REMOVAL. 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.

ness for us in connection with the Paper.

## Religions Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B, JULY 5, 1861.

THE SUPPORT OF THE MINISTRY. Our allusion to the support of the ministry, at this time, is not for the purpose of making complaints, but to lay before our readers an extract from an address on the subject, delivered by a Presbyterian minister in Scotland before the Free Church General Assembly a few weeks since. The address is the embodiment of such important truths, and presents the subject in such a plain manner, meeting as we think, the objections of some persons, and shedding much

light upon the whole matter, that we are induced to lay it before our readers. The Rev. Mr. Ross said :- Too generally it was thought that Christian people did well to take care that the Christian ministry was not too highly supported. Too many thought that it kept the ministers in a humble position—that God would have them to be lowly-the people themselves took means to keep them so-as if God, if they needed to be humble, was not

universal teaching of his Word, to be generous led the "Systematic Benificence Society." It is and noble hearted. The inadequate support of the organization of a principle as old as the ministry operated most painfully on society | Petriarch Jacob--who vowed a vow unto God, at large, and on the condition of the whole that he would "surely give a tenth unto Him." Church. Unquestionably the world, looking on, The advantages of system in making contribudishked the lofty consecration on the part of the tions for religious and benevolent objects Church, of her means, to the great interests of have been tested by many liberal christians, and Christ's glory. Urdoubtedly it depressed, and the embodiment of the principle into an organiwithered, and dried up the affectionate sym- zation is intended to teach the great lesson to pathies of the ministry. Undoubtedly it prevented | christian people, who of course acknowledge the some vigorous young men from entering the min- Divine authority of the Bible-that a certain por-1stry who might otherwise enter on that department of Christian service. In moving through scriptural duty, be devoted to religious or chari-England he met continually with young men who table purposes; or in other, and perhaps in told him that they did not enter the ministry, but more expressive and definite terms, "SHOULD BE remained in commercial life, because they could | GIVEN TO GOD." This principle is enterwoven be useful, and at the same time realize a comfortable subsistence in this world, which they had New Testament. It is the law given little prospect of doing in the ministry. He under both Covenants. All careless, indifferknew it would be said, and was said, that this ent, haphazard, impulsive, uncertain, and acciwas unworthy of Christian men; that ministers | dental givings to the cause of Christ are infracought to have better views, and not to be influ- tions of the Scriptural law. The want of system enced by such principles. But they would please in giving, results in many nor GIVING AT ALL. to remember that these were not Christian min- They INTEND to give, but having no rule for isters, and that they did not become Christian | regulating either the time or amount of their ministers, but remained among the laity. I. | contributions, they fail to carry out their intenministers were not to be mercenary, Christian | tions and rob the cause of Christ of its lawful people were not to be mercenary either. The due. How many professing christians there are teachings of the Word of God upon this matter who do not from year to year give to God were most distinct and emphatic. The first | -not a tenth-no, nor a twentieth, nor yet mention that was made of this subject was when a fiftyeth of what the great Donor gives to the patriarch took of the spoils of the kings and them. And we wish we could stop even at a gave them to Melchisedec, who was a priestly fiftieth. How many persons who have every king of the times, and a type of Jesus Christ. home comfort, who are well clad, well fed, who Then, in Jewish times, they found that fully 10 have money in their pockets, and yet contriper cent was devoted to the support of the tribe | bute a mere TRIFLE only-some years nothingof Levi. From the latter part of the 18th chapter | to the cause of Christ-in Missions, Bible Sociof Numbers it appeared that the tribe of Levi eties, or even in the support of the Gospel numbered, of males of 20 years and upwards, 22,- among themselves. Is it any wonder that reli-000 persons; and the other eleven tribes number- gion languishes, that vital piety in our churches ed, of males of 20 years and upwards, 603,055. is not only weak and feeble, but rare? By sys-Now they received one-tenth part of the things produced, besides 48 cities, and a belt of land around in which to reside. They formed the twenty-eighth part of the people, and, by the Divine arrangement they received one-tenth of may dictate. All wants, real and immaginarythe average production,-thus making them three times larger than the average condition of the nation. Did he say that ministers should be supported in such a superior manner as that now ?-not at all, but something between that and what it was now-something nearer the comfort- tobacco to the extent of fourpence, sixpence, or able condition of the generality of the people. The teaching of the New Testament was to the same effect. In the 9th chapter of 1st Corinthians, the Apostle Paul thoroughly argued this question. Yet there were some people who professed to believe that there should be no support of the ministry, and quoted that passage in which he told his disciples to go and gather in the harvest. Such people, however, don't seem to have read the twenty-second chapter of the book, and to have forgotten that St. Paul had said of the ministry, that "they are partakers with the

