TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Our Post Office address is Rev. E. McLEOD, Fred

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 5, 1862.

DEMAND AND SUPPLY.

The legimate relation for demand and supply to sustain to each other is for the latter to be regulated by the former, so that the supply may always meet the demand-nothing less, nothing more. A small household, consisting of but few members, and baving but few wants, may subsist on a small income; but as that household increases, and its wants multiply, the income should necessarily increase correspondingly. A nation in a time of peace, and when no special claims are made upon its treasury, only requires the means necessary for its ordinary outlay; but if it becomes involved in war, or an invasion threatens its peaceful shores, calling every man to arms, new and special demands will be made upon its treasury, and new taxes and increased tariffs must be resorted to in order to raise supplies. A city well supplied with provisions for its inhabitants, suddenly receives a great influx of strangers, doubling its population, and the necessity of increased stores are at once suggested by the thoughtful and far-sighted. A well may afford sufficient water to supply a single family, but the demand of a whole neighborhood might exhaust it in a day, and show the necessity of increasing its depths and enlarging its resources. We might multiply illustrations confirming the view we take of this subject, but our limits forbid.

Now, what is true in the relation which demand and supply sustain to each other in nature, is also true in grace. There are times when believers need more faith than at others. There are also some Christians who constantly require more faith than other brethren. Their circumstances are different and more trying. It is often a matter of great fear with some sincere believers that their faith will fail them in death-that they have not dying grace. It is not necessary for them to have it until it is required. There is no demand for it, and hence the supply is not granted. "As thy day is, so shall thy strength be." The faith of martyrs is sometimes coveted by some ardent Christians. If they had lived in the days of martyrdom, and been called upon to die for Christ, they would no doubt have had the martyr's faith. But there being no demand now, the

supply of course is not granted. But we may be brought into circumstances, and duties may be required of us now, which will vastly increase our want, and although it is not dying grace, nor the martyr's faith we need, yet it is as important to us to have a supply such as we require, as it was for the martyr to have his, or as it will be for us to have dying grace when death comes. The teaching of our Lord to his disciples in Luke 17th, and the response thereto, seems to us to illustrate the ideas we wish to impress upon the reader. "Take heed to yourselves. If thy brother trespass against thee, rebuke him; and if he repent, forgive him. And if he trespass against thee seven times in a day, and seven times in a day turn again unto thee, saying. I repent, thou shalt forgive him. And the apostles said unto the Lord, INCREASE OUR FAITH." Now, it seems to us that this new and extraordinary duty enjoined upon the disciples by their Lord, fell upon them with such weight, that they felt that the demand upon their faith to perform such acts as these to their enemies, was greater than their present supply warranted, and they together cried out for an increased supply. Extraordinary demands require extraordinary supplies. A house is on fire, and the utmost efforts are combined to extinguish the flames. From the well whose waters have supplied the want of the family for many years the water is conveyed by many hands. The flames are being subdued, and the hope of saving the property is growing stronger. But at this moment the cry is raised that the water is exhausted-the well that had on all ordinary occasions supplied the household was not sufficient for this new demand. Its deficiency was now revealed, and called for a deeper piercing to reach a larger vein. So the disciples. They felt that a demand was now made upon their faith exceeding their present supply, and requiring an immediate increase. A man's barns are full, his granaries are overflowing, bread and clothing for himself and household for months to come are laid up in store, and every want can be supplied at an hour's notice. He requires but little faith in th promise that "bread shall be given him, and his water shall be sure." But strip that man of his store-let fire consume it-take away his healthbring him down to poverty—cut off the ordinary means of supply-let "the fig tree fail to blosso neither fruit be in the vines, the labour of the olive fail, the fields yield no meat, the flocks be cut off from the fold, and there be no herd in the stalls." and see then whether he will not have a demand upon his faith that he never before felt; and it will be well for him if, instead of his faith failing, he imitates the example of the disciples, and cries out in the emptiness and yearning of his soul, Lord increase my faith.

