TERMS AND NOTICES.

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McLEOD, 26 Charlotte Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 31, 1862.

OUR PAPER-FREE BAPTISTS-THE PUBLIO.

many of its patrons as one of its chief excellencies. what they call the second death, viz., a final passing known. Previous to the publication of the Intelli- one in which he is now involved. gencer, our people were charged with the greatest We have thus referred to a few passages which we others who, with a little labour, would unite with has been a part of the mission of our paper.

A DOCTRINE OF THE BIBLE.

"These shall go away into everlasting punishment, commit forgery or arson in a minute, and as the result ago? 'Yes,' 'Well, I would not sell it for five but the righteous into life eternal." The word here of it, be sentenced to imprisonment for the remainder shillings.' 'I am very glad that you think so highly nsed to express the duration of the punishment of the of his life, and it will be generally conceded that his of it,' said I; ' but pray tell me how you have found wicked is the same as that which defines the duration punishment is just. Moreover, we confess to the out that the book is so valuable.' 'Why, I have been of the happiness of the righteous. Dionios is used opinion that we are incompetent to decide what is the reading it, and my wife and two daughters have been viz., 2 Tim. 1: 9; Titus 1: 2, it refers to the past, giver of the universe is infinitely wise, holy, and just; ful things contained in that book, and with the good began." Once, Philemon 15, it is rendered, "for to the suggestions of our own reasons? ever." In each of the other sixty-seven instances, it With regard to the latter objection, we believe that with my house.' You may imagine my joy," writes is either translated eternal or everlasting, and it is God is good, infinitely so; and yet we find suffering Mr. S-g, "to bear those expressions from the connected with God, life, covenant, weight of glory, in the world. Part of it appears to arise from purely lips of an Isarelite. I exhorted him to search the habitations, spirit, salvation, punishment, judgment, providential causes; another portion is the result of Scriptures, and to offer devoutly the prayer, 'Open destruction, damnation, &c.; and there is nothing in sin, and falls upon the transgressor. And still, a thou mine eyes,' &c.; and when he is well read and any case to imply that it is used in a limited sense. large amount of suffering remains which is caused by instructed in the Word of God, nothing will hinder Jude 7 has been thought to be an exception. But wrong-doing, but falls upon others than the per- him from being baptized. He thanked me heartily it is not, for the reference is to the inhabitants of petrators of the wrong. Does the fact that God for my advice, and promised me to become a student tion," or go "after strange flesh:" and it is those and if he will remain good, although he may in large Hebrew characters, "Believe in the Lord

sometimes used in the New Testament in a limited tinue good, although in his wisdom he may not per- words; he was arrested thereby, and left the omnisense, yet being used in the text under consideration, mit the impenitent to suffer forever. We repeat, bus. Coming up to Mr. S-g, he asked, "Is this first to describe the duration of the punishment of the these are not difficulties to us, but if there are those the place where they give away Hebrew Testaments? wicked, and then to describe the duration of the hap- who honestly find them so, let them remember that I saw one of them in the hands of one of my countrypiness of the righteons, there being no qualification it is for us, fallible creatures, to ascertain what God in either case, it is clear to us that it must be under- teaches in the Bible, and when satisfied that, interstood in both cases in the same sense, so that if the preted by the plain grammatical rules which we

the fire that never shall be quenched; Where their cile apparent discrepancies. worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched." This Here we leave the matter. All must admit that Mr. S-g, "from Turin, have taken the New Tes- ister of seven of the churches. 48. Could language more explicit than this be used to convey the idea of unending punishment? Merk, it is not the worm, which might devour one after | | The Scripture of Future Punishment, page 214. another, but their worm; intimating something per- | T Debt and Grace, page 195.

earnestly in their chambers for his conversion, and sonal, and belonging to each individual, which does we believe that God intended it should be so, and while

