

A young man arose and said: I am going with my regiment. In this very room I was converted. Oh! how dear is this place to me! Cords stronger than death bind my affections to this place. I am sure you will not forget me. You will pray for me when I am on the tented field.

Reader, remember these two things. I firmly believe that no man ever acted honestly and perseveringly on these two pieces of advice, who did not, sooner or later, have the Spirit, and find by experience that he is "mighty to save."—
[American Tract.

The Terms of this paper are
1 Copy one year.....\$1.50

To Clubs.

5 Copies to one office, one year.....	7.00
10 " "	13.00
15 " "	18.00
20 " "	22.00
25 " "	25.00

PAYMENT ALWAYS REQUIRED IN ADVANCE.

☐ **OF ORDER FOR THE PAPER.** All orders on business only, to be addressed to the Editor, St. John.

☐ **Correspondence and communications for insertion** to be addressed to the Editor Frederickton.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for returning communications.

☐ **For the J. L. McInnis** will transact any business for us in connection with the Paper.

REMOVED.
The Office of the "Religious Intelligencer"
is Removed to the Store of M. McLeod,
Druggist & Apothecary, No. 26 Brick
Building, Charlotte Street.

AGENT.—Mr. A. D. FOSTER, formerly of Clementsport, is now Travelling Agent for the "Religious Intelligencer" in Nova Scotia.

SAINT JOHN, N. B, MAY 10, 1861.

The April number of the FREEWILL BAPTIST QUARTERLY is before us. It contains a beautiful portrait of the Rev. O. B. Cheney, formerly pastor of the Freewill Baptist Church in Augusta, Maine, at present Principal of the Maine State Seminary. The articles contained in this number, are:—1. "The two histories of the Creation—How Reconciled." 2. "Liberty and Slavery." 3. "Value of the Saxon element in the language of the pulpit." 4. "Agricultural Interests." 5. "Man Consistent between Death and Resurrection." 6. "Of Deacons." 7. "Parson's Life of Jackson." 8. "Progress." 9. "Contemporary Literature."

"We may not know how the spirits of the departed are actually employed, or the precise locality they occupy; but we receive the fact of their conscious existence on the authority of the Word of God, and we receive it with joy. We are thankful that the grave, which sometimes looks gloomy, is but for the body. The spirit will live and enjoy the presence and favor of God. Death may be dark but there is light beyond. It is but a narrow and short passage to our Father's glorious home. But while this doctrine is joyous to the Christian, it may well be a gloomy one to the impenitent. They must be externally conscious of separation from God. Not even in the grave will they be unconscious; but there will be a fearful looking forward to judgment. This thought should have its influence not only on them, but on us, in inciting us to prayer and untiring effort on their behalf."

"Civil government, he said, is ordained of God for the peace and stability of society, and any government is better than anarchy. To vindicate the right of revolution, two things must be made evident. First, that the evils complained of are not imaginary but real; that all measures for relief and redress under the existing government are exhausted, and that the evils of resistance and revolution would be fewer than those which are endured by continued submission. Second, That as the good of society is the end of all government, it must be made probable and as high certain as may be, that the good to be accomplished by the change will be greater than that secured by the continuance of the old order of things. These are the principles of Christian ethics which alone can justify revolution. No amount of personal feeling, no individual preferences, no subordinate ends, no circumstances in their absence will justify the act of revolution. It must be a calm, rational, Christian assertion of a higher good and a greater happiness."

Until the government has ceased to answer its
ends, Dr. Adams said, every good citizen is
bound for his own good and for the good of
society, to maintain it at any and every sacrifice.
Dr. Osgood, another New York Minister,
preached from the text, "Lift up a standard
to a people."
"He spoke of the standard as standing for
the nation—is the whole country, people and des-
tiny, and urged the duty of standing by it. de-
cidedly, bravely and joyfully. She 'Star-Spangled
Banner' was sung at the close, and a meeting
was announced for one o'clock on Mon-
day, at the pastor's house, to provide for the
sick and wounded. The ladies of various other
churches were invited to meet for similar pur-
poses."

The Rev. J. D. Wells, of Williamsburg, preached from the words, "And he that hath a sword, let him sell his garment and buy one." He declared it to be the duty of every man to rally for the defence of the country and declare his readiness to do duty as a soldier.

The Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D. D. of Boston, preached on "Government," from Rom. 13 : 1. — "The powers that be are ordained of God." His aid :—

"A wonderful effect has been produced in our part of the country within a week. All political differences had disappeared, and men were inclining to Government, in fear of anarchy. The commander of the Massachusetts troops was the candidate for Governor, at the last election, of the party who represented the anothermost ideas; but he and his command have forgotten this in the vital struggle to maintain Government. He is mistaken who sees in this popular excitement only a war spirit.— Blind passions and impulses, of course, mingle, but you cannot find the man who does not feel that Government must be maintained at all hazards and at whatever cost. It is a question of civil life or death. Shall mobs rule our constitutional authorities? They in whose hands our national and State governments are reposed, while they abide by the Constitution and execute the laws, as though the very angels of God were over us in his stead."

A New York paper says:—
 "On Monday mornings daily prayer meet-
 ings for the city was commenced at the Rev. Dr.
 McCauley's church, Fifth avenue, to pray for the
 country and especially for those who are called
 to defend it in this time of trial. Never did
 fathers and mothers more freely give up their
 children than at any service thus do the Christian
 parents of this city send forth their sons to de-
 fend the threatened liberties of our common
 country; and now they meet to pray that the
 shield of God may be over them, to protect
 them in the time of danger, to guard them
 against the temptations to which they may be
 exposed, and to give God in his own way, and
 in his own time, the victory over the enemy.
 It is edited if it may seem to you, and it is
 a report of peace and prosperity in all our borders."

n New York hundreds of Christian families are directly represented in the army. Six members of the Broadway Tabernacle church, several from the congregation, have already marched to the seat of war. Mr. Beecher, who has furnished, as we have been told, one hundred and twenty-five. The Brick church of the church of the Puritans, the church on Washington square, and many others, are equally represented in the volunteer forces. Thus Christian households and churches of Christ have an immediate and most precious interest in the war. It is a war for Christian principle—all that is sacred in law, freedom, government. It would move forward by the arm of the invisible host of angels marshaled in answer prayer—by the victorious might of Jehovah invoked by an humble, penitent, believing people.

It is impossible to contemplate the present condition of the world, without being struck with the correspondence existing between the events now transpiring, and those pointed to in Holy Writ by the finger of prophecy as to transpire immediately preceding the period of the Millennium. A great political and moral volcano seems to heave society everywhere. Our own continent presents a state of anarchy and confusion for which nearly all history may be searched in vain to find a parallel. The sacred ties of blood and religion are alike despised, and the hand of brother is against brother, and christian against christian. The state of Europe is not less unsettled, though the contest there is not yet so manifest, nor so unnatural. Society is unbinding, and who can tell what a day may bring forth. By latest intelligence the European drama thickens, and one cannot tell at what point of the horizon to look for a bright spot. Nor is our own dear England exempt from portentous clouds. The fearful strike, which brings into collision capital and labour, the employer and the employed, is ominous of evil which it may take years to remove. Plots are formed and thickened so rapidly—events the most unexpected transpire so suddenly, that even in happy England efforts may be made to unsettle the public mind, and hence the necessity of increasing prayer that the "God of battles" may preserve her unmolested. The subjoined paragraph from the *London Review* describes the condition of a portion of Europe as fearfully unsettled:—

"If we turn our eyes to Europe, it really seems to creak and stagger like a foundering ship in a heavy sea, and beneath the force of a typhoon. France continues her gigantic military preparations, but her first foe with whom she will have to measure swords does not seem to be England. Austria, on the verge of bankruptcy, but exasperated at the recollection of recent defeats, is concentrating her troops in the famous quadrilateral as if making ready to strike a last blow for the Pope, and cleave her way to Rome over the smoking ruins of Italian cities and the dead bodies of the Piedmontese. Revenge burns in the heart of the Kaiser and in the cabinet of Vienna. They feel that Austria must crumble into pieces if she remain as she is. She has therefore determined, in the combined character of bankrupt and gamester, to retrieve by success her ruin, or go down at once in a sea of blood in case of defeat. Victor Emmanuel, as King of Italy, is a very different power from the King of Sardinia. He can master two hundred thousand soldiers, many of them veterans, and all of them animated by the enthusiasm of a young nation recently introduced into a heritage of freedom they will not barter or let go. Nor will the King of Italy alone meet Austria, France is committed to the conflict, or if not committed she is not unwilling. The *Moniteur* de la Flotte tells us that all the workmen in the dockyards of France are actively employed; that 'the repairs necessary to enable the fleet to put to sea are being rapidly executed'; that the *Invincible* another steel-plated frigate, is to be launched immediately. She has a corps d'armée at Lyons, a splendid fleet at Toulon, and in fact stands prepared for what she expects, immediate war. Garibaldi, the pet of Italian storms, has left Caprera, and his pioneers are busy in clearing the road for his march.