There are trials to endure, there are labours to perform, and there are burdens to bear, which require more than an ordinary degree of faith. The demand upon some men is greater than upon others. In some there are stronger passions and deeper rooted depravity than in others: these require stronger faith to subdue and purify. Some men are called to more difficult labours than others-God has a special work for them to engage in: this creates a demand which must have a corresponding supply. Some have burdens to bear, injuries to endure, and privations to meet, requiring a large degree of faith. Others pass along quietly, no unusual labour to perform, no burdens to bear, no prejudices to meet These know but little of the struggles and temptations of their less fortunate brethren; and alas! too the suffering operatives of Lancashire. From the

ing soul may go, and from which it may draw in a people has thriven and prospered more than the hardy supply of grace for every emergency. As the heart cotton spinners and weavers of the North. Now in the animal economy alternately draws in, and their day of adversity has come with a terrible sevesends forth-is continually receiving, and continually rity. The winter looks dark and gloomy as it draws who were ever saying, "There is no love in the selves and each other and not to others. Our trust is

reaching concessions. It has concluded during gan that draws in a constant supply of life, and give the last years commercial treaties with England, out a constant stream of energy. Faith, by action France, Russia, the United States, and other is increased and strengthened. And he who gets bu to the exercise of the Christian religion. It has Jesus and his word, will have but little; and when more recently taken energetic measures to make the time for special confidence and trust comes, will, its decrees about toleration respected and obeyed in all probability, fail in his hold on Christ. If we would at all times have a supply equal to the demand, if we would always have grace equal to our day, we must strike our faith deep into the word of God, and have it rooted and grounded in the love of PAYMENT IN ALL CASES IN ADVANCE. Christ. Where great faith opens its wide mouth, and Any person sending us Ten Subscribers, with the money receives a "plenteous redemption," there will be FIFTEEN DOLLARS-we will send them one copy extra for "works of faith, and labours of love"-that man will their trouble. For Twenty Subscribers, two copies extra be unwearied and unceasing in labouring and doing

> The numerous churches that belong, and communities which are in sympathy, with the Free Baptist denomination in this Province, that are without any regular ministerial labour, should provoke much solicitude, and instigate earnest enquiry in the minds of those interested in the prosperity of the denomination, or the welfare of souls, as to the best modes to be adopted to awaken and promote a religious interest among them, and to induce them to become, as far as possible, self-sustaining. Home missionary labour is, of course, an important auxiliary in preserving the visibility of some churches, and helping the com-

munities; but this department of christian effort re-

HELPING THE CHURCHES.

present, are but trifling.

A plan, we learn, has been adopted by some of our preachers, which we heartily approve of; but even is not adapted to do all that is required. By this plan, several ministers form themselves into what we of a number of churches—as many as they can sup- destitute. ply with one service, or more, each, on a Sabbath. A plan of labour is agreed upon, by which no brother supplies the same church two consecutive Sabbaths. We understand that Elders Merritt, French, Conner, and McKenzie have formed a plan of labour of this kind, to supply the churches at Jerusalem, Bellisle, nd two or three on the river. Each church, of ourse, raises what amount it can, which is put into a eneral fund, for the benefit of the pastoral associaon. This is a commendable effort, and speaks well for the brethren who devised and labour in it.

We observe that at the last session of the Freewill Baptist General Conference in the States, the destiute churches of that denomination were a subject of deliberation, and the following plan for their help was proposed: That a series of meetings be held in each church, by ministers appointed for that purpose by the Quarterly Meeting to which the church belongs. ing clubs. It is felt, of course, that this cotton fam-In other words-that a protracted meeting be held labours would be likely to result in revival, and thus from no want of sympathy on their part with the awaken an interest, and prompt them to effort to help hemselves. An exchange of effort of this kind in churches having pastors, was also, we think, recom-

Something like this should be done among our churches for their help. This would not interfere with, nor supersede missionary work nor associate pastoral labour, but rather help both. We throw out hese hints for reflection. We feel an interest in the welfare of the churches, and in the cause of Christ generally, and therefore we thus speak.

THE REVIVAL IN WAKEFIELD.