unarrested; it was family prayer that overpowered 3. 2 Thess. 1: 9, "Who shall be punished with good in thy sight," let us heed the admonition address- quiet conversation about Christ. Mr. S-g took him with recollections which eventually brought everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord, ed to us, "Give diligence to make your calling and some of them to places of worship. They were highly him to the cross. Recollections of what? Of the and from the glory of his power. Olethros is election sure." And "knowing the terror of the delighted with the services. Especially was this the prayers of his parents. Even the domestic wor- defined, "perdition, destruction, ruin, misery." The Lord," let us "persuade men," with the hope that case when the inquirers were from among Jews who ship of his new friends would have been powerless, idea conveyed in the text is, the loss of hope, of hapnad not his youth been accustomed to a soleding service at home. What encouragement this is piness, and of accomplishing the great purpose of through Jesus Christ, may be delivered from "the accustomed to see nothing else but pictures and service at home. What encouragement this is existence. It is not to cease to exist, but it is declared wrath to come." And "in meekness instructing images in so-called Christian churches: they exto be "from the presence of the Lord, and from the those that oppose themselves; if God peradventure claimed in a most emphatic manner. "If such a glory of his power." Ps. 16: 11, we read, "In thy will give them repentance to the acknowledging of Christianity as we see in England were in our country, presence is fulness of joy," and Jude 24, "To present the truth," let us show, by all our conduct, that we many Jews would be led to form a different opinion you faultless before the presence of his glory with ex- believe the doctrine of the eternal punishment of the of Christ and Christianity than they do now." Ah! ceeding joy." And it is from this joy and this glory wicked is a solemn and important reality, and that how sadly true is this. Oh, MYSTERY BABYLON! in the presence of God, that the wicked are to be however men may reason themselves into a belief of what a stumbling-block hast thou been for centuries their trouble. For Twenty Subscribers, two copies extra; banished. God created man to enjoy this. To lose it, that the annihilation of the wicked is not a docit, is "destruction, ruin." But on this text, Prof. trine of the Bible. Parties wishing to pay money in Saint John for the Hudson* says, "The common mistake in the interpre-Intelligencer, can do so at the Bookstore of Messrs. Barnes tation of this passage, is in taking the preposition Co., Prince William street; or at the Drug Store of Mr. M. from to denote separation, and not the origin or We intimated in the early part of the summer our as an accursed people; but also by thy Mariolatry source of the destruction named." But Dr. Robinson, intention of visiting Knowlesville sometime during and thine image worship-all which outrages that hely with this Paper or otherwise, should hereafter be directed to definition of apo says, "Its general meaning rendered it impossible for us to fulfil our wish during amid thunder and flame! is, therefore, from, away from;" and if we turn our recent visit to Carleton County. At the district Our terms of ADVANCE PAYMENT will in every case in fu- to Donnegan for the classical meaning, we read, meeting in Brighton the religious condition and wants "The primitive signification expresses 'removal from of this new and interesting settlement was considered, Our Post Office address is Rev. E. McLEOD, Frede- a place,' such signification is most frequent in Homer, and Elder S. Hartt was unanimously appointed to and may be generally rendered by 'from,' far from, visit them, and take such action for their future relifor illustrations of this meaning of the word in Scrip- people, should deem advisable. We may here remark ture, we may take Matthew 25: 28, 29, 41, and Matt. that Knowlesville is a new settlement in Carleton from 2d Timothy i. 6. There is a large and flourish-11: 25. We should also mark that it is not said that County, embracing, we think, in all about 10,000 ing Freewill Baptist College at Hillsdale, where a they "shall be punished with everlasting destruction esteemed brother Elder Charles Knowles, of Nova fact gave additional interest to the Conference. From

presence of God, and from his glory. 4. Heb. 9: 27, "It is appointed unto men once to Brother Hartt, giving some account of his visit to We have no little pleasure in learning that the enlargement of the Intelligencer has met with the uni- die, but after this the judgment." Those who con- Knowlesville:versal approval of our friends, and that its character tend for annihilation, speak of two literal deaths: as a religious newspaper never stood higher than at first, physical death, which they believe to be the inpresent. Its unsectavian character is regarded by fliction of the punishment threatened for sin, and then From its origin we have laboured to make this a pro- out of existence after the resurrection and the judgminent feature of the Intelligencer, and we believe ment. But this text directly contradicts that idea, and we have succeeded. It, of course, gives prominence asserts that while men will die before the judgment, attended a meeting that evening, and on Friday and to matters connected with our own Church and de- he will not die afterwards, for "it is appointed unto nomination, but not to the exclusion of others. It is men once to die, but after this the judgment." This, to only through the columns of this paper that the Free our minds, settles the question of an annihilation, after Baptist Churches are represented to the public, or the resurrection, while the spiritual death, which we and I organized a Church of fifteen members, inthe faith and practice of our denomination properly think the unrepentant sinner will endure eternally, is cluding Brother D., who also resides there. In the

errors, and doctrines and practices the most unscripthink plainly teach the unending punishment of the tural were attributed to Free Baptists. To disabuse wicked, and thus disprove the idea of annihilation. and two helps. They have the prospect of prospering the public mind in this, to fairly represent our de- Others might be added, but we study brevity and we as well as any Church in the country. Our visit nomination, has been a part of our aim, while also think these will be sufficient for the purpose. Bu was a precious season, the Lord was among the people, we have not hesitated to refer to customs and practices while those who argue for annihilation attempt to ex in which a change has been rendered necessary, by plain away those texts which declare the unending a change in time and circumstances. We have dealt punishment of the wicked as inconsistent with the fairly, openly and faithfully with our own people, justice of God, and say further, "It is no complimen the land is good, and well watered, and they have while it has also been our study to teach and cultivate to human nature to suppose that the affrightment of the many pastors not placed to the many pastors the grace of Christian charity to all. It is well eternal whips and scorpions may impel man heaven known that the Free Baptist Church in New Bruns- ward, though infinite attractions could not draw him wick is of recent origin, and was not planted under thither;" some of them, we think with strange inconsuch favourable circumstances as some others. Ex- sistency, give a most terrible description of the perience and training must impart to us some features punishment to be actually endured by the sinner after learn they have already baptized thirty-one. and properties which others possessed before we the resurrection. Thus the writer we have jus existed. We have endeavoured to teach order and quoted says,; "To affright the careless, we need system in the support of the Gospel, and to promote no gloomier pictures than of God's fierce anger as scriptural care and labour in our Churches. This burning, devouring, consuming, tearing in pieces, grinding to powder, and the like." And he adds, We scarcely need say that the publication of a "Who knows that the lest soul may not, by some paper the size of the Intelligencer involves a large law of its nature, so transcend the laws of time and of the bigoted opposition of the Jewish race against weekly ontlay, and requires a large patronage to sup- space as to apprehend a certain boundlessness of its the reading of the New Testament has been removed, port it. We not only perform all the labour connected woe ?" "There can be no sense of relief. The light and that the spirit of religious enquiry is abroad with it, but the whole financial burden is borne by of life is gone out, the expired soul can never know among them. This state of feeling has no doubt been ourselves. In view of this, we appeal to the friends that it has escaped from pain. * * * It can never | brought about instrumentally by the efforts which of the Intelligencer for the continuance of their know that its woe is ended. The agony ends, not in christians have made to bring the light to the Jewish

