

This appointment was made in April last. One of the managers has since been arrested, charged with another crime, and the worthy gentlemen composing the Commission have taken advantage of the circumstance to stay their examination, lest his cause should be prejudiced by their action. While Parliament meets, we may be sure the Corregor master will not escape legal action. If a Protestant may be beaten to death in daylight, because he has abandoned Romanism, and his neighbors are permitted to escape, because they were many, and it could not be proven who gave the fatal blow, it will tell more for the predominance of Power than almost any thing else that has transpired among us since the Geneva riots.

The extensive buildings which have been in the course of erection during the past two years, for the new College of Saint Sulpice are completed externally. They stand on the site of the mountain, at whose foot Montreal is built, and like Roman Catholic buildings in general, afford a view of the surrounding country.

It would be difficult to find a newspaper in Canada which has nothing in it referring to the Grand Trunk Railway. Complaints are increasing respecting its management. The Shareholders, it is said, are victimized, the evidence is abundant, and Parliament is recommended to take the matter in hand.

A. P.

## The Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JAN. 23, 1857.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

All business letters to the Religious Intelligencer should be directed to H. J. Umphlett.

All communications for the paper should be directed to the Editor.

For remitting money will suffice a letter by enclosing in all cases whose name is given, and whether they are new or old subscribers.

Credit can be given by persons sending the names of subscribers, to give the correct name of the Post or Way office to which they the papers sent. Our Deafak entitles to the title (post paid) will suffice the intelligence one year.

### Education.

The meeting of our Provincial Legislature is drawing nigh, and it is probable that the subject of Education will occupy their deliberations during the Session, not only in relation to common schools, but also including King's College, Grammar schools, denominational schools, and "higher schools," and it is to be earnestly hoped that some definite system may be adopted, not only for the judicious appropriation of school money, but also for the uniform education of the people, so that all may have an equal chance in whatever advantages are to be derived from the public system of Parish and enter schools. That the present management of the public schools is defective, we believe; and we think this is the general opinion; the mode of distributing a portion of the funds appropriated to Education is also defective, and needs correction. The greatest evil however in our Province in relation to education, apart we think in the Government or the Legislature, but in the people themselves, many of whom have failed to educate. The value of knowledge has no proper estimate in their minds. To read, write and cipher, is with many all that is necessary, and many a father's son is to remain a lover of wood, and a draver of water all his lifetime, through the neglect of his parent. Many a young man with a mind capable of the highest and most useful development has been crushed with ignorance, and though possessing an ardent desire for knowledge, has not had the means of obtaining it; and has been obliged to sit all his life at the feet of those to whom, in every respect he was superior, except in intellectual acquirements. If there is any one subject, more than another, as nearly religious, which the people of this province need to be turned on, it is Education. Of course education in its highest and ultimate sense means the instruction and training of the whole man, physically, mentally, and morally. That is education indeed, which impresses his senses, his understanding, and his passions to reason, to conscience, and to the even grand law of the divine revelation. But in the sense in which we use it in this article and in relation to the school system of the province, we mean intellectual development and training, with such moral aims as may be possible to harmonize with a system of public instruction. To what extent moral culture should be incorporated with intellectual development we may speak at another time. But to secure, may persons in this province—and many of them will probably seek this end—entirely under the education of their children. To accumulate a few hundred pounds of property, and leave it to their sons, is often the greatest boon they can bestow upon them. These—many of them, may follow in the same track, and bequeath a similar legacy, only less in amount, to their children, and so generation after generation of uneducated families is perpetuated, in some of them not a single one rising above the level of his fathers, but all of them, in growing in intellect and moral character, legacies as the mother of superstition and the source of crime, because it is generally the case that where school education is neglected moral training is also dispensed with. True, the highest moral culture is often found among the poor and unlettered, but come into these, and it will be found that they are cases where school education could not be obtained, and not where it was understood and neglected. We know no public system of education that can be adopted, however judicious and impartial it may be, that will educate the children of this country unless the parents are anxious to see and understand the value of it to their families, and be induced to endow themselves of its wise and useful provisions. Parents having means to educate their children, should teach uneducated persons who are without sufficient education to render them fit for the use of labor or profit which in every other respect, they would do credit to. And yet there are many cases like the in New Brunswick, but we earnestly hope a change in the particular will speedily be brought about; and we believe that a general property tax in all cases for public schools would greatly facilitate this happy change.

