

utterly thoughtless of the morrow; but they appear to have little attachment beyond that of the brute beast to the master who feeds him.

The over-taxed slaves of a cruel or poor master may be known even if met upon the road. Sullen and downcast; all the savage depicted in their countenances and in the gleam of their eyes, as they glance furtively at the passer-by; wild as the native African, and their natural cunning increased by their contact with the white man, whose vices they have learnt, without having acquired, or been able to acquire any of his virtues; woe to the day, should it ever arrive, when these men are let loose to work their will upon their oppressors!

TERMS AND NOTICES.

Table with 2 columns: Quantity and Price. Includes rates for 1 copy one year, 5 copies one office one year, and 10 copies one office one year.

Take Notice.

Whom to pay money to.—Our place of business in Saint John is in the Drug Store of Mr. M. McLeod, 26 Charlotte Street. Persons wishing to pay money for the Intelligencer will please call there, or, if more convenient, they may call at the Book Store of Messrs. Barnes & Co., Prince William Street.

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 13, 1861.

A VISIT TO STUHOLM AND SUSSEX.

Business connected with the transfer of our paper from its former to its present publishing office, rendered it necessary that we should spend a few days of the last week and a part of this in St. John; and the Sabbath being included in the time, we resolved to pay a visit to one or more of our Churches in Studholm and Sussex. Having forwarded an appointment to the Millstream, we left the City by the 8 o'clock train on Saturday for that place. We could not help thinking during the journey of the change in a few years. Formerly this same distance would have occupied nearly or quite a day, beside much fatigue; now something less than three hours brought us to Apohaque station, where we were met by a brother to convey us to his home. The church at the Millstream is, we think, among the oldest in the Denominations—they have a fine large place of worship; the people generally are independent in circumstances, and it would be difficult to find anywhere in the country a more desirable place to reside, either in relation to the geographical beauty of the place, or the morals of the people.

On Monday we visited Upper Sussex. Here is our birth-place—all the days of our childhood and youth were spent here. More than twenty-five years have elapsed since we left the parental roof, but that morning is as fresh in our memory as yesterday. Our heart was then young and light, the world was before us, and every part of it looked beautiful and gay, and when we went out, like one of old, we knew not whither we went. We have not traveled far since, we have not seen much of the world, but we have seen a good deal of human nature, and we have learned that there are depths in the human heart—our own and others—which nothing but circumstances as they occur, can develop and fathom. Next to the knowledge of God in value, is the knowledge of self and the human heart; in proportion only as we embrace the former, will we acquire the latter. He who is unacquainted with these, whatever else he may know, has but little to boast of.

A Free Baptist Church has existed in Upper Sussex for more than thirty years. It was here that Brother Hart was publicly ordained to the work of the ministry, and we think the Church was soon after organized by him. It has passed through many reverses—it has seen many a dark day. The want of an efficient and faithful Christian Pastor has long

been felt there. Brother Rattray has been laboring at Upper Sussex and adjacent places for the last year and a half. It was there that Brother Parsons was blessed in seeing a gracious work of revival last year, and a large number were added to the Church. On Monday evening the church assembled to transact some business, and we availed ourselves of the opportunity of spending an hour or two with them. There are several young men of more than ordinary talent and ability in this Church, who, if they cultivate the christian graces, and follow after charity, will be a blessing in the cause of Christ, and in the world. There is in Upper Sussex a great moral force to be exerted in some way; and we pray that God may influence it by his grace to the support and maintenance of his cause. At the present time the Church is passing through a severe struggle, and some wise and impartial brother is needed to counsel and aid them. In few parts of our Province is there needed more, an efficient, faithful, self-sacrificing, and spiritually baptised ministry, than in Studholm and Sussex. And perhaps in no part of our country would such a ministry be better received, or more liberally cared for than there. On Tuesday morning we returned to St. John.

DEATH OF REV. DOUGLAS THORP.

