

Religious Intelligencer.

ST. JOHN N. B. DEC. 7 1860.

AN APPEAL TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND FRIENDS.

The term for which many of the Subscribers to the "INTELLIGENCER" have paid, will expire in a few weeks. The present Volume will close with the last December number, and a new Volume (the eighth) will commence with the first of January.

We deem it unnecessary to say anything relative to the religious character of our Journal. The evangelical and unsectarian spirit and character which it commenced with, have been firmly maintained throughout its entire history until the present time. No deviation from this will be made hereafter. What the

"RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER"

has been before, it will continue to be.

As a newspaper it is intended to meet the wants of the country. Nearly everything in this department, readable, is transferred to our columns.

We have great pleasure in knowing that the "INTELLIGENCER" meets the approval of the public generally. Its articles, both selected and original, have the commendation of its readers; and we rejoice that we have received information from several quarters of hearts being awakened to seek God by the perusal of its columns. This is to us the richest reward of all for our efforts and labors.

We expect to have arrangements completed by the first of January to commence the issue of the next volume in new and beautiful type. Unfettered as we may be enabled to complete our arrangements, we must beg the indulgence of our subscribers.

Our continued experience in the preparation of our papers, more and more convinces us that it is the only safe and satisfactory way, both to publishers and subscribers, of publishing newspapers. To them we are resolved to adhere.

The price of the "Intelligencer" is as low as it can possibly be issued for. A great amount of reading is furnished for

One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

We do not know how to get an amount of safe education could be secured to a family in any other way. It is our aim also to always make the "Intelligencer" welcome to the younger members of those households where it enters.

WE NOW MAKE ANOTHER

APPEAL TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND FRIENDS.

We ask you most respectfully to RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS. Do so before your present term runs out. Forward to us by mail—at our risk—if no other opportunity offers. There are some whose subscriptions have already expired; others will, before the end of the year; we trust they will RENEW IMMEDIATELY.

2. We ask the influence of those favorable to the "Intelligencer" towards extending its circulation. Speak a good word for it, if you conscientiously can. If you can get but one subscriber for it, you will do both him and us a favor, and receive our sincere thanks. We trust each one will do what he can.

3. We will receive Clubs until the 1st of February on the same terms as last year.

We are a continuance of patronage—we trust we shall not be in vain.

THE KINGDOM OF CHRIST.

REVIVAL NEWS.

The revival, spread, and maintenance of true religion is the most important subject on which the people can be informed; and we are sure that the "Intelligencer" is so appropriate for a religious journal, as that which relates to the prosperity of the cause of Christ.

We regret that we cannot at present record any special seasons of blessing, or any more than ordinary advances in religious affairs, in our own Province or Nova Scotia. With but few exceptions, the cloud of mercy has not poured out its reviving influences on either of these Provinces for the last two years.

But the news that reaches us from other places—the wonderful works of God in other lands—call forth feelings of gratitude and rejoicing; and are well calculated to inspire our hearts with faith and hope.

Believing that a knowledge of the good tidings which reach us from the "old country" will be interesting to our readers, we therefore give a synopsis of the intelligence contained in late English papers.

DUBLIN.

In Dublin and Kingston a great revival has been in progress for several months. The origin of this work is somewhat remarkable. Some express boats running between Holyhead and Dublin, were manned by Welsh sailors, "whose hearts God had touched." A Congregationalist minister and these sailors united together as often as these boats returned—sometimes in the boats, and sometimes in a church, in prayer that God would pour out his Spirit.

Evidences of a revival soon became apparent in the fearful emotion of those who attended those meetings for prayer; and soon on board a vessel called the *Camilla*, at the close of a fervent appeal from the minister alluded to, the work burst forth with great power, almost the whole crew of this vessel were converted, and the crews of several other vessels.