altar." After referring to some other of the

ministers were doing the highest kind of work,

and that therefore their reward should be of the

same kind. They were doing God's work for

men,-a work of turning souls to God; and

surely those who were engaged in such a work

should be supported in a manner commensurate

with its superiority to other offices. One reason

contempt, and upon wealth and respectablity

with respect. It was a fact in society, that people

looked up to the men dressed in broad-cloth and

of respectable appearance. It was a shame, but

arrangements should be made to enable the

ministry to occupy a social position worthy of

those who were engaged in the service of the

Lord. Another reason was, that a minister

the constant habit of giving a little.

A New and Good Society. Another benevolent institution has been added capable of doing so without contradicting the to the numerous societies in London. It is caltion of their income should, as a sacred, because with the teachings both of the Old tematic benificence, men become regular and !iberal givers as God prospers them. A certain be given to such objects as their best judgment are NOT supplied first, and a fragment of the retreasury is considered a scriptural debt-NOT ALMS, and is faithfully discharged at the proper time. There are some who love their pipe and a shilling a week, but have nothing for the cause

Is it not very easy to determine which they are most attached to? Our opinion is that a definite rule for giving should be adopted, and that those who cannot give, should be considered as the " poor of the Church," and receive of its funds toward their support.

The elections are all over. The result of the last may be seen in our columns this week .-Scriptural injunctions on the subject, he said that There are twenty men in the new Assembly that were not in the old. Much speculation exists relative to the positions likely to be occupied by some of the new members. The old Conservahuman souls, -- a work bearing on the training of tive party is probably broken up forever. New combinations and new parties will doubtless come into existence. Of future probabilities we are not informed, and we are not disposed to hazard an opinion on them at present. We have for this was, that men looked upon poverty with however a remark or two to make in connection with the late elections.

1. We highly approve of the Ballot system. We were present in Fredericton on the day of polling, also in St. John during both days of so it was; and because it was so everywhere, polling, and we never witnessed less excitement or noise on polling days than on these. It has several advantages; it enables many persons to cast a more independent vote, and it also prevents the state of the poll from being known beought to be entirely occupied in his work, that fore the close, lessening the inducements to he ought to have no temptation and no justifica. bribery and corruption. We should be sorry to tion for engaging in anything that was apt to see a return to the open system. The advantake him away from his high spiritual work. tages of the Ballot are greater than the disad-There was one way in which this could be done, vantages.

and Scripture taught them what it was. The 2. A second remark is relative to the prevas she might be assisted and led of the Holy Spirit Apostle said, " Let every one lay by him in store lence of BRIBERY, or buying votes, which with as God hath prospered him." The Divine all the advantages of the Ballot system, has be. A WITNESS FROM THE CAMP.—A gentleman

