

The doctor was faithful, but unskillful, and failed; the Quaker was both faithful and skillful and he prevailed—he was wise to win souls.

Seek this divine wisdom, Christian; so shall you win many righteousness. Do you need motive power? Get more love to Christ, until you can busy yourself in the work, saying, "The love of Christ constraineth me."—Consider, also, "that he which converteth the sinner from the error of his ways shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sin."—[The Good News.]

Terms and Notices.

The Office of the "Religious Intelligencer" is removed to the store of N. H. Wood, 26 Broad Street, No. 26, Boston, Mass. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for sentiments advanced by correspondents.

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Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., OCT. 25, 1861.

The Value of Religion for this World.
The import of much that is thought and said on the subject of religion is—that it is only valuable in its relation to a future world; that in its relation to the present life it is an embarrassment—an obstacle in the way of progress—a hindrance to many of those attainments which are the life-work of a large portion of the human race. But a greater fallacy could not prevail. True, the future holiness, happiness, and glory of the human soul is the crowning end of the religion of the Bible—"the grace that is to be brought unto us at the revelation of Jesus Christ" is the work of the believer. Nevertheless, he who views religion only in this light, who attaches to it but little value in its relation to this world, has failed to form a true estimate of it, and has mistaken its real character. "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come." The author of the holy religion of Jesus Christ intended it not only to give hope of immortality and eternal life hereafter, but also as a panacea for many of the innumerable ills which infest this world, and a bulwark of defence and safety against temptation and sin. Religion in its relation to this world was not intended merely for the closet, or for in-door use; nor yet for the Christian assembly only. Neither was it designed to be seen only on the Sabbath and a few other holy days. It was intended for the storm and rough conflicts and trials of every day human life. It is fitted to meet and grapple with the sternest adversaries, and the boldest temptations that meet us in the rough pathway of our existence. There is no sorrow that religion cannot assuage—no adversity for which it cannot lift up a standard against, and enable us successfully to resist it, and triumph in a complete victory over it.

It is salvation. Not merely emotion, rapture, nor yet form, ceremony, duty; it is all these, and more. It is the love of all spiritual good; and the hatred of all moral evil, no matter what its origin or color. It is a principle of righteousness and holiness implanted in the soul that qualifies and arms the possessor to successfully combat the adversities and temptations of the world. It makes wise kings—and instructs the judges of the earth. It moulds the counsels of the nation in righteousness and equity, and exalts the people to dignity and honor. It deals with husband and wife, parents and children, master and servant. There is no lane nor corner of human life where religion may not be profitable, and where its holy influences may not bless and comfort the soul. In riches, or poverty in learning, or ignorance; in health, or sickness; in youth or old age, in life or death; in all circumstances and conditions; in all times and places; the king on his throne, the statesman at his desk, the lawyer in his office, the merchant on change, the mechanic at his bench, the sailor on the sea, and the soldier on duty, may each find their chief good in religion, and by it be saved from the temptation peculiar to their respective stations.

The history of the human family affords multitudes of illustrations of the facts just stated. What has religion not done? In fiery furnaces, and at the martyr's stake are the records of its influence and power. But these are NOT its greatest achievements. It has transformed hell to heaven. It has entered the homes of wretchedness, and shame and war, and rescued the victims of impurity and crime, and made them amiable, virtuous, and useful. Where intellect, learning, social position, and self-respect have failed, the genial influence of religion has entered and redeemed and saved. The experience of the Rev. John Newton, and the history of Colonel Gardiner are but single instances from among millions, of the power of grace to transform and purify. How many have loved honor and glory, who, but for religion would have been wretched and miserable. While on the other hand, how many have cast off religious restraint, and refused the influence of true godliness, whose subsequent career has shown the danger and the doom of those who say, "That all religion is vain."

The great want of the world is RELIGION. It is the remedy for sin, the antidote for pain. There are many that nothing but religion can save from a life of infamy and shame. Religion, received and enjoyed, would shut up every bar-room in the land; it would close the doors of every gaming hall, it would abolish every system of fraud and speculation; it would discharge the police force of every city; it would empty every prison; it would make every home happy; and it would purify every heart. It would redeem, and direct an infinite amount of

talent and moral force in channels of usefulness and happiness, which is now perverted or lost.