WAKEFIELD, Dec. 2, 1862. Dear Brother McLeod-Doubtless some of your readers will be anxious to learn how the revival is progressing, of which brother White gave you a short account in a former issue. But before doing so, permit me to state it as my firm conviction, that the resent season of God's favor has resulted directly from the earnest, prayerful, and unremitting labours of that brother, prosecuted, too, under circumstances o discouraging, as to dishearten any but one that felt that the great God had committed to him a dispensation of his Gospel, and who feared the "woe" if he preached it not. Truly, God works out of sight of and contrary to their expectations, as was obviously demonstrated in the commencement of this work. While the church and preacher were looking for conviction to manifest itself upon the hearts of a arge class of unconverted intelligent young men ind women, who were regular attendants upon the means of grace, God was moving, by the influence of his Spirit, upon a class who, if not entirely overlooked, were at least considered unpromising material, because of their tender years and lack of influence to build up the cause of God. But "man proposes, God disposes," and here the work commenced. A number of little boys and girls, from ten to fourteen years of age, became subjects of God's forgiving love, and extolled the name of that Jesus who said, when here, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not," and who still retains the power "to take young children in his arms, and seal them heirs of heaven." The work, however, did not stop here: the cold hearts of saints were warmed up, the influence extended and increased, until many ho were at first faithless, were constrained to acknowledge that "it is the Lord's doings, and marvel-

ast two weeks, with a steady increase of interest. The church is being revived, backsliders are returnng, saints are rejoicing, and God is reigning. Our ngregations are large and very attentive, and we believe serious impressions are being made upon all who have hitherto been wayward and careless.

On Sabbath our congregations are so large that we find it impossible for the house to hold them, and many anxious listeners are found, notwithstanding the severe cold, clustering around the door and windows. Old pilgrims are gathering up faith, that the Lord is about to favour Wakefield with one of hose sweeping revivals so common in the early history of the church in this place, and around which cluster so many pleasing reminiscences. May they see the desire of their souls and be satisfied. Our Conference on Saturday last was really a heavenly sitting together. A large number reported themselves, and the Lord was with us of a truth. Two young men in the meeting declared the hand of God laid upon them to go out and preach the gospel.-May

in winning many souls to Christ. Since brother White wrote to you, there have been NINE baptized and added to the church, and the work is still spreading. Surely this is an incentive to humanity, and renewed consecration to God.

That the good work here commenced may extend to the adjoining neighbours, and a powerful work of grace be experienced, and hundreds converted, is my earnest prayer. J. T. Parsons,

LETTER FROM ENGLAND. Interest the LANCASHIRE DISTRESS. Hall to to

London, England, Oct. 22, 1862. While the clang of civil war continues to be heard in your land, the pinch of distress sharpens among often, instead of assisting to bear their burdens, add year 1846, when our Free Trade policy was inaugurated by the repeal of the Corn Laws, up to the com-There is a never-failing source to which the yearn- mencement of this cotton famine, no class of working

the supply of the raw material from Old World sources | their own hearts. On the other hand, when people is adequate to the wants of the market, there is no prospect of good times for the cotton districts.

The extent of the distress increases every month, selves. They carried a fire in their own hearts, and About a quarter of a million of persons are already so thought that every body else was warm, as others thrown out of employment and the number will be carried lumps of ice in their hearts, and then supthrown out of employment, and the number will be double when the winter comes. Besides those directly engaged in the cotton manufacture, there are sympathy. A certain lady was accosted by a beg-250,000 shopkeepers, mechanics, and engineers, and gar, and she gave him a shilling, saying, "You are 25,000 women and children dependent upon the trade.
There will be, therefore, a full million of su fferers in England from this rebellion of yours in the South. The average, loss in wages is now £105,000 per week; That was the light in which christians should regard by Christmas it will be over £200,000; and to keep the wolf of stanvation from the door during the winter one fourth of this sun, viz .: about £50,000 per week, must be raised by the poor rates or subscriptions.