It is our melancholy duty this week to announce the death of our esteemed brother in the ministry, the Rev. DOUGLAS THORP, a member of the Free Christian Baptist General Conference of Nova Scotia. The subjoined brief notice from Brother Norton, of this event, is all the particulars which we have yet received. It was our privilege to be acquainted with Brother Thorp—he was a man of excellent spirit, meek, quiet, and retiring; and yet we believe, a faithful and devoted servant of Christ. We understand that he was much beloved in the church and community where he labored, and that his labors were much blessed. His health was never very good—he has gone to his reward in early life. The church of which he was Pastor, and the Denomination, have met with a sad loss in his death, but God doeth all things well. With our much esteemed sister—the bereaved widow of our deceased brother—we deeply sympathise. We commend her to God in whom she believes, and who has said, "I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee." The following is the notice of his death:—

DIED.—At Harmony, Queen's County, N. S., on the 21st of November, of typhus fever, the Rev. Douglas Thorp, aged 35 years. He was beloved by all, and at his funeral, which was attended by a great number of all societies, sobs and lamentations were uttered by many of the congregation as for a brother dead. But though dead, he yet speaketh, and will long live in the hearts of his numerous friends. He has left a wife and one child to mourn, and yet rejoice that their loss is his gain. His end was peace. Funeral sermon by the writer, from 2d Timothy, 4th chap. 6, 7 and 8th verses.

Also, on the 11th of October, Seth Cushing, son of Charles Cushing, first Deacon of the Free Baptist Church, aged 29 years and 11 months, leaving a mourning widow and one child. He died in the triumph of faith. His funeral was attended by the Rev. Douglas Thorp. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Also, on the 20th of October, of typhus fever, Joseph Burk, son of Deacon Edward Burk, of Brookfield, N. S., in the 31st year of his age, leaving a wife and one child, a widowed mother, brothers, sisters, and numerous other friends to mourn their loss. He died in full prospect of eternal rest. Funeral sermon by the late Brother Thorp—his last sermon to his people.

These three young men whose deaths I send you, were united in one Church, and in heart and affection. As men and christians they were much respected and beloved. In their respective callings they were exemplary and faithful, and we have no doubt had met in heaven. Yours truly, J. B. NORTON.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

First and noblest in the ranks of moral reform in this nineteenth century stands the cause of Temperance. Whatever others may say, we view it as the offspring of religion, the child of the Christian Church. It was conceived by hearts in sympathy with Christ; it was brought forth in anguish and pain for the redemption of the race; it was cradled and nourished by the prayers and labors of pious men. With all its abuses and deformities, which like tumors and cancers upon the human body, may weaken its strength, and mar its beauty, we nevertheless recognize it as the legitimate offspring of a pure religion; we hail it as a part of the heaven-appointed means for the salvation of a large portion of the human family.

The Temperance cause has had reverses—it may have more; but it can never be destroyed—it will never die. Had it been the offspring of mere human benevolence or philanthropy, it might have its day and then expire; but begotten by the Spirit of Life—coming forth from the womb of christian charity, it can only have its reverses—it cannot be destroyed. As it was brought forth and nourished in its infancy and weakness, so will it be perpetuated. The sympathy, labors and prayers of christian men are its strength and support. Men of piety must be its standard bearers, and go forth in the front of the battle for it.

The early advocates of Temperance, and those who laid the foundation on which all that is hopeful of it now rests, were men of God, who had the cause at heart. Their lectures were the earnest appeals of men whose souls were filled with zeal for the salvation of the drunkard, and who were deeply convicted and convinced of the great evil of the constant use of strong drink. They did not pander to popular taste—nor endeavor to excite their hearers to mirth; they appealed to men's understanding, they applied arguments to their consciences, they uttered plain truths, truths which they believed, and which could not with any show of righteousness, be denied. These men were giants in the cause, and their arguments and appeals could not be gainsayed. While the public advocates of the cause were such men as these, it prospered. But we greatly fear that the saddest reverse which Temperance has met with, has been from the pandering of its public advocates to the depraved moral tastes of mixed audiences; and Temperance lectures have been more like dramatic performances than heartfelt appeals to the judgment and consciences of men. This has not only excluded men of piety and religion from the ranks of its public pleaders, thereby depriving the cause of its main pillars, but it has had a tendency to give the cause a superficial

character, depending more on what would amuse than what would convince and reform.

The Temperance cause is, nevertheless, destined to live and prevail, but we believe there needs to be a reform among its public advocates, and their object should be to convince rather than to amuse, to make converts rather than gain applause.

