection in all things which belongs only to that state beyond death, when the soul will be restored to its original vigor, power, and beauty; and no wrong judgement, limited understanding, or imperfect memory, will hinder its full development, or mar its perfect exercise. As we have said, that which under the law was set apart to the service of God in His own appointed way, was holy. Precisely so also it is under the Gospel. That which is consecrated to him and his service, according as he has prescribed there, is holy, and accepted of him. We have an altar as well as they, and by that altar our gifts are sanctified, as well as theirs. Christ is our altar, and whosoever lays himself upon this altar is holy. To do this, is to believe on him, and make a full consecration of all we have and are to his glory. This may be included under three general things: time, talents, possessions. By the consecration of time, we do not mean to say that a man must spend all his days in prayer, or in public or closet devotion. The necessary duties and cares of life must be attended to, and he who is not "diligent in business," cannot "be fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." But no one has a right to waste his time in pursuing a business in which he does not glorify God; and the aim of all business and industry should be to accomplish the designs of God as manifested in his word. He then who lives not to God every day, and in the discharge of every duty seeks not His glory, is not consecrated—is not holy. Talents are the gifts of God, and should be employed for him. Not that every man who has the proper ability should be a minister, or fill the sacred office, but he who has talents which qualify him to be useful to his family, or to his country, has talents also which if consecrated to God, (in some way which would make him no less the father, or the citizen), would render him accepted of God, and useful as a Christian. And this would be consecrated—holiness. Possessions also are the gift of God to us as stewards. For the proper use of whatever we have, we are accountable to him, be it more or less. God did not make the gold or the silver only for the wicked, or to carry on and support wicked designs. Nay, he made it to be used in the promotion of his glory; he has committed much of the treasures of the earth to his people, and he requires them to consecrate it to his service. And no man has a right to lavish his means on fine equipages, or costly attire, or splendid furniture, in giving parties or entertainments to those who can return the same to him, while one shilling is wanted in the treasury of the Lord to carry forward or promote any work, which has for its object the glory of God, or the salvation of the world. See with what willingness possessions are often consecrated to useless and wicked purposes, not only in war and oppression, but in the gratification of desires and passions even by Christians, which should shame the church of God. We are far from saying that every man should absolutely give all he possesses to religious or benevolent purposes; this is not the design; but every man should give as God prospers him, (and we believe the tenth to be the scriptural rule), and all he has should be held subject to the wants of the cause, and if required freely yielded up. This plan we believe to be the true road to wealth. Now in vain can we expect to be holy, unless our possessions are consecrated to God. It is the lack of this which hinders the true advancement in the divine life, as well as stops up the fountain of true joy. For a man to be holy, what he possesses must be holy also; and we are well assured that the great want of the church is consecrated time, talents and wealth. Not only does the happiness of the believer depend on this, but his usefulness also. Eminent usefulness can only result from eminent holiness. Let Christians believe in its attainment—let us not rest without it—let them make Christ their example,

rather than "measure themselves by themselves, and compare themselves among themselves," and soon the channels of a new life will be opened to them—their labors will have a more exalted aim—their power to do good will be vastly increased—their happiness and joy will be enlarged beyond measure, while in them will shine forth the beauty and glory of a full redemption—a present salvation. O reader, may you and we enjoy this unspeakable blessing.

Our Missionary Cause.