in Lancashire, that our last harvest was a good one (though not up to the average of preceding years), be seen an inscription, which he abominated—"Seats and that nearly all other branches of trade except for the poor." And this spirit of exclusiveness was the cotton trade, are stirring and active. The work to be seen in various aspects, even in dissenting comof raising funds for the relief of the unemployed goes | munities. Nobody must venture to go beyond his on vigorously. There is a central relief committee with the cottons in the public worth in Manchester; there are local committees in every church meeting, who ever heard that Lady This, or important city in the kingdom; the various religious Miss That, recognized Mary or Betsy So-and-So? denominations are supplementing general efforts by collections in every church and chapel, and a judicious distribution amongst their own friends of part of bility of some Baptist congregations, always vexed the sum obtained. From all parts of the world money his soul. At the Tabernacle, they did not want to be keeps flowing in; from Australia, Canada, Cape ceives a very limited support, and its operations, at Colony, India, Egypt; and at the seat of the distress some manufacturers are generously paying wages crisy of those who sought for help. So many hunwithout any equivalent in the shape of labor, or keep- dreds of applications had been made to himself, that ing the mills going half time at great loss, or giving the unemployed a good meal or two every week, while the ladies are superintending sewing societies; should call a pastoral association, and take the care and in other ways affording employment or aid to the of suffering that will not cry nor groan—and it ought

But with all these agencies at work we shall have a hard winter in the North, and thousands will have need to pray every morning with new emphasis, "Give us this day our daily bread." It is a proof of the growing intelligence and self-respect of our working class that this unexampled privation is borne and contemplated with unmurmuring patience and heroic self-command. The savings of years are exhausted, every unnecessary article of value is turned into ready money to be speedily spent, the supplies from parochial sources and from relief committees are only sufficent for the barest necessaries of life, yet there is no complaining, and no popular agitation or excitement. The only tendency to rioting manifested is amongst some vehement Catholics, who do not like the expression of public sympathy for Garibaldi by open air meetings or demonstrative debatine comes from no fault of our political system, from no intermeddling, aggressive war policy of our rulers, people. So the public mind is quiet, and government is not hampered by any pressure from without and several times this number of drinkers, and it is in the determination of its policy, and is not asked to deviate from its position of strict neutrality in your disastrous struggle. - Cor. Morning Star.

PARAGRAPHS.

At a recent temperance meeting in this City, the Rev. G. M. Armstrong related the instance of a gentleman who had used liquor till madness had fairly set in, but by dint of great firmness, he had left off, intending never to imbibe again. But, unfortunately, he was one day in a friend's house, who was a naturalist, and had a venomous serpent preserved in brandy. The serpent was in a bottle, and the bottle on the mantlepiece, and this madness was so strong, that while his friend's back was turned, he eagerly clutched the bottle, drew out the cork, and drank every drop of the brandy, in spite of the circumstance of the snake being in the bottle.

What an awful illustration does this afford of the power of appeales, when, by long indulgence, it has

The Provincial Wesleyan suggests that obituary records of the Wesleyan ministers should be prepared on the occasion of their deaths, and that these should be published hereafter in a volume. They would be among the best documentary monuments of the Church. This plan should be followed by all denominations. It would be combining biography and Church history. Has won aw Jadw lo ame

The Young Men's Christian Association of Halifax seems to be still prospering. The first lecture of the season was given, before a crowded audience, by the Rev. Mr. Sedgwick, on "Models and motives for young men." Rev. Mr. Lathern was to give the second lecture on Tuesday evening.

The Morning Prayer Meeting in Halifax, which has been regularly kept up for some time, is but thinly attended. This is to be regretted. Every city should have its regular hour of daily public prayer, and Christians should make it a duty to attend.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

REV. C. H. SPURGEON ON THE LANCASHIRE DISTRESS. Mr. Spurgeon preached a sermon in the Metropo litan Tabernacle in behalf of the Lancashire sufferers, at the close of which, a collection was taken up, amounting to £587. It was supplemented in the ple." We have held our meetings every day during the evening by a second collection, which brought up the contributions of the day to £713. In the course of his sermon, Mr. Spurgeon spoke of sympathy with Dr. Murray was born and reared a Roman Catholic, the suffering as essentially christian. The following is an extract from his discourse.

> Behold an example in the Master himself, "who, though he was rich, for our sakes became poor." "In ail our afflictions he is afflicted, and the angel of his presence saves us."

"In every pang that rends the heart," The Man of Sorrews has a part."