No man is safe even in this life, without true godliness; with it, cherished and maintained by a life of watchfulness and prayer, he is safe in every place where duty calls him. AND THIS IS SALVATION. Reader, have you religion? Are you saved? Or do you regard it as only having a relation to the future world? Beware of so fatal a delusion. Make religion your choice to live by; and in all your ways acknowledge God, and he will direct your paths.

THIRD DISTRICT MEETING.

According to previous notice this meeting convened with the Church at Southampton on Saturday the 12th., and notwithstanding the very unfavorable state of the weather, a large number of persons were in attendance. As is our usual custom, on Saturday at 10 o'clock, we met for the purpose of enjoying a

CONFERENCE MEETING.

It was a pleasure indeed, listening to brethren from different parts of the land giving expression to their unutterable attachment to the cause of God, and their unwavering determination still to continue in the good fight. And as one after another presented their offerings, all warm from hearts glowing with holy zeal, the interest in the meetings continued to increase until all were able to testify that God was with us of a truth, and that they would far rather be door-keepers in God's house than dwell in the tents of wickedness. In the afternoon of the day—at 2 o'clock—we met for the purpose of hearing the

REPORT OF CHURCHES.

The Churches were generally well represented; only one out of the twelve in this District, but sent one or more delegates to represent them. The reports were generally encouraging, and show a steady increase since last District Meeting. In the eleven Churches reported, they have a membership of 686, of which 109 were added during the past year; while some report quite large accessions to their numbers, and have been especially blessed of God. Others, though not so fortunate, are still encouraged to continue laboring for the advancement of the cause of our Common Master, and only two but report some additions.

No cases of trial were reported, requiring labor for which we should be especially thankful. The practice of reporting by letter was followed by two of the Churches, as well as verbal reports from the delegates. This rule of Conference should be more particularly observed. It enables the Clerk of the District to form a more correct idea of the state of the different Churches—as official statements coming from the Church can be relied on;—while oftentimes verbal reports are but the echo of the messenger's own feelings, be they favorable or otherwise.

MINISTERS PRESENT.

Some disappointment was occasioned in consequence of the absence of a number of the ministers appointed to attend this meeting. Those present were Elders Downey, White, Barnes and Parsons; also, Bro. Vanwart, Licentiate from Conference. Elder McMullen was with us on Saturday, but in consequence of previous appointment, was unable to attend through the Session.

Preaching on Friday evening by Elder Downey on Saturday evening, by Bro. Vanwart, on Sabbath morning, at 10 o'clock, by Elder Parsons, at 3 P. M., by Elder Barnes, at 6-14 P. M., by Elder White. The congregations were large and very attentive; and we doubt not but the good seed sown will bring forth fruit abundantly to God's honor and glory.

BUSINESS MEETING.

On Monday at 9 o'clock, A. M., met for the transaction of business. As one of the Churches in the District did not send a delegation, it was thought advisable to appoint a Committee of three of our ministering brethren to visit them, and extend to them that aid and assistance that may be in their power, or that the circumstances of the case demand. Appointed Elders Downey, Parsons and Bro. Vanwart. After the ordinary business of the Session was transacted, the meeting took into consideration the action taken by Conference for the liquidation of our

CONFERENCE DEBT.

After a number of animated speeches, a subscription list was started, and ere the Session closed, six and a quarter shares of \$20 each, were pledged, and a prospect of still more being done. This was doing nobly, and is but demonstrating the idea we have long entertained, that if a proper appeal were made, there are noble hearts and willing hands enough in our denomination who would immediately respond in the most tangible form, and forever sweep away that terrible incubus that has so long bowed us down and fettered our usefulness. Let us both, ministers and people, make an effort, that the full amount of our liabilities were made, and let it be done IMMEDIATELY. Delays are dangerous; our only hope is in earnest action.

REVIVAL.

Brothers McMullen and Curry have been laboring for a few weeks past with the Church at Campbell Settlement, and their labors have resulted in a good revival. NINETEEN have already been baptized in that place, and in Lower Southampton, where they have also extended labor, seven others, and the prospect is still good for a large ingathering to the fold of God. They think of organizing a Church in the latter place. May the good Lord still continue to prosper their labors.

CONCLUDING SERVICES.

On Monday afternoon we had a social meeting which was of unusual interest. Unmistakable signs of revival began to manifest themselves in the Church being strengthened—backsliders returning, and others enquiring the way to Zion with their faces turned thitherward. In the evening, Elder Parsons again preached from John 6-12, "Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost." It was a solemn weeping time, and we believe will result in good. Upon an invitation being given at the close of the meeting, a number rose for prayer, and were earnestly presented upon the arms of faith before God. The meeting will be continued as long as may be deemed practicable by Bro. Downey and Vanwart.

