

The Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., FEB. 5, 1858.

Home Again.

We are pleased to find ourselves at home again, after an absence of nearly three weeks. We left Salisbury on Tuesday evening, by stage, and arrived home on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, after a fatiguing night's ride, the journey from Sussex being performed on wheels. We had some agreeable travelling companions on the route, but we enjoy no more the pleasure of a mail coach journey under ordinary circumstances.

Several communications have been received during our absence which will be examined and attended to as soon as possible. Some matters of business, which require our personal care, and also private correspondence, will receive immediate attention.

Editorial Correspondence.

FIVE POINTS, COVERDALE, ALBERT COUNTY, FEBRUARY 1, 1858.

As announced by us in the "Intelligencer" of the 15th ult., we left home on the evening of that date, accompanied by brother D. W. Clark, of Carleton, to visit some of our churches in this part of the Province. A considerable portion of our early labour in the ministry was expended in Westmorland and a portion of Albert, and several churches were planted in these regions, some of them by the joint labours of Elder Hart and ourselves. We had formed a strong attachment to the friends in this section of the Province, but during the last five years had not visited them. For some three or four years after we ceased to labour here, our churches in Westmorland had but very little care—an occasional short visit from some ministering brother being all—but their attachment to our denomination remained unabated, and strong cries of "Come over and help us" frequently reached our ears.

James L. Wilmot, Esq.

Our obituary list this week contains the notice of the death of James L. Wilmot, Esq., of Moncton. On leaving our home about three weeks since for Westmorland we anticipated meeting him with much pleasure, and little thought that before our return we should have to perform the melancholy duty of attending his funeral. Such however was the case. He was quite unwell when we arrived there, but no danger of his life was anticipated. He gradually failed until Sunday morning last, though but little danger was still conceived until a few hours before his death; he expired about 9 o'clock, a. m., on that day, and was interred on Tuesday. Our first acquaintance with Mr. Wilmot was during our first visit to Westmorland, about nine years ago, at which time he extended to us the friendly hand and gave us words of encouragement, while his house was at all times when we called a welcome home. Subsequent visits witnessed no diminution of his friendship, and by his death we feel that we have lost a sincere and warm friend. Though never united to any church, he was nevertheless a firm believer in divine revelation, and his views of doctrine were clear and scriptural. We regarded him as one who "believed with his heart into righteousness," but whose lack of confessing Christ publicly, robbed him of much enjoyment. He filled the office of magistrate for several years with much credit to himself, and was regarded as a peace maker in those matters about which neighbours sometimes strive. His loss will be severely felt in the community as well as by his family. We deeply sympathize with our widowed sister and her dear children, and fervently commend them to God and the word of his grace, in this their day of bereavement and deep sorrow.

Rev. John Hamilton.

This dear brother expired during our absence from home, at his residence in Portland, after an illness of several months, which he bore with great resignation. His age was thirty-one years, instead of forty-one, as formerly published. We visited him on the same day that we left home, which was only three days before his death, and found him relying, with a calm and unwavering faith, on the Lord Jesus Christ. He continued in a similar frame of mind, we learn, until his death, and died happy in the Lord. His death was doubtless partly hastened by over exertion in ministerial labour, and want of proper care of himself. He has gone to his reward early; let those for whom, and among whom he laboured, prepare to follow him.

AGENTS.—Mr. Alexander W. Leeman, at "Five Points," Coverdale, Albert County, is Agent for the "Intelligencer." Mr. Solomon Kendrick, of Barrington, Nova Scotia, is also an Agent for this paper.

CENTRAL BANK NOTES.—We beg to inform our subscribers and agents that the money remitted to this office is required for immediate use, and as Central Bank notes are not current in this city, and we have a considerable sum in them now on hand, we would therefore be greatly obliged to our agents and others remitting us, to forward bills on some other Bank.

ELDER S. HARTT.—We left brother Hartt at Upper Moncton, on Tuesday evening. He would probably remain in Coverdale over next Sabbath, the revival interest there required his continuance. He will probably return to Sussex next week, and intends to be at the District Meeting at Wickham.

HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH: New York. Published Monthly, at \$1 a year.