Notwithstanding the unsettled condition of the country, American papers report numerous revivals of religion. A New York religious paper says:—

Good tidings reach us from the country, that in many places the Lord is reviving his work. In a neighboring city we are told that in one church there had been 108 hopeful conversions and 100 more were anxious. In another church 75 to 80 had been converted, and many are inquiring. A gentleman said he had been traveling in the country, north of Troy, and in one place he found 70 inquirers and in another 140, and as many more who were indulging hope in Christ. Another read from a letter from the northern part of the State, in which it was asserted that in the place where it was written, 2 were hopelessly converted. Another letter said that in Knox, 50 miles southwesterly from Albany, there had been 60 conversions. The same good news comes also from the West and South. Py many this is attributed to the increased spirit of prayer, which has been occasioned by our financial and political troubles. Certain it is that God awakens and inspires the spirit of prayer and supplication, and answers the prayers, which the Holy Ghost invites his people to make. Some very marked answers to prayer have been reported to the meeting, leaving not a shadow of room to doubt that there is a close connection between the offering of prayer and the answer bestowed.

Much of the interest of the prayer meeting at Fulton street, for a few days, has been connected with stirring scenes which are transpiring around us. The streets are filled with marching troops, and the din of war is sounding; but the Fulton street prayer meeting is as full as ever, though many who met with us have gone forth for the country's defence. Two chaplains came into the meeting and asked an interest in the prayers of the meeting. I may never see the inside of the walls again, said one, and I thought I would like to come here, where I have so often been delighted to come, and bid you farewell, and ask you to pray for me and for the regiment to which I am attached. Years ago I took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States and to support my duty. It was in a day when our sky was brighter than it is now. But I shall do it in the darkest hour. I shall try to do my duty. If any of these mothers have sons, or any of the maidens have brothers, I promise you I will be brother to them, and in the time of their necessity, if that time shall come, I will point them the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the world.

A captain said : I wish your prayers. I take command of a company in the cause of my country. I am a soldier of Christ, and I am anxious that all my men shall be soldiers under Him who is the Captain of our Salvation. My Saviour and my country ! I have never been much—may never be again. Pray for me and those who go with me.

SPEECHES.—On our first page this week we give the Hon. Charles Fisher's Speech; we shall give Mr. Connel's next week, and the Hon. A. J. Smith's the following, which is all we intend to publish of them.

ELECTIONS.—The Elections will probably take place sometime between the 10th and 20th of June.

LETTER FROM BROTHER J. T. PARSONS.
The following letter from Brother Parsons was written for last week's paper, but was not received until Friday, after the paper had gone to press. We insert it this week with pleasure and we are glad to add that the work at Nashua is still progressing. Four persons were baptized last Sabbath, making ten in all who have put on Christ in that ordinance since the work commenced. Meetings are being held every afternoon this week.—[ED. INTELLIGENCER.]

NASHWAAK, April 26 1861.

