

THE RELIGIOUS

emotions. This lad was instantly admitted to testify.

Behold the mother's power. Often had evil influence and corrupt example to the battling elements worn away the lineaments of the infant face, and bronzed his once fair exterior, but deeply nestled in his bosom still the lessons of a mother's love, which taught him to love and speak the truth.

TERMS AND NOTICES.

The Terms of this paper are

1 Copy one year.....\$1.50

1/2 Copy.....75

5 Copies to one Office, or year.....7.00

10 do.....13.00

15 do.....18.00

20 do.....22.00

25 do.....26.00

PAYMENT ALWAYS MADE IN ADVANCE.

Orders for the paper, and letters on business only, to be addressed to the Editor, St. John.

Correspondence and communications for insertion to be addressed to the Editor Fredericton.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for sentiments advanced by correspondents.

REMOVAL.

The Office of the "Religious Intelligencer" is removed to the Store of Mr. McLeod, Druggist, at the corner of King and Brick Building, Charlotte Street.

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

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 20, 1861.

OUR PAPER AND OURSELVES. A COMMENDATION.

From the numerous letters received by us, we might make many extracts showing the writers' opinions of the "Intelligencer," and which convey to us words of encouragement. To obtrude these extracts upon our readers often, might seem like egotism; we therefore forbear. A letter, however, recently received from a gentleman—not a Free Baptist, who is well qualified to pass judgment on our paper, and whose praise is a sincere gratification—contains a paragraph which we shall transfer to our columns. The writer says:—

AN OLD INQUIRY ANSWERED.

Another question may now be asked—it has often been asked before. It is,—"Why do we tax our time and energies with the publication of the "Intelligencer," especially, under certain disadvantages which are known to exist?" Our answer is as follows:—

In commencing the publication of this paper, we had no other object on earth, than to good. At that time but two religious journals were published in the Province, (the "Church Witness," and the "Christian Visitor";) and these had but very limited circulations. Our knowledge of the country and its wants convinced us that a cheap religious journal beside those already published and not sectarian was needed for general circulation. We were further convinced that the DENOMINATION, in WHICH GOD HAS PLANTED US, REQUIRED SUCH A JOURNAL AS THE "INTELLIGENCER" and with these convictions and impressions we felt, (with all our inaccuracy,) that our duty was to undertake the enterprise. We have never once regretted it. The "Intelligencer" since its commencement has passed through reverses; the cause of these we fail to see in the paper itself. We believe that had we retained the proprietorship of it from the beginning, instead of making it the property of the Conferences, our Denomination would have been saved from its present embarrassment, and the financial condition of the "Intelligencer" would have been much better than it is now, and its circulation much larger.

2. The same motives for the publication of this paper—which our readers can see for themselves—is very limited—and a brief paragraph containing the latest news by telegraph, occasionally inserted by our publisher—we have no aid whatever in making up the matter of our columns. Our English and best American exchanges are forwarded direct from the office where they are published, to us at Fredericton; others, directed as formerly to St. John, are remailed to us here, so that we are in receipt of our large list of exchanges, nearly as early and as regular as though we were in St. John.

3. Beyond the correspondence contained in our paper—which our readers can see for themselves—is very limited—and a brief paragraph containing the latest news by telegraph, occasionally inserted by our publisher—we have no aid whatever in making up the matter of our columns. Our English and best American exchanges are forwarded direct from the office where they are published, to us at Fredericton; others, directed as formerly to St. John, are remailed to us here, so that we are in receipt of our large list of exchanges, nearly as early and as regular as though we were in St. John.

CHEAP NEWSPAPERS.

There may be a difference of opinion in relation to the reduction which has taken place in the price of Newspapers. Some may attach to it a degree of merit; others may condemn it. Whichever way—if there be any merit—it belongs to us; if any guilt, we are willing to bear it. We believe the public are indebted to us, more than to any other man in this Province for cheap religious newspapers, and the secular press has not been without feeling the influence. Previous to the publication of the "Intelligencer," in answer to the enquiry why a Newspaper was not taken in the family, we were often told—"Can't afford it." Its propriety exists in such an answer now, when a large weekly journal can be obtained at ONE DOLLAR, in clubs, or regular as though we were in St. John.