We respectfully solicit the patronage of he public versible sentence be properly called 'eternal,' though "Out of the 1100 Jews who came up to the stand generally. The Intelligencer is all it claims to be- it be a sentence of utter destruction? Or, is the ad since it was opened, only 20 refused to accept of the an unsectarian family religious newspaper-embracing jective used to denote the eternity of effect?" On New Testament, These did not refuse it because every week a variety of religious and secular reading this assumption, the man who serves out a sentence they believe it contained errors, but because their and news, as is rarely found in any other journal. of ten years in the State prison, or the child who is fathers never read it; and so they say, 'We must We will send sample copies for gratuitous distribution chastised for a fault, or the girl who is deprived of a not be wiser than they.' All the others received the to any person who feels sufficient interest in it to pleasure excursion on account of misconduct, each book with pleasure, and wished me much success. suffer eternal punishment, for the punishment having "The whole number of Testaments given away beer, infleted, is irreversible in its character. Such amounts to 300; but besides these, 200 Hebrew Psal-THE ANNIHILATION OF THE WICKED NOT reasoning appears to us to indicate that those who ters, above 2000 single Gospels and Epistles, and sev-

Having thus shown, as we think, that those who We think we have shown that the Bible does not foreign Jews who told me that they had heard of this believe they find the doctrine of annihilation in the teach the annihilation of the wicked, and that it doe place in their own countries, and have seen little Bible, oocupy an untenable position, let us examine teach their eternal punishment. There are two argu books among their co-religionists who brought them a few passages which do refer to future punishment, ments frequently used to sustain the doctrine of anni- home, and spoke of the kindness of the English and seek to understand what they teach. We refer hilation, which, in our opinion, are not difficult to to single texts, because it is the only way in which answer; but as they are mere appeals to reason in to England, to call at the place and ask for some too. we can hope to produce conviction in the minds of dependent of the Bible, it is not within our present those who have embraced the opposite views, although plan to go fully into them. The one is, that it is unwe think that the whole tener of the Bible implies the reasonable that for the sins of a short life, man should a real intention to know something more about the upending existence of all men, and is entirely opposed suffer eternal punishment; and the other is, that the truth. One Jew in particular, who received a New infliction of unending punishment is inconsistent with | Testament, came back with a smiling countenance, 1. Matthew 25: 41, 46, "Depart, ye cursed, into the goodness of God. These are not difficulties to us. and addressed me in the following words:- 'Sir, do everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels." With reference to the first, we know that a man may you remember that you gave me a book three days seventy-one times in the New Testament. Twice, proper desert of sin, and to the belief that the Law. reading it too. We are quite struck with the beautiand pro scronon aionion is translated, "Before the and we would therefore rather in this matter trust to and holy words which Jesus taught the people. world began." In Rom. 19: 25, it also refers to the past, the plain statements of his word, which we cannot Christian man, who is my landlord, explained the and chronois aionios is rendered, "Since the world think are framed so as to lead us astray, than trust book to me so nicely, and now I am fully convinced

Sodom and Gomorrah, and the other cities which permits this suffering, afford reason to doubt his of the Old and New Testament." were overwhelmed, and not to the cities themselves, for goodness? This is not affirmed. And if he is now the cities could not give "themselves over to fornica- good, although he permits suffering in this world, &c., in Hebrew are kept for distribution, is written, who did this that " are set forth for an example, suf- permit suffering for a limited period after the final Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved, and thine fering the vengeance of eternal (aiontou) fire." judgment, as some of the advocates of annihilation house." One Austrian Jew was recently riding past But even if it could be shown that this word is believe, we will not dare to say that he will not con- on the top of an omnibus. His eye fell on these latter means unending, so also must the former. apply to other subjects, its statements teach certain 2. Mark 9: 42, 44, " And if thy hand offend thee, doctrines, we may safely leave it with God to vindicate cut it off: for it is better for thee to enter into life his own character, demonstrate the righteousness of this may grow? The Scriptures are now being scatmaimed, than having two hands to go into hell, into his laws, and the justice of his penalties, and recon-

* Debt and Grace, page 187. + Debt and Grace, page 15. 1 Ibid, p. 420. 8 Ibid, p. 423.