In the days of his flesh, the Saviour's tender and affectionate heart had compassion on the multitude, because they fainted by the way. Another consideration that might be urged, was this—sympathy is essential to christian usefulness. In the ministry, the man that could not feel, had better take himself off. The One is on the subject of "Sustaining the Christian" man to do good, was one who threw himself into his words, who put his whole being into intense communion with the truth which he utters. The man who is devoid of sympathy, is devoid of power, whe- minister to the church, and of the church to the ministher in the pulpit, the Sunday school, or in domestic ter, and contains 4 p. Those tracts are on importvisitation, The tender heart, the loving heart, the heart saturated through and through with sympathy, was the man of might. As the engine drew the train, so the man with a big heart would drag the world ply as soon as convenient. they receive a perfect fitting out, and be instrumental after him. Moreover, sympathy might often be a direct method of conversion, leading men to the house of prayer, and thence to the Saviour himself. A starving man could be spoken to more successfully congregations to the impropriety of their having fuabout the bread from heaven, if first you give him nerals on the Lord's Day. The reasons they assign the bread of earth; and if you offer to the destitute the robe of righteousness, you will do it all the better when you have given him some cast-off garment to labors of ministers beyond the ability to perform keep his body from the cold. Sympathy thus ex-pressed, will be a mighty instrument of good. But they seriously interfere with the regularly instituted even without material help, there was great power in sympathy, in loving looks and kind words; and, depend upon it, if all church members were full of love, late the sanctity of the Lord's day. Finally, the clerthere were very few hearts that would long resist gymen have combined in refusing to attend Sunday their influence, at least so far as the hearing of the funerals only in cases of absolute necessity. Word. Then surely this expression of sympathy was a blessing to those who bestowed it. Next to "the joy of the Lord," was the joy of doing good. "It is more blessed to give than to receive." Ask any man the presence of friends:

Affairs addressed to the Ambassadors of France at who had visited the sick and poor, whether he had will We, Orson S. Murray and Lydia P. Jacobs, make London and St. Petersburg: not thereby been made more patient under his own known to these, our friends, that we have chosen trials, and rendered better prepared to breast the waves of future trial?

There were many hindrances to sympathy. Some and in adversity, in life and till death. We ask no are bypocrites," he knew what that man was. Those power to guide or guard us. Our promises are to our-

were heard saying, "What a blessed unity there is in the church!" it might be set down as certain that they were giving expression to what they felt themposed that everybody else must be cold. Our own ntense selfishness was another great hindrance to welcome to it, but that is more than God ever gave me." The beggar replied, "But God has given you all your abundance." "Nay," said the lady, "God has only lent me that -he has given me nothing goods; but christians were so in a double sense, having been bought with a price. Another difficulty in the way of sympathy, was the spirit of caste that It is a great blessing, in prospect of all this distress | prevailed, and the customs of society. He thanked God that the spirit of caste did not prevail in that church; but in some places of worship there might But, for his own part, he always felt quite as great a pleasure in associating with the poorest as with the richest of God's saints. The "stuck up" respecta-"respectable," but only to be christians. It might be added, that want of knowledge, in many cases, caused want of sympathy; and in others, the hypohe could generally tell the hypocrite from the true man, as soon as he opened his mouth. Though some people were unworthy of help, there did exist a vast amount of real distress-of poverty that never speaks, to be the business of christian sympathy to seek out these cases, and to relieve them, while repressing

OF THE AMERICAN WAR AND INTEMPERANCE CON-

At the Freewill Baptist Temperance Convention, held at the time of the General Conference, one of the peakers contrasted the cost of the war with the cost of intemperance. The figures and facts are interesting and startling. He said

The cost of the rebellion to our government, by him by the citizens if he continues to deserve it. the close of the second year, estimating it at \$2,000,-000 per day, will be \$1,460,000,000, or \$730,000,000 per year. The cost of intemperance in the United tat s, directly and indirectly, according to Edward Everett and others, is \$550,000,000 per year, or more three-fourths the cost of the war for the same

according to Dr. Newell and others, is \$87,000,000 per year, or about one-sixth of the cost of the war for the same time.

Again, the war will impair the constitutions and shorten the lives of, we will suppose, one-fifth of our whole army-200,000 men, or including both the armies of the South and North, 400,000. But there are 400,000 to 500,000 drunkards in the United States. estimated that, upon an average, every drunkard shortens his life twelve, years, and every drinker in

Intemperance breaks the constitution, excites disease, exposes to epidemics, occasions fatal casualties, to an extent beyond computation. It is estimated, for example, that of those who have died by cholera in Europe and America, seven-tenths were spirit charged with arson, was also acquitted. - Pres. drinkers, and one-half decidedly intemperate.