We have purposely refrained for some time from making any extended remarks on our Missionary enterprise; we conceive however that the time has come when it should have a further notice in our columns, and our churches and friends be stirred up to a deeper and more decided interest in this work, which we consider to be emphatically one of the first objects of our mission as a denomination. The appointment which we received from the General Conference last July to visit the churches, we have carried out to some extent, and with good success. A considerable sum of money has been raised for the mission work, and a large sum pledged, which should be paid at an early day. For several weeks in consequence of the bad travelling, (our facilities for this depending upon others,) and other causes, we have been at home; but we intend as soon as possible to visit some more of the churches in order to lay the importance of this work before them. Our labour in this cause is not a trifle, considering our other duties, and had we anticipated the obstacles to be met, we probably should not have consented to undertake this work. But we feel grateful to God for the success he has given us, and all we ask with his blessing, in order to accomplish our complete desire is the hearty co-operation of our ministering brethren, and our churches. Since our General Conference several brethren have been engaged in the missionary work, nearly twenty-four months time in all, has been expended under the direction of the Missionary Board, at a cost of about one hundred and fifty pounds. In connection with, and under this labour engaged in by different brethren more than one hundred souls have professed to be converted to God, and have been baptized. We have no hesitation in saying, that so far our mission work has been eminently successful, and bears the stamp of God's approbation. There are however in this, as well as in much else, some things to regret. The first of these that we shall name, is the absence of that proper feeling of responsibility which those should have who are engaged in this work. Some brethren employed as missionaries do not seem to realize and feel the importance of conforming strictly to the system adopted by the Conference for carrying on the Mission work; and they do not consider what trouble this must give, and how deeply it must afflict those, who have the care of this branch of our labour. A decided change must be made in this at an early day, if we would have complete success. There are some who do not like restraint—they wish to act on their own responsibility. There are some also, who will co-operate with no one, and are only in agreement with those who like themselves desire neither rule nor order; and these things in the church of God particularly, are a source of sorrow and depression. Some withhold from our mission fund their subscriptions, in order that they may bestow it, (as they say) on whom they please. Now we believe one of the first designs of church organization and fellowship, is to co-operate, and unite our strength, in such measures and labours, as may be put forward and engaged in by those properly appointed to do so. And we rejoice that our brethren and churches generally see this. Some of our ministering brethren who have been written to on the subject of missionary labour, have not yet replied; this has caused the work in some measure to be retarded, and early answers are now solicited. We do not know that we shall be able to visit all the churches the present season, to present this subject to them, but we trust every church will do something in the work before us; deacons and leading members should be particularly active in the matter, and bring it prominently before their brethren. Our brethren in the ministry should know their duty in this respect—the cause is not ours but God's; and we have difficulties, obstacles, and prejudices without, of no small magnitude to meet; and which can only be overcome by union, effort, and faith in God.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Many of our readers will remember that during the prevalence of the Cholera in this City last year, much was said and written in relation to the erection of an Orphan Asylum for the reception of the helpless and distressed children whom the fatal epidemic cast destitute upon the benevolence of the public. Several private meetings were held to project a scheme for the attainment of this object; a public meeting also was called, and very numerous and respectfully attended, in the Mechanics' Institute. Dr. Botford generously offered a lot situated near the "Valley Church" in Portland, for a site for the building; and at the last Session of the Legislature an Act of Incorporation was obtained under the title of the "St. John Protestant Orphan Asylum." Since that time the Directors have held several meetings with a view to promote the object contemplated. It was however thought by them that a more eligible site could be obtained than that so liberally given by Dr. B., and we learn that they have bargained with Messrs. W. & R. Wright for a lot of about five acres, with a dwelling house thereon, situated across Courtney Bay, and but a short distance from the City, where they contemplate erecting at an early day a suitable building for the purpose contemplated. The cost of this property is £1500. We learn it is intended to employ a competent person to canvass the City for subscriptions; and we trust our citizens will liberally respond to this call of humanity and Christian benevolence. There are at present some of those unfortunate ones who are without natural guardians, who have been provided for in part by those who are promoting this Institution, and it is contemplated to have in such a condition in the coming spring as to receive any who may be destitute of paternal care. The benevolence and charity of this Institution, although denominated "Protestant" is not intended to be confined to the children of Pro-

testant parents, or any one class of persons, but will be open to receive all. Its government and management however will be strictly on Protestant principles; the Bible will be the common book of the Institution, and the education of those committed to it, conducted with reference to their becoming good citizens and good Christians. We heartily commend this benevolent enterprise to the favour of all, and we trust a response will be made by those who shall be waited on for subscriptions which will at once enable the Directors to pay for the property purchased, and to go forward in the erection of a stable building thereon, and other necessary arrangements.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

BRIDGEWATER.—A letter just received from Brother C. E. Bell informs us that the work of God is still progressing in this place. He says, "I attended meeting in Portland and baptized one, and in the evening of the same day held an inquiry meeting in Bridgewater, nearly one hundred persons were present, and the Lord met with us, and displayed his power in a wonderful manner. On the next day I visited some families, and in the meeting in the evening several came forward for baptism, and on the day following seven persons were baptized." After this meeting Brother B. was called home in consequence of sickness in his family, but returned on the following Sabbath. He says:—"I arrived at Bridgewater in time for the morning meeting, at the close of which three put on Christ by baptism, who, with three others united with the Church in the evening. In this meeting sinners deliberately rose up in the presence of a crowded assembly, and acknowledged that they wanted salvation. The work is gradually going forward."

