

the Apostle's inspired language, and you cannot know or believe it but with saving faith, for it is the saving truth. The bitten Israelite was commanded to look to the brazen serpent, just to look at it, as he had been accustomed to look on anything else. His concern was with the object to be seen, not in the slightest degree with his eye that was to see it. Having an eye capable of seeing any visible object, and therefore the brazen serpent, all that he needed was to have the serpent pointed out to him, and the moment his eye rested on it, his malady departed. With him, a saving look was a look at the saving object—the brazen serpent. In like manner, being able to believe any intelligible credible statement, and therefore the gospel you are urged to believe that God hath given to you Jesus as your eternal life, just as you ever knew or believed any other statement made to you by God or man; and as the dying Jew could only look in one way, and that way the right way, if he really looked at the right, the saving object—so you can only believe in one way, and that way the right way, if you do believe the right, the saving truth. Remember the life-giving virtue is not in the faith, but in the truth believed. Were there a particular kind of faith necessary, then at least a portion of the virtue would be in it; whereas, there is virtue nowhere saved in the truth proclaimed, that men may believe it and live. Faith is but the medium through which the vital energy of the cross enters the condemned godless soul. "He that believeth shall be saved." Believe, then, O reader, the right thing—the saving truth, and you have saved faith. You cannot believe the saving truth, but in a saving way; and the moment you credit the saving message, you are saved, and the assurance that you are safe—safe for ever—will fill your heart with gladness, and open your lips in praise.

Correspondence.

JACKSONTOWN, July 12, 1855.

Bro. McLeod.—I left my home June 27, and after a passage of forty-eight hours, from calms, fog, and undue mirth, among the passengers, arrived safe at Saint John. Here I met dear Christian friends, some of whom had been endeared to me by acts of kindness in sickness, in gone by days, and all by the union the people of God have felt in worshipping God together. On my way from St. John to Jacksonton met with brethren for worship, once in Fredericton, and twice at Woodstock—meetings encouraging. Arrived at Jacksonton July 6th. Here I met many dear Christian friends, for some of whom I (and yet not I) had labored in the Lord, and with many of whom I had rejoiced in hope of eternal life, and my heart was made glad to again see their faces, and to learn that the Lord had wonderfully blessed them since I seen them before. The brethren and friends had, much to their credit, built a second commodious, well finished meeting house, (the first having been consumed by fire,) where the brethren met in their yearly meeting. Though I was much pleased in renewing old acquaintance, and witnessing the manifest improvement in the place and people, yet my mind was somewhat saddened in not meeting some dear brothers and sisters I expected to see. Their Master had sent for them and they had gone home. While considering those I should see no more in this world, the following verses seemed to haunt my mind, and connect my thoughts with other lands and other friends:

"Former friends, how oft I've sought them
Just to cheer my drooping mind,
But they are gone like leaves in autumn,
Driven before the dreary wind.
As the annual frosts are creeping
Leaves and tendrils from the trees,
So my friends around are dropping
Through old age and dire disease.
Fast my sun of life is declining,
I must sleep in death's dark night,
But my hope, pure and refining,
Rests in future life and light.
When a few more years are wasted,
When a few more springs are o'er,
I shall live to die no more."

The public meetings were comforting to me, but the meetings of business among the Elders and Messengers were the most encouraging. I can honestly say that when I saw men of like passions as we are, some of whom had in other years, devoted their time and property, talents and reputation, (if they had not hazarded their lives) to the cause of God, "not weary of the work though weary in it," devoting themselves to such arduous labour, investigating with such scrutiny the prevailing evils of the present age their cause and effect; and laboring with such devoted zeal to mature the best possible means to remedy them. And not content with doing a little good were combining and concentrating their efforts to carry out their well matured plans, which are calculated to do much good, was a source of encouragement to me. My mind was also directed to my own beloved Province, and that field of labor over which I had ranged for more than twenty-five years, and where I (and yet not I) had done what I could for my Lord. I seemed to see, as on a map before my mind's eye, every part of that field at one glance, where I had rejoiced in the conversion of sinners—the upbuilding of the Redeemer's cause—and where I had mourned the inroads Satan had made among us. And while I witnessed the devotedness of these servants of God, I felt my faith strengthened, my mind encouraged and my soul nerved up to commence a new in the good work.

