

OCTOBER 10, 1862.

## LETTER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Excitement—The Negro Question—Union Sentiment—Yellow Fever in the State—Zouaves in the Navy.

New Orleans, September 10th, 1862.

For the last few weeks much excitement has prevailed, both in military and civil circles, in consequence of a promised visit from the rebel General Van Dorn. But no attack has been made up to the present; and few expect one. Nevertheless, adhering to the principle, that the best safeguard against trouble, is an ample preparation to meet it, the departments here, both on land and water, have not failed to place their forces in readiness. All available arms belonging to private citizens have been put under military control. The troops, who formerly occupied Baton Rouge have been withdrawn, the various outposts have been reduced as much as the circumstances of their situations would permit, and quite a large number have been brought from the Gulf of Mexico. The new recruits, known as the "Louisiana Volunteers," have taken the field, and conducted themselves with marked propriety. They number nearly three thousand, many of whom were in the Confederate service previous to the arrival of the Federal forces. In addition to these a regiment of free negroes is being raised in New Orleans.

It is composed of much the same material that constituted the one organized by the late military authorities. The question of negroes and slavery, which has been coupled with difficulty, has not failed to produce its fruits here. Gen. Phelps, who commands a portion of the Union forces in this department, is a man of much moral worth, a thorough abolitionist, and consequently rather unpopular, particularly in the midst of slaveholders. The slaves themselves, were not long in discovering his predilections in favour of their rights. The number that flocked to his camp for protection and support, many of their masters having fled, became so large that he provided one, especially for them. They have since been armed and clothed by government supplies, and employed in various branches of the public service, the use of arms excepted. His lines have always afforded protection and comfort to destitute and oppressed negroes, much to the chagrin of those who regard them as mere instruments of labor. Teachers have been provided for them, and religious services are performed in their camp every Sabbath. Though compelled to perform appropriate work, they evince a strong attachment for their benefactor, and shudder at the idea of being returned to their owners and to bondage. The course pursued by Phelps has subjected him to repeated censure, from newspaper writers and many others. His views too have not been seconded by the commanding general, a fact which has resulted in the resignation of the former. His successor has not yet been designated. It is hoped that one may be appointed, who like his predecessor, shall have sufficient moral courage, even in the midst of injustice and oppression, to maintain those principles of right for which he has always contended. By his resignation he leaves the command of a fine brigade, and the guidance of more than two thousand negroes formerly slaves.

The Union Association of New Orleans continues to increase more rapidly than had been anticipated. The conviction that the city may possibly be retaken, doubtless deters many from expressing an opinion which would stamp them as Unionists. The association recently held a mass meeting in front of the City Hall, at which a large number was present. Great enthusiasm was manifested on several occasions, while the speakers urged the maintenance of the Union and Constitution. It was the most outspoken evidence of returning loyalty which has ever been manifested in this city since its occupation.

Most of the fleet attached to this department has left the river, and are now refitting in the Gulf of Mexico. Very many of the sailors were suffering from diseases incident to the climate, and needed the healthful influences of sea breezes.

In the Eastern Gulf Squadron some of the ships have suffered severely from yellow fever, contracted at Key West, where it has been raging with considerable violence for several weeks past. A single vessel, the *San Jacinto*, had eighteen deaths on board, and nearly the whole crew sick; she was ordered home without delay. It has not made any serious ravages amongst those remaining. A few cases have occurred in the western squadron, but it has not made its appearance in New Orleans. The hottest of the weather being over, it is presumed we shall escape so terrible a scourge. The provisions, of which I wrote before, are being dispensed in large quantities to the poor of the city. But for such an arrangement by the government authorities many must have suffered from absolute want. By a proclamation of the absconded governor of the state, those outside the lines are forbidden to trade or in any way communicate with the Federals. Transports in navigating the river are frequently fired into by the bands of guerrillas who infest its banks, and prevented from receiving cargoes, unless provided with sufficient force to repel a sudden attack from them. A detachment of soldiers attends each steamer, and skirmishes are constantly occurring.