Our meeting adjourned to meet with the First Church on Nashwaak, the second Saturday in October, 1862.

Denominational Correspondence.

We were much gratified last week in being able to publish the interesting letter from Bro. Hartley, giving an account of his tour to N. B. Our columns also contained a short communication from Elder J. Noble. This week an interesting report of the Third District Meeting, over the signature P. is inserted; it is written by our esteemed young brother, Elder J. T. Parsons;

a letter also, from Elder Perry on the cruise at Grand-Mannan, where he has lately paid a brief visit will be found interesting. We expect a report of the Fourth District Meeting, which was held on Saturday and Monday last at Gagetown, for our next issue. It will be written by one of our lay brethren. We hope also, that some good brother will furnish us with a report of the Second D. Meeting which is to commence at Jackstown on Saturday next. The interest and prosperity of our Denomination depend much on such labors as these. It keeps the state of the cause in one place before the people in other places; it awakens an interest in each others well being; it gives each other up to diligence and activity; it makes them acquainted with each other, and strengthens their christian union and fellowship for each other, while the writers of these and similar communications are likely to benefit themselves also in more ways than one, by their correspondence and reports.

We have always invited and urged upon our brethren in the ministry, and others, both in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, to write for our columns; we have always cordially welcomed communications which have been forwarded to us, whether containing intelligence from the churches or anything else, that was likely to be interesting to our readers and adapted to our paper. We continue to do so. This was one of the objects for which the Intelligencer was started; and we regret that so few of our brethren have availed themselves of the advantages to the cause and themselves which have been afforded.

We once more invite and urge our brethren and friends to communicate to us whatever may come under their notice—whether religious or otherwise—that would be likely to be of interest to our readers. Will not our brethren in Nova Scotia correspond more frequently to our columns? We hope to hear from friends in both Provinces more frequently hereafter. Brief communications, when nothing of much interest occurs, will be cordially received and inserted.

Religious Paragraphs.

THE FIRST ENGLISH CHURCH IN AUSTRIA.—No longer ago than the 13th of September last, the first stone of an English Church was laid at Rorbad, the great German watering place, which when completed will be the first English Church in Austria. English families resorting thither have been obliged to worship in ball-rooms, and saloons.

WORK OF GOD IN THE EAST OF LONDON.

The East end of London is at the present time the scene of extraordinary efforts for the propagation of the gospel among the degraded and wretched who inhabit that portion of the city. The work was commenced, and is carried on, by a body of working men who formed themselves into an association for that purpose. Meetings in halls, rooms, and open air have been held with great success. The labours of an individual who was converted under the preaching of Richard Weaver have been greatly blessed in the conversion of souls. Many instances of the Spirit's power occur of which the following, given by an eye-witness is an illustration:—

At a meeting Sept. 12th, seven professed to have found peace in believing; of this number three were in one family, father, mother, and daughter, had come out to market, but hearing the singing outside they were induced to come in with us to the meeting, and before leaving were able to rejoice in a newly-found Saviour. At this same meeting, a youth during the after prayer meeting, was so overpowered by a sense of his sinfulness, that he "groaned in the Spirit" for half an hour, and he who knew what was in the mind of the Spirit, heard him, and set his captive soul at liberty. Never shall I forget the heavenly joy which lit up his countenance, as he conversed with us, and before leaving seemed by his conversation to have embraced the whole Gospel at once. During five night's services, twenty-five persons have professed to have found peace; many of these having since testified, by their walk and conversation, that they are "born of the spirit."

BIBLES IN THE WORLD.—It has been computed that the whole number of copies of the Scriptures in the world before the present century, did not exceed four millions. The British and Foreign Bible Society, has circulated since its formation in 1804, the extraordinary number of 39,315,226. Of these 1,787,398 were circulated during the year ending the 30th of March last. The entire expenditure of this Society last year, for its commencement, amounts to £5,149, 738, 7s. 10d. sterling. It is said that the aggregate issue of Bibles from Great Britain every year, from all sources, is now nearly four millions, or as many as existed in the world before the present century. With these statistics before us, we need not wonder at the downfall of the Papacy, and the great political and moral revolutions which have astonished the world during the last few years.