4. Our inside columns are made up—as our readers know—with editorial, correspondence, and news. All the original articles, except the correspondence, are written by ourselves. The news is made up from the latest and last exchanges—proper regard being paid to selecting, such as we think is interesting and readable. We believe our column always contains the latest and most important news items. Parliamentary and other public speeches, and newspaper essays on political topics, we seldom publish, because they would interfere too much with the religious character of our paper, and occupy space intended for religious reading. During the last year, we have seldom expressed an opinion on any matter not strictly moral or religious. Other responsible duties, apart from those in our editorial capacity—we mean, as a

Christian minister—have claims upon our time which preclude us from devoting much attention to secular subjects not bearing on religion or morality. We have learned also, that undue attention to these, unfit us for the more important and sacred duties of our higher calling. The inside matter is prepared by ourselves in the manner described, embracing all the news up to Wednesday, and is dispatched by mail on that evening, so as to be in the printing office in St. John on Thursday morning. Any important news received in St. John on Thursday, by mail or telegraph, is inserted by our publisher in the "Intelligencer" on Thursday evening, containing the latest news to that period. Those by the northern mail are immediately dispatched; those by the Eastern mail on Friday morning. The design of this is, that they may reach subscribers in the back districts by the different ways on Saturday.

We have now answered the enquiry of our esteemed correspondent as to how we EDIT A PAPER SO FAR AWAY; and the information contained in the answer, will, we presume, amaze and interest others of our readers. We may be permitted to add, that the anxiety and labor devolving upon the editor of a weekly religious journal, unassisted by others, are neither small nor enviable. Week after week, month after month, and year after year, he toils on, conscious himself perhaps of a thousand defects, striving each succeeding issue to improve the former, and yet sometimes reproached because he does not please everybody, and especially those who are determined not to be pleased. We may also remark, that besides attending to our editorial labor, our duties as a minister require us at present to preach three times nearly every Sabbath,—one service being out of the city—and once,—sometimes twice—during the week.

We most respectfully solicit our subscribers whose terms of subscription may soon expire, to renew again immediately, by forwarding the payment in advance.

All subscriptions should be forwarded to us, either at Fredericton, or St. John; or should be paid to our Son, M. McLeod, at His Drug Store, 26 CHARLOTTE STREET, ST. JOHN, WHO ALONE IS AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE MONEY, AND TRANSACT BUSINESS FOR US.

Scrap from Our Port-folio. ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

It is one of the severest tests of friendship to tell your friend his faults. If you are angry with a man, or hate him, it is not hard to stab him with words, or to throw darts unseen at him; but to love a man so that you cannot bear to see the stain of sin upon him, and to speak painful truth through loving words—that is FRIENDSHIP.

It is a common and fatal error to suppose that we are doing battle, when in reality we are only skulking behind refuges—to think we are working for God, when we are DOING NOTHING. What would be thought of the soldier who in the hour of conflict, and while others were enduring the fatigues and dangers of the battle, should hide himself within a fortress, and only look out to witness the armage and terror of the scene. Or, what would be thought of the sailor, who with his companions shipwrecked in the ocean, should succeed in ascending a rock, and then kneel down and thank God for his own safety, while others were drowning around him, to whom he need only reach his hand, and they would be saved. We confess we would much rather see a man employed in God's work;—pulling another up when he is on the rock himself—than to see him down on his knees returning thanks for his own deliverance.

A writer in an American Calvinist Baptist paper, asks:—"Is a minister justifiable in collecting his salary or any part thereof by litigation under any circumstances?" He states that a Baptist Church has owed him sixty dollars on his salary more than a year; that he has been threatened with suits for debts contracted to keep his family from suffering while engaged in the pastorate; and that though he has written to the clerk two or three times, he can get no answer. Well might a contemporary cry—"SHAME!"

The celebrated J. Thornton, the merchant and philanthropist, on one occasion being solicited for help in the cause of charity, had handed over \$5, to the petitioner, but ere the messenger departed he received a letter, stating that one of his merchant ships was lost at sea; he immediately got back the \$5, and gave a cheque for 100\$, to the petitioner, adding, that as God has begun to take one ship he would take all his ships unless he gave more liberally to the Great Proprietor to whom he was a tenant at will only, and accountable for the use of all.