that no easier or better means could be suggested might be, perhaps in every County, a few worth- He had seen much that was very encouraging. cation, and are willing and anxious to take po- Conference, at which the final statement of the for accomplishing the object. And was it not less men who would sell their franchise for a the way of God to make his work as easy and trifle, we should not wonder; but when we come | flood tide on the tented field. But so he had pleasant as possible, to have as little friction, and to learn that men of respectability, possessing found it. War has stirred up the religious intrusted with the awful destines of this war. be as delightful to them and as effective as possi- valuable freeholds, some of them sober men, and sympathies of the men. The effect of the near Thus far all that has been well done in action ble? If they did not follow out the ides of give members of christian churches! sell their votes ing systematically, laying aside for the Lord's at prices ranging from one to twenty dollars, we instructions of their early days. A mother and cause, which was the Jewish and patriarchal confess ourselves utterly astonished. Are such arrangement, in 49 cases out of every 50 it would persons aware of the wickedness of such connot be given at all. The custom, as established duct? It may seem well enough to take the ad- der the power of truth made familiar long leading political journals to the spirit and the of giving at distant periods once a-quarter, or vantage of the anxiety of those seeking office, to ago. once a-year, when asked, implied that when not extort money from them, but the gross immoraliasked it was doubtful whether it would be given ty of such a transaction can scarcely be realized at all. God did not want our money ; it was not by persons who profess to be disciples of Christ, ours,-it was His. If He were hungry the world or even who lay claim to the character of honest was His, and the fulness thereof; and why should men. On both sides there is guilt-he who they not freely give to Him, in order that they gives and he who receives, is alike guilty .might have the pleasure of taking part in the Bribery in the Bible is associated with blood great work of saving and blessing the world? and murder. The Psalmist prayed,-" Gather This process of giving little and little, and in pro- not my soul with sinners, nor my life with bloody portion to one's means, was in accordance with men: in whose hands is mischief, and their natural operations. He was struck the other right hand is full of bribes." Isaiah makes the day with the thought how the great and mighty 'shaking of the hands from the holding of bribes' mart, London, was fed with clerks to do the one of the characteristics of the righteous, (Isa. business of its banks, offices, exchanges, and 33.15.) We cannot tell the difference in the immercantile establishments; but while on board a morality of giving and receiving bribes; but in gue till the last moment. steamer the other day it occurred to him that the latter, beside the wickedness of the act, we the penny-twopenny system of conveyance in have the climax of all meanness. If there was boats and omnibuses took them to the city to even no iniquity in taking a bribe, we think we transact the business therein. The same was should heartily despise the man that would reobservable in the penny postage, that many corre one. One of the successful candidates at littles often was the law of operation; and he the last election informs us, that some men, whom thought their inner life was strengthened, and the public would little suspect, received money going to be forever with the Lord. their hearts sustained, by the pleasure which the for their votes. An unsuccessful candidate inpractice of constantly giving afforded. How forms us of similar t ansactions in another coun would their faculties of mind and body become ty. We do not know that one political party benumbed and useless, if they were only to work was more guilty in this matter than the other; ington, who, but a little time ago, was in this the days of national purity and prosperity are and eat and sleep, and earn and give once a our duty and object is to rebuke the iniquity, by month or once a-fortnight? No; God had ar- whom soever practiced. Rum and MONEY are beranged that they should be constantly in play, coming more and more the two great powers in working daily ; and in the same way it was ar- elections; but we do not believe that any cirranged that their feeling of Christian beneficence cumstance can justify their use. At some of the should be strengthened, and derive pleasure from polling places in the country during the recent elections, rum was as plenty, we are informed, as water, and drunkennesss prevailed to an alarm. ing extent. And we hear also with deep regret that at least one young man lost his life by overindulgence and exposure. It is indeed a sad state of morals when the exercise of the highest privilege of British subjects—the franchise—can be controlled by the neck of the bottle, or the strings of the purse. All honest and christian men ought hereafter to set their faces against this system of corruption and drunkenness, and refuse to support every candidate who lends countenance to it.

REVIVALS, ETC.

NASHWAAK -The work of grace at Nashwaak under the labors of Brother J. T. Parsons, is still as seekers after Christ, and there is a good prosect of the work continuing some time yet.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD-The "News," in noticing the recent meeting of the Synod in this

With reference to the state of religion with Revival in Jamaica, and the addresses of other deepest attention, and seemed to be highly satisfactory to the whole body.

We learn that during the session a discussion took place on the propriety of employing Instru-

INTERESTING INCIDENTS .- The following reuest was presented a few days since in one of he New York Daily Prayer meetings :-

"Will the Fulton street prayer meeting reninister of the Gospel, who seems to have no ealizing sense of his fearful responsibility. He is unprofitable as a pastor, inconsistent as a mind and body he would not fail becoming a judgment for nations; God deals with them minister of great usefulness. Till you hear an here, and the cause of the decline and extinction answer to your prayers and mine, will you pray sidue bestowed, but the contribution to Christ's for him daily? Do I ask too much?—An an- be found in the corruption of the public virtue. xious and mourning daughter."