DO NOT FORGET!

We again respectfully solicit our subscribers to renew their subscriptions. On the first of January the term of a large number expire. We know it is hard times, and money is scarce; this is one reason why we require the early aid of our friends. A small amount will pay for this paper. Send one dollar if you cannot spare any more, it will pay for eight months, at which time you can renew again. Will not our friends and those who have acted as agents for the "Intelligencer," again interest themselves in its behalf? Now is the time we need their aid. We trust we shall hear from a large number by the first of the year.

Payment for the Intelligencer made in St. John, to be only at the Drug Store of M. McLeod, 26 Charlotte Street, or at the Book Store of Messrs. Barnes & Co., Prince William Street. Letters enclosing money may be sent to us at either St. John or Fredericton.

OUR SIZE.—Our subscribers will of course observe that the size of the Intelligencer is slightly reduced. The reduction is more in size than in matter. Our columns, on each page, are wider than before, but one less in number. We have been compelled to make this change in order to improve the appearance of the paper. A slightly reduced quantity of reading with the improvements in other respects which we are making, will, we are quite confident, be more acceptable to our readers, than a column or two more, with imperfect typography. We shall endeavor to have our columns always well filled with the choicest religious and other reading matter.

AN APOLOGY.—We owe our subscribers and readers an apology for the numerous typographical errors which have appeared in our paper for some time past. Notwithstanding our deep mortification at it, we were so circumstanced that we could not remedy the evil. We have pleasure now, however, in saying that we think there will be no occasion in future for complaints of this kind; our proofreader will be careful and correct.

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.—We announced a few weeks ago our intention of having a separate department in our columns expressly devoted to Temperance and Prohibition. Our present arrangements are such, that we cannot carry out, as fully as we would desire, this intention, but we shall devote a portion of our paper, nearly or quite every week, to articles—original and selected—bearing on these great practical questions. We invite communications conveying intelligence, or other interesting matter, on them.

"TRACT JOURNAL," and "CHILD AT HOME,"—We gave notice in our last that we could not supply these papers after the present year. We refer our subscribers and others to the advertisement of Mr. C. W. Wetmore, of Fredericton, in another column, who is prepared to furnish them singly or otherwise, at exceedingly low rates.

AN EASY WAY TO PROCURE A GOOD BOOK.

As an inducement to persons who wish to procure a good book without money, we offer the following premiums:—

For FOUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS, (who have not been receiving the paper during the present year, 1861,) with payment, SIX DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, we will forward either of the following works:—

MULLER'S LIFE OF TRUST; a deeply interesting and profitable book, containing over 500 pages—price \$1.25.

THE FREEWILL BAPTIST QUARTERLY FOR 1862.—We have frequently noticed this work, and made extracts from it. It is issued quarterly, each number having a portrait, the four numbers making a volume of about 500 pages—price to single subscribers \$1.50 a year.

BUTLER'S NATURAL AND REVEALED THEOLOGY; the most concise and plain work on the whole christian system we have ever seen. It should be in every family. It is a volume of nearly 500 pages—price \$1.60.

THE HISTORY OF THE FREEWILL BAPTIST DENOMINATION.—This work will be issued from the press very soon. It will contain about 500 pages, and will be bound in good style. Price \$1.

Some of the above works would be desirable by parties obtaining subscribers; we will forward them any book, which they may order, that can be obtained, price not exceeding ONE DOLLAR. For a larger number of new subscribers we will give a proportionate premium.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

A business note received from the Rev. A. Taylor, Campbell, contains the following paragraph, which we transfer to our columns:—

As I am writing, I may just say, we have had a little revival here within the last two weeks. Some wanderers have been reclaimed—some of the Church have been revived, and two at least have been converted to God. I hope to see more conversions, as there is a good deal of conviction on many minds; but things are so, that I am not very sanguine.

A brother writing to us from Southampton, says: Elder McMullin has returned to Nackawick, and has been holding meetings there for some days, and I learn that a good work of grace is in progress. He baptized three on Saturday, and four on Sabbath last, and a prospect of further good is apparent.