KNOWLESVILLE.

away from, at a distance from." And to go no further gious prosperity as he, in consultation with the destruction from God shall come upon them; but acres, and called by this name in honour of our large number of students are being educated. This from the presence of the Lord, and froin the glory of Scotia, and a large number of the inhabitants are the correspondence of the Star, we learn that both his power," evidently intimating separation from the Free Baptists from that Province.

We have just received the following letter from

JACKSONTOWN, October 20th, 1862. DEAR BROTHER McLEOD, -In agreement to the wishes of several of the friends at Knowlesville, I write to inform you that I have fulfilled the appoint ment I received from the district meeting in Brighton. I went to Knowlesville on Thursday, the 9th inst., Saturday two or three meetings each day. On the sabbath Brother Wheaton and wife, formerly of Nova Scotia, were baptized, and on Monday Elder Doucett evening we had another meeting. There are several this Church. We appointed two deacons, a clerk, and they are no dishonor to the Province from which the most of them have come. They bid fair to be one of the most prosperous settlements in our county;

I would observe, before I close, that there is a good revival at present in Jacksontown, near where I live, in connection with the Calvinist Baptist Church.

Yours in Christian bonds, SAMUEL HARTT.

RELIGIOUS EFFORTS IN BEHALF OF THE JEWS.

It is well known that during last few years much patronage and support. WE APPEAL TO THE FREE a happy consciousness that all is passed, but in eter mind, and it affords hope that some of the unfulfilled BAPTIST DENOMINATION TO INCREASE THEIR PATRONAGE | nal night, in the blackness of darkness forever." | predictions contained in the Jewish Scriptures may OF THIS PAPER. It is their organ—they claim it as There is another thing that we think inconsistent be speedly realized. Special measures were adopted such-it represents their interests, doctrines and in those who advocate the idea of annihilation, viz., during the recent great Exibition in London to reach spirit. We wish it to continue to do so, and, in re- that after they have endeavoured to prove that eternal, the Jews, and a stall for the sale of the New Testaturn, all we ask of them is their support and influence, everlasting, and forever and ever, mean limited periods, ment in Hebrew, whole, and in portions, to foreign by giving it their patronage. Even independent of they then turn round and tell us that annihilation is Jews visiting London, was kept open. Some of the its connection with the denomination, it is value for eternal, i. e., unending punishment. So Mr. Dobney, results, as already known, are given in the October teaches, and Prof. Hudson says, "Can an irre- number of the British Messenger, which we subjoin:

use it are not satisfied with their own arguments with eral thousands of Scripture cards, have been distrireference to the meaning of eternal and everlasting. buted from the Hebrew department. I had several people. They therefore determined when they came Some of the English Jews as well as foreign Jews of the truth of Christianity, and desire to be baptized Over the stand where the New Testament, Psalms,

men, but he would part with it at no price." It will thus be seen how Jews who came early in the summer to London, and who have gone back with the New Testament, have led others to come and seek Polish Jew received the four Gospels in Hebrew. When I asked him if he would make a good use of it, he looked at it, and said, 'Who could make a bad use of such a nice little book !" "

we reverently say, "Even so, Father, for so it seemed Jews have called at the missionary's house to have -not only by the fierce persecutions which kindled for them inquisitorial fires, and which to this day -even in Rome itself-shuts them up in the Ghetto

FREEWILL BAPTIST.

The Freewill Baptists of the States recently held their General Conference at Hillsdale, Michigan. braces the whole denomination. The introductory sermon was preached by the Rev. D. M. Graham, the business and devotional exercises of the Conference were of the most agreeable and profitable kind. From an interesting description of the exercises of the Sabbath, which included a Baptismal scene and a communion season, we extract the following:-

The Sabbath morning of the General Conference at Hillsdale, Mich., Oct, 5, broke upon us in beauty and glory, in bright sun and cheerful skies, and in the yet lovely smiles of nature around. The members of Conference all here, and numerous other brethren and sis ers from abroad, to appropriate the glad day in ommunion with the church here, a feast in Zion must

THE BAPTISM .- 9 O'CLOCK. At nine, this lovely morning, out past a beautiful oak opening an hundred rods west of the college, hundreds were assembled at the water side, expectant of the holy baptismal rite. A glad song of praise swelled out on the air from undred voices-and father S. Wire offered prayer earnest and clear tones, so characteristic of this good man of 76 years. The administrator made some remarks; and so did brother Wire, who stated that in Woodstock, Carleton County, about the first week | On reference to the returns we find that the value during his ministry he had enjoyed many such pre- in November; that of King's County, about the same cious scenes as the present, and had baptized nearly 1300-an unusually large number, it must have with President Fairfield, led five happy converts down into the stream, and baptized them -the song rising at the intervals from the hundreds standing be discussed. Say that each County makes choice sterling. around. Prayer and the benediction were then given by Rev. A. K. Moulton; and all were ready for the chapel services. Among the five baptized, one was the daughter of a Congregationalist clergyman, who would form a body as numerous, if not as wise and 000 feet; in 1859, 323,927,000 feet; in 1858, 237,still ministers in holy things a few towns away, and whose five daughters had been, and are being, educated at Hillsdale. * * * * *