By another order from the rebel commanding General, the inhabitants of the bank of the river were warned to remove to a distance of not less than eight miles, into the interior. This was done, so as to allow these marauders to operate, and not sacrifice the lives of their own women and children. The new order relative to the spirit ration in the Navy, has been received, and publicly read by the captains of vessels to officers and men under their respective commands. It has been enforced pretty generally, and so far without difficulty.

From an American paper we select the following notice of "Stonewall Jackson":—

General Jackson never enters a fight without invoking God's blessing and protection. The dependence of this strange man upon the Deity seems never to be absent from his mind, and whatever he says or does, is always prefaced "by God's blessing."

In one of his official despatches he commences:—"By God's blessing, we have to day defeated the enemy." Said one of his officers to him the other day, "Well, General, another candidate (referring to Pope) is awaiting your attentions." "So I observe," was the quiet reply, "and by God's blessing he shall receive them to his full satisfaction."

After a battle has been fought the same rigid remembrance of his power is observed. The army is drawn up in a line, the General dismounts from his horse, and there, in the presence of his rough bronzed troops, with heads uncovered and bent awestricken to the ground, the voice of that good man, which, but a few hours before, was ringing out in quick fiery intonation, is now heard subdued and calm, as if overcome by the presence of the Supreme Being in holy appeal to the "Sapphire throne." Few such spectacles had been witnessed in modern times, and it is needless to add that few such examples have ever told with more wondrous power upon the hearts of the men. Are you surprised, after his death, that Stonewall Jackson is inviolable, and that he can lead his army to certain victory when God's blessing precedes the act?

MELANCHOLY NEWS.—We regret to learn that two sons of Mr. Amos Dickenson, who removed from Wakefield, in Carleton County, a few years since, to Minnesota, have fallen victims to the recent Indian outbreak in that place. We learn that both of them were shot during attacks on the white population by the Indians. The property of one of them was also destroyed. Others who removed from this Province were in much danger.

## A TRIP TO NOVA SCOTIA.

BROTHER McLEOD.—In order to fulfil the appointment made by the General Conference in July last, Brother Hart and I took passage on board the *Empress* on Monday the 15th ult., for Digby, to attend the General Conference of Free C. Baptists, held at Yarmouth. Every thing in the appearance of the weather indicated a favourable passage; but we had no sooner passed beyond the Island than a south west wind sprang up, and rendered it quite "rough," much to the annoyance of us, who were unaccustomed to the water. We reached Digby at twelve o'clock, and were met at the wharf by a Mr. Barnaby, at whose house we took dinner. Although Digby is pleasantly situated, and in many respects a desirable place to live in, yet there appears not much commercial activity or enterprise. Immediately after dinner we took the stage for Yarmouth. The driver was accommodating and intelligent, doing all he could to render the passage agreeable. There were other passengers beside us; we joined freely in conversation, occasionally upon the subject of Religion, discussing disputed points of Theology in the most friendly manner.