A brother writing to us from Upper Wicklow, says: The Rev. D. D. Currie, Wesleyan Minister, is laboring in this part of the vineyard, with much success. The Lord's people are getting renewed in their heavenly-mindedness, and sinners are being brought unto a knowledge of the truth.

PERSONAL!—An unknown brother writes to us as follows:—

I enclose you a remittance for the Intelligencer. Although times are hard, and money scarce, still I cannot think of depriving myself and family of the reading of your excellent paper. I have not the pleasure of your personal acquaintance, nor yet am I a member of the same branch of the Christian Church as you; still I have often experienced much comfort and satisfaction from reading the Intelligencer. I trust you will not only continue to contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the Saints, and for an intelligent Christianity, but that you will also carry the war against the demon of intemperance, even to the gate of his stronghold. I have no doubt but our cause must ultimately triumph.

CANADA CORRESPONDENCE.

CORNB, 26th November, 1861. Cotton Growing in Australia—Mason-Sidell affair—A strong argument against the Credit System.

An advertisement, addressed to the colored refugees in Canada, appears under date Nov. 20th, informing them that one hundred healthy negroes who have had experience in the cotton fields of the Southern States, are wanted to proceed to New South Wales, and Queensland, Australia. Their passage will be advanced to them, and an engagement made for two years, at £21 sterling per annum, with lodging and full rations. R. H. Cameron, 90 Beaver-street, New York, offers his personal guarantee that colored persons will be treated by the Australian Cotton Association in precisely the same manner as white servants. It seems an omission, that the price of passage is not stated, as the promise is not that they will receive a free passage, but it will be advanced to them. This advertisement is a straw showing the direction of the wind. Success to every effort to produce cotton by free labor!

The Sidell and Mason case is attracting attention. Some believe that an inexcusable outrage upon the British flag has been committed; others that Commodore Wilkes has blundered greatly. It is hoped that the gentlemen who whose hands the settlement of the case is committed, will deal temperately with it, and take no position demanding hostilities between Great Britain and the United States. We have no wish to see war between these two nations. Thus far, we have no reason to be ashamed of our own Government, our rulers have pursued the even tenor of their way, and perseverance in this course is greatly to be desired. Hot-headed, impulsive movements, whether of individuals or of nations, are to be deprecated. Passion destroys dignity. Blustering is not bravery; but rather presumptuous evidence against its existence in any appreciable quantity.

A strong argument for the cash system is before your correspondent, in the shape of a circular, addressed by the Book Steward of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, to ministers, in which it is stated that from subscribers to the "Christian Guardian," whose papers have been discontinued, several thousand pounds are due! Now it is not wise, perhaps, to put the words together which would appropriately describe the wrong done to the publishing establishment by the subscribers whose accumulated indebtedness reaches the sum of several hundred pounds. They were isolated, the following remarks would be superfluous; but unfortunately it is only one among thousands, and the principles involved are not confined to the publication of newspapers.

The importance of small items, is shown by the case before us. Many think of their indebtedness— if they think at all—"It is only a trifle! what are two or three dollars?" Not much, perhaps, but when multiplied by hundreds or thousands, they become formidable. What is a drop of rain? Beneath our notice when alone; but the ocean itself is only an accumulation of drops! What is a penny for a cigar? A very small sum; but a year's cigars cost a large amount, and sensibly diminish one's income. What is a word spoken in haste? Often the indication of a disposition which makes itself very unpleasant to endure. What is an act of sinful indulgence? A link in a chain which Satan holds, by which he secures his victim. No one can measure the effect of little things. Many good publications have been destroyed by the withholding of the small sums of many subscribers.

The criminality of negligence is also illustrated. We can do much mischief without intending it. Delinquent subscribers, as a class, do not deliberately cheat the publisher. Many of them have very excellent intentions. They desire to patronize the paper. They like its principles. They are delighted with its faithfulness. Its influence in the family is good. The children could not do without it; and they intend to pay for it, of course. Not to do, but by-and-by. Meanwhile, hearts ache; engagements are unfulfilled, and other evils are produced. Negligence is criminal. I may not intend to run over any one, and yet through negligence, may make a cripple of him. My child may be very dear to me, and yet I may neglect to train him in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, to his undoing. Souls may perish, the result of simple negligence.