In one of his lectures, Mr. Emerson tells a story to exemplify the stability of things in England. He says that William of Wykeham, about the year 1050, endowed a house in the neighborhood of Winchester, to provide a measure of beer and a sufficiency of bread to every one who asked it, forever; and when Mr. Emerson was in England, he was curious to test the good man's credit; and he knocked at the door, preferred his question, and received his measure of beer and a quarter of bread, though its owner had been dead 800 years.

JOSEPH EDWARD'S RESOLUTIONS.—Resolved, never to lose one moment of time, but to improve it in the most profitable way I possibly can.

Resolved, to live with all my might while I do live.

Resolved, to live at all times as I think it best in my devout frames, and when I have the clearest notions of the gospel and another world.

Resolved, to maintain the strictest temperance in eating and drinking.

Resolved, never to do anything which, if I should see in another, I should account a just occasion to despise him for, or to think any way the more meanly of him.

A young man, almost a stranger in one of our cities, became anxious about his soul. He was led to serious reflection rather by his loneliness than by any direct presentation of the truth. His anxiety became so great that he resolved to call on a minister and ask his counsel. He rang at the door. He entered the Hall and found the minister standing in animated, not to say light, conversation with a couple of visitors, and arranging with them a visit to a gentleman in the country, who had a private nine-pin alley. The impression on the mind of the young man was very unhappy, he could not open his mind to the minister, and he retired without having derived any benefit from the interview. He, ere long, became a carefree, and, in the end, an abandoned sinner.

"The tongue of the wise is health."
"A wholesome tongue is a tree of life."

"The tongue deviates mischiefs, like a sharp razor working deceitfully."

"The tongue can no man tame; it is an unruly evil, full of deadly poison."

"Death and life are in the power of the tongue, and they that love it shall eat of the fruit of it."

"The words of a talebearer are as wounds, they go down into the innermost parts of the belly."

"Which tongue have you?

The following is told of George Stephenson the great Engineer:—"Young men would call upon him for advice or assistance, in commencing a professional career. When he noted his industry, prudence and good sense, he was always ready. But, hating folly and flippancy

THE RELIGIOUS

INTELLIGENCER.

above all things, he would reprove any tendency to this weakness which he observed in the applicants. One day a youth, desirous of becoming an engineer, called upon him, flourishing a gold-headed cane. Mr. Stephenson said, "Put by that stick, my man, and then I will speak to you." To another exensively decorated young man he one day said, "You will, I hope, Mr. —, excuse me; I am a plain-spoken person, and am sorry to see a nice-looking and rather clever young man like you disgusted with that fine-patterned waistcoat, and all those chains and fangs dangs. If I, sir, had bothered my head with such things when at your age, I wouldn't have been where I am now."

RENEWALS SOLICITED.

TRANSPORT everything that the miners might require.

Though gold was brought to the capital in small quantities in the spring, and some of it exhibited to the Legislature, nobody was sanguine enough to believe that it could be obtained in sufficient abundance to pay for the labour of industrious men, who could earn from four to six shillings sterling per day at almost any other employment. The feeling of the Legislature evidently was, that what might prove a delusion and a snare ought not to be over-estimated; and that the Government should proceed with caution, that the people might not be misled.

It was necessary to make some arrangements, however, as persons were rushing in, and the proprietors of the land claimed protection from the Government. They acquired a *title* in any property that might be adopted was easily obtained, and a Deputy Surveyor was sent down to Tangier, with instructions to lay off a few lots, 50 feet by 100—*to charge a rent of forty dollars for them to keep the peace, and to report from time to time to the Commissioners of Crown Lands, to whose custody, by the act of last session, the mines of the Province had been transferred.*

** * ** With a view to turn the resources of Mr. Allan's farm to the best account, a Surveyor has been sent to make a road from the main road to the base of the hill, where the gold has been discovered, and to plot the frontage of the farm, that the actual area may be ascertained. When this is done, the land will be allotted to companies or individuals, as may seem the most judicious. In the mean time the owner of the soil, and a small party who are combined with him, have been authorized to open the hill side that the direction of the leads, and their extent, may be ascertained.

Through rumors have reached me of gold discoveries in many parts of the Province, and though the presence of gold in other localities has been ascertained beyond a doubt, I do not think it prudent to include in this report any reference to discoveries, which have not been thought of sufficient importance to demand the verification and direct action of the Government.