Yours with all due respect,
CHARLES KNOWLES.

For the Religious Intelligencer.

Dear Brother Editor.—Having recently taken a tour through a part of Carleton County, on a visit to my Christian brethren, I send you some items of encouragement, in a religious point of view, from that vicinity. Taking a general view of the religious aspect, although there is much to lament of ignorance and apathy; and an inviting field for the labours of enlightened and spiritually taught workmen; yet a gradual improvement is obvious, and much light is being diffused through your paper: it is much to be regretted that it has not a more general circulation in that part of the Province. A miserable deceiver from the United States by the name of Rose has been striving to foul the waters, by preaching the annihilation of the wicked,

and the most rank heresy respecting the person of Christ. He has made a number of proselytes, who have set up a separate meeting. But God has still his witnesses, who speak of his goodness and talk of his power; and who sigh and cry for Zion's deliverance. There is more decency and order observed in public worship than formerly.

On Sunday the 1st instant, I went to hear a Mr. Todd, in Jacksonton, who preached an excellent discourse from Romans xii. 5. "So we, being many, are one body in Christ, and every one members one of another." The congregation was large and attentive. It would appear that they have lately experienced a revival. An old gentleman addressed the meeting very feelingly.

While in Jacksonton I took a bird's-eye view of the Iron works at Woodstock, which now appears to be in profitable operation, and furnishing employment for many. I was also much amused by taking a turn among the bee hives and observing the habits of the immense swarms of those insects kept by that enterprising gentleman, Mr. Sharp. He employs a great many little thieves to steal for him the mellifluous nectar from Flora's lap; and they are truly indefatigable. Give me leave to say, dear brother, that your field of usefulness is very great, and that you have much to encourage you. The Lord bless you.

DAVID PALMER.

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. JULY 20, 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 well 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 the Works; 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 Mornings with Jesus; Wayland's Memoirs of Dr. Judson; The Book and its Story; Memoirs of David Marks; Life of John Colly; Jones' 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. &c. June 29th.

Editorial Correspondence.

Elders Conference.—New Meeting-house.—Social Meetings.—Business Session.—Increase in Numbers.—Missionary System and Appeals.—Converted Frenchman.—Nova Scotia Delegation.—Sabbath Meetings.—Amount for Missions.—Hospitality.

JACKSONTOWN, Carleton Co., July 12, 1855.
Our former letter was dated at Woodstock, at which place we spent a day, on our way to our General Conference. On Friday the 6th, we assembled here with the Ministers of our denomination, and according to previous engagement held an Elders Conference; some matters of importance were attended to in this meeting, having reference to our future interest, and the experience of this and last year, has fully shown the propriety and utility of this kind of ministerial association.

On Saturday at 10 o'clock, a large congregation began to assemble in the New Meeting-house here, which has just been finished on the same site of the one that was consumed by fire in September last. This house is large and commodious, and reflects great credit on the people of the neighbourhood for their energy and liberality in re-building it so short a time; and the workmanship which was performed by brother John Mallory, is of the best description. The morning meeting on Saturday was conducted as an introductory service, in which nearly all the Ministers and several others took a part. It seems pleasant on such occasions to have an opportunity of introducing ourselves to each other again, after a separation of some time, and also introducing ourselves to those who are with us in the Lord, whom we have never before seen. The occasion of which we speak was one of interest.