The country through which we passed is thickly settled; the inhabitants living chiefly by lumbering and fishing. We continued our journey till a late hour in the evening. Next morning, with a clear sky and an atmosphere cooled by the previous night's rain, we again prosecuted our journey agreeably refreshed. The scenery by which we were surrounded was of the most attractive kind; on the right stretched the Bay of Fundy, placid and serene, dotted here and there with vessels; on the left, field succeeded field; dwelling followed dwelling; the country being diversified with hill and dale, affording a panoramic view seldom surpassed. We passed several houses of worship; two of which were particularly noted at or near Beaver River; one a Free Baptist House, the other a C. C. Baptist place of worship; these erections bespoke the enterprise and public spirit of the people. By nine o'clock we were within sight of Yarmouth town; and immediately on arriving at our place of destination we inquired for Free Baptists, and were directed to Mr. Churchill's, an elderly gentleman, who although not a Free Baptist, yet received us kindly, and made us welcome guests. After breakfasting, we visited our old friend and brother David Oram: here we remained during the day, and in the evening held a meeting. The day following we visited Tusket village, where Elder Knowles resides; also Argyle, at which place I met Elder Charles J. Oram, whom I had not seen for more than eighteen years. We were glad to meet once more on earth. After spending a few hours with him at his house, I returned to Tusket village, and attended a meeting in the evening. A sad accident had just occurred at the village—a young man fell from the yard arm of a vessel, and died in a few hours afterwards from the effects of the fall. How uncertain is life! in the midst of life we are in death. Oh, that the living would lay it to heart, and not live without an interest in the blood of Christ. We held meetings each evening until Saturday, at which time the General Conference convened, at what is called the Gobeque. A large number were in attendance. The service commenced by singing, and prayer by Elder Norton, who also gave a lengthy exhortation, referring to the many years he had been engaged in the cause of religion, and the various changes he had passed through during that period; how God had blessed them as a people; and although they had to mourn the loss of some of their number by death, and the fearful fall of others, yet they had in many respects much to be thankful for. He was followed by all the ministering brethren, and a large number of other brethren and sisters. Three hours were passed in this most agreeable exercise, and all felt it good to be there. On the Sabbath, there was preaching in the following places of worship: the Gobeque Head, Gobeque Point, Session Hill, Plymouth, and Brooklin. Gobeque Head, by myself; Plymouth, by Elder Knowles. In the evening, at Gobeque Head, by myself again; Gobeque Point, by Elder Hart; Brooklin, by Elder Noble. There was also preaching in other places; but as I was a stranger, I did not learn where. Each of these meetings was largely attended, and we hope good was done. On Monday morning met for the transaction of business. Every thing passed off harmoniously. Adjourned at 12 o'clock. Met again at 2 o'clock, to hear the letters from the churches; after which several addresses were delivered. On Tuesday forenoon the Conference adjourned, and all seemed to be happy. In the afternoon, I left, in company with brothers Noble and Cashey, for home. Held meeting at Beaver River. Enjoyed a pleasant season. Next day reached Digby. The day following arrived here, having enjoyed throughout a most pleasant visit, and cherishing the most lively remembrance of the hospitality of the friends among whom I mingled in Nova Scotia.

## EDUCATION AT BLISSVILLE.

Mr. Freeze, the Inspector of Schools for this district, has just paid us another official visit, on the South Branch of the Orontocro, and his course of inspection, while at Mr. Mot's school, was highly gratifying to us.

The scholars were minutely examined in the various branches which they had studied, and reflected much credit upon themselves and their teacher. In penmanship especially they excel, and the clean and neat appearance of their copy books, as well as the scholars themselves, cannot but be admired. We can positively say that the cause of education in this place has received a greater stimulus, during the short period that Mr. F. has been in office, than was imparted by any of his predecessors in any length of time. He has encouraged the erection of suitable and commodious buildings for school purposes, and recommended teachers qualified to take charge of the schools in the various districts, for which we desire to tender him our most sincere thanks. We are now reaping the reward of his labors, and we hope he may long occupy a prominent position in the educational department of this Province.—*Conn.*

## FREE C. BAPTIST.

NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE.—Brother S. K. West, of Chebogue, Yarmouth, writes us as follows: "We have just closed our annual meeting. It has been one of deep interest. Our public meetings were numerous attended, and we enjoyed a good measure of the presence of our Divine Master. The business of our Conference was harmoniously conducted. Your delegates rendered us valuable assistance. "There has been of late some revival at Beaver Ridge, a portion of the field of labour occupied by Brother Sullivan. He has baptized eleven during the last two weeks."