REV. C. H. SPURGEON.—Mr. Spurgeon is reported to be suffering greatly from nervousness. His excessive and zealous labours in preaching the gospel, have worn upon his constitution so that he has been obliged to desist from preaching abroad, a practice which he has followed to a great extent. In a letter to a friend he says: "My nervousness is just now so great, that it is not merely an affliction, but a warning that the worst results may follow, unless the mind shall be left at ease."

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—A distinguished minister of the gospel and editor of a religious paper, recently committed suicide in Baltimore. It is attributed to over-work with constant anxiety, growing out of the troublous times existing in the country. The time has been when suicide from any cause was considered the strongest evidence of being forsaken of God; latterly, however, it is regarded in a different light, and insanity resulting in suicide is considered as sometimes produced by dwelling long and deeply over any one theme, to the exclusion of every thing else, by which the mind becomes disordered; and then when great trouble comes, and carping care consumes, and a gloomy future threatens, the mind is depressed to the deepest melancholy, and that becomes insanity. The best regulated, and the most pious minds are in danger from these causes.

INTERESTING CEREMONY.—The Washington correspondent to the "Morning Star," says:—"A most interesting ceremony took place at Divine service of the 3d New Hampshire Regiment last Sabbath afternoon. It was the baptism of seven of the soldiers in the presence of the regiment drum under arms, and also of a large concourse of civilians, who happened to be present. I could but feel that in thus enlisting under the banner of the cross, they were better fitting themselves for, and giving a pledge of, faithful service to their country. Quite a religious interest exists in this regiment, and also in the 8th Maine regiment, showing that camp life does not necessarily shut out religion from the heart."

For the Intelligencer.

A Trip to Grand Mannan.

MR. EDITOR: In pursuance to an appointment made by the yearly "District Meeting" held in February last, I left the City on Thursday morning, the 3rd inst. for Grand Mannan to be present at the opening of the new Free Christian Baptist Meeting house recently erected by the spirited people of that place. The Eastern City seems to be well patronized, for there were a great many passengers on board; whether this is owing to her speed and seaworthiness or to the comparative cheapness of her fare, it might be difficult to say; but the scarcity of the circulating medium at present would point to the latter as the most plausible solution of the fact. The day was anything but desirable, it being wet and foggy, in addition to a heavy breeze from the southwest. From the time we left Partridge Island till we reached Point Lepreaux the wind kept constantly increasing, dispersing wantonly with the white locks of the sea and tossing the boat from wave to wave as if she were a thing of nought, much to the discomfort and annoyance of the passengers. We reached Eastport about 1 o'clock, the wind having lulled considerably. Among the passengers were Mr. Curry from the Tobique, and Mr. George E. Day, formerly of Sheffield, now of New York, whose acquaintance, at any time agreeable, was made with more than ordinary pleasure on this occasion.