Again, the war will make many paupers. But it is estimated that, for many years, nine-tenths of all our paupers have been made such, directly or indirectly, intemperance. The war will never reach these proportions. The war will greatly increase the number of criminal offences; but the proportion cannot fourths of all the convicts of our prisons were ad-

The war will depreciate the estimate of human life; but, nine-tenths of all who have committed suicide in our country, have been, immediately or remotely, victims of intemperance. The war will destroy di rectly, a great multitude of lives-possibly, includin both the South and the North, 200,000 to 250,000 This is a dreadful mortality. But, 40,000 drunkards die in the United States every year, besides the multemperance. The horrible mortality of the war is made up in drunkards alone, in about every five is being prosecuted vigorously. Nearly every yard You will also state that I have written in similar years, and if we include those whose death is occaned by intemperance, the proportion is greatly

Besides, the days of the rebellion and war are numbered-are likely to be few. But who shall prophecy | cent pieces, belonging to the new corrency; as well of the days of intemperance? It has prosecuted its desolations for centuries, and still the work of human | ever wanted. There may be hard times, as there als slaughter goes on, and with the avowed or silent sanction of courts, and of the masses of the people.

A MISSIONARY SCHOONER is to be built in Nova Scotia by funds to be contributed by Sabbath School children. Collections cards have been distributed throughout the Province, and the project meets with general approval. Some Sabbath Schools in New Brunswick have signified their intention of contributng. It is for the use we believe, of "Free Church" season, we copy from the Miramichi Gleaner .:-

LEWISTON, ME., has been the seat of a most gracious revival, during the year, and, as the result of the outpouring of the Spirit, more than five bundred persons have already joined the different churches in the city. One of the ministers at the meeting of the American Board, stated to a friend that twenty-two "little children" in his own congregation had been suffered to

THE LIFE OF "KIRWAN (the Rev. Dr. Murray), has been published by Harper Brothers, New York. but was subsequently converted and became distinguished as a Presbyterian minister and writer

THE SABBATH COMMITTEE of New York, waited upon President Lincoln with an address, requesting that measures might be adopted for the better observance of the Sabbath by the Army and Navy. An order has since been issued in agreement to the request | bound to Europe, Newfoundland, &c.

Ministry," and containes 8 p. The other is entitled "Minister and Church" showing the duty of the ant subjects, and we would like to see them circulated among our churches. We propose procuring a sup-

The Clergymen of Canada, of different denominations, have been of late calling the attention of their in opposition to the custom are: they increase the means of grace, and they, in a majority of cases, vio-

A couple of infidels were married in Chester County,

each other for conjugal companionship -- in prosperity

who were in the streets, as if they had been attemptstill grasping the war-weapon where he had been his post-and there after a thousand years had passed away, was he found. So let christians learn to stand labour the cause of the most sad trials. their possessions—as being stewards of them, and not to their duty, willingly to stand at their post on which As you are aware, Sir, when the conflict comowners. All men were but stewards of this world's their Castain had placed them and their post on which the post of the procedure of the post of the procedure of the post of th their Captain had placed them, and they find that grace will support and sustain them.

THE NEWS.

DECEMBER 5, 1862.

sitting of the Sessions on Tuesday. All were agreed Province should be interested in an institution of this kind. We also are of the opinion that it should not clusion of peace.

It is now excellent sleighing in Fredericton, and in the country round about. The weather has not yet casion has presented itself of effering to the belligerbeen very cold. The river was only closed by ice on ents the support of the good offices of the maritime

Wednesday, and on Thursday parties began to cross it. At a meeting of the Common Council, held yester | Majesty, as well as to the Court of Russia. The day, the salary of the Chief of Police was fixed at the three Cabinets would exert their influence at Washusual rate, \$275. There was some opposition to the lington, as well as with the Confederate States, to obsum, but the last Chief was allowed it, and the pre- tain an armistice for six months, during which every sent Chief is a most efficient officer, and well worthy act of war, direct or indirect, should provisionally of the amount, which will not be unwillingly paid cease on sea as well as on land, and it might be, if

winter sessions on Friday, the Hon John H. Gray tions which might, it is to be hoped, ensure in favour