> GOOD NEWS FROM INDIA .- A missionary is the Fulton Street prayer meeting said it would be gratifying to all christians to hear what the Lord is doing, by his Spirit, in India. He had been a believer in the cause of missions in that far off country himself, and could speak from personal knowledge. He only waited now to be sent forth again, being unable to go back for lack of funds in the Treasury of the Board. For such a reason shall a man be deprived of the privilege of going to his field?

missionaries now in the field, who say that a revival of religion is now in progress in Ceylon, who are more than 70 years of age, and who have heard the Gospel for more than thirty years.

of grace which is going forward in the Tinnevelly of enlightened constituents, and venal and am-Mission, and which I as now reached the Ameria can Madura Mission. That glorious work of grace is spreading over India.

Another missionary arose and said he too was a missionery from India. He belonged to another part of the missionary field in that far off land. He said that everything now promises well for the onward march of the Redeemer's kingdom in India. He called attention specially to the remarkable stand which had been taken in favor of missions by a young Rajah in the Punjaub, calling for missionaries himself, and giving money to aid in their support. He was a young man and had married a young christian wife, whom he personally knew, and who would now be exposed to new temptations from the untried world around. She was a true christian he did not doubt. But she was inexperienced and needed the prayers of the christians here, that by the wrongs they inflict, and the longer the Freshman of the German work; from Rev. T. in all her duties in her important station.

He had not expected to see religious feeling at sitions of great responsibility in this war. But prospect of death is to make men think of the has been under the lead of regular army officers: her prayers are brought to the mind of many a hardened man, and the heart is softened un- the times is the disregard shown by many of the

Scenes of amazing religious interest are now witnessed in camp life. He stated that he went overstepped, in other words trampled upon, it into one hospital, where there had been 300 order to carry on and carry out this war. This sick and only one death, and another of 400 is corruption of the rankest sort. This is the cases and four deaths, and another of 80 cases utter abandonment of political morality; and the and one death. One of those who died was country is in the last stages of desirable existwith the small-pox. When completely over- as the supporters of national virtue, tell us that come with the disease and his head so swollen the Constitution is not to stand in the way of the that he could not see out of his eyes, he was President, in the management of our public afin the ecstacies of a christian's triumphs. The head nurse, a christian lady of New York, said allegiance to the President, but all men owe it to she never had witnessed such a glerious sight the Constitution. And when the doctrine becomes as to see that young man die. Jesus-precious, popular, as it is to day, that in times of great ever blessed Jesus-was the theme of his ton-

There, in that hospital-cut off from inter- liberties are already gone, and they can be recourse with everybody but his faithful nursehe would pour forth his thanksgivings to God for having given him a faithful piou, devoted, duty of religious patriotism to sound the alarm. christian mother, whose prayers and instructions to cry aloud and spare not. We know that had led him to the Saviour, and now he was plenty may return after famine has wasted aland.