filled to its utmost capacity, notice having been given that communicants were desired to take the seats in the body of the house, and others the gallaries. Rev. G. T. Day, of Rhode Island, gave a sermon from Heb. 2: 10. "For it became him, for whom are all things, in bringing many sons to glory, to make the Captain of their salvation perfect through sufferings." His theme was-Perfection through sufferings. We atempt no statement of the preacher's plan or ideas. He was earnest and eloquent, and listened to with wrapt attention the whole hour-if he described the sufferings of the Saviour, or portrayed how the Christian's interior life had grown brighter and risen into a higher sphere through sufferings. 272d hymn was sung; and as some from the gallaries came down and pressed into the body of the chapel for the communion service, the audience arose and united in the hymn, "Did Christ o'er sinners weep," at the request of Pres. Fairfield, who presided during the day over the

THE COMMUNION .- This made a part of the afternoon services, but deserves separate mention, in recording the festivals of this Sabbath. The commuicants numbered "above 500 brethren," about onethird of whom were sisters. The services of the whole afternoon were three hours and a half, and were exceedingly interesting and precious. Bro. Fairfield announced that Bros. Knowlton and Fernald, of the Conference, and Gallaher, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Hillsdale, would officiate. As the elenents were distributing in so large an assembly, time was had for remarks; and these were made respectively by the following brethren-Burgess, Ball, Moulton, Ramsey, Clark, Burr. Previous to the comaunion, the administrator, who had baptized, read he church covenant, and gave the hand of fellowship

Another writes at the close of the Conference :--Our General Conference terminated on the 8th nst, at 11 o'clock at night. It was eminently harmonious throughout, and we trust that its doings will result in great good to the denomination. Upwards of five hundred dollars were raised for each of the

Hillsdale is a beautiful place, and the people, judgtown and surrounding country as far as the eye can extend-and is a fine and capacious building. The umber of students at the present time we understood to be about 300, and a better appearing company o. young ladies and gentlemen is rarely seen. After the close of the Conference, two hours were

spent in social worship. FREEWILL BAPTISTS .- In the United States there are 31 yearly meetings, 142 quarterly meeting, 2,285 churches, 1,033 ordained preachers, 186 licensed preachers, and 58,055 communicants. Maine contains the largest number of the denomination of any State in the Union; namely, 14,336, and New Hampshire the next largest, namely, 9,934. In Vermont there are 2,842, and in Massachusetts and Rhode Island there are 4,560. There are none in Connecticut. Whole number in New England, 31,704; which leaves only 26,351 for all the rest of North America.

We were not aware that an "African Baptist Association' existed in Nova Scotia, until we saw the

following notice in the Christian Messenger :of this body, held at Granville Mountain, Sept. 20th. and following days, from which it appears there are on large quantities shipped. fifteen churches containing 508 members. In these for it too. Who shall venture to predict whereunto churches there has been an increase of 39 and a detributions sent to the Association amounted to £6

METHODIST.

following relative to the Rev. Mr. Churchill, the 424, duty \$20,832. The quantity of collee entered to be built and equipped in this Province for the New

Private enquirers are thus stimulated. Several former editor of that paper, and well known to many for home consumption in 1861 was 112,719 lbs.

The numerous friends of Mr. Churchill in these Provinces will be gratified to hear of his welfare. His reception upon the Second Leeds Circuit has been all that he could desire. From the subjoined extract of a letter from him, dated Sept. 30, it will be seen that he has entered upon his work in that interesting Methodistic field with all the vigour and freshness of his early ministerial course.

"I do thank God most sincerely for his goodness to me in the position which I now hold. I cannot tell you the delight which I feel in the work in which I am now fully engaged. I feel my whole soul absorbed in my duties. I am like a new man in many espects. I entered my work in the spirit of full and ntire consecration. We have had-three of us are new men-the most pleasing reception among this poople, and I am already fully engaged in my duty. Our largest chapel will hold near 3000 people. Our eaders meeting numbers nearly 100 persons-we have nearly 1800 members and we are earnestly looking for the outpouring of the Spirit and the revival of the work of God. We had a special society neeting last Friday to read the pastoral address. poke on the importance of personal holiness and the duty of developing it in all the relations of life-it was a blessed time. On Saturday night I led the Bandmeeting. On Sunday I preached twice in the large chapel-held a prayer meeting at night and exhorted -besides holding the Lovefeast in the afternoou. 1 often walk six miles a day and preach in the country -and we have all round us such a lovely country.'

we make the subjoined extract relative to the British portation of tobacco, souff, and cigars, in 1861, Weslevan Conference and the labours of Dr and Mrs.