MIDDLELAND.—We learn that under the labours of Brother John Wallace some revival is being experienced near Middleland. Sabbath before last five were baptized. Several professed religion and united with the Church there a few weeks ago, and we understand that a fair prospect of ingathering in that place exists.

ST. JOHN.—A visit to this City by brother W. Yerxa a few weeks since, was blessed of God to the helping of some souls who for some time had been struggling in deep waters. A good religious interest was awakened, and the Church considerably revived. We baptized one during Brother Y.'s stay; Sabbath before last two more, and on last Sabbath five were baptized with their Lord in his holy ordinance.

We would rejoice to see brother Yerxa return; or, at the presence of any brother who would judiciously labour for the building of the cause here, and the conversion of souls.

SWEDEN.—A very remarkable religious awakening is said to be now going forward in Sweden. The number of persons desiring salvation is continually increasing; and not only are the poorer classes affected by it, but also the rich. It is said that some remarkable instances of conversion and the power of God have been witnessed. Scarce any adequate idea of this wonderful work can be given.

Free Will Baptist Literary Institution.

The Rev. I. D. Stewart, Pastor of the F. W. B. Church at New Hampton, N. H., writes as follows to the "Morning Star" in relation to the Literary and Biblical Institution in that place:—

"The Fall term of this School has just closed. It has been one of the most quiet and pleasant of all the pleasant terms. The whole number of students has been 175. The religious interest constantly increased during the latter part of the term, and the last week was the most interesting of all. Several expressed a desire to become Christians, and solicited an interest in the prayers of God's people. May they cherish this desire, and their return to their friends, till God appears for their deliverance."

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—FOUR LIVES LOST.—During the severe gale which raged in this city on Monday last, four men in a small skiff endeavoured to save some timber which had broken loose from the shipyards of Messrs. Smith and others, at the back shore. While engaged in this experiment, a wave struck the boat they were in, and immediately capsized it, when they were all precipitated into the water. Two of them it is said immediately sunk; one of the others held fast to the boat, and the other to a piece of timber. Efforts were made to save them; but the fury of the storm rendered all endeavours useless, and they were also drowned. Thus four human beings were hurried suddenly and together into eternity, in the presence of many spectators, all unable to give them the least aid. Their bodies have since been recovered. Their names were Baird, Robinson, Lattimore and Courtenay. Baird was the son of a widow, and her chief dependance; Lattimore had a wife and two children; Robinson had been married about three weeks; and Courtenay was unmarried.

THE BAZAAR AT ST. STEPHEN'S HALL.—Our readers will be pleased to learn that the handsome amount of £88 1s. 4d., clear of all expenses, was realized at the Charity Bazaar held at St. Stephen's Hall last week. Its success exceeded the sanguine anticipations of the projectors of the affair, and we are sure that those who showed their willingness to assist and further the object in attending and purchasing the pretty articles of lady-manufacture, will feel the better for it in head and heart. It is a fact that there is more suffering in this community than is ever brought to the eyes of the public. And it happens in this way.—Many of the destitute widows amongst us were once in comfortable positions, and being persons of intelligence and refined feelings, could not overcome a sensitively delicate pride, in order to make known their wants. But these battle with adverse circumstances to the last; and when they are discovered, should they not receive our warmest sympathy and practical assistance?

The whole of the above amount, and perhaps more money, must be laid out this winter to relieve the poor. There are means required each season, too, as it arrives, for the same object.—Observer.

It is reported that a boat containing Mr. Sinnott, his son and daughter, who reside near Split Rock, several miles down the Bay, was recently upset while proceeding homeward, and that all on board were lost.—New Brunswick.

General Intelligence.

ONE DAY LATER.

Arrival of the Steamer Ariel.

Failure of the Harvest in Russia.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The steamer Ariel arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning having left Cowes on the morning of the 25th ult. She brings a copy of the second edition of the London Times of Saturday.

The rumoured Swedish alliance was doubted at Berlin.

The failure of the harvest in Russia is confirmed. The U. S. Government is said to have given large orders to a Russian house for the delivery, next spring, of bullet-proof cuirasses.