Oh! said the nurse to me, it was glorious d, ing! and the tears fell like rain as she told ruption eats into the heart of a people, and law me the story of the young man dying in Wash- ceases to be respected by those who expound it, city full of life and hope-now gathered into the Celestial City to go no more out forever. Oh mothers, mothers, he added, what priceless treasures and golden opportunities are in your hands. See that they be improved.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS. The exact condition of affairs between the DA, met at Brantford, on the first Wednesday in Northren and Southern States, it is quite im- June, and continued in session ten days. The possible at present to tell. The news is so change. | thirty-ninth Conference is appointed to be held able, and so conflicting, that it is impossible in Belleville. Braniford did itself justice in proto know when the facts are stated. At one time viding hospitably for the brethren, who met only, who will exert themselves to the utmost, the telegraph flashes the prospect of an early there for the first time. The Conference opensanguinary conflict, and in a little while after- ed with a prayer-meeting conducted by the Prewards, no prospect of any great battle is an sident. The choice of a Secretary followed; nounced. One day we are told the Federal among the first duties was the reading of the Government is amply able to crush the rebellion; fraternal Reply of the British Conference to the that the North are united to a man, and offers Address of the Canadian Conference. The staof men and money exceed the demand for either. | tioning Committee, which had been at work for and on the next that great dissatisfaction exists a week, brought in a draft of appointments for among Northerners, that the Government is al- the year, and destributed them among the mem most bankrupt, and that there is no probability bers. The brethren would be more or less than of the subjugation of the rebel states. Some- human if they did not feel a deep interest in rogressing favourably. Last Sabbath ELEVEN times we have the most deplorable accounts seeing this sheet. The appointments are no persons were baptized, eight of whom were males from the South of poverty, anarchy, and division final, but the majority remain as first allocated several of them heads of families. A large num- among the people, relative to secession, and The afternoon of the first day was given to the ber of others on the same evening came forward | again of union, means, and a spirit of ambition | reception of the candidates who had completed and chivalry, irrisistable and determined to con- their probation. These were twenty-six in rumquer. The leaders of both parties are sometimes | ber. represented as heroic and sugacious, at others as The cases of candidates who had travelled embicile, coward y, ignorant and entirely unfit three years came up the second day. During for the duties of war. The consequences are, we the day the Report of a special Committee chardo not know what the real condition of the ged with the consideration of the propriety of a in the bounds of the Synod—the statements of parties is, or what the result is likely to be .- division of the Conference, and a memorial f.om the Rev. Mr. McMaster respecting the Revival | We are rather inclined to think that there will the Bradford Circuit on lay Delegation were in Restigouche, of Rev. Mr. Brown about the be no great amount of fighting, but that some presented. The former recommended no preamicable settlement will be made soon, by which sent action owing to the difficulty of arranging members of the Synod were listened to with the war operations will cease, whether the Union is the details involved in a division. At one time restored or not. We confess our sympathies are the Committee was disposed to recommend four entirely with the North, because we fail to dis- to be known as the Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, cover any just cause on the part of the South for and London Conferences. The memorial was secession; and we are astonished at the predic- referred to the appropriate Committee. mental Music in the services of the Church—the | tions which some of our city papers manifest for majority of Ministers and Elders present ex- the rebel party. The Slave question is unques- consideration during the third day. Dr. Wood pressing their opinion in favor of vocal music | tionably the cause of all the trouble. Other announced the death of Thomas FARMER, of questions may have a collateral bearing upon it. London, Eng. There are few persons of ordibut the former is the primary and real cause of nary information who have not heard of this the disunion. And in our opinion the act of se- munificent Christian, whose annual contributions cession will hasten rather than hinder the aboli- to the cause of God reached the sum of Fifey tion of that abominable system. But while a thousand dollars. Not many could give so member, in importunate prayer, an unfaithful great number of good and pious men existed in much; but in proportion to their numbers, the the North yet it is apparent that the state of public morals there is sadiy corrupt, and it is not ly honor the men who advance beyond their to be wondered that divine providence has apportion of their income is set apart for God-to Christian. If deep piety were added to his strong plied the chastening rod. There is no future of every kingdom that has been overthrown may Whether the calamitous events transpiring will teach the rulers and those in office and power

> DANGERS OF THE HOUR .- Never, never in the history of this people, was the danger of national corruption and consequent destruction, so im- sulted in favor of last year's incumbent. The minent as at this moment. We hear it said, on affairs of Victoria College were discussed on A destructive fire occurred at Que ec on He had just received letters from his brother all hands, that a higher and purer public mor- [Luesday and Wednesday. J. H. Humble, Esq., ality, a profounder reverence for law, and a sterner sense of political virtue are to spring from the disturbed ocean of trouble on which our | Report. such, as has never been witnessed there before: ship of state is now tossing. It would be worth some have been lately received into the church | a'l it costs in money and lives, if the corruption of party politics could be cured and moral health restored; if we could see the days brought back You have heard, no doubt, of the great work offices of trust and power by the intelligent voice ment to the superintendence of Missions, in bitious demagogues would be hurled from public

the lessons of wisdom and prudence, or not, time

alone will tell, but until this is the case, the

will make Republicanism a bye-word and re-

proach in other countries. From the last num-

ber of the New York Observer we copy the tol-

But the prospect before us is not bright with such promise. Already the progress of the present conflict has been marked by facts that whose " Seven Year's Street Preaching in San fill the moralist and patriot with the profoundest anxiety and alarm. Some of these we will frank-

1. Dishonesty in fulfilment of contracts for the supply of the army with food and clothing. country. But there are men who will seize this who delivered a lecture on Education. as a golden opportunity to fi'l their pockets by cheating the government and rebbing the army, ous business was transacted, including Reports and endangering the very life of the great cause. from Committees, the appointment of Delegates Humanity blushes to make the shameless record. but the men who are base enough to do it, are war lasts, the richer they will grow.