During the week there have been a couple of fires. In one case the barque "Indefatigable," lying at the Long Wharf, was badly burnt, rendering scuttling necessary to save her. She lost her mizen-mast and nesday morning two houses in Patrick Street, owned | tween the belligerent parties. pletely destroyed.

acknowledged this week the receipt of \$20 from Kingston Division, No. 14, Sons of Temperance v from Rev. Mr. Bennet, St. John Presbyterian Church, \$81.20. It is thought that the Provincial subscrip-

In the Circuit Court, the criminal bosiness has the Washington Cabinet. been disposed of. John Collins, charged with killing the jury not leaving their box. Joseph McNeill,

furnish the Province land enough for the purpose of a grand Railway Depot. - News.

good security is abundant. Instead of shin-plasters ways are, among some folks, but as a general thing, we believe that the business of St. John is in a sound,

WARNING TO BOYS IN ST. JOHN .- Every Fall we read accounts of children breaking through the ice ere it is sufficienty strong to bear them, and getting

any thing, short of \$200,000 more than were collected

from Charlottetown, P. E. I., for Europe, laden with the produce of the country; others are in port load, ing; and there are several not yet launched, that are

ordinary rates. - Pres.

The following represents the exact amount of Country Produce brought for sale into the Country Market during the month of November: with a greater prospect than now exists of its being accepted by the two contending parties. In Torque 1,408 grs. Beef; 4,684 grs. Lamb and Mutton;

775 Pigs; 377 Turkies; 178 pairs Partridges; 847 that of France any intelligence they may receive from 1,636 lbs. Roll Butter; 919 tubs Packed Butter; 275 Washington or nachmond bearing on this important prs. Socks and Stockings; 112 bash. Turnips; 550 subject of military and amiliary bags Buckwheat; 77 bush. Carrots; 221 bushels Apples; 259 prs. Ducks; 40 bush. Beets; 42 Cheese; Drouya De Liliuxs, and give him a copy of it. 233 lbs. Woolen Yarn; 1,680 prs. Chickens; 2,185 Geese. ROBERT FORSYTH, Deputy Clerk.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

DESPATCH OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT ON MEDIATION tricis. IN AMERICA. The Paris Maniteur of the 13th publishes the fol-Affairs addressed to the Ambassadors of France at lingthe Scilleswig question, saying it would imperil

moerriall and Paris, Oct. 30, 1862. Siz, -Europe watches with a painful interest the officers were con lemned to run the gainful. struggle which has been raging for more than a year upon the American continent. The hostilities have French Canada. said there was very little christian sympathy at all. license. We submit to no dictation. We bow to no provoked sacrifices and efforts certainly of a nature of the limperor of He did not believe that—excepting as to those who said it. When he heard a man say, "Most christians authority. We recognise no God nor Almighty energy of the two non-slations, but this speciacle, and extra processing as to those who said it. When he heard a man say, "Most christians energy of the two populations; but this speciacle, and extra programions taken from dain parking a which does so much honour to their courage, is only - The movement in Greece in favor of Prince Alfred, given at the price of numberless g damities and at a liststrongthaning. Dinner given to the British dicetar giving; so, also, faith in the new creature is the or | night and until peace returns to your continent, or | church," were always the people who had no love in | not in others, but in ourselves and each other," were always the people who had no love in | prodigious, effusion of blood. To these results of a significant toast. (2) a section and grown and small small

When Pompeii was destroyed, there were very civil war, which from the very first assumed vast many buried in the ruins of it, who were afterwards proportions, there is still to be added the apprehenfound in different situations. There were some found sions of a service war, which would be the culminating point of so many irreparable disasters. The sufferings of a nation towards which we have