Lands-people and sailors began to share alike in the blessing. The vessels were found to attract for the numbers attending, the Church also was too small, and the largest public room in Dublin—the Metropolitan Hall—was secured and opened twice a week. This Hall seats 3,000 persons; at the meetings every available standing room was also occupied. A letter from the Chamberlain of the city of London—who had visited these meetings—in the "Christian Cabinet," describes them as intensely interesting. He says:—

It requires a more practiced pen than mine to convey an adequate idea of these services. There is a peculiar fascination about them which holds one enthralled for hours, which pass almost unheeded; and it is found difficult to disperse the assemblies, hundreds remaining after the first, second, and third dismissal has taken place. I witnessed meetings convened at noon, dismissed at two, three, four, and half-past four o'clock, and not entirely closed even then; and again, the meetings at eight in the evening were dismissed at ten, eleven, and half-past eleven o'clock, but many remained at that hour, notwithstanding the departure of the President. For any who desire to study the nature and progress

WHAT'S NOW—AND WHAT'S COMING.

We live in extraordinary times. The universal agitation which exists throughout the world is unprecedented. All lands are unsettled. Actual war, or war anticipated on every side; and the world is evidently hastening to an epoch, such as never yet has been witnessed. On our side of the Atlantic, we have in the neighboring republic, the most threatening intimations of civil war. The great American confederacy is likely to be broken to pieces. Slavery that terrible disturbing element is likely to sever forever the union of the states, and the friendship of the people. The republic of the United States now presents a most wretched spectacle, which will probably result in civil war and great bloodshed. In Mexico a bloody war is raging, and the same indeed may be said of several of the South American States.

If we look in upon the East, there we find disturbing elements also. India is very far from being in a settled state, and a flame may burst forth there any day. With China, France and England are now engaged in fierce combat. In New Zealand a bloody contest is going on between the natives and Europeans; and latest intelligence is gloomy. In several parts of Turkey there are outbreaks and disturbances, and judging from the imbecility of its government, and the corruption that prevails all classes of society, not to speak of that which is foretold of it in scripture we may anticipate the dissolution of that once mighty empire at no very distant day. In Syria, as our readers have been informed, fiends in human shape have been carrying on works of horror for several months, and the troops of France and England are traversing the ridges of the Lebanon, as did the army of Joshua thirty three hundred years ago.

The state of Italy is well known to every reader of newspapers. The revolution there will probably only be completed when Rome and Venice shall be added with Neapolitan territories to the new Kingdom of Italy. Austria is arming, but can do nothing. Spain frets on account of the wickedness of those who are relieving the Pope of his temporalities. The destruction of this hydra—the political power of the Pope, is in itself a fact the most momentous, and the most significant of any transpiring in these marvellous days. And France, last but not least, in this wonderful drama—is a kind of a mystery of mystery in the deliberate judgement of all the rest of Europe. The policy of the Emperor perplexes Germany, and has created the volunteer rifle army of England. When he is silent people think he is brooding mischief, when he speaks they will not believe him.

Now what is the meaning of this universal agitation, of which we have given an exceedingly condensed and very imperfect view. "Has the Lord's controversy with the nations begun?" Has he arisen to shake terribly the earth? Have the 1,200 years of the Church's captivity in the mystic Babylon come to an end, and we, consequently, just entering on that era of terror and glory to which the seers of both Testaments so steadily point, and of which the Lord himself spoke so fully in his wonderful discourses? Has the crisis of the Gentile dispensation come, and shall we speedily see preparations made for the restoration of the Jews to their own land, the land to which it is absolutely certain they are to be restored—the land which cannot be sold to any Gentile power, though it may be trodden down by the Gentiles until the times of the Gentiles are fulfilled—and the land which is keeping her long Sabbath, refusing to yield her fertility to the stranger? Are we opening our eyes on this grand era in the wonderful history of humanity? And shall it be our privilege to witness the greatest events spoken of in unfulfilled prophecy? We think, we hope, we believe so.

For all the friends of Christ a happy time is at hand, blessed are all they that love him in sincerity.

HOW THE POPE'S CHILDREN IN ITALY LOVE HIM.

Without attempting to anticipate the future, says the *Christian World*, which, indeed, in the case of Italy, is hardly necessary, for events are developing themselves with extreme rapidity, we may note one very remarkable circumstance, where all is remarkable, and that is, the enthusiasm with which the Pope's subjects have voted for annexation. The States of the Church seem actually to have excelled the Neapolitans in this matter. The people themselves, the Roman Catholics, subjects of the Sovereign Pontiff, and sons of the true Church, have thus deposed the Pope of his temporal authority by this novel element in Roman politics—universal suffrage.

