INTELLIGEN CER. RELIGIOUS THE

can be done again. It is a matter of much importance that the churches be taught their plain duty. Ministers should be "apt to teach," and there is teaching needed on a great many subjects, some of which are the following :-

1. Our duty to God. In this we all agree. 2. Our duty to each other. In this we fail. We do not come up to the law of the Lord as contained in Matthew 18th chap. 15-17 verses. Churches require instruction in this, and it needs to be enforced in order to keep the body more united. It would be the duty of a Home Missionary to teach this law, which would result in setting in order and reviving old churches. He would also plant new ones. The low state of many of our churches that have no regular labour, and their lack of Gospel order, shew the necessity of Missionary labour. And as the Missionary would be supported by the joint offerings of all, they would become thereby a means of union among the widely separated parts of the spiritual com-

- 3. A third duty is the sustaining of the Gospel in the church. Some of our churches do this now, and they have labour; by others it is omitted, they are destitute, and complain that they are neglected. They do not endavour to help themselves. If a minister visits them, well; if not, they make no effort to obtain one. Surely such as these need to complain of themselves, and repent of their little esteem for the public ministry of the Word. If the cent a day system could be adopted among us, every minister could be well supported, and every church supplied. It would produce over £3,000 per annum, and our debt could be swept off at a single stroke. The interest that we now pay annually would support our Missionary half the time. I trust we shall consider this matter, and every man feel that the debt is his, and do what he can to pay it at once. SCYTHIAN. Yours,

TERMS AND NOTICES.

The terms of this I Copy one			 			.\$1.	50
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Copies to on do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. ALWAYS	one year do. do. do. do. REQUIRE	 	• • •	• • • • • • • • • • •	****	18.00

Take Notice.

WHOM TO PAY MONEY TO. —Our place of business in St. John is in the Drug Store of Mr. M. McLEOD, 26 Charlotte Street. Persons wishing to pay money for the *Intelligencer* will please call there; or, if more convenient, they may call at the Book-tore of Messrs. BARNES & Co., Prince William Street. Mr. McLeod and Messrs. Barnes & Co. are the only persons in St. John authorised by us to receive pay-ment for this namer.

ment for this paper. Money sent by letter may be addressed to us, either at St. John or Fredericton. Correspondence and Commu usertion in this paper, to be addressed to us at Fredericton. GENERAL AGENT.—Kev. G. A. Hartley is authorised to receive payment for the "Religious Intelligencer," in Car-leton, St. John, and all other places where he may visit. Subscribers will confer a favor by remitting money through

have the privilege of giving something-as the Lord prospers them-to the support of his cause, and the maintenance of such religious services as will be best adapted to the moral and religious well-being of the

upon the preaching of the gospel, and the public ordinances of religion, to make even an effort for their maintenance and support. While we write a brother calls upon us, and informs us of a large community fadeth not away. in which is a church of several years standing, and having a place of worship, but where the public means of grace are rarely held. Probably in this community not a single dollar has been contributed to the support of the gospel, or for any religious or benevolent cause, for the last year. And yet, if not wealthy, a competence for comfort is enjoyed by the people, and large numbers of young persons are growing up to years among them. This is not a solitary instance of neglect of religious privileges-many others might be pointed to. Different causes no doubt exist, producing this lamentable state of things, but from whatever cause, it is to be lamented, and if a remedy can be devised and adopted, it should be hailed with joy, and every man should act upon it.

Much of course depends on ministers. No system can be successfully carried out without the influence and co-operation of the ministers of the Denomination; and no objections arising from local or personal causes should be allowed to interfere. To us it seems quite certain that no religious body in this Province requires the adoption of a system for the care of their churches more than ourselves.

The numerous bodies, recognized by us as churches, scattered through the Province, and who are destitute of all pastoral oversight, who receive no missionary labour, who do nothing for the support of public worship among themselves, and among whom, in many the Sabbath, calls aloud for some action to be taken by which a limited amount of labour could be supplied them, and they brought into a state to help

themselves. Every minister should be employed some way in the work to which he professes to have been called. Some are better adapted for one sphere of labor than others. Some would be successful as Pastors, and others as Missionaries; and if any are not fitted for either of these, they have probably missed their cal-

when they were gone, more would be forthcoming. This gentleman's answer to some inquiries was, the more he gave the more he got. He was a richer man now than when he first began to give.

THE RICH AND POOR .- Look into the rich man's grave, and what do you find there ? You find his It is true, there may exist, and we fear there do exist, some churches who do not set sufficient value interest in Christ, he is gone into eternal bankruptcy. On the contrary, the Christian though poor in this world's goods, is "rich towards God," and absent from the body, comes into possession of an "inheritance which is incorruptible, undefiled, and which

> THE AFRICAN TRAVELLER AND MR. SPURGEON .---Soon after his return to England, Dr. Livingstone was one of Mr. Spurgeon's hearers, on a Sunday morning, at the Surrey Music Hall. Dr. Armstrong, from New York, was also on the platform. The sermon that morning was one of more than usual power and earnestness, and a deep impression was made on the audience by its pointed, personal appli-cation. On introducing the preacher to Dr. Livingstone, at the same instant Dr. Armstrong urged his fervent congratulations, taking Mr. Spurgeon's hand, which was at once withdrawn, whilst the youthful prator introduced the American doctor to Dr. Livingstone, with the modest remark, " Shake hands with Dr. Livingstone first ; he is the worthier man." The African traveller gracefully received the compliment, but instantly added—"No; Mr. Spurgeon. The sight of this vast assembly, moved simultaneously to tears by your appeals, has made an impression on my mind which no time will efface, and when I return to the solitudes of