GRAND MANAK.—Brother J. N. Barnes writes us from this place, under date of 29th ult., as follows: "I have returned to my field of labour here, and have pleasure in informing you that the good work of the Lord is still progressing. I baptized five at Woodward's Cove since my return, and expect to administer the ordinance to others in Seal Cove next Sabbath. This is a very extensive field of labour, and never did I feel in more need of preparation for the work than now. But I cannot be sufficiently thankful to the Lord for his kindness to me since my arrival here."

any Church can raise a sufficient sum to engage the labors of a faithful minister any portion of the time, do so, if one can be obtained; or, let two or three churches contiguous to each other, unite, and secure the whole labors of some minister. In order to the effectual carrying out of this plan, it will be of the utmost importance for the preachers to labour *unitedly* in the matter, urging it upon the churches, and shewing publicly and privately to the people its utility and necessity. We trust there will be but one heart in this good work.

## SHILLING FUND.

Another matter which occupied a little of the time of the session, was the *shilling fund* (so called). The first regular contributions to our Conference, was to this fund. The money was disbursed in meeting the necessary expenses of the Conference, such as printing Minutes; delegations to Nova Scotia, &c.; and the balance was expended in missionary labour. Later, however, the balance (if any), was used in reducing the Conference debt. This being now provided for, the *shilling fund*, will be appropriated hereafter, as originally designed, in defraying expenses of Conference and missionary labour among the destitute churches. The Second District passed a resolution recommending and requesting all Church members in that district to pay to this fund *twenty five cents* each, yearly.

Some other business of minor and local importance was transacted—delegates to G. Conference appointed, &c.; and the meeting adjourned, to meet next year with the Church at Steeves' Mills, Presquille.

This District Meeting was one of the most agreeable and harmonious public meetings we ever attended. Not one note of discord or contention was heard throughout the entire sessions. Each seemed anxious to help the others, and to promote the interest and harmony of all. No subject of an extraordinary nature was introduced, or even hinted at, and no one seemed disposed to moot any question calculated to distract and divide the brethren.

Strangers, and those from a distance, were cordially received, and hospitably entertained by the community generally; and we most sincerely believe that the whole results of this meeting will be of a most salutary and beneficial kind to the churches composing it, and the cause generally.

## MAINE STATE SEMINARY.

In order to afford complete information to a number of persons who are desirous of knowing the cost of board, tuition, &c., at the Maine State Seminary, as well as for general reference, we addressed a letter to the Principal, asking him to forward us a statement of the expenses in detail, for publication. In reply, we have received the following letter, which affords the complete information desired.—[*En. Intel.*]

MAINE STATE SEMINARY, Lewiston, Sept. 24, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER,—I thank you for your very kind letter, and I learn with pleasure that our brethren in your section of the continent are making inquiries about the Seminary. We are a new institution as you are aware, having just entered upon our sixth educational year. Our buildings are of brick, well and substantially made.

The fare from Portland to Lewiston is one dollar, the distance being 33 miles; so that the full fare from St. John to this place is \$5.50.

The expenses here are as follows:—

Common English,.....	\$4 00
Higher English,.....	4 50
Languages,.....	5 00
Music, extra,.....	8 00
Use of Instruments, extra,.....	2 00
Penicilling, extra,.....	5 00
Crayoning, extra,.....	4 00
Colored Crayoning, extra,.....	5 00
Water Colors, extra,.....	5 00
Perspective Sketching, extra,.....	5 00
Sketching, Civil Engineering, extra,.....	5 00
Oil Painting, extra,.....	5 00
Book Keeping, extra,.....	5 00
Penmanship, extra,.....	1 00
Shorthand, extra,.....	1 00
Incidentals,.....	25
Diplomas to graduates,.....	2 00

By Common English are meant English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic.

By Higher English are meant Algebra, History, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Physiology, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Mental Philosophy, Moral Philosophy &c.

By Languages, Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish and Italian.

There is no additional charge for any of these studies, \$5 being the highest tuition for one study, or for all studies.