Since I last visited Eastport, twelve years ago, it has made scarcely any improvement. The same dingy, dilapidated buildings are to be seen. It does not at all seem to keep pace with villages of the same size in our Province. One would suppose that from the position it occupies it would soon grow into a thriving city, situated as it is at the mouth of the St. Croix and commanding the trade of that important river. On the wharf I was met by Brothers Taylor and Babcock. Taking a small fishing boat we passed over to Campbell Island. I was hospitably received by Brother Taylor's family and became their guest for the night. In the evening I preached to an attentive audience in the meeting house of that place. Next morning we waited till the New York came down from St. John, on board of which we expected to find Brother Hartley, much to our regret he did not make his appearance. Brothers Taylor, Babcock, myself, Mrs. Taylor and others going on board a small sailing vessel set out for Grand Mannan; it was indeed a tedious sail, for we were five hours in passing from island to island, I must say I was happily disappointed with reference to Grand Mannan. The land appears to be of an excellent quality, well tilled, with neat comfortable dwelling houses; although fishing is the staple business of the place, yet the cultivation of the farms is not neglected. At what is called the North head of the island has been erected to the credit of the Government by a said—an excellent light house fifty feet high. Around the south side of North head is a spacious harbour in which at all times a large number of vessels anchor. I passed the night with Deacon Small, kindly received and well used. Next morning I visited among the people and formed many valuable acquaintances; lodged Saturday night with Squire Green, a good brother formerly of Scotland. The Sabbath was ushered in dark and somewhat rainy, yet at an early hour the road was crowded with the inhabitants eagerly wending their way to the new house of worship. By 11 o'clock every available space in the building was occupied; its exact dimensions I am not prepared to state; it contains fifty pews besides an elevated place for the Melodicon and the Choir. Much credit and honour are due the ladies for their exertions in erecting this beautiful structure. Among those who took an active part in this laudable enterprise were Mrs. Pettus, Miss Eliza Kendrick, Miss Robins of Eastport and others whose names I did not learn. Precisely at 11 o'clock services commenced, the Choir performing their part nobly, led by Miss Ryan who played upon the Melodicon. The Choir, I feel confident to say, would do credit to St. John. The writer addressed the congregation from Ezekiel xlii, 11; the most marked attention was manifested by the audience. At the close of the sermon addresses were given by Brothers Taylor and Babcock with much acceptance. Meetings were also held in the afternoon and evening. The latter was a very interesting one indeed. Many of the brothers and sisters took an active part, and one young man who had never made a profession of religion spoke and requested the prayers of God's people. On Monday morning the people again assembled, and after a short sermon they proceeded to the sale of the books. They realized something more than the debt due on the house. Meetings continued to be held every evening until Thursday, with the most encouraging prospects of a revival of religion. We deeply regretted that our engagement compelled us to leave. On Monday evening we were invited by a good brother of the Episcopal Church to visit, in company with him, the light house. We were kindly received by Mr. Kent, the keeper, who manifested much pleasure in showing us every thing in connection with it. We think the Government made a wise choice in the person of Mr. Kent to fill such a responsible position. On Thursday morning at 8 o'clock we repaired to the harbour in company with a number of the inhabitants who came to exchange their last greetings with us. We took passage on board the schooner Grapeshot. Capt. E. Gaskill who treated us with all kindness. A favorable breeze wafted us gently up the bay toward St. John. About 3 o'clock, P. M., we were overtaken by a dense fog and the prospect was anything but pleasant, but about 5 o'clock the fog gradually rolled away disclosing the land near Manawagonish. This ended one of the most pleasant and agreeable visits I ever made. I shall ever cherish with gratitude the kindness with which I was received by the people of Grand Mannan. And hope, at some future day to return and make them another visit.

JOHN BARNES.

THE CENSUS.—The population of Carleton according to the census just taken is 4,193 persons.

General Intelligence.

Our New Governor.

His Excellency the Hon. Arthur Gordon, the newly appointed Governor of this Province, arrived at Halifax in the steamer Arabia last week. We learn that with H. R. H. Prince Alfred, (now in Halifax), the Governor of Nova Scotia, and other distinguished gentlemen, he visited the Tangier mines on Saturday last. He arrived in St. John yesterday, and left for Fredericton this morning.

We met in this City by the members of the Executive Council. Mr. Gordon is a young man, only 33 years of age, and is unmarried. He belongs to the liberal party in politics in England, and his views on Colonial government and the duties of a Governor, may be ascertained from the following short paragraph from a speech delivered by him at a dinner given to him by the Mayor of Liverpool just before leaving England. He said:—

"In the colonies of the Crown, those acquired by conquest and still governed in a comparatively arbitrary manner, a combination of qualities is required from the governor not necessary in one who administers a colony where self government has been established. In these colonies it is one of the private duties of a governor to abstain from injudicious meddling, to adopt loyalty and frankly the system now established, to support those who are his ministers so long as they have the confidence of the colony, without regarding his own personal predilections, and, on the other hand, not endeavoring to maintain them when that confidence is forfeited and lost; not yielding up those prerogatives of the Crown and those great imperial interests which he is specially sent to guard, but not anxious to give himself importance by a constant interference in the internal affairs of the province over which he presides."

THE HON. JAMES BROWN.—We learn by a paragraph in the "Reporter," (Fredericton,) copied from a Scottish paper, that this gentleman who is now on a mission to Scotland as Emigrant Agent, is prosecuting his agency with much zeal. Lectures were being delivered by him in different places on the "Advantages of New Brunswick as a field for emigrants." We trust Mr. Brown will be successful in inducing a portion of the industrious population of that country to seek homes in New Brunswick.

BOHEMIANS.—We learn from the News that a party of about sixty Bohemians arrived in New Brunswick a few weeks since, and that they are now in Havelock and Studholm parishes, in King's County. They all intend to settle in the Province, and others are expected to arrive next year. A considerable number of Germans also are seeking homes in New Brunswick at present. The persons for whom Bishop Sweeney obtained reserved lands are not likely to occupy it, and some of it we learn has been disposed of to other persons.