DEAR INTELLIGENCE:—
Feeling assured that the intelligence of the prosperity of God's cause will be gladly received by all who have its interest at heart, I thought of trespassing on your space to communicate to the brethren "scattered abroad" that the good Lord is graciously manifesting himself to his dear people in this place, reviving the work of *grace* in the hearts of his believing followers—increasing the zeal and warming up the hearts of those who had become apathetic and cold—reclaiming the unfortunate ones who had left the fountain of living waters, and better than all bringing into his fold many whom we trust will be saved in his kingdom; and the united prayer of God's children is that he may carry on his work just like himself until this entire land shall be deluged with the salvation of God, and scores raised up to call the Saviour blessed. About four weeks since in connection with Bro. Kinghorn, we commenced holding a series of meetings at this place in consequence of the low straitened state of the church, the prospect for sometime was very discouraging, very many there were who held connection with the Church who were living in open violation of the profession they had made before many witnesses, and were a walking reproach to the cause they once professed to love. Others there were who maintained a name to live, but their supineness and apathy, were not in a position to render any assistance to those who were disposed to labour for the advancement of the cause of our common master. Another class there was, though few in number, and all honest to them we say—who through darkness and night—sunshine and storm—and all the disheartening circumstances that have surrounded them have maintained the Christian integrity, earnestly and faithfully laboured to unfold and en-

and faithfully laboured to uphold and sustain the cause of God, not being afraid to let the light shine, and by all who know them have been esteemed "living epistles known and read of all men." We have continued holding our meetings, one, and very frequently two, each day until the present—and from the commencement the interest has been surely and steadily increasing, the church has been very much revived. A number whose confidence had been slain in consequence of their heart wanderings have been searching for the "old paths," and have resolved for the future to walk thereon, "and find rest for their souls." In answer to the earnest faithful prayer of God's people, the convicting and convincing influences of the eternal Spirit seem to pervade the minds of the community. Hard hearted, high minded, stiff necked sinners are being troubled in consequence of sin; are drinking the wormwood and the gall. The discovery of their own depravity, sinfulness, and high-handed rebellion against God, coming in contrast to his purity, holiness, and mercy sparing them and making such a glorious provision for their salvation, constrains them to write bitter things against themselves, and they are at present in this neighborhood many a pious and earnest seeker after Christ. How constraining the thought, how full of satisfaction the reflection that there is a fountain so full that the world can wash, and there be room still, so full that poverty is not excluded, so impartial that influence or wealth cannot demand admission; so cleansing, that though millions have washed and been made clean, it is as purifying in efficacy to day, as when its gushing waters were first unsealed and the invitation extended to the guilty polluted ones of earth to wash and be made clean. Notwithstanding it is a very busy season of the year, our meetings have been well attended and we purpose continuing them for a short time longer. Sabbath last was a special season of strength. After the morning service we repaired to the water, where the ordinance of baptism was administered to four happy converts. I do not remember ever to have attended the administration of the ordinance under a deeper solemnity than seemed to rest upon the entire congregation. Tears gushed from eyes unused to weep, sighs escaped from hearts that for years had been hardened in sin; the Lord was there of truth and owned the administration of his ordinance. I am praying and expecting to see an extensive work of grace here, there have been six baptized up to the present, and that this is only a commencement is our earnest prayer. We have a circle of prayer organized, that meet each evening for the express purpose of asking for the blessing of the Spirit of God, and the conversion of seeking souls, may our united efforts be answered to the glory of God and the salvation of sinners.

Yours in the Gospel.

COBURG, 30th April, 1861.
MISSIONARY LABORS OF CAPT. W. KENNEDY-
THE WEATHER.

Our local and Provincial news-items are reduced to their *minimum*. War and rumors of war—this report of what has been done, and the surmise—telegrams full of contradictions—furnish the staple of our newspapers, which are in great demand.

In the earth of news consequent upon the state of things indicated above, permit me to subjoin an interesting letter from Capt. Kennedy, who, as some of your readers may remember, passed through the Province about a year ago, seeking to enlist the sympathies of the Canadian Churches in a mission upon which his heart was set, among the North West. Captain Kennedy, it will be remembered, commanded Lady Franklin's Expedition in search of his husband; and from the Providential opening when Capt. K., thought he saw, and his remarkable adaptiveness to the work to which he gave himself in such an earnest spirit, the friends of Missions generally, and those of the Canadian Foreign Missionary Society in particular, who Agent he was, anticipated a work of great breadth and power. But the Missionary had not entered upon his work when he discovered that an enemy had taken advantage of his absence and poisoned the mind of the Indian Chief upon whose co-operation he had relied with the greatest confidence; and the actual aspect of affairs led to the formation of a new plan, of great comprehensiveness, which would require a treasury with more money in it than the Canadian Missionary Society could hope to receive, and this led to the visit which the following letter describes. God's ways are not as our ways and we may be too sanguine; but we cannot help anticipating good tidings from the devoted Missionary:—