We have long been of the opinion that the only safe move to support schools is by a direct tax on property for that purpose, then general thing the wealthier the better, and the richer the children are the legacy of the poor. And there is no reason for the poverty of the parent being made the curse of the child, and it thereby doomed to ignorance. Labor and education are the two wheels of a nation, without the former the national economy will become poor, without the latter the weak people will exist and supporting and

barbarism, incapable of self-government and self-protection: and wherever this state exists, property is insecure, and hence of little value. The material wealth of all countries is increased by the liberal education and enlightenment of the people, and hence property should, in all cases, make provision for the right training and instruction of the citizens. We hope this subject will have due consideration during the next session of the Legislature; and no member so far forgets the duty he owes his constituents and his country, as to take his position on the side of the Church and Religion, as he did among us since the Geneva riots.

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We sincerely thank those numerous friends who have so promptly come forward and paid in advance their subscriptions for the Intelligencer. We trust that many others will follow their example. The great number however, of non-paying subscribers which we find in our books, and the embarrassment which it must necessarily produce to our office at so distant a distance, if allowed to continue, has induced those who have charge of the financial department of this paper to determine to adopt *strictly as soon as possible, the system of payment in all cases*. So far as interest profit is concerned we should be the gainers by advance payment, even at a rate of 200 subscribers or more. Of course we do not wish to lessen our circulation, but self-preservation may render it necessary. We again appeal to our friends at home for the Intelligencer, not only for subscriptions already due, but we wish also a large number of promising new subscribers. We shall publish a stamping notice soon of the course which will be adopted in regard to payment in advance.

**Death of Rev. John Barnes, D. D.**

The last mail from England brings the news of the death of this excellent minister, and distinguished author, Dr. Barnes whose congregation, and Principal of New College, London. He was the author of "Nummon," "The Great Teacher," and several other valuable and popular works. He rose from the common walks of life to occupy a high position in the religious world and died "as he lived, placing a firm foot upon the Everlasting Rock," aged about fifty-two years. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the strength of the end of that man is peace."

### THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Chair. m.

#### The Development of a Church.

To every thing that lies before there is development. This is especially true of the Christian Church. It is now the less true of a body of believers in one place known as a particular church, of the whole number of the reformed in all ages, and in all lands, who constitute the universal church. A church in its organization and existence can no more be said to be perfect than the individual members of which it is composed can be said to have possessed perfection in the ministry of their experience. Not but what every tree however, viewed objectively in Christ's company, has not had the means of obtaining it; and has been obliged to sit at all its time at the feet of those to whom, in every respect he was superior, except in intellectual acquirements. If there is any one subject, more than another, as nearly religious, which the people of this province need to be turned on, it is Education. In view of these facts, he says,—“Is there not a duty for ministers to perform—a powerful means of good to their people, which may be accomplished with very little effort?”

**The Wesleyan.—**The sound Protestant Journal for January, was received by last mail, filled as usual with interesting matter.

**The Methodist Magazine.—**The December number of the excellent monthly has been received. January commences a new volume.

**Revival at Sussex Vale—Dedication of New Meeting House—Ten Meeting.**

The following letter received from the Rev. William Allen, Wesleyan minister at Sussex and St. John, gives intelligence of the work of revival in both of these places:

SUSSEX VALE, Jan. 10th, 1856.

Dear Bro. Nielson.—Your questionnaire which you have passed on this body spent a powerful effusion on the congregation worshiping in the Wesleyan Church, Sussex, about four or five weeks since. The work begun—many souls have been converted to God, and the little flock greatly strengthened and confirmed—Great assistance was rendered during the meetings by Brother Henry Maxwell, Robert McCullough, Esq., and W. Rogers, Esq. The change effected in the hours and conduct of many is apparent to all, and has often been the subject of comment among the unconverted.

On the eleventh inst., the new beautiful Wesleyan Church, at Caversham, was dedicated in the service of Almighty God. The Rev. D. C. Currier, preached a powerful sermon in the evening. The Rev. James Barnes a very excellent one in the afternoon, and brother Currier again in the evening. The gracious Lord owned His word. The meetings have been continued since, and a blessed revival is now in progress; numbers have been converted to God, and a time of rejoicing is coming to that people from the presence of the Lord.

On Monday, 12th inst., we held a most delightful Ten Meeting at Smith's Creek. The great hall of stone, which filled the preceding day and night, made our meeting somewhat small, about 100 pounds were realized. Two excellent addresses were delivered by the two brethren above named.