The value of individual integrity is also suggested. If every one would act uprightly, how smoothly the machinery of business—of life—would run! How little friction; how few breakages! "Owe no man anything"—is a good rule. Its spirit may be paraphrased thus—"Meet every obligation at the time appointed. Contract not indebtedness where a reasonable prospect of payment does not appear." It is much easier to deny one's self some gratifications than pay for them after they have been used. A more profitable, and a newspaper give more satisfaction, when paid for! It is to be feared, some are not upright, because they fall in with the habits of the many. The printer's bill—we say nothing about the minister's subscription—is not regarded as a debt. Individual integrity—integrity not dependent upon the course of others—would be a sufficient remedy for this evil. Let the writer should be supposed to draw upon a painful experience for some of his illustrations, he would add that he sincerely wishes his brethren in the ministry had no more to complain of in the matter of unfulfilled pecuniary obligations than himself. He has suffered no loss, thus far, in that way: to the honor of the churches he has served he it spoken! But he has seen enough to make his blood boil—say rather to make him pray, concerning the offenders, "Father, forgive them; they know not what they do!" He has seen a minister—the denomination is not material—debailed by a ten pound per annum subscriber, and goaded on to resort to a Court of Justice to obtain redress. He has heard the minister regret the steps, as vexatious and expensive, although perfectly lawful. What a spectacle was presented to the scoffing world! A professed Christian repudiating his engagements! "Tell it not in Gath! Publish it not in the streets of Askelon! lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice; lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph."

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, 30th Nov., 1861. Thanksgiving—Elections—Mayor Wood—The War.

Thursday of this week was observed throughout most of the Northern States as a day of Thanksgiving for the many blessings received during the year. It has always been a custom with the American people to observe such a day. Nothing appears more reasonable than the grateful acknowledgment of a bountiful Providence. In the midst of war and tumult, it is particularly befitting for a nation to forget the confusion, for a time, and look to Him who is the Great Ruler of the Universe. The discourses of Messrs. Beecher, Chapin, Cheever, and others, have received their share of commendation and criticism by the daily papers.

For some weeks past, New York has been considerably agitated by the strifes of elections; and they are yet ended. On the third of December next, the election for Mayor, which occurs once in two years, is to be held. The office is an important one, and many are exceedingly anxious that the present incumbent, Fernando Wood, shall be defeated. He has been placed in power, not by the respectable portion of New York, but by a political party, known as the Mozart Hall faction. He is largely supported by the rum-selling and rum-drinking community. His reputation for honesty and veracity, is anything but enviable. The New York Herald alone comes out boldly in his defence. The foreign vote, aided by the influence of Mozart Hall, together with the dis-

agreements of opposing parties, are likely to render his re-election almost certain. It is a pity that such a man should fill such an office; but it is in a great measure due to party attachments. How strange to find influential and respectable citizens so tenacious of party organizations, as oftentimes to sacrifice principle.

In a recent speech, Mr. Wood said, in substance, the following:—"I, as Mayor of New York, have no right to interfere with any man for selling rum or beer on any day of the week. If he chooses to do so on Sunday, that is a matter pertaining to his own conscience alone." He complained that the State Legislature, had taken it into their hands to rectify such abuses, and hoped the time would soon arrive when the chief magistrate would have "sole control" of such matters. New York is, already, the embodiment of too much crime and misery, as the legitimate results of drinking; but how much blacker would be the picture, were the present Mayor and City Council to have "sole control" of the city affairs.

Three candidates are now in the field, with a fair prospect of Wood's election. He, too, is generally believed to be a "secessionist in a sin; but Fort Lafayette tends to put a check upon the sayings and actions of Southern sympathizers.

It must be gratifying to the readers of the Intelligencer to find a portion of its columns entirely devoted to the cause of temperance. None more demands the assistance of its adherents than this intemperance stalks abroad with more than usual boldness, and victims are daily sacrificed to its relentless grasp. The amount of wretchedness caused by this curse of mankind, is beyond description. One needs but to look through the criminal and charitable institutions of a large city, to become convinced of its enormity, and but a small portion of the actual suffering is then seen. In a future letter, I may give some account of those of New York.