If the question be asked, What are disorderly re- 1860. vivals? The answer of the Wesleyan Conference The importations from the United Kingdom fell would be-such as are promoted by W. Caughey, from \$2,286,200 in 1860, to \$1,712,782 in 1861; the and Dr. and Mrs. Palmer, of America, This year importations from Canada have increased but slightintendents not to sanction the occupation of any of crease of \$120,870-but the Controller states that our chapels for continuous service by persons who this is principally owing to the reduced importations are not amenable to our regular discipline." It is of British haberdashery via Halifax and Windsor, (for these we have ever sought to encourage by such | decrease in the imports from Prince Edward Island, means as consist with sound doctrine and godly or- as compared with the previous year. The imports Acting therefore upon this resolution of the Con- decrease of \$228,704 in the year 1861. ference, no superintendent can allow Dr. and Mrs. We find that the exports to Great Britain in 1861 Palmer henceforth to conduct revival services in any | were valued at \$3,077,039, and in 1860 at \$2,626,-Wesleyan chapel. But if one door may be closed, 388, shewing an increase in 1861 of \$450,651. others will doubtless be opened, and Dr. and Mrs. P. The exports to Canada, composed principally of will be able to prosecute the extraordinary work to fish from the North Shore of the Province, have inwhich they believe themselves called.

Correspondence.

A PROVINCIAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE. MR. EDITOR-I notice that several of the Teachers' Institutes are to hold their meetings soon. The one the previous year. time; and that of Yoak, on the last Friday in this the value of the exports during the same period by business likely to come before the teachers at these to the fact that a large portion of the materials used seemed to the many pastors now present. Prof. several meetings, I am not prepared to express an in the construction and fitting out of the new vessels opinion with regard to it; but i may be allowed to built here for sale in the United Kingdom, appears in express an opinion as to what I think might be the Accounts as Imports, while the new ships do not of as many delegates or representatives as it is allowed members to represent it in the House of As- boards and scantling, is the principal article of export popular, as the House of Assembly. Thus organized, 423,000 feet; and in 1857, 270,470,000 feet. Pine AFTERNOON. - At half-past one, the Chapel was | Legislature for direct taxation for the support of com- tons; and in 1857, 86,926 tons. mon schools. At the Provincial Institute, this course he Province by the County delegates; the House of sterling. Assembly would soon be flooded with petitions, and

> Education would be most happy to adopt. We are in want of some arrangement for the superdifferent Parishes of the Province, in order that they that the total quantity of new shipping registered in may receive support. Some judicious arrangement the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands in 1861, for a fund for this purpose is needed. I am acquainted was 214,410 tons, and in the British North American impart instruction; and yet they must go through | 523 tons, or about 38 per cent. of the whole quantity

and so on, for four terms of five years each.

lraw from Government \$60, \$100, and \$140 respectively, for first, second, and third class. After five years experience in teaching, each class should this to continue, as in case of the female, for four terms | wick, it would leave the sum of £700,000 sterling as of five years each. By this arrangement, we would gain two points-first, our teachers would be induced to continue at the business; and, secondly, all would aim at obtaining a first class certificate or license. This, of course, is based on the ground that our present mode of paying teachers is to continue, i. e., from the Provincial chest.

mention-such as a change in the ending of the are both interested in this business. Our sister Proterms, so that the holidays would come at the end of vinces, be it remembered, are vieing nobly with one the term. The re-publication of our text books, so another to see which can do the most good. The that the typographical errors may be removed, &c. All these subjects need a full and thorough discusing from the generous hospitality which they bestowed sion, and the wisest and most practical method sum of \$42,433, for the relief of the distressed. The upon us, possess noble souls and warm hearts. The brought to the notice of the Legislature and the figures are, Montreal, \$26,639; Quebec, \$11,106; College stands upon an eminence, overlooking the Board. But lest I should trespass too far on your space, I will reserve the balance of my thoughts for a are also progressing in Toronto, Kingston, and every future paper.

THE NEWS.

OCTOBER 31, 1862.

We have received from Wm. Smith, Esquire, Controller at this port, a copy of the Annual Returns of Let New Brunswick be true on this occasion .- Pres. Trade and Navigation for the Province of New Brunpages, very neatly printed at the Royal Gazette office. tion relative to the commerce of the country, of great | Their destination, it is said, is Montreal. interest and value. From a review of those returns in the News of last week, we transfer such portions

ties which prevailed during the principal portion of night's train. - Globe.

value of goods imported into New Brunswick in 1861 | church for divine service. The collection in aid of crease of 23 members, net increase 16. Their con- was £1,238,133, stg., against £1,446,740, stg., in the fund for repairing the church amounted to \$88.80. 1860, shewing a decrease of £208,607, stg. The Ch. Witness. revenue arising from Import Duties, including the WASHED O simple agency. "Several Jews and Jewesses," says | It appears that the Rev. James Thomas is the min- Railroad Impost, for the Imperial year ending 31st worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched." This Here we leave the matter. All must admit that the doctrine of expression is repeated, verses 45, 46, and 47, the doctrine of expression is repeated, verses 45, 46, and 47, the doctrine of expression is repeated, verses 45, 46, and 47, the doctrine of expression is repeated, verses 45, 46, and 47, the doctrine of expression is repeated, verses 45, 46, and 47, the doctrine of expression is repeated, verses 45, 46, and 47, the doctrine of expression is repeated, verses 45, 46, and 47, the doctrine of expression is repeated, verses 45, 46, and 47, the doctrine of expression is repeated, verses 45, 46, and 47, the doctrine of expression is repeated, verses 45, 46, and 47, the doctrine of expression is repeated.