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ing to make their escape. There were some found in always professed a sincere friendship would have suflofty chambers. But where did they find the Roman fered to excite the sincere solicitude of the Emperor, sentinel? Standing at the city gate with his hand even had we ourselves not suffered by the counter-Under the influence of the intimate relations which

placed by the captain; and there, where the heavens the extension of intercourse has multiplied between threatened him-there where the earth shook beneath the various regions of the globe, Europe itself has him—there where the lava stream rolled, he stood at suffered from the consequence of a crisis which dried rup one of the most fruitful sources of the public

strict neutrality, in concert with the other maritime Powers, and the Washington Cabinet has repeatedly acknowledged the honograble manner in which we adhered to that line of conduct. The sentiments which dietated it to us have undergone no change. stead of imposing upon the Powers an attitude which The subject of a Reformatory was discussed at the them of service to the parties, by helping them out

opinion was expressed relative to whether it sliould since then, has almost constantly been kept up, and, be local, that is, for St. John only, or for the whole after so much bloodshed, they are now in that re-Province. We think it should be for the latter, and rizes the presumption that more decisive military be supported by public funds. An increase of im- operations will shortly occur. According to the last morality and crime in St. John will increase it in the news received in Europe, the two armies, on the concountry, and hence we believe every section of the trary, were in a condition that would not allow either

be engrafted on the Penitentiary. Let it be located All these circumstances taken together point to the somewhere outside of criminal associations, and be opportunity of an armistice; to which, moreover, surrounded with at least moral and industrial in- under present circumstances no strategical objection fluences. A committee was appointed by the Ses- peace which are beginning to manifest themselves in sions to memorialize the Government on the sub- the North as well as in the South might, on the

intellectual. The Natural History Society opened its. of the struggle, nor any pressure upon the negotia-We should not, in fact, believe ourselves called upon to decide but to prepare the solution of the difficuleverything belonging to it above decks. On Wed- ties which hitherto have opposed a reconciliation be-

> Vould it not give to their step the character of evident artiality? Acting in concert they would combine conditions best suited to inspire confidence; the Government of the Emperor by the constant tradition of French policy towards the United States England by the community of race; Russia by the marks of friendship she has never ceased to show to

Should the event not justify the hope of the three Capt. Wm. H. Hills, of Rockland, Me., was acquitted, Powers, and should the ardour of the struggle overhave fulfilled a duty of humanity, more especially

DROUGN DE LHUYS. The following despatches has been addressed by Earl Russell to Earl Cowley, her Majesty's Ambassa-

In Lord-The Count Liefthault came to the Foreign Office, by appointment, on Monday, the 10th nst., and read to me a despatch from M. Dronyn de Phys, relating to the Civil war in North America. above despatch and thus proceeds : 1 985 betsion old

Such is in substance the proposal of the Government of the Emperor of the French, and I need hardly the only son of Mr. Elijah Parsons, aged 13 years and Majesty Government. Her Majesty is desirous of the Tobique, on the 14th inst. Mr. Hawthorne was stance of the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners a promising young man aged 19 years and 8 months. On doard the Trent. Her Majesty's Government reanxiously and carefully examined by Her Majesty's MARKETS. - In Flour we have no material change to Government. After weighing all the information note. American Mess Pork has advanced, and is worth | which has been received from America Her Majesty's from \$12 to \$12.50, and the tendency is reported up | Government are led to the conclusion that there is no wards. Oats, too, have advanced, and are now worth ground at the present moment that the Federal Government would accept the proposal suggested, and a In country produce there is little change. Apples refusal from Washington at present would prevent any may be obtained at from \$1 to \$2 per barrel, as per speedy renewal of the offer. Her Mijesty's Governquality. Potatoes are 70 cents to 80 cents per bushel, ment think, therefore, that it would be better to coultry of all kinds is very plenty, and sell at the watch carefully the progress of opinion in America. off profits 129 and if, aschere appears reason to hope, it may be found to have undergone or may undergo hereafter any change, the three Courts might then avail them selves of such change to offer their friendly counsel

Your Excellency may read this despatch to M.

RUSSELL. ARRIVAL OF THE "HIBERNIA!" isto fanoisabbo ve westerd as Portland, Dec. 3. The contributions are unprecedently large for the

increasing distress in the cotton manufacturing dis-The Prince's Clotilde enciente, 2 911 10 20 anom The Emperor of Austria has amnestied all political offenders condenned modity besses since

Denmark refuses Earl Russell's proposition respectthe existence of the mionarchy. 179 Winon Disturbance at Patras. Greece, and forty-two Polish

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