Yours, most sincerely,

W. Allen.

#### Prohibition in New York.

At a meeting of the Third Presbytery of New York on the 12th inst., the following paper was unanimously adopted. It certainly shows an encouraging state of things in relation to Prohibition, and that nothing short of the adoption of a stringent law for this purpose will satisfy the people there:

The Third Presbytery of New York have seen with great concern and grief, that the wise and sanitary provisions of the Temperance Law of the State, the passage of which was intended by the wise body of the people of New York, have been set aside and violated of an entire measure of the statute thrown upon its interpretation, in consequence of the decision of the Court of Appeals relative to some of the details of the Act.

That the magistrates and the audience here, on the same account, refrained from enforcing even those provisions of the law, which it is thought, were not affected by that decision.

That the traffic in intoxicating liquors has been reduced from a trifling amount, and liquor houses of all descriptions have steadily multiplied in our city and neighborhood, producing an inevitable result, a most alarming increase of intemperance, profligacy and crime.

The Presbytery, therefore, for themselves and the congregations under their care, do most earnestly entreat the Legislature to grant them as speedy and efficient aid as possible, from the continual prevalence of these evils, under which the people are now, and long have been, suffering.

They take occasion to represent, that they have no confidence whatever in the old system of licensing the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and represent most earnestly to their attention, that the authority of the State thus given enables the business respectable, and honest men of the country and the majority of the law.

They add, therefore, that the Legislature will carry out the wishes of the great mass of the people of the State, as repeatedly expressed in the media-vociferous, in meeting after meeting, a Temperance Law as the Constitution will require, in order most effectually to suppress the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a luxury, and to abate the evils of which we complain.

#### Temperance in England and Scotland.

An English correspondent to the *Christian Guardian* writes as follows in relation to the progress of the cause there:

The temperance movement in Britain long had

to struggle with neglect and scorn; after that with opposition. It has not yet become popular.

It is now an object of ambition to stimulate.

The word Britain is seen to be universally connected with the abomination of our drinking customs.

No scheme of moral reform is viewed as

as complete, which does not strike a strong blow.

Magnates, judges, governors of provinces

and chieftains of tribes, and the most

powerful persons in the land are for the present

in the cause.

In the trials of the

temperance cause, the

most effective weapon

is the power of the press.

Alcohol in Scotland, where temperance has

already achieved greater triumphs than in Eng-

land, from 3 to 400 minutes have signed the absti-

nence pledge, and about two-thirds of the stu-

dents at the Colleges are likewise abstainers.

#### NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

Value of a Religious Paper.

A minister writing to the N. Y. Evangelist

gives the following facts in his own experiences,

which are evidence of the influence of religious

news papers on the piety and benevolence of

families who are supplied with them.

We are satisfied that the time has come in this country when the family is without a religious paper

must sustain a great loss.

Ministers and in useful intelligence.

The testimony is as follows:

"In his own congregation there are thirty-one

families, where the husband and wife are both of

them members of the church. Of this number

thirty have the reading of a weekly religious pa-

per. But one-third of the property of the church

is held by these families, and yet they contribute

more than three-fourths of the entire amount

raised in the parish for benevolent purposes.

There are forty-two children from these

families who have united with the church; and

it has not been found necessary to discipline a sin-

gle member who has been a constant reader of a

weekly religious paper.

As a class they are reliable, no given to change, and stand by their minister through all weathers."

On the other hand, the same families who are supplied with a religious paper, though

owning two-thirds of the property, contribute less

than one-fourth of what is given yearly for pu-

pose of benevolence; and of their children only

twenty-seven have ever made a public profession

of their faith in Christ."

In view of these facts, he says,—“Is there not

a duty for ministers to perform—a powerful

means of good to their people, which may be ac-

complished with very little effort?”

**Rules for Postmen.**

The following are among the rules for post-

masters in England and Wales. We would

commend them to the attention of the Postmas-

ter General of New Brunswick,—particularly the last:

Every Postmaster and every other officer em-

ployed in receiving, collecting, or managing any

part of the revenue of the Post-office, is prohibited

by law, under severe penalties, from voting or

interfering with elections of members of Parlia-

ment.

No information must be given respecting let-

ters which pass through a Post Office except to

the person to whom they are addressed; and in

no other way must official information of a pri-

prietary character be made public.

No officer is permitted to have any connection

with the publication or sale of newspapers.

**Post-Office and Taverne.—No person will**