CORN HUSKS.—The News says that corn husks delivered in St. John would be worth five cents a lb. Husks are now imported from the States and are used in making mattresses. We hope the excellent suggestions of the News may be acted upon, as nothing should be lost that could be saved.

FREDERICTON ROBBERIES.—Several robberies of stores and other premises have recently occurred in Fredericton, the perpetrators being undetected at the time. Suspicious have at last rested on certain parties, who have been apprehended, and are now in jail. Stolen goods have been found in the possession of some of them, and have been identified.

A fire broke out on Saturday night at Akersley's corner, Portland, and before it was got under two houses were consumed.

On Sunday morning about 2 o'clock another fire occurred, on the City Road by which a barn containing some sleighs, wagons, harness, &c., the property of Mr. A. Boone, mail contractor, was destroyed.

On Monday morning another fire of a trifling nature occurred on Russell street.

His Excellency the late Lieut. Governor left the city en route for Halifax by the first train on Tuesday morning. He was there to meet the new Governor Hon. A. Gordon.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—It is with extreme regret we learn, by a telegram received by Dr. Waddell, from the Hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General of Nova Scotia, dated Truro, N. S., that his only son, a very promising youth in his 13th year, was accidentally killed by a discharge from his gun last Saturday. Another sad memento of the uncertainty of human life. —[New Bruns.]

Nova Scotia.

THE GOLD FIELDS.—It is quite probable from the present evidences which are afforded, that the Province of Nova Scotia is one of the greatest—if not the very greatest—gold field in the world. But little is now doing, comparatively, at the Digging, but great preparations will be made for operations next season. Companies are being formed for Gold mining; and no doubt but an immense immigration will set in to Nova Scotia next year. The Halifax Presbyterian Witness, of Saturday last, in an article on "The Ovens" says:

"We have recent and reliable information from this interesting Gold Region. The fullest confidence prevails among all parties there, and at Lunenburg, in the productiveness of both the Washings on the shore and the Quartz excavations on various parts of the bank. A number of new claims have been surveyed on the upland. Of these one hundred were taken up on Thursday week, and several of them are being already worked."

The number of people on the ground is much less than during the summer, but there are scarcely any loungers and but few speculators or visitors.

The Shore Claims which have hitherto been most productive are becoming increasingly so. After tracing the gold with crowbars and picks as far as possible into the crevices of the loose silt rock of the beach, (the rock stands on edge almost perpendicularly, like the leaves of a book with the back downward,) resort has been had to blasting, and the gold is found to have penetrated deep into the slate. At a depth of several feet below the level at which the rock could be worked by hand the gold sand is found of great richness, and in this way it is estimated that about 55 or 60 ounces of gold were taken

out of the celebrated Cunard Shore Claim in one day last week. The yield of gold on the Shore Claims is now probably greater than at any previous time, although fewer men are employed. These results have given great confidence in the Shore Claims, and there is keen competition for such as are supposed to be peculiarly rich, while on many others previously neglected parties are commencing operations. Almost all the shore claims which are being worked, several of them being a mile and a-half from the Cunard Claim, appear to be paying good wages, and perhaps eight or ten of them are paying very handsomely. The experiments upon the quartz in small quantities are said to be extremely satisfactory, although not one piece in a hundred shows any gold on the surface, and therefore very few single specimens to be got worth more than a few shillings. It is positively asserted that two pounds of quartz not showing gold to the eye have actually yielded two dollars worth of gold. If this be fair test of the value of the whole, the yield of gold will be enormous."

TEMPERANCE EFFORTS.—The friends of Temperance in Halifax, N. S., are putting forth very laudable efforts in behalf of the sailors in the War ships in that port. The debasing conduct of some of the men belonging to those vessels when on shore suggested the inquiry if something could not be done to reform them. In response to a memorial presented to the Admiral, a Temperance meeting was held on board of one of the ships of war, which was addressed by the Revs. Messrs. Brewster, McGregor, and Munroe. The result of this meeting was that 34 sailors pledged themselves to total abstinence. An entertainment was got up in the Division Room in the following Friday evening for those who signed the pledge. A large body of the citizens attended, including clergymen, doctors and merchants; also, the officers of the fleet, and a number of the men. The meeting was an interesting one. Two sailors, among others, addressed the meeting, and about forty took the pledge on the spot.