We have received the first No. of the Fifth Volume of this monthly, have hastily glanced at the articles it contained, and are much pleased with those which we have perused. The maxims laid down in it for the rearing of children, and the preservation of health are we believe sound; and if followed would save much distress and infirmity. The Journal of Health is not a medical work for physicians but is intended for the family, and its articles are interesting. We should be glad to see it widely circulated in New Brunswick. We shall transfer something from it to our pages next week. Mr. Hill will please forward us the volume for 1857.

(From our Canada Correspondent.)

State of Business—Political—Elections. CORNOB, 23d, Jan. 1858.

The tone of our Commercial articles is more gloomy of late than it was a few weeks ago. There is less hopefulness; and the spring, not very near, is desired, rather because it must awake some activity, than from a firm confidence in its accompanying developments of a reviving commerce. In the western part of the Province we have had a winter thus far—we except a cold "spell" of a week's duration—unworthy of the name; over which the poor have rejoiced, because of its immediate benefit in the saving of fuel, forgetting or not knowing that the produce of the remote parts of the country is locked up from want of winter roads, and thus serves to contract our trade within more painful limits. There seems to be less distress among the labouring classes than was anticipated, partly in consequence of the mildness of the weather which has given many the opportunity of carrying on out-of-door employments usually suspended at this season of the year; and partly perhaps in consequence of a benevolence in some cases adequate to the exigency of the times. Seasons of trial develop character, and it would argue sadly for the Christianity and the philanthropy of Canada, if instances were entirely wanting of a generous and liberal spirit. The depression consequent upon the stagnation of trade and derangement of business, is marked in the families of the ambitious and of the enterprising, especially where speculations in real estate—unusually would seem a better word at present—have involved the payments of large sums, which sales at advanced rates were relied upon to furnish. Every newspaper article embodies a moral in its contents; and we shall prove false indeed if we are not more prudent for some years to come. As an indication of the distress prevailing among the commercial men of Upper Canada, the "Globe" gives the information that

at the Toronto Winter Assizes, as many as two hundred undefended actions had been disposed of within two days. This would seem to point to almost universal bankruptcy, but the law permits civil cases to be tried in Toronto, although the parties reside in any portion of Western Canada, and consequently the indebtedness must not be regarded as local, but provincial.

It has been not uncommon in Toronto, and other of our larger cities, for tradesmen of like occupation to combine together to advance the prices of labor. Societies have been organized, tariffs adopted, setting forth with great distinctness and minuteness of detail the prices demanded, printed copies of which have been gratuitously furnished to all employers; and in many instances these have been succumbed to the pressure. The readers of the INTELLIGENCER may remember the riotous action of the cab-drivers, whose craft was in danger through the establishment of a line of omnibuses, carried so far that the Mayor felt justified in calling out the military. The Shoemakers of Toronto have been doing something of the same sort recently, and seven of the more disorderly have been sent to the Assizes by the Police Magistrate for trial, charged with conspiracy and combination; to which threats of violence were added, which threats were carried out against one of their brethren, whose common sense had guided him in the treatment of his employers.

Although the elections are over, the excitement has not wholly subsided. The ministerial journals are agitating for the abolition of what is called the Double Majority System. New Brunswickers must know that one difficulty of Canadian Legislation arises out of the supposed necessity of keeping the two sections of the Province distinct in many particulars. Any ministry therefore holding office must have a majority in each section. It will not do to permit Lower Canada to rule Upper Canada, nor yet to allow Upper Canada to govern Lower Canada. The difficulty felt by the ministry lies just here. It has been defeated in the West; and it has triumphed in the East. Hence the general popularity among Unitarianists of the new abolition doctrine. Some affect to doubt the triumph of "Christianity" even in Upper Canada, but the victory could scarcely be more signal. Three of the Western ministry have failed to secure their seats. The Reformers had a grand demonstration in Dundas last week, in honor of the events. The choice of the Riding—North Westworth—evidently hinged upon the fact that Spence, the Postmaster General, lost his election at the hands of a constituency of whose attachment he seems to have entertained no doubt. A most efficient administrator of the department under his control, and personally popular, his defeat was properly regarded as the result of his political standing. Hence the Demonstration in North Westworth.