"It is about eight months since I left the city on my way to England, and I am now desirous of giving you a brief statement of the work done there, and the results. Immediately on my arrival in London I communicated with the Committee of the 'Aborigines' Protection Society, and presented them with the letter of the C. F. M. S., of which I was the bearer. After deliberation, it was decided that I should accompany their agent and collector, Mr. Abington, on a tour to some of the leading cities and towns in England, in order that my appeal might receive all the support and encouragement the influence could bestow. We accordingly visited, in succession, Reading, Guildford, Chelmsford, Ipswich, Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, York, Darlington, Newcastle, Sunderland, Manchester, &c., at each of which places, we held public meetings and received most cordial and earnest expressions of interest and sympathy in the work that had been undertaken by the C. F. M. S. Money, tools, agricultural implements, tents, medicines, &c., &c., being given as contributions towards the object from the various cities visited, besides many contributions also from friends in various parts of England, Scotland and Wales, in most instances accompanied by letters giving great encouragement, and pressing warm interest in the welfare of the mission. Having in this way obtained adequate means for carrying on the mission, I am desirous of proceeding to the field of my future labors as speedily as possible, and would wish to avail myself of the first conveyance after the opening of the navigation, via St. Paul, Minnesota, to the Red River.

"Immediately on my arrival there, I shall call together the chiefs and their followers, explain to them my plans and wishes, and do best to make them see their own interest in helping me to carry them out. Their concurrence and co-operation being pledged, secured by a definite treaty with them, I purporting sufficient land to plant with such crops as the season will admit of my putting into ground. I shall then proceed to build a house in which to pass the winter. Whilst doing this I will endeavor to call together as frequently as I can the Indians in our neighborhood, view to open out to them the glorious Gospel of our blessed Lord. I will use my utmost efforts to induce them to let their children be taught in settled habits of industry, and ask of them to give their assistance in the erection of a school house to serve also as a church for worship on the Lord's day, and at such times as may be brought together for worship and instruction, which for some time, must, of necessity, be of a verbal character.

"As the mission becomes settled, I hope to have the assistance of a schoolmaster from the River, who will be enabled to devote the whole of his time to the training of the younger Indians of both sexes. The formation of a tribal school on the same system as that adopted with so much success in England, is a work to which Mrs. Kennedy has given much attention, and she she hopes eventually to be enabled to carry out among the female portion of the Indians.

"It would be improper to close this statement without acknowledging, with thanks to the Author of all Good, the many signal and favoring providences that have been stre along and across my path, while engaged on collecting tour. Whilst the hearts of some men and women have been opened to give of substance to this work, to others the the has been suggested to provide things needful for the work, though not asked for. Such as the influence and power have put both to in the endeavor to enlist sympathy in its behalf and last, not least, such pledges have been obtained from men in authority to co-operate with us in this work, as if kept, will very materially aid it. I should say, too, it was most refreshing to have come in contact with so much like feeling among the various denominations. Christians, churchmen with dissenters so fully blending their efforts together in giving their varied and generous contributions to the object so generally commanding itself to all.

"For all these and innumerable other acts of mercy and kindness, I would now record thanksgiving and praises to Him who has ceased to shew down His ever-abundant mercies and watchful care, *alike on our labors and our lives.*

I remain, my dear Sir,

Very truly and sincerely yours,

W. KENNEDY

Montreal, April 16th, 1861.

am done." The grass is beginning to cover the fields with a decided green; and the sun's rays contain some warmth—but, on the whole, the season is backward. One advantage is secured by this backwardness—the fruit trees are not deceived into premature budding and blooming, to the destruction of fruit prospects. When the warmth comes, it will probably continue.