Antwerp is to be defended by additional forts. A letter from Kamiesch reports a trifling engagement at Kertch. The Allies were hard pressed, and had called for reinforcements.

It was feared that Kiburn would be attacked by the Russians when the river became frozen. The place is protected by a squadron of frigates and floating batteries.

The garrison of Kars had received a supply of provisions from a captured Russian convoy.

The reported malady of General Mouraviev was not confirmed.

From Papers by the Atlantic.

THE CRIMEA.

The Daily News correspondent, writing on the 5th, says:—

There has been no movement of troops observable from our places of watch. The fire from the batteries and forts on the north side has continued as active as it has been for the last fortnight, and has been attended with nearly the same results. Houses and buildings already in ruins have been still further demolished, but they have scarcely interrupted the removal, by fatigue parties, of the timber and other materials required for the construction of the shelter required in camp, and for purposes of hutting. A few days ago thirty tons of wheat were brought up from an advanced store-house connected with the dockyard, and ground into flour on board the commissariat steamer Brunner, lying in Balaklava harbour. The casualties among the men employed in the fatigue duties have been exceedingly few, and generally caused by falling bricks or timber in the demolition of the houses. A Council of War was held at headquarters on the 1st instant, when it is understood, after some discussion, all intention of further operations against the enemy was abandoned for the present winter. The contemplated expedition against Kaffa is postponed. The lateness of the season, and the uncertainty of weather favourable for naval operations and landing troops continuing, sufficiently explain these resolutions. It is said, however, that the admirals were anxious for the undertaking to be attempted.

The correspondent of the Morning Post writes on the 4th:—

This day (Sunday), as notice was given of in general orders some time since, has been observed as a thanksgiving day in the army for the success of our arms, and was doubtless selected as being the eve of our great victory. Appropriate sermons have been preached at the various church parades this day. I am sorry to say that towards evening the usual amount of drunkenness, increased probably by a license taken from the anniversary of Inkerman, became visible, and to-morrow every man in the army will look upon it as his undeniable right to get as drunk as he possibly can.

Under date of Nov. 7, Prince Gortschakoff states that the enemy had undertaken no new movements. "He continues to erect batteries upon the south side of Sebastopol, but does not cannonade the north. A considerable number of the enemy's vessels are assembled in the road, near Kamiesch Bay."

Telegraphic despatches from Constantinople state that the apprehension of a Russian attack on our positions had greatly diminished. The Sardinians had received provisions. Kiburn has been fortified, reticulated, and provided with defensive materials.

In the course of journal of military operations extending from Oct. 24 to Oct. 30, Prince Gortschakoff says:—"The loss experienced by the troops occupying the north side consists in three men wounded. From Genitchi, Major-General de Wagner announces that on the 24th two steamers kept up all day a cross fire upon the city, wounding one man. In the evening a new steamer arrived in the roads. At Kertch the enemy's troops have been reinforced up to an effective of 20,000 men, and they are preparing to take the offensive."

One of the Crimean correspondents, referring to the departure of the British fleet for Kiburn, says:—"Before the expedition started, nearly all the smaller gunboats were despatched to reinforce Captain Sherard Osborn's flotilla in the Sea of Azoff, where that active and energetic officer is hurrying the Russians as hawk perturbed as field of larks. In spite of our operations in the Sea of Azoff, let it be remembered, that we have not reduced Ararat or Genitchi, and that the Russians will soon have free use of the Spit. The moment the frost compels our boat to retire, the Spit of Ararat is in the hands of the Russians, for the water of the sea is frozen to the distance of several miles, so that no boat can approach to prevent the passage of troops or convoys. Had Ararat fallen, and an expedition landed at Kaffa or Theodosia, we should have been masters of the Peninsula of Kertch."

THE PRISONERS EXCHANGED.

Lieutenant James R.E. who was taken prisoner on the 2nd July, while putting the chevaux-de-frise across the Woronzoff road, returned to the camp on the 25th. It appears that a commandant happened to be looking through his sketch-book and noticed some rough sketches of Sebastopol last the Lieutenant had previously taken from his window, so he was not allowed to communicate with the English prisoners, nor was he exchanged at Odessa at the same time that Colonel Kelly, of the 31st Regiment, and Captain Montagu were. The Russians actually went so far at one time as to put a mounted sentry over his door. On the arrival of the whole party recently exchanged in Odessa, they were