> In 1861, the value of boots and shoes imported was The Provincial Wesleyan of last week contains the \$101,967, duty \$16,385; while in 1860 it was \$131,-

against 115,709 lbs. in 1860; tea in 1861, 653,285 os., against 833,834 lbs. in 1860. The value of haberdashery imported in 1861 was \$1,271,180, duty \$184,147; against \$1,616,648, duty \$219,792, in 860. The value of hardware imported in 1861 was \$153,912, against \$200,548 in 1860. The quantity of molasses entered for home consumption in 1861 was 880,945 gallons, against 866,659 in 1860-this would be nearly 34 gallons for each inhabitant in the Province. The quantity of sugar entered for nome consumption in 1861 was 2,568,620 lbs., against 3,111,500 lbs. in 1860-the quantity consumed last year would be upwards of 10 lbs. for each person in the Province. The value of the sugar and molasses importations in 1861 was \$309.244. The quantity of spirits entered for home consumption in 1861 was 263,417 gallons, or upwards of a gallon for each inhabitant. In the year 1860 in was 270,613 gallons. Our importations of spirits, wines, and cordials in 1861 amounted to \$228,643, on which \$131,677 duty was paid, equal to about 57 per cent. ad valorem. The quantity of smuggled spirits seized last year at this port was 683 gallons. Our importation of wheat flour last year was 210,676 barrels. against 198,323 barrels in 1860. In 1859, 205,356 barrels were imported; in 1858, 226,649 barrels; and in 1857, 153,515 barrels. The value of importations into the Province of

agricultural produce during 1861, including flour, meal, and grain of all kinds, bread, beans, peas, pot barley, vegetables, meats, butter, cheese, lard, eggs, animals, apples, pears, plums, malt, hay and hops, was \$1,708,333, The value of the agricultural pro-From the English correspondence to Zion's Herald, ducts in 1860 was \$447,341, currency. Our imamounted to \$64,919. On the importations of all these articles of general consumption, there is a considerable diminution in 1861, as compared with

the Conference among its miscellaneous resolutions ly; the importations from Nova Scotia in 1861 were records that it "deems it expedient to direct super- \$796,570, against \$947,440 in 1860, shewing a defarther stated that, "The object of this record is not such goods coming by that route appearing as imto discourage efforts to promote revivals of religion, ports from Nova Scotia. There has also been a der.) but to prevent irregularities which tend to im- from the United States in 1861 amounted to \$3,014,pair the true and lasting prosperity of the church." | 736, while in 1860 they were \$3,303,440; shewing a

creased slightly in 1861 over the previous year. The exports to Nova Scotia in 1860 were \$306,192, and in 1861 \$286,016; to Prince Edward Island \$59,879 in 1861, and \$87,716 in 1860; to the United States, \$843,141 in 1861; and \$1,192,212 in 1860; and to Cuba and Porto Rico \$87,050 in 1861, and \$39,452 in 1860. The total value of our exports in 1861 was £947,091 stg., while in 1860 it was £916,372 stg., showing an increase of £30,719 stg., in 1861 over

of the imports into the Province in 1861, exceeded month. As I have but little acquaintance with the £291,042 stg. The Controller attributes this excess ought before them with advantage. Among other appear as Exports. The value of the new shipping things, the subject of a "Provincial Institute" might registered last year is estimated to reach £344,000 Sawn Lumber, which includes deals, battens, ends,

embly: these to be chosen by the members of the from the province. In 1861, the total quantity ex-Institutes now, and hereafter, to be organized. This ported was 316,657,750 feet; in 1860 it was 275,943,they would be prepared to act; what they wanted, timber is the next important article of export; in they would be prepared to ask for. For instance, 1861 the quantity exported was 41,947 tons; in 1860 they wish to prepare and forward petitions to the 39,291 tons; in 1859, 76,002 tons; in 1858, 71,458

As Export Duty on Wood Goods, there was reonce decided on, printed forms of petitions could be ceived last year throughout the Province \$69,685, pared, and one or more furnished each teacher in equal to £14,507 stg.; and in 1860, £12,344 3s. 7d.