The afternoon session commenced at 3 o'clock, and after singing and prayer, was formally organized by the election of the Rev. B. Merritt, Chairman; and who we are most happy to say, performed the duties of that office throughout the whole Conference, with much credit to himself, and to the complete satisfaction of all his brethren. The Reports from the several District Meetings were read in this Session. They show a very large increase in numbers during the year—something over four hundred have been added—and a growing interest is apparent in nearly all our churches and people, in the general advancement of the cause of God. The Reports of our Missionaries which were made at a subsequent session, afford great encouragement in the missionary cause, and we are happy to say that an efficient and judicious system of missions has been adopted, and which will appear in the Minutes of Conference.

This system was presented to the public in the session held on Saturday, and several warm-hearted appeals made to the congregation in behalf of those whose Macedonian cries came to us through the District Reports, as well as in behalf of others who are destitute of, and indifferent to, the word of life. Among the number who spoke on this subject was a Frenchman, who was converted from the errors of Romanism through the labours of the Rev. C. Knowles, in Nova Scotia, about eleven years since; and who has latterly been labouring to some extent as a lay preacher. His experience in connection with his labour, and some incidents in his history, were deeply interesting and produced a thrilling effect on the congregation, as was evidenced by the liberality of many to him at the close of the meeting. The recent revival at the Island of Campobello, where brother Taylor baptized about fifty persons, was under the labours of this French brother, who is now a licentiate from this Conference. The Session of which we are writing

was one of great interest, and we have no doubt an effect was produced on the minds of the very large audience which was present, that will not soon be eradicated.

We were much gratified with the presence and counsel of two delegates from the Free Christian Baptist Conference of Nova Scotia, the Rev. C. Knowles, and the Rev. J. B. Norton. The Report of the cause in that Province was presented by brother Knowles, and represents the state of the Conference there about as follows:—It is composed of fifteen churches with a membership of about twelve hundred, and ten ordained Elders; owning exclusively nineteen Meeting houses, and shares in five others. They have labored under some disadvantages—some of their ministers devote all their time to the work of the Lord and some do not.—They have experienced some considerable difficulty in carrying out rules of Conference which had been adopted for their benefit, and in some cases they had utterly failed, which had been attended with serious results; and in some instances preachers and a few members of churches had gone out from them. So far as brother K. was acquainted, the churches were now in a healthy state. Within three years in Yarmouth where he labors, about 140 members had been added, and two Meeting houses had been built, one of them costing about £425, and the other £400. The field of labor for their preachers is large, being scattered over an extensive country. He represented the Religious Intelligencer—which has quite a large circulation in that Province—as being of great service to them. The Sabbath School interest in the district of labor, under brother K's care is in an efficient state, nine being kept up regularly, excepting during the winter. The next Annual Session of the N. S. Conference is to be held in Yarmouth, commencing on the third Saturday in September next. This report was gratifying, and we trust the two Conferences of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will become still more united together, by a union of interest in some, or all of those benevolent enterprises which are at present demanding our attention and aid. We were deprived of a third meeting on Saturday, by a heavy rain, which continued during the evening and part of the next day.

Arrangements were made to supply preaching at the following places on Sabbath: Lower Brighton, Wakefield, Woodstock, Lower Jacksonton, and Third Tier, all these houses being Free Baptist, also one at Fourth Tier (a Calvinist Baptist). Very large audiences were in the most of these. The delegates from Nova Scotia preached at the Third Tier, to overflowing congregations—the Lord's Supper was also administered, and the services of the day we believe gave great satisfaction.

The business session of the Conference was continued through Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and a large amount of matters were discussed of great importance to the denomination, and such measures adopted as will no doubt place us in a position for greater influence and usefulness. Our churches contributed during the last year to our G. Conference for Missions about £260; in addition to this the Fifth District supported a missionary at £20, which under our inefficient system was quite as much as we expected. We regret however that some of our churches and people who were well able, contributed mere trifles, and others nothing to this amount. Our Missionaries were paid according to engagement, and the Conference was entirely freed from debt.—Three brethren were licensed to improve their gift by the Conference, whose names will appear in our Minutes together with all other matters which we engaged in. The hospitality and kindness of the friends here during the meeting cannot be surpassed. For ourselves we feel that we owe to our host (Mr. Kimble) and his family, whose house has been our home, and where we are now writing, our most sincere thanks for their attention and care to us.