In Tangier, Lunenburg, Lawrencectown, and Lake Thomas, the facts collected are indisputable; and the interest taken in these mines by capitalists at home and abroad, and by a very large number of the industrial classes, warrant your Excellency in assuming, and reporting to the Secretary of State, that Gold Mining in those localities, whatever else may occur elsewhere, will be permanently established as a new branch of industry, tempting to the capitalist, and attractive to the immigrant.

Mr. Howe speaks in the highest terms of the good order maintained at the mines, and the good conduct of the miners. Of the "Ovens," he says:

"A Deputy Surveyor is the only officer maintained by the Government at the 'Ovens.' There is no stipendiary magistrate, and no police. No arms are carried or required. Crime is unknown, and property is as safe on the roads or at the 'digging,' as it is in the shire town."

Equally high testimony is given of the state of morals at the Tangiers:

In other countries the discovery of gold has attracted mixed multitudes to the mines, of which the reckless and dissolute often form a large proportion. Robbery, riot, and murder, have characterized these mixed communities, both in California and Australia. A strong police force is required to keep order, the treasure secured can only be transported over the roads, guarded by mounted escorts; and, in the gambling halls of the larger towns, the earnings of the successful are often dissipated in a night. In Nova Scotia, gold mining, like everything else, has developed itself in an orderly and law-abiding spirit. The improvised community at Tangier has been permitted to govern itself. There has been no resident magistrate or policeman, on the ground, during the five months that the mines have been worked. There has not been an act of violence, or a life lost, hardly a blow struck. Two men, detected stealing, were drummed out of the settlement, and larceny unknown. Men sleep and work unarmed, leaving their property secure in their huts; and the roads are as safe in the neighborhood of Tangier as are the streets of Halifax.

The Tangier mines have been visited during the summer, by your Excellency, by Rear Admiral Milne, by Prince Napoleon, and the Princess Clotilde. They were visited last week by the Hon. Mr. Tilley, Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick, who, at a public meeting subsequently held, thus describes what he saw:

"I was gratified yesterday by having made a visit to the gold diggings at Tangier, and I feel bound to state here that I was most agreeably surprised at the orderly conduct, steady habits, and gentlemanly deportment that was exhibited by the miners. I found them most sober and orderly; their specimens of gold—thus exhibiting a perfect reliance in every person that came there. I found that specimens worth some three or four hundred dollars were merely locked in chests in their dwellings, whilst the owners were quietly engaged in mining. Was not that a pleasing exhibition of trust in each other? I felt it was a moral exhibition, on the part of your people, that you should not keep in the dark, but should be proclaimed on the house tops?"

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

By Steamship Europa at Halifax we have Liverpool dates to the 7th and Queenstown to the 8th inst.

BRITAIN.—At a meeting of the British Association, Mr. Bassely, of Manchester, read another paper on the cotton question, in which the commercial policy of the United States is bitterly denounced, and the expediency of England freeing herself from dependence on America strongly urged.

The Liverpool Post asserts that Thos. S. Gerrill, who was arrested on the last arrival of the Persia at New York, must have been imprisoned for a misconception. Affidavits made by Smith, Payne & Smith, bankers, London, and by Liverpool correspondents of Gerrill, have been forwarded to America, to prove conclusively that Gerrill had no political mission. The money found on him was his own, intended for legitimate business. The Post believes he will be speedily released under these affidavits.

The London Times says the impression seems to be very general at Liverpool that passengers to or from the United States require to be cautioned at the present juncture against any ready expression of opinion on the civil war, as it is alleged that persons in the service of the Washington Government on board all the steamers to both ports, and that they assume to be Confederates, in case of an emergency.

The policy of working on short-time, as a precaution against contingencies of the cotton supply, and of glutted state of distant markets for manufactured goods, continued to make progress in Lancashire.

The Times in an editorial on the present aspect of American affairs, argues that enough has transpired to show that the subjugation of the South is next to impossible, and that its submission is in the highest degree impossible all the incidents of the war having been thus far favorable to the South.

It says the establishment of passports, the suspension of habeas corpus and other kindred measures, all of which are unavoidable, makes travellers find themselves more at liberty in Venice than in New York.

The Times doubts much whether Americans