General Fremont, of whom I wrote a few weeks since, has been removed. He was first succeeded by Hunter, and subsequently by Halleck. The question relative to slaves escaping to the Federal camp, is not regarded in the same light by General Halleck as by his predecessor, Fremont. He seems determined to prevent any "contrabands" coming within the Union lines, and to expel those already within, upon the information. The excuse is a very poor one, and appears to indicate a decided non-interference with the "peculiar institution." The Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, gave an oration in New York, this week, on the relation of slavery to the present war. The audience was immense, and the speaker acquitted himself to the satisfaction of all reasonable listeners. Several anti-slavery champions are busily engaged in this important question. Many are evidently becoming disgusted with the "great national sin;" while many others consider it too sacred to be touched by abolition hands. Whatever else may be the result of the war, it seems pretty certain that slavery will receive what will prove to be a death blow. The South is fearful of such a result; and to prevent the same, are intent on destroying the Union. About eighteen hundred fugitive slaves are now at Fortress Monroe, in the employ of the Government. Schools have been established among them, and they are enjoying many of the other privileges of freedom. At the recent capture of Beauvoir, in South Carolina, the negroes were informed by their owners that the "Yankees" were coming to murder them, thinking thus to deter them from seeking protection. But the idea of friends in the North, could not be frightened from their minds, and many accordingly came down to meet the Union fleet. They have been set to pick the cotton, already ripe upon the captured islands. Another expedition is being fitted out for the Southern coast. Its point of destination is still a secret.

The recent capture of Mason and Slidell on board a British steamer, has caused much discussion as well as rejoicing in the loyal States. The opinion of the English Government on the matter is anxiously expected. The rebel Senators are now prisoners in Fort Warren, Boston. Nothing of importance has transpired on the Potomac of late. The two armies are still fortifying themselves. The weather is very fine for the season in New York. Business of all kinds, unconnected with military affairs, is quite dull, and prospects rather unpromising.

THE NEWS.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

For several weeks the public mind has been in a state of feverish excitement in relation to the probability of war between England and the Federal States. It cannot be denied that a deep anti-American feeling has been kindled in these Provinces and Canada by the Mason-Sidell arrest on board a British Royal Mail Steamer, while pursuing her ordinary business. At first great rejoicing was made by the press and people of the Federal States at the valor and success of Captain Wilkes who performed the exploit. Latterly, however, the feeling seems to change, and the American people are not so sure of the right of their war vessels interfering with a ship in her ordinary track, and doing her ordinary duty on the high seas, and bearing the British flag. We fear there are many who would rejoice at an outbreak between the two countries—but may heaven avert so fearful a calamity. The result of a war to trade and business of all kinds, and to social and religious life in both countries, can scarcely be conceived.

While we write, the steamer now due at Halifax, is looked for with intense anxiety, as the news of the effect of the Trent affair upon the people of England is expected by her, with whatever action the British Government may take in relation to it.

STEAMER AT NEW YORK!

At the time of our going to press the steamer due at Halifax had not arrived. But the Hansa at New York yesterday, from Southampton the 27th ultimo, brings exciting news. The following telegraph despatch to the Colonial Empire, portends troublous times:—

NEW YORK, Nov. 12th

The Steamship Hansa has arrived, and brings intelligence, that the most intense excitement prevailed at Liverpool on the 27th Nov., after the arrival of the La Plata, with information of the stoppage of the Royal Mail Steamer Trent, on the high seas, and the forcible arrest and abduction therefrom of Messrs. Mason and Slidell.

An indignation meeting was held at Liverpool, and resolutions were carried by acclamation denouncing the insult to England, and calling on Government to maintain the dignity of the British flag. The feeling of indignation was very general.

Consuls declined in London one-half per cent. The London Times of Nov. 28th contains an account of the Liverpool meeting, and the following placard was posted on the London Exchange:—"Outrage on the British Flag!—Southern Commissioners forcibly removed from a British Mail Steamer! &c. &c."

The following resolution was adopted:—"Resolved that this meeting having heard with indignation that an American Ship-of-War has forcibly taken from a British Mail Steamer, certain passengers who were proceeding peaceably under the shelter of our flag