A Turin paper publishes interesting despatches from Perugia and Ancona, showing the manner in which the voting has been carried on. At Perugia the enthusiasm of the population was extraordinary; they flocked on masses to the polling-booths, to give their affirmative votes, which they did with an unmistakable will. The country people came in, headed by their mayors and curates, and accompanied by their wives, all dressed out in their holiday attire. It was a great occasion, and they felt it to be such; they were about to vote for freedom, and they did it right joyously. At Ancona similar animation and eagerness prevailed. The town kept holiday, being completely dressed out in flags and garlands. Out of 10,000 voters inscribed, 8,000 have come forward, and the eyes are unanimous. As the women and young men cannot vote, they have got up an address of adhesion, which rapidly received thousands of signatures. In the province of Viterbo, although occupied by the French, the voting took place at the municipal office. At Orvieto a column has been erected, surmounted by a figure representing Italy, and ornamented with portraits of the Emperor, the King of Piedmont, Cavour, and Garibaldi. At Civita della Pieve, P. S. Ubaldo, Osimo, Jesi, Recanati, Loreto, Macerata, San Benedetto, Perugia, and Singinella, universal enthusiasm prevails. The clergy everywhere take a leading part in the proceedings. And, in one word, to show how vehement is the desire of the Pope's subjects to throw off his authority as king, whatever they may think of him as priest, we may mention that the result of the voting in Umbria and the Marches has been 24,000 ayes, and 84 noes! Truly, "the eyes have it" for the new Italian Kingdom!

Christian readers in New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, will you not daily offer up prayer to the great Head of the Church, that our own land may speedily be visited with the "power of the Holy Ghost."

AGENT—BRO. J. T. PARSONS is an authorized agent for the Intelligencer. Parties where he may be labouring or travelling, wishing to transact any business with us in connection with our paper can do so through him.

THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

THE INTEREST AT COVERDALE.

Last week when giving an account of the dedication of the new Meeting House at Coverdale (from which place we then wrote) we stated that the prospects of a revival of religion were encouraging. Those prospects continued to brighten until the interest became so deep that we could not feel justified in leaving until after the Sabbath. Bro. Parsons and ourselves continued holding meetings every morning and evening during the week until Saturday, when we had a conference meeting in the afternoon. The attendance considering the state of the roads was very good, and we thing all the brethren and sisters of the church who could attend with us were much strengthened, while some of them were more engaged and stronger than we have ever known them to be before. The presence and power of the Holy Spirit were very especially enjoyed in a number of the meetings. It was a source of great joy to us to see those whom we had the privilege of baptizing and inducting into the church last spring standing fast, and growing in grace. Notwithstanding the scattering and weakening of the faith of some in consequence of the loss of their Meeting House, and other trials, these young members have lived and grown, and are now strong witnesses for Jesus. On Saturday five young converts came forward and offered themselves as candidates for baptism and church fellowship, and on Sabbath at the close of the morning meeting we had the pleasure of buying them with Christ in this ordinance of the Gospel, and in the evening of giving to them the right hand of fellowship. It was an unusually solemn day. At the water side all seemed impressed with a sense of both the solemnity and the beauty of the ordinance, and in the evening we felt that there was not a single unconverted person present who did not feel seriously, and awakened to his lost condition as the grave truths of the gospel were forced home to his heart. Had we not felt that other duties demanded our attention at home we would have remained longer, but as it was with us, we took our leave on Monday. Bro. Parsons remained and pursued continuing the meetings. We earnestly pray that the Lord may be with him, and continue His own gracious work until many more souls may be made savingly acquainted with Christ.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Religious Intelligencer.

WOODSTOCK, Dec. 3rd 1860.