Missionary Society.

At our General Conference, last year, a committee was appointed, to revise and amend the Constitution of our Conference and District Meetings, and to submit the same to the Conference this year. This committee attended to that duty, and the revised and amended Constitution has been adopted. It provides for missionary operations in such a way as we believe will give satisfaction to all our people, and make that branch of labour among us much more useful than formerly. The Article of the Constitution, which relates to Missions, is as follows:—

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. The General Conference shall appoint annually from among the members of Free C. Baptist Churches not less than twelve persons, at least four of whom shall be ministers, and all of whom shall be annual subscribers to the Missionary Society of the Conference to the amount of one pound, or who have contributed the sum of ten pounds at any one time: who shall constitute a MISSIONARY BOARD, and whose duties are prescribed in the Rules of Conference annexed to this Constitution.

SECTION 2. All persons, being members of Free C. Baptist Churches, and subscribing one pound or upwards annually, or ten pounds at any one time, shall be entitled to a seat at the Missionary Board; and all persons subscribing five shillings or upwards shall be considered members of the Missionary Society.

The following are the Rules of Conference relating to the foregoing Article:—

MISSIONARY BOARD.

RULE 22. The Missionary Board shall appoint from among their number a chairman, who shall preside in all the meetings of the Board; a Recording Secretary, who shall keep a true and faithful record of all meetings and business of the Board, and furnish a copy of the same to the General Conference; and a Corresponding Secretary, who shall correspond with missionaries and churches in behalf of the Board, and who shall furnish a detailed report of the labours of the missionaries employed to the General Conference.

23. The Missionary Board shall hold a meeting for business, once in every three months, at such time and place as the chairman may appoint, when five shall be a quorum for business. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the chairman, at any time and place,

by giving two weeks' notice in the Religious Intelligencer.

24. It shall be the duty of the Board to employ to the extent of their means, missionaries (if they can be obtained) and send them to labour with destitute churches and in destitute districts, where there are no churches—the time and place of their labour always to be determined by the Board.

25. The Missionary Board shall never send a missionary to labour in a church, having an engagement with another for ministerial care, unless the minister so engaged calls for aid in his work, and the missionary shall then only labour during the pleasure of the Pastor.

26. No Missionary shall be dismissed until all arrears due him for labour is paid.

27. The salaries of Missionaries shall be governed by circumstances—in all cases regard shall be had to strict economy.

28. The following rules shall be observed by all missionaries:—

1. They shall visit all the families in their respective fields of labour as far as possible, and make themselves acquainted with their spiritual wants.

2. They shall appoint and hold as many meetings for public worship as may be expedient.

3. When labouring in any church where there is no other minister in charge, they shall exercise disciplinary authority if necessary, set things in order in the church, if ordained administer the Lord's Supper, hold a missionary meeting, and solicit contributions to the Mission Society.

4. They shall report to the Missionary Board in writing, at least once in every two weeks, of the number of meetings attended, and their character—as nearly as possible the result of their labour—how many baptised, if any—the religious state of the community where they labour—the amounts received for the Mission Society, and from whom.

5. All money and articles bestowed on a missionary shall be faithfully reported to the Board, and included as subscriptions to the funds of the same.

29. The Board shall make any additional rules for their own government that they may deem expedient and any further rules to be observed by missionaries—provided they are not contrary to the Constitution, or any rule of Conference now existing.