2. The appointment of politicians to military offices, without regard to qualification. In the regular army of the United States, and in civil Points Mission, N.Y. A sermon by Mr. Taylor may claim the support of the Temperance com-

civi ians who have not the knowledge necessary to command an army on a holiday parade, are the blunders and disasters have been the result of

gnorance and incompetence.

3. The most slarming among all the signs of etter of the Constitution of the United States. It is no longer concealed, it is boldly avowed da after day that the Constitution must be invaded, ence, when good men on whom we have relied fairs. Such men should remember that the Constitution is ab we the Presiden. No man swears public danger and national exigencies, the charter of all our political rights may be disregarded by those who are sworn to defend it, THEN our covered only by such a struggle as it takes to cast out devils from one possessed.

To be forewarned is to be forearmed. It is the Peace may smile when grim war has his face, and harvests may wave again over fields that have been fattened with blood. But when moral cornumbered, and we no longer have a government worth any good man's regard.

CANADA CORRESPONDENCE.

Cobourg, 25th June, 1861.

THE THIRTY EIGHTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH IN CANA

Candidates of two years standing were under rich are not the most liberal, and we not unwise peers. Mr. Farmer was a fast friend of the British and Foreign Bible Society. An interesting public meeting was held this evening to recognize the reception of the young men who had been brought into full connexion. Five of them related the circumstances connected with their conversion and call to the work of the ministry, This meeting was one of very deep interest, The ordination of the brethren took place on the Sabbath, the orgination sermon being delivered by the President. The usual Love-feast introcorruption and immorality of the public men duced the Sabbath services.

Monday was chiefly occuaied with the recep tion of young men on trial. Reports from the Book Room, and Guardian office was also presented. The adoption of the latter Report was followed by the election of the Editor, which res the Bursar, a layman, presented the Financial

Ur. Stinson was re-elected President of the Conference, The Rev. James Musgrove was chosen Co-Delegate. Dr. Wood was recomwhen honest and capable men would be put into mended to the English Conference for re-appoint. dence in him, and in the work committed to his

The Rev. Mr. Taylor of Californi, an author, Francesco" may be known to your readers, w: s introduced to Conference, and gave an account of his life and labors, thus furnishing an episode of peculier interest, and giving many a good One would suppose that the very last of all wick- hint as to the best methods of reaching the wild edness that men could perpetrate would be the and uncultivated. This occurred on Wednesmaking money by inflicting suffering upon the day. The evening was given up to Dr. Ryerson majorities.

Thursday was a busy day. Much miscellaneto attend the Conference of Eastern British among us, and claim to be respectable. The war | America, viz : Drs. Stinson and Nelles, and Rev. will bring out scores of them, who will grow rich J.Geml y-the reception of statements from Dr. Hubbart on a newspaper published by him in Indian, and from Rev. Mr. Sandford of the Five Spirit had suggested this to Paul, and he believed come an evil of great magnitude. That there said he had just come from the seat of war. I life, there are men who have had military edus in the evening was followed by another session of munity. We wish the publishers success.

stationing Committee was prescuted, and the Chairman of Districts elected. Midnight was near when the meeting adjourned.

Dr. Geo

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The usual votes of thanks, and other busine s occupied the following day, conference closing formally at 7, P. M.

The last Christian Guardian contains an address with the following heading :- " Address of the Wesleyan Conference with a view to elect candidates in favor of University Reform and the Equal Rights of Colleges according to their works. To the Members of the congregations of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada." The address is a very lengthy document, and gives reasons for uniting as one man in electing representatives to Parliament who will overturn what is called "the one-college monopoly."