A WICKED KNAVE.—We clip the following from the Presbyterian Witness:—The Canada Record for October, gives an account of a young man who pretends to be a preacher, and who has done more villainy than any of whom we have read for years. He came from Aberdeen 8 years ago, gave his name as John Mayors, was Presbyterian, a Clerk in Kingston, got drunk, with Kingstons, taught school, married a young lady, and obtained a charge on the American side as a Presbyterian minister, treated his wife cruelly, left her, appeared again as a Free Church student in Bath, C. W., married again, preached, got a charge, treated his second wife cruelly, left her, married a third and treated her cruelly and left her. He forged certificates of license and ordination and had several charges. He was last heard of in May, still in Canada West. Officers of justice are on his track. He assumed four different names, to conceal himself. The Record describes him as follows:—

John Mayors (whatever other name he may assume) is a man of about twenty six years of age, five feet six inches high, fair complexion, thin sandy hair, curling slightly, small grey eyes, high forehead though not broad, with the hair receding on the whole, good looking, with pleasant expression, generally smiling, and prepossessing—nervous and restless, but not easily composed—rapid in his motions—a great smoker, and fond of drink. He is an indifferent general scholar, but well acquainted with Calvinistic theology; a good speaker, with fair command of language, and rich in illustration.

DEATH OF THE REV. SAMUEL AVERY.—We have again to lament the early removal of another of the young ministers of our Conference. We have just received a telegram from the Chairman of the Liverpool District to the following effect:—Brother Samuel Avery died in great peace on Sunday afternoon. —[Wesleyan]

Summary of English and Foreign News.

TRADE.—In Darwin, says the Manchester Guardian, in addition to the list published in last Saturday's issue, the following firms have this week put their men upon four days per week:—Messrs. Kennedy and Co., Thomas and Joseph Eccles, and Sandford and Co. We hear that all the mills at Burnley and Todmorden are working only four days a week. In Sheffield great distress prevails, and men's hearts are failing them. In short, taking the whole face of the country, the aspect of affairs may be regarded as dark and discouraging. Great suffering is the part of the poor, and loss on the part of the rich, must be the certain consequence. "What can occasion so much distress?" is a question in which many will put deep interest. An antecedent cause may no doubt be recognized in the disturbed confidence of Europe, of which complaint has been made for some years. The crowned heads and their governments, with their suspicious diplomacy and policy, manage somehow or other to keep alive jealousies and heart-burnings, and to disturb the fraternal and confidential feelings of nations upon which, to a great extent, a vigorous commerce depends; while everybody will see, as an immediate cause, the civil war of America. And surely the deadly strife of brothers, the carnage, blood, and suffering, the interruption of commerce, and the accumulation of national debt, across the Atlantic, with the fearful check given to trade in our own country, will go far to sicken the nations with war, and to supply an irresistible argument in favour of the policy of the Peace Society. It would seem as if individuals and nations would submit to anything but the authority and government of common sense.

AN ENGLISH PEER—AN EVANGELIST.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Chronicle writes:

One of those eminent men who from the rank of the laity are exciting so powerful an influence in this country upon the Church of Christ, has just left Mr. For the last few days the Right Honourable Lord Teynham has been my guest, and during his visit has preached for me three times. Though a peer of the realm, and devoting considerable time to his duties as a member of the Upper House, he spends a large portion of his time in proclaiming the Gospel of Christ. Many years ago, when the Rev. Roper Curzon, who was pastor of a small church in our body, this lordship is a man of very simple and somewhat retiring habits. His ministry is marked by great earnestness, originality, and animated with devout feeling. There is nothing of the stiff, methodical arrangement of modern preaching; but there is a freshness, a freedom, and frequently a substratum of striking original thought, which clothes it with considerable interest. I feel that it is a matter for devout thankfulness, not only for one of his social rank, but for one so devoted to Christ, that his influence in the social sphere is so elevating. The impression left on my family is not that of the aristocrat, but of the humble and devout Christian.

ROMANCE OF DOMESTIC LIFE.—No! long ago, the public were shocked at the intelligence that a father, of aristocratic name and connections, the Baron de Vidi, had made a desperate attempt to murder his son, for the sake of inheriting his property. And although the charge was on the trial, not sustained by satisfactory evidence, a verdict of guilty on the minor charge of ag-