LONDON, April 20th 1861

Our home political affairs have become of an exciting character since my last communication. Mr. Gladstone on Monday last delivered his Budget Speech, and evinced the same versatility of intellectual power which has characterized previous efforts of the kind. It is not a little singular that the Finance Minister of England, and by his position at the head of the business men of the nation, is not a "business man" by training, but a scholar and man of letters—a commentator on Homer and translator of verses from and into the languages of Greece, Rome, and Modern Europe. There was an impression abroad that Mr. Gladstone would have had to exert humble pie and to own a deficit beyond his means of removal without additional taxation; but to the surprise of both his well-wishers and ill-wishers he threw the burden of vast deficit on uncontrollable and unforeseeable causes, and in anticipation of a future surplus proceeded to take off some taxes and chiefly the paper duty, which the Lord's held fast less than a year ago. Even the Income too, is to be a penny less. Had his tactics been pre-known, the Tories would have made a great onslaught on him the first night; but he temporarily paralyzed them by his disclosures, and it will not be easy for them to drive him from the position he has taken up.

The Lords are to be prevented repeating last year's manoeuvre by being furnished with money Bill which they cannot alter and can only reject in *toto* —a policy which would be too hazardous to pursue. The Budget is not of course without its blemishes and weaknesses. Gladstone persists in his wine scheme and never providing means for retail sale of spirits to wholesale dealers under the plea that the necessity for resorting to public houses will thus be avoided. Some other important Parliamentary business has been transacted. Mr. Dillwyn's Charity Bill to enable Dissenters to act as Trustees of charitable Endowments made without specific religious obligations has been rejected and so has Mr. Milne's Bill (by a majority of 10) for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Baines' motion proffered by a long and able speech, in favor of giving the Borough franchise to all householders paying 26 rent was defeated by a coalition between the Tories and half-and-half Liberals. The great Bankruptcy Bill is undergoing the inspection of the Upper House. Numerous Select Committees are sitting; and Railroad Bills are being as desperately contested with as of yore, heard but yesterday of a struggle in which the promoters of two Bills, backed by the great Railway Company, were defeated in a select committee of the Commons, by the Chairman vote, after expending about £30,000, and having only the consolation left of hoping to defeat the rival's Bill in the Lords, by the further expenditure of some thousands more.

The Government is holding very well together no number of internal dissensions has spread abroad, and the Tories evidently fearing to make a ship by a premature wreck. There are signs, however, of a great party battle before very long. The Opposition labour under the grievous drawback of not being very cordially attached to their chief, Mr. Disraeli. They do not altogether trust his sincerity, and his weakness has been so often exposed as to render complete confidence in his sagacity impossible. Several elections for vacant seats have recently occurred. The most notable has been that for the borough of Marylebone—one of the most important boroughs of the metropolis, three miles long and one and a half broad—with a population of 400,000 and 21,000 electors. The vacancy occurred by the resignation of Mr. Edwin James the celebrated barrister, whose reasons for so doing were, I regret to say, of a character not very honorable to his moral reputation. Six or more Liberals entered the field, and of these four proceeded to the hustings at which they were joined by a Tory candidate, Sir Robert Carden, and Alderman of the City of London. Sir Robert has been unseated for Gloucester on a charge of bribery, and this does not improve his prospects. The writ was issued on Thursday evening and the nomination was on the Wednesday morning following. One of the Liberal candidates, Mr. Harcourt Twetwelve, had the courage to come out as a friend of the United Kingdom Alliance for the suppression of the Liquor Traffic by a Permissive Act of Parliament; and tho' he did not go to the poll, he received a show of hands at the hustings almost equal to that for the high candidate, and was a devoted favorite with a large body of electors. The contest on Thursday lay between two Liberals and Sir R. Carden. At two o'clock one of the Liberals retired, and at the close of the poll, the remaining Liberal, Mr. N. Lewis had gained twice the number of votes given for Sir Robert. About half the constituency went to the poll, which, in a large borough, we regard as something like

The world of literature has been enriched by the last volumes of Lord Macaulay's *Histories*, edited by the noted Lady Trevelyan—the same to whom he used to repeat his lay of *Aceldama*—not from composition, when travelling with her during his residence in India. The volume has the same attractive qualities of predecessors—but when written English history has such a liberal hand, would have swollen volumes to a library of no inconsiderable dimensions, yet ten years more of life would have brought it on somewhat farther, and would have placed at our command a collection of historical descriptions of men and events lost forever to the world.

The author of "Adam Bede," (Miss Evans) already great in German, and of extraordinary endowments, has published another work—"Silas Warner, the Weaver of Kvensenlo."