We arrived at home on Wednesday evening and in our next shall give some further account of religious and other matters in the places we have visited. We left Bro. Knowles at Jacksonton, with a prospect of a good work of grace before him. A despatch received from brother Norton, since our return home, informs us that the work of the Lord will prevent his return as soon as he expected.

There is a prospect of an abundant crop the present season, in the county of Carleton.

General Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR!

Death of Lord Raglan!!

The Royal Mail Steamer "Canada," arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, with Liverpool dates to the 7th inst.

Lord Raglan, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces at the Crimea, expired on the 28th ult., and was buried on the 3rd inst. A rumor of his illness had reached England, and some considerable anxiety was manifested in his behalf, when suddenly the announcement was made that he was no more! It is said that the public feeling in England has been setting much more strongly in favour of His Lordship lately than some time ago. Praises and censures are alike to him now. Attacked by disease—not dying in battle—Lord Raglan has ended his career. His successor is General Simpson, who is thus spoken of by some of the British press.

General Simpson has seen considerable service and enjoys a high professional reputation. During the Peninsular war he was present at the defence of Cadix and the attack on Seville. He served and was wounded at Quatre Bras in 1815, and was engaged in 1845 as second in command to the late Sir Chas. Napier in Scindia. Sir Charles Napier considered him his best officer; and we believe that Lord Ellenborough, then Governor-General, had the highest opinion of him, and in the event of any accident happening to Sir Charles, would have charged Gen. Simpson with the conduct of the war. The high official position General Simpson has filled since the present Government sent him to the Crimea has necessarily placed him in constant communication with the French Commander with whom we are confident he will maintain the cordial relations that have existed without intermission between the chiefs of the expeditionary forces.

THE WAR.

July 3.—Lord Raglan was buried with all the pomp which circumstances permitted. There are rumours that Gen. Pelissier is about to be superseded.

Since the repulse of the 18th the Allies have been strengthening their advance against the Malakoff, and Pelissier's latest telegraph, July 4th, says his works are progressing satisfactorily.

Gen. Simpson's telegraph of the 4th is merely "Nothing new since my last."

Accounts by telegraph have already stated the main facts of the unsuccessful attack on Sebastopol, on the 18th June. Papers by the Canada now contain despatches from Raglan and Pelissier—giving full details, these and camp correspondence make plain the causes of repulse. Gen. Mayrau's French division is on its way to attack the fort on the extreme right, by Careening harbour, and commenced the action prematurely, before the other divisions had taken up their ground. Mayrau fell, mortally wounded, and his division being thrown into disorder the Russians turned their concentrated fire upon the next division as it came up under Gen. Brunet, and shattered it badly. Brunet also fell. Orders were then given to withdraw the troops into the trenches, although

Gen. Autemarre had meantime reached the Malakoff Tower. Retreat was effected in good order but with great loss. When Raglan saw the defeat of the first French division he hastily ordered an attack on the Redan to effect a diversion in favour of the French; although it was previously intended that the British should not attack until the French should have captured the Malakoff, inasmuch as the Malakoff's guns quite command the Redan. So far as civilians at a distance can judge, Raglan's order to attack was a great error, for the British storming party not being sufficiently strong to carry the work, were repulsed with much slaughter. A curious incident is, that Gen. Eyre with 2,000 British penetrated into the suburbs of Sebastopol itself and held possession of the houses of one street 17 hours, but being totally unsupported retired at nightfall. The inference is—that had the assault been general or systematically planned the city would have fallen, or at least its first-line of defence might have been carried. French letters, June 23rd, say the army was full of confidence. Approaches were pushing forward to Malakoff Tower and French Battery, 30 guns were nearly completed on the point of Careening Bay to keep off the Russian ships. Their fire having caused much loss on the 18th.

A Vienna paper says, that Gortschakoff has sent for 40,000 more men, and has reinforced Liprandi's army with another division.

The Turks and Sardinians under Omar Pasha and Gen. Marmora, have made excursions into the lateral valleys of the Tchernaya, without meeting any resistance.