Our course to those who wish to graduate is three years to young gentlemen, and four years to young ladies. We take students for any length of time, provided it be not less than half a term. Our terms are ten and a half weeks each, four terms in the year. The next term commences November 25th.

BOARD.

Table expenses, \$1.62½ per week; Room rent (including necessary furniture), from \$1.50 to \$5 per term per scholar; Washing, three cents per article. Wood, fuel, and fuel put into each student's wood-room, at the rate of \$3.50 per term. Two students usually consume a half cord in the Spring and Fall terms, and one cord in the Winter term, making the whole expense for wood per year \$11 for two students (rooming together), or \$5.50 each; Lights, about fifty cents per term; Use of Bedding, including washing of same, fifty cents; Extras for room include: room, towels, curtains, lamp, &c., and carpet if wanted.

RECAPITULATION.

Expenses for one student for one term at the highest prices:—

Tuition,.....	\$5 00
Room Rent,.....	5 00
Incidentals,.....	25
10-47th weeks Board,.....	17 18
Wood (full term),.....	1 87
Lights,.....	50
Washing, (about),.....	1 50
Use of Bedding,.....	50
	\$29 30

It must be understood that the above recapitulation includes our highest tuition (music, drawing, &c., excepted), and our highest room rent. The gentleman usually fit their own wood, and the ladies usually do their own washing, and both, in many instances, bring with them their own bedding. This, you see, deducts these items from the bill.

The bills average about \$28 per term, as the Steward's books will show.

I should be pleased to send catalogues to any of our brethren and friends who may desire them. They will be issued about the first of November. I could send a package to the office of the *Intelligencer* if you should think favorable to it. I regret you cannot meet with us in our Triennial Conference at Hillsdale, Mich. I am hoping every year to see your country, and form acquaintance with some of your brethren at least. I wish I might with all of them. But this cannot be in this world. We shall all greet each other in heaven. In love,

Rev. E. McLeod. O. B. CHENEY.

Brother C. will please send a few catalogues to our address at Fredericton.—[*En. Intel.*]

## NOTES OF TRAVEL.

On Friday, the 26th ult., we left Fredericton in the steamer *Gazelle*, for Woodstock, on our way to attend the Second District Meeting. Only on one occasion before had we passed up the St. John river, between these two places, by water. That time we shall not very soon forget. We were on our way then to attend a General Conference; several brethren were in company; the day was spent most agreeably in religious conversation and singing. Prayer was also offered on the deck of the boat by one of the ministers in company, while many of the passengers reverently bowed down and joined in hearty response. On the occasion of our last trip, the scene was very different. Constantly, except while the table was occupied for dinner, were a party of young men en-

gaged in gambling. The dining saloon, which is also the only room in the *Gazelle* for passengers, except a very small one for ladies, was constantly occupied by this party, who also drew about them a considerable number of others, who seemed to manifest an interest in the game. Several also exhibited some of the well known symptoms of drunkenness, which, added to the other annoyance, made the trip on this occasion every thing but pleasant. Some redeeming features, however, existed. A few young men, and others, were on board, who sought religious conversation. With these we passed a portion of the day pleasantly. We are informed that gambling is the rule daily on board the *Gazelle*, and that moral and sober passengers are much annoyed with it. No other boat being on the route at the time, obliged us to submit to the annoyance. We are not informed if the other boats to Woodstock allow a similar nuisance.

The country, on both sides of the river, between Fredericton and Woodstock, is very beautiful, and the trip, so far as scenery and grandeur is concerned, is romantic and interesting. Eleven hours was occupied in making the trip up—distance over sixty miles—while the downward trip is made in about half the time. The river was very low at the time we went up, the boat, in some places, scraping the bottom.

Woodstock has greatly improved since our last visit—a little over two years since. Several large brick stores and hotels have been erected, which, for beauty and accommodation, would do credit to many a larger city, and afford unmistakable evidence of thrift and enterprise. The large brick range of the Hon. C. Connell is rarely surpassed. We had no time to spend in Woodstock, only the night, leaving early next morning on our journey; but we learn that this enterprising village is fast becoming a place of much importance. Our brief observation confirms, in our judgment, this impression.