The principal articles of export for 1861, the prowho can doubt the result. Again, teachers now, as duce of New Brunswick and its fisheries, are classed a body, can ask for nothing; the grievance may be thus: Produce of the Forest, including furs, valued ever so great, it must continue from year to year, for at \$3,447,910, against \$3,180,428 for the previous aught they can say or do. We hear a complaint, now year; produce of the Mines and Minerals, \$332.970. and then, through the press; but what effect has that against \$395,540 in 1860; produce of the Fisheries, upon our law makers? Very little indeed. But let \$269,249, against \$374,408 in 1860; new Ships, eachers unite, and act; let them move in a body, \$1,651,200. The value of the new shipping built acked up by the people, or many of them, and an during the previous year was about the same as in portance is added to them, never before realized. | 1861. Not this alone, but series of questions might be dis-

The value of the new shipping built in 1861, including the first freight home, amounts to about

cussed, and measures propounded, that the Board of £373,000 sterling. Our readers may form some idea of the position nn tated teacher, so that the fraternity will not be which New Brunswick holds as a shipbuilding coundisgraced by having their brother teacher sold in the try, when we state, on the authority of the Controller, with several teachers who are a burden to the service, | Colonies (including Newfoundland), 106,844 tons, doing more harm than good, by their feeble efforts to while in New Brunswick alone the quantity was 40,the form of teaching, in order to get the "grant," or built in the British North American Colonies, or come a public charge. Now, this should not be; a about 19 per cent. of the quantity built in the United and should be provided for the support of such Kingdom. The quantity built in Canada in 1861 was 33,187 tons; in Nova Scotia, 23,634 tons; in Again, we should have a re-arrangement of the Prince Edward Island, 9,000 tons; in New Brunswick, Provincial grants. Something like this-females, on | 40,523 tons. The quantity of shipping registered in receiving a license to teach, should have respectively New Bronswick on the 31st December last was 815 for the three classes, say \$40, \$60, and \$80 per an- vessels, measuring 258,240 tons. Of this quantity, num. After five years service and experience, each | 137,873 tons were registered at St. John, 11,029 tons class should draw respectively \$5, \$10, and \$15 more, at St. Andrews, and 9,838 tons at Miramichi. The quantity registered in 1861 is in excess of 1860 by 11,157 tons. The value of the tonnage of ships registered in New Brunswich on the 31st December last, estimating it at the low rate of £5 sterling per ton, would be £791,200 sterling, and deducting £91,respectively draw additional, \$10, \$20, and \$30 more; 200 for ships registered but not owned in New Bruns-

THE DISTRESSED OPERATIVES. - We are gratified to learn that over \$5,000 have already been subscribed in this City in aid of the Lancashire operatives. We trust that our friends in the country will give a good There are many other subjects, too numerous to account of themselves-for loyalty and philanthropy Montreal Gazette informs us, that the cities of Montreal, Quebec, London and Brockville have raised the London, \$2,000; Brockville, \$400. Subscriptions town and village of note in the Province. We have reason to believe (says the Gazette) that the total subscriptions will not fall far short of \$80,000.-

the value of shipping actually owned in the Province,

THE FARMERS AND THE OPERATIVES. - The farmers are to be permited to share in the gift of New Brunswick to Lancashire. Arrangements are made by the city committee to receive produce of all kinds from those who prefer to contribute in this way. Let all cities, towns, and country districts do likewise.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS. - On Wednesday morning swick for the year 1861. It is a pamphlet of 110 one hundred and eighty men of the Royal Artillery, with six guns, left here at 7.30 o'clock by special train for Shediac. They were to be met at the latter Fredericton, and contains a large amount of informa- place by H. M. S. Ariadue, and conveyed to Canada.

A portion of Morrison's Battery came over from Windsor on the last trip of the Emperor, and the remainder arrived here yesterday. None of the horses as we think will be most interesting to our readers: belonging to the Artillery now here, are to be re-It appears from the Controller's Report that the moved, but a number of additional ones, to make up year 1861 was not a very prosperous one for New the full compliment, are to be brought overland from Brunswick, owing, in a great measure, to the difficul- Halifax, and will probably be down on Thursday

the year in the United States. The prices realized St. John Church was re-opened on Sunday last, in the British market by the exporters of those sta- although the improvements were not quite completed. We have received the Minutes of the Ninth Session ple articles of deals and timber, were anything but The Rev. Dr. Gray preached an admirable sermon in satisfactory, and in some cases heavy losses ensued the morning from Eph. iii. 14, 19; and mentioned incidentally, in the course of it, that in this very We find on reference to the Report that the total month thirty-seven years ago he had opened this

> WASHED OVERBOARD .- We regret to learn that a December, 1861, was \$564,839, against \$659,256 in young man named James Dolan, whose parents reside on the Marsh Road, was washed overboad from the few days out.

> > The Presbyterian Witness says that a schooner is

ifferent Sabbi John Harris ewis, James ave been ap ounty of We Drowned, a he capsizing o Wharf, about saac Downey lowney, of S his age. He ndustrious y amented by friends.
All the rest Elijah Ogilvie of Givan Wha a man said t likewise drow

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wreck, and Conley, of th most to rescu violence that painful and spiritual goo munity at 1 one, saying, The Grane in this city gratifying re read, and gentlemen w

year :- Rev. ton ; C. N. S Esq., G. S. McKay, G. town; Jame The Even that the feel of the inte all our polit -that whi inter-colonia Governmen welcome. River the ve is for the g BR

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