Numerous works of art, captured from the Kerch Museum, and Gen. Wrangle's private collection, are on the way to Paris.

Mr. Stowe, Commissioner, sent by the London Times, to the Crimea to administer the balance of the hospital fund, fell sick from over-exertion; routine excluded him from the hospitals he was aiding. He was carried in a scorching sun, to a church at Balaklava, where he died, a victim to official humanity.

The Turco-British contingent now numbering 6,000, is in camp near Domusdere.

Careful estimates show that this war has already cost half a million lives, and no destructive battles.

BALTIC.

A despatch from Berlin, July 4th, states that the town of Nystadt, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, has been bombarded and destroyed.

Russian accounts say, June 19th, Allied flotilla of 180 guns, fired 8 hours against the batteries at the mouth of the Narva, without effect. Then withdrew to Seskar Island.

June 20.—Allies made a descent on Kother Island, destroyed the telegraph, and burned government stores.

June 21.—The allied steamers took soundings in Nystadt roads, while others fired some hours on the port of Revel—without effect.

June 22 and 23.—Occasional shots were exchanged between the gun-boats employed in shore and the Revel batteries.

The Journal de St. Petersburg publishes the correspondence respecting the recent affair at Hango, stating that the flag of truce was not visible; also, accusing the English of making an improper use of the flag of truce generally.

July 5.—The bulk of the allied squadron lay off Cronstadt.

BRITAIN.

The business in parliament is not important.

Lord Grosvenor's Bill to stop Sunday trading is withdrawn, after having caused riots in Hyde Park.

Roebuck and Ducombe were refused a Committee of Enquiry into the brutal conduct of the police in these riots.

On Friday night Milner Gibson asked Government for an explanation as to Lord John Russell's recent conduct at the Vienna Conference.

Lord John Russell replied stating, among other things, that Britain never contemplated to restore Poland and Hungary.

Cobden, Roebuck and Disraeli all attacked Lord John Russell, after which the matter subsided.

Gen. Peel will move the previous question against Roebuck's vote of censure.

Lord Elgin, is said will be appointed Postmaster General.

Magnificent iron paddle-wheel steamer *Persia*, 4,600 tons, 1,000 horse power, was launched on the Clyde, July 3rd, for the Cunard line, will be ready to sail in October.

L. Peterson, the Russian Secretary of Legation, at Lisbon, was recently discovered on board the English steamer, from Southampton to Lisbon, he having been on a secret mission in France and England. The American Minister to Portugal, they say recognised him.

FRANCE.

July 5.—Legislature voted the loan of 750 millions francs, in addition to the new loan, increase of taxation is proposed, by one-third increase of duty on all spirits, 10 per cent, on railway passengers and goods and a new war "decime" of indirect taxes, are expected to produce 70,000,000 francs, per annum. Emperors speech is variously commented on, but on the whole is regarded favourably, and the hit at Austria was well merited; it is reported that the Austrian Minister has asked for explanations.

SPAIN.

Despatch via Marseilles, July 5th, states that a rising has taken place in Catalonia. Difficulty is nominally respecting the rate of wages. Two manufacturers had been assassinated at Barcelona.

The National Guard refused to march, and Captain-General Espartero, had shut himself in the Citadel with a few faithful troops, whence he sent mediators to the insurgents, who received them with shouts of "Viva Espartero."

A telegraph 5th says, that the Insurgents still held Barcelona.

Accounts from Perpignan, mention defeat of a Carlist leader. Outbreak seems at present more like a riot than an insurrection.

Times correspondents says Spanish minister at Paris, had long interview with the Emperor, on state of Spain, and Napoleon expressed determination to prevent any attempt to unseat Queen Isabella. Spanish government is loud in its praises of Napoleon and contrasts his exertions in the cause of order with Louis Philippe's duplicity. Various indications shows that Napoleon is manufacturing political capital in Spain.