The *Renfrew House*, kept by Mr. T. W. Smith, is, we understand, the deservedly popular hotel of Woodstock. It is situated near the steamer landing, opposite the Post-office, and in the immediate vicinity of the business portion of the town. We were shown through the house by the proprietor. The internal arrangements are excellent for room and comfort; a good table is always set, and an obliging host and hostess always ready to receive guests, and make them feel at home. We can, with much confidence, recommend strangers visiting Woodstock to call at the "Renfrew House."

VICTORIA CORNER shows signs of thrift and improvement since our last visit. Mr. G. W. Boyer & Sons have recently erected a new leather bootery, which, with their extensive shoe factory, is doing a large business. Other new buildings have been erected in the vicinity, and Victoria will probably be a smart place before long.

FLORENCEVILLE—formerly known as *Butternut Creek*—is rising into the proportions and importance of a thriving little town. This place is twenty-two miles above Woodstock. The road from Presquille Mills and the adjacent country meets the highway to the Grand Falls at Florenceville. Its locality and advantages, in several respects, insures for it a respectable future.

TRACT'S MILLS (so called formerly), now Steeves' Mills, having been purchased by brother Steeves, formerly of Westmorland, will probably be quite a stirring place before long. A fine country is on every side, rapidly filling up with settlers; large improvements are already made, and splendid farms will soon adorn the whole country.

We also visited Bridgewater, in Maine, and returned through Williamstown and Jacktownville. In every place the country appeared prosperous, and the people happy. The means of wealth is within the reach of every industrious man. The crops are good, and the weather for harvesting was fine.

We were conveyed on our tour by our esteemed brother, Rev. V. White, who placed himself, horse and carriage, at our disposal; and for which, we are under great obligations to him. We shall defer our notes on religious aspects and prospects, as they appeared to us, until a future prospect.

## CARLETON TEA MEETING.

DEAR BRO. McLEOD.—In this day of pic-nics, bazaars, tea meetings, temperance dinners, grand festivals, &c., it may seem almost out of place to occupy any of your space with even a notice of our tea meeting. But really I can scarcely consent to allow so very pleasant a season as we had last evening to pass without telling our friends who were not with us a word about it. A few weeks ago when we began to agitate the matter, the doleful cry of "hard times," added to the fact of the absence from home of some of our good sisters, who hitherto had always been active in every such good work, were enough to make things look rather discouragingly; however as every one who knows any thing about our little church in Carleton, never yet knew them to say concerning any thing of this kind, "it can't be done," or in any way acknowledge themselves "beat," they concluded they would just do the best they could. "If we can't get up a large one, we will have a small one; if we can't raise \$200, we will try for \$100," was the words; and in less than two weeks they had one of the most magnificently got up teas it ever was my privilege to attend. We had sixteen tables spread, as richly and handsomely, I think, as anybody ever need expect to see furnished at a tea meeting in this country. It is my opinion that the ladies of Carleton cannot be outdone in setting tables. I confess myself partial to intelligent working women in a church; indeed, I have but little faith in the success of any church without such help, and I will not deny the charge if some good friend does say, "Well Bro. Hartley must have felt proud last night of the ladies who got up that tea."

The tables were set in the basement, and the audience room was well lighted up, so that while those at the first tables were taking tea, others were enjoying themselves up stairs. After all got through with tea, we had our "speeches" up stairs. The addresses were all very good, some say the best they ever heard at a tea meeting. The following are the names of the speakers. Revs. Wm. Downey, H. McKeown, George Day, A. Taylor, John Perry, E. McLeod, and a few remarks by myself as pastor of the church.