MESSES EDITORS:—

As I am aware you are deeply interested in the prosperity of God's cause. I therefore take this opportunity of informing you that about four weeks since, I went to the seventh Tier Jackson Town, under the impression that the Lord had something for me to do in that vicinity. On my arrival there I commenced a series of evening meetings, which have been continued until now, together with an occasional evening meeting in the day time. At the first prospect seemed exceedingly dark; as there was some division in the church, and quite an ill feeling existing between certain members of the community. However after a few meetings an interest began to manifest which was observable in the increase of the congregation, and in the interest with which they listened to the preaching of the gospel. Soon conviction was fastened upon the hearts of the attentive listeners. Backsliders began to resolve, "We will arise and go to meet father's house;" they did so, and the Lord met and blessed them. Sinners began then to inquire, "What shall we do to be saved?" they were directed to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, which many have been enabled to do, to the joy and satisfaction of their souls.

The power of the Lord has been gloriously displayed in some of these meetings, especially in one, in which every individual in the house seemed convinced that God was omnipotent; which conviction was manifested by their bowing the knee before him, while prayer was offered up in his behalf. I doubt if ever that night will be forgotten by any who were present. The Lord reigned and I was glad. About every body in that neighbourhood has made some move in these meetings. I have baptized fifteen upon the profession of their faith and I expect to baptize a number more on the coming Sabbath. Elder Hart has attended some meetings with us, and has rendered valuable assistance. Also Bro. J. T. Parsons was with us a few meetings, and laboured with much acceptance. Elder White, the Pastor of the Church, who has been detained at home by sickness for a few weeks past, was with us yesterday.

Yours in Christian fellowship.

WM. DOWNEY.

For the Religious Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26, 1860.

MESSES EDITORS:—I am just home from a tour in Great Britain and the Continent, that has cost me nearly six months away from my native land. It would not be saying much to observe that I have seen many things both to pain and to interest me; yet it is about all one can say in a brief letter about such a tour as that which it has been my privilege to take.

When I was in Glasgow I sat down to write you a letter about the Temperance cause in Scotland; but public and private engagements prevented me from completing it. I began in that letter to tell you with what intense interest I had looked forward to my visit to Scotland as the land of my ancestors, and the land whose history has always held my attention as with the charm of magic. I had already spent some time in that unique city of Edinburgh; I had seen the review of the troops commanded by Havelock in the Indian Rebellion; I had passed over the "Bonnie Doon"; I had gone through the Trossachs, and over the Lochs with a strange pleasure; I had looked from the heights of Sterling Castle upon five or six battle fields in the old centuries; I had seen the uplifted heads of Ben Lomond and Ben Ledi, unchanged witnesses of the battle scenes of olden times; I had visited many places peculiarly related to the heroic warriors—the Afrikan today who crawls and writhes under the lash of his lordly master, is promoted to a driver to-morrow, would be the most intolerant, cruel, and insolent of tyrants.

The man who is insolent, and overbearing in prosperity, will be cringing and servile in adversity—the African today who crawls and writhes under the lash of his lordly master, is promoted to a driver to-morrow, would be the most intolerant, cruel, and insolent of tyrants.

News Items.

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His Honor, who seemed deeply moved by the awful solemnity of his position, spoke in an eloquent, appropriate and very feeling manner to the Prisoners; as they were separately placed in the Dock. Munford listened with a sorrowful calmness, and with a slight heaving of the chest; once he brushed a tear from his eye. He seemed fully to realize his dreadful situation, and when His Honor concluded he sat down for a few moments and covered his face with his hands while tears of penitence rolled down his cheeks. When remanded to Goal, he betrayed no symptoms of fear, yet there was a subdued solemnity in his every movement which evoked much sympathy from the audience for him. We are delighted to hear that he has turned his attention to the great duty of preparing to meet his God; he is resigned, calm, and devotionally inclined, and seems ready to meet death upon that dread Scaffold whose grim shadow is already overhanging him.

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While all around were impressed with this, and the preceding scene, and tears flowed down the Judge's face, the Prisoner stood with the same stolid unmoved indifference.

At the end of each solemn appeal, amid a painful stillness, the Judge said, addressing the Prisoner by name:—

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At the end of each solemn appeal, amid a painful stillness, the Judge said, addressing the Prisoner by name:—

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