The following paragraphs will fully explain the place which the Conference desires the Wesleyan Body to occupy in the elect ons now

" VERY DEAR BRETHREN AND FRIENDS, " At the present time, and in view of the approaching general elections of Members to the Legislative Assembly, we feel it our duty to address you on the subject of University Reform and the equal rights of all Colleges in Upper Canada according to the r works in teaching those subjects of literature and science which constitute the prescribed course of collegiate education. In this most important subjectthis question of questions - we have no interest

different from yours; we have but one interest

with you; we are citizens with you, and claim

with you equal rights and privileges as such. " During the past two years, conventions have been held in various parts of the Province, in which you equally with ourselves, have been represented, and in which you and we have adopted memorials to the Legislature, and have expressed our united determination to exert oursalves to the utmost in order to reform the gross abuses of the Toronto University, and correct the wrongs of one college monopoly; to place all colleges on equal footing of right and advan. tage before the State according to their works. The justice of our complaints and claims has been unanswerably maintained before a Committee of the Legis'ature; their justice has been admitted by men of all parties; and it now remains to complete the work begun by uniting and employing our efforts with one heart to elect those men to the Legislative Assembly, and those without respect of party in other matters, to promote University reform and the equal rights of all Colleges according to their works, irrespective of their denomination or non-denomination. If every one of you and of ourselves will, irrespective of political parties in other respects, make University reform and equal College rights our aim and our motto, and oppose every man of any party who opposes that reform or those rights, and support only those men of any party who will give the most reliable assurance of promoting that reform and of securing those rights by their votes and influence in Parliament, we will achieve a work the most important to the best interests of our country and for which posterity will remember us with gratitude."

What effect this address will have upon our elections cannot be foretold. From the fact that at least two of the Ministry have trimmed their sails to suit the views expressed above, it may be inferred that a good stiff breeze is expected. Take care, gentlemen; you may upset

## General Jutelligence.

THE N. B. UNIVERSITY .- At a Meeting of the Senate of this Institution last week, Prof. Jack, who was connected with the Institution during its existence as King's College, was appointed President in the room of Dr. Hea, who resigned some weeks ago. Mr. Campbell, formerly private Secretary to His Excellency, received the appointment of Classical Professor, On the last

of these appointments the " News " says: "What Mr. Campbell's qualifications for this situation are, it would be a hard task to define. It has never, to our knowledge, been asserted of him that he could command the respect of the students who would come under his tuition; or that his claims upon the country for services rendered were very great. Indeed the very reverse of this is the fact. Mr. Campbell is not known to the people of this Province except in his intimate relations to Government House, and his land speculations in the Monteagle block with Andrew Inches and other persons."

On Mr. Jack's appointment, and the future prospects of the Institution, the Globe says: "Mr. Jack has been a long time connected

with College, and it seems strange that it has only just been discovered that he is a person qualified to manage the affairs of the Institution. If he is a man suited for the place, we cannot understand why he was not elevated to that position when the change was made in the management, instead of sending to Nova Scotia for Dr.

We believe that the Institution will not flourish until there is a "new element" introduced into its working machinery; there is too much old fogyism hanging about it, and too much exclusiveness surrounds it to make it attractive to the people of the present time, and the recent appointments only tend to augment the evil."

Thursday last, which destroyed more than fifty tenements, and rendered two hundred people houseless. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.

The schooner Only Son, with a cargo of cordwood and potatoes sailed from Bridgetown, N. S., on the 5th of April for Boston, and has not since been heard from. A boat has since been picked up at Seal Island, supposed to belong to the missing vessel. The Bridgetown Register says :- There were on board of this vessel, when she left, James Fraser, (Master) William Fraser, Walter Fraser, John E. Messenger and James Hicks. The first three. (the Frasers) were brothers, and leave behind them a deeply afflicted mother and three amiable sisters .- [New Brunswicker.

RESTIGOUCHE ELECTION .- I'he two old members, Messrs, McMitlan and Montgomery, have been returned again for this county by large

APPOINTMENTS. - It is believed that Mr. Hatheway has been appointed Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works in the room of Mr. Steves, who it is said is willing to resign' and that Mr. Gilmor has received the appointment of Surveyor General .- Globe.

NEW PAPER .-- We have received the first number of the "Temperance Banner." published by J. R & J. C. McCready. It makes a very good appearance, and if well conducted