Upon the whole it was an unusually pleasant time. The house was crowded, nearly if not quite six hundred persons were present. Every body seemed to be happy, and the social good feeling that filled the house exemplified the good state of friendly feeling existing among the different churches and the people of the community generally. Our greatest deficiency was in not having any music. Good sacred music would have added to the pleasure of the evening, but we were better without any than such as is incompatible with the christian character.

I have not yet received official returns of the proceeds of the meeting, but can calculate pretty nearly from the tickets sold and the money taken at the door. After paying the few dollars of expenses we had to lay out, we will realize the handsome sum of about \$240. "Pretty well," says the reader, for such hard times. "Pretty well," says the writer, for any times. The proceeds of the meeting is for the benefit of our new meeting house.

G. A. HARTLEY.

The Tea Meeting to aid in finishing the Wesleyan College building at Sackville, was a very successful one. A large concourse of people assembled from all parts of the County, and from the neighboring Province. The receipts amounted to upwards of \$360.—*Telegraph.*

## TERMS AND NOTICES.

For one year,.....\$1.50

PAYMENT IN ALL CASES IN ADVANCE.

Any person sending us Ten Subscribers, with the money—FIFTY DOLLARS—we will send them one copy extra for their trouble. For Twenty Subscribers, two copies extra; and for every additional ten, a copy.

Parties wishing to pay money in Saint John for the *Intelligencer*, can do so at the bookstores of Messrs. BARNES & Co., Prince William street, or at the Drug Store of Mr. McLeod, 26 Charlotte Street.

ALL LETTERS for us, either on business connected with this Paper or otherwise, should hereafter be directed to us at Fredericton.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our terms of ADVANCE PAYMENT will in every case in future, be strictly adhered to.

Our Post Office address is Rev. E. McLeod, Fredericton, N. B.

## Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 10, 1862.

## SECOND DISTRICT MEETING.

THE SABBATH.

In our last we gave a report of this meeting up to Saturday evening. The Sabbath was one of the warmest and most beautiful days we have had this season. The appointments for the day were as follows: Prayer meeting at 9 A. M. Preaching by the writer, at 10½ A. M. Preaching again by other brethren at 2½ and 6 P. M. In addition to these, another appointment for ourselves in Peel (about eight miles distant), at 6 P. M. At an early hour, the great living mass began to assemble, and long before the prayer meeting closed, a far greater number than the house could convene, was in attendance. Elder Hart, who was not present on Saturday, arrived on Sabbath morning, from Woodstock, having just returned from the G. Conference of Free C. Baptists in Nova Scotia. By the time that preaching commenced, hundreds of people were gathered outside of the place of worship, unable to obtain even standing room inside. Great numbers of these listened by the windows and doors with much attention throughout the entire service. From 1 Tim. iii. 15, we endeavored to exhibit—first, the nature and design of the Christian Church; and second, the duty of its members to adorn it by conformity to the law and example of Christ in life, and to support it by liberal contributions to its treasury. We humbly hope our labours will not be lost. In the afternoon, Elder Hart preached from Phil. iii. 10; after which, a number of brethren gave interesting addresses and exhortations. In the evening, Elder McMillin preached to a crowded house; while, at the same hour, we filled the appointment made at us at Peel. Brethren White and Bell accompanied us; and here, as in Brighton, a large congregation assembled to hear the word. We think all the services on the Sabbath were profitable. We have hardly ever seen so great congregations assembled in any place, or noticed such earnest attention as was given on this Lord's day.

## MONDAY.

On Monday, at 8 A. M., the Elders and Delegates assembled for business. This did not possess any very great variety, but was of the utmost importance to the churches composing this district. Some matters of a minor nature being disposed of, brother White, in some judicious remarks, brought before the meeting the duty of the churches to make provision for Gospel labour among themselves. All present, with one or two exceptions, were impressed with the fact that this was the business of the session; and that, on something being done in this matter—that is, some course being suggested and recommended by this meeting, having a tendency to inaugurate system and order in the support of the Gospel, and pastoral care among the churches—depended their future visibility and existence. Much discussion, in the best of feeling, followed; and some facts of a trying, but instructive nature, were brought out; all of which gave additional evidence to the necessity of some liberal system of finance in our churches.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting. All seemed to feel that the plan suggested in these resolutions would be a beginning in systematic effort for the support of ministerial labour, and if acted upon by the churches, would lead to such further measures as the state and condition of the churches may require.

## RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolved, that this District Meeting recommend that each Church proceed at once to raise a fund for the support of the Gospel among themselves.

2. Resolved, that each member be required to contribute, as the Lord prospers him or her, toward this fund; and that the same be paid—[weekly, monthly, or quarterly, as may be agreed upon]—to the Treasurer appointed by the Church.

3. Resolved, that in case any minister in good standing in the denomination visit any Church destitute of a pastor, that such minister be paid from said fund such an amount as will remunerate him for his labours among them.

4. Resolved, that the deacons of each Church, with such other brethren as the Church may appoint with them, be the committee to attend to the foregoing.

We would urge upon the Churches interested in these resolutions immediate action. Delay will defeat the design intended. Deacons and other brethren who have the property of the Churches at heart, should move in the matter at once, by calling a public meeting of the churches and congregations. The favour and sympathies of all the people should be enlisted. Let subscription lists be immediately opened, and every person waited upon, from whom there is even a remote probability of receiving anything. If

From the many flattering notices of the press of the change in our paper, we select the following:—

In our absence we find that our much-esteemed contemporary, the *Religious Intelligencer*, has been enlarged. It is an admirably conducted paper now, issued in the same size as the *Colonial Presbyterian*. We wish its enterprising and estimable editor the highest success.—*Col. Presbyterian.*

The *Religious Intelligencer* has been issued in a new and much improved form; and most heartily do we wish it the success which its well written editorial articles and judicious selections so well deserve.—*N. B. Reporter.*

FIRES.—An unoccupied house on Pitt Street caught fire on Thursday evening. The firemen played on the burning building for a time, but it was decided to pull it down, as it had been a nuisance in the neighborhood.

Another destructive fire occurred on Wednesday morning about 8 o'clock in a barn between Waterloo and Brussels Streets, owned by a man named Gillespie, who kept straw in it for sale. The fire spread to a house owned by Mr. Jamieson, and also to the houses of Mr. William Finlay, and Mr. P. Cuff, all of which together with the barns attached were nearly consumed. The Baptist Church on Brussels Street barely escaped destruction; the back part of the main building was on fire at one time, and the building attached, part of which was used as a school house, was nearly, if not altogether destroyed. The general impression is that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Mr. Gillespie and Mr. Jamieson, were uninsured. Mr. Finlay's house was insured for \$1,000 and Mr. Cuff's for \$600. The firemen worked energetically, as usual.—*Telegraph.*

A woman named Johanna Hayes was found dead in her house, Straight Shore, on Wednesday evening. An inquest was held on the body yesterday, and a verdict returned of "Died by the Visitation of God." She is said to have been an excessive drinker.

THE PRINCE OF WALES CUP.—The shooting match at Fredericton for the Prince of Wales Cup was commenced on Wednesday and terminated yesterday. At the close of the firing at the ranges of 200 and 300 yards on Wednesday evening, Gunner Jones, of Capt. B. Lester Peters' Battery of Artillery, had scored 19 points; Britanyne of Milltown, 15; Marks of St. Stephen, 14; and Elston, the former winner of the cup, 13. On Thursday the several competitors fired at the 400 yards range, when Jones scored 5 additional points making in all 24 points. Britanyne increased his score to 20 points. There were 5 ties at 18 points.—*News.*

The annual Show of the St. John County Agricultural Society took place yesterday, in a large field owned by R. L. Hazen, Esq., near the Valley Church.

On Friday night last Mr. John Cadman, a man 64 years of age, a resident