The election frauds in Lower Canada—for Quebec was not the only guilty place—show that the manufacturers of voters were hard-pressed for names, or disposed to be witty over their deeds of evil. The Quebec Mercury, on the authority of the "National," states that the recorded names contain, among others, such notions as Lord Palmerston, the Earl of Egin, Sir Edmund Head, Napoleon the Third, Bishop de Charbonnel, Charles Gevan Duffy, Archbishop Hughes, and General Havelock!—What a conglomeration!—What a mingling of the worthy and the unworthy!

The "True Witness" has a sensible article in its issue of last week respecting its delinquent subscribers. Its Editor and Proprietor declares his determination to bear his burdens no longer than one month from the date of writing. One third of his subscribers receive commendation, the remainder are reminded of their faults, a proportion of too large for his comfort, or their credit. The patrons of that journal are like too many patrons so called, they impoverish while they patronize: a meanness so criminal that I trust the delinquent reader of the Intelligencer will remit forthwith last—let each delinquent flush the sentence.

(From our New York Correspondent.)

Revival influence—Business—Political. NEW YORK, Jan. 30th, 1858.

Mr. Editor:—The religious interest of which I have spoken as gaining popular still goes on. The great union prayer meeting for business men is still continued. There meet Jew (has his been) and Gentile, Baptists and anti-Baptist to confess sins and to cry unto God for pardon. This meeting, as previously mentioned is located in the business part of the City. It is visited not only by citizens but by those who reside in the suburbs, do business daily in the city, and by strangers. As this interest takes hold of many influential persons in their respective places, they carry the good spirit and work in every direction.—So in all or nearly all the places immediately about us there is more or less revival interest.

This week, for instance, I have spent two or three days in Bloomfield, some fourteen miles distant—a village in which there are three churches, in each of which there is now considerable revival interest, but the most in the Baptist, where, last evening at the close of the sermon, over thirty seekers came forward for prayer, and a number at once found peace.

By the papers I learn the revival interest prevails very widely indeed, and there is hope it is to be a year to cause great rejoicing in Zion.

Business is still very dull, but confidence is in large measure restored. The mild winter still pours blessings upon the poor. There is much hope business will return somewhat towards its former life, and that upon a better basis than before the panic.

In politics there is no interest of importance save "the overruling Kansas question," as it is beginning to be called. This question seems now to be in a most disgraceful position, simply owing to the gratuitous wickedness of the administration's attempt to force through Congress what is called the Lecompton Constitution which was formed by the pro slavery clique in Kansas. The people at an election in this month cast some 7,000 votes as a majority against this instance to enslave their country, yet it is thought it will be put through Congress by the sale of offices held back for the purpose of carrying this shameful measure.

It seems that for the present at least the expedition to Nicaragua are over. The threat of the southern men to form free States out of that country should be required, is not a vain one, and

seems to have a salutary effect upon the slavery-propagandists.

The Mormon war seems to be a settled fact, though there is some hope better counsels will prevail. It is said Gen. Scott is soon to go to California to fit out an expedition against the Mormons in case it is thought necessary.

There seems much regret here for the death of General Havelock of India.

Our new Mayor, though very free from ostentation seems to be very efficient. He has already broken up many lottery offices and seems to prosecute this and other work with vigor.

The Pulpit and the Pew, a book recently published by Burdick & Bros. seems likely to attract considerable attention. It is dedicated to the Church of the Puritans over which Mr. Cheever presides. The book is designed to show the duties growing out of the relation of Pulpit and Pew, and to maintain the right of the former to rebuke slavery, intemperance and other popular sins. The book gives such a history of the pastor of the Church of the Puritans no doubt his enemies will attribute it to him.

The publishing business is like others very dull. Few new books appear. The New American Cyclopedia of the Appletons, consists of fifteen large volumes, the whole to cost \$45, is almost the only costly and important work now issuing from the New York press.

General Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

London Correspondence.

LONDON, Jan. 15th, 1858.

GENERAL HAVELOCK—INDIA.

Already you will have received the telegrams of our last Indian mail, conveying tidings of eventual import. That short item telling us that Sir Henry Havelock was no more on earth, was for days the most frequent and painful topic of conversation. Every one seemed to have lost a friend, as the mournful news was uttered. If on the one hand he passed away before hearing of the honours conferred upon him, it is some satisfaction that he survived till those for whom he has dared and borne so much had been effectually relieved. As he lived so he died, an humble, fervent Christian. He commenced when in Portmouth at the Baptist Church there, and when in London attended at Bloomsbury Chapel, (Rev. W. Brock's). All former difficulties in the way of a transfer of the baronetcy, and a provision for his widow and daughters will be liberally removed when Parliament meets. The Court Journal says, it was the Queen's intention to have created him a peer; and one writer asks that the precedent of the case of Sir R. Abercromby's widow, who was made a peer in her own right, should be followed. The Queen, it is said, has shared in the keen regret of all classes at the old warrior's untimely removal—untimely as we think it, for to him it has disclosed the wonders and joys of a glorious eternity. It was in allusion to his Baptist sentiments that Punch lately said that India wanted, not more Bishops but more Baptists. We might add that there is room for both, if they are men of an excellent spirit. The other news by the Indian mail is remarkably chequered. General Wyndham's successes and losses are provoking much comment, generally hostile, while due praise is awarded to Sir Colin Campbell's generalship at Lucknow, and in his return to Cawnpore to crush the Gwalior contingent. A daily paper, the Star, which is like the stars in one respect—for they come only with the night—has been talking of Sir Colin's "terrible retreat," as if he had retreated pursued and cut up by the Oude mutineers, a very unlikely thing, when that same force did not dare to attack him while the garrison, stores, &c., of the Residency were in course of removal, and when all the 1 die, children, sick, and wounded were safely dispatched to Allahabad. Having settled the lower country, Sir Colin will give the Oude rebels his professional attention in proper course; and Lucknow, which has been immortalized by the splendid defence which Colonel Inglis has so beautifully told, will once again receive the banner of England as its ensign and defence. Probabilities indicate that the serious part of the fighting will be over by the end of the year of the mutiny, but that another year will elapse before the pacification of the country is completed. On the continent of Europe no great matters are in process of development.

CONTINENTAL.

The King of Naples has still our two countrymen as his prisoners, and his unhappy subjects are in terror of other visitations of the earthquake. Might they not plead to be exempted from the fury of nature since they suffer so much from the folly of man?

The papers this morning tell in their largest type of another attempt to assassinate Louis Napoleon last night, as he was going with the Empress to the Italian Opera. Several persons in the crowd were wounded, but the object of the murderous attack escaped, as it would seem, untouched. There is no statement of an arrest. Immense crowds of people cheered the Emperor as he returned; but the French love sudden and dramatic incidents, and this was one of an extraordinary character. Yet these attempts are becoming more ordinary than the Emperor or his friends can approve. The bloodshed on the 2d of December, 1852, is not forgotten, and while he reigns he will be a mark for the bullet and the dagger. Peace cannot be so sweet when the purchase money is so precious.

DEATHS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

Judging by its commencement, this year will be fatal to distinguished personages. Already we have Marshall Radetzky, Reschid Pacha, Madama Rachel, (the celebrated actress)—a Jewish, and remaining so, in sentiment, as death)—with several English notables, of whom Earl Winchelsea (the president of the Protestant Association) is best known abroad. In my last I omitted to state the demise of Mr. Archibald Prentice, of Manchester, where he had resided since 1812, engaged in political and literary pursuits. He was a warm temperance man, and a genial companion, as I am sure from personal knowledge. Rev. Dr. Stowell, vice-

Sir Henry Havelock.

Our columns last week contained the brief announcement of the death of Sir Henry Havelock, the devoted Christian, and military hero of India. A nation mourns its loss, while there has passed away to a better world, one whose life and example afforded a practical illustration of the Christian religion. Both English and American papers speak out in praise of the fallen hero—fallen not in battle, nor by violence—but quietly by the hand of disease, when God, in his wisdom, saw that his work was done. The London "Christian Times" says:

"England has lost her favourite General, and a British force fighting in the open field has turned its back upon the enemy. It is not often that two such disasters are crowded into one mail. The defeat, indeed, is repaired—may be repaired before the mail left; for the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, at once abandoning his position in Oude, flew to avenge the defeat of his lieutenant, and apparently have inflicted upon the foe severe chastisement. But the loss of HAVELOCK is not to be so repaired. He had entered himself in a much greater degree than is usually the case with our military heroes, to the heart of the nation; and there is hardly a household in England that does not mourn his loss as a personal one. Much of this is due, we believe, to the Puritan character of the gallant officer, which, rare as it is in real life, never fails where it does appear, to win its way at once to the affection and confidence of our middle classes. It is not necessary in this place to review the career of the departed hero, but it is worth no ice, that he had passed into mature manhood before he gained the rank of captain; and that he might have passed from among us without any other notice than the reputation his comrades would have given him, of being a brave, accomplished, conscientious, and painstaking officer, but for the insurrection in India. When the hour came, the man was found ready for it; and the quiet, unobtrusive officer, who had passed more than forty years in the service without gaining more than an incidental notice in a Gazette, shot up into sudden, and we may well believe, undying fame. So arduous and so protracted was his training for the great work which Providence had in store for him, of being the first to stem the tide of insurrection and to take the heart of it. Bitter as his death is to his family and to the country, there is a dramatic propriety in it. The great lesson to be impressed upon the minds of the Hindoos was the moral, as distinguished from the physical, superiority of the English race. This HAVELOCK taught them, by showing that there was no odds he would decline to encounter, and that his attack was the sure precursor of victory. His work was finished when the reinforcements from England began to pour into the country, and the contending parties were brought into something like equality. Henceforward HAVELOCK could not have maintained his former place. He must have taken a subordinate rank, and his task of reducing the country to peace and order would have been shared by others, under the control of the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. We are well assured that HAVELOCK would have accepted this subordinate position in the same spirit of unquestioning submission to duty that had ever been the guiding principle of his life; but a higher, though to our eyes a mysterious, destiny was in store for him. His work on earth was done, and God's soldier was called to receive from the hands of the MASTER he had served a nobler reward than England could bestow on him.

The Daily News, remarking that glory has been purchased, with the achievements of our soldiers in India had reflected on the English nation, in the death of the fallen general, thus speaks of the "last and greatest of them all": "Henry Havelock was a soldier of the true ancient English mould. There was that about him which irresistibly reminded one of the finest and noblest officers of the Commonwealth's army. The traditions of the Charterhouse picture the boy Havelock as sedate and reflecting beyond his years. 'Old Philo' was the name by which he was known in those days; but it appears to have been given to him in an affectionate, half-reverential, not in a mocking spirit. His said demeanour may have been the cause way his parents sent him to the Middle Temple to read under Chitty. Nature, however, would not be suppressed, and like the Overtons and Iretons before him, he defied the legal gown to follow the trade of arms. More fortunate than his prototypes, he was not destined to win his military fame in civil broils. It was not, however, until after Europe had been pacified for a long tract of years by the fight of Waterloo, that he obtained his first commission. For eight long years he vegetated in 'country quarters' at home; and even after he, by exchanging to a regiment destined for India, succeeded in entering upon more active scenes, it is long ere he rose above the position of a subordinate. Time and merit, however, brought their rewards along with him, and in the Affghan war, and the other Indian wars which arose out of it, Havelock became known to his commanders and comrades as a valuable and reliable officer, though, owing to the remoteness of the fields in which his soldierly qualities were displayed, his name remained unknown in a great measure to the general English public. But a life of unostentatious heroism and conscientious discharge of duty, though passed for the far greater part of it without eclat, was destined to a splendid close. The brief time which has elapsed since Havelock was appointed to the command of the force sent westward to Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Lucknow, has been filled by him with more heroic deeds than would have sufficed to illustrate a long life. The precocious age of the Charterhouse had matured into a man, singularly unobtrusive, but of profound feeling and resolute energy.

His habitual deportment might have impressed strangers with the notion that he was an asthetic unobtrusive man. But when the moment for action arrived, it at once became apparent that no being had escaped his notice. He kindled into an incense life; he instinctively assumed the command, others are instinctively making way for him; he did exactly what was required to be done, and he did it effectively and with electric speed. His work accomplished, he relaxed at once into his self-chosen retirement. These flash-

es of fire... mal repu... figure, cr... nched fr... ed ramro... only rely... the morn... in. Havi... mided cr... though... spoke of... asked by... what was... what was... was ever... smile w... such occ... tic of Ho... ing and c... ed all th... Religion... his princ... emanate... display i... his other... scene of... of the be... every ac... try of b... praise to... into cont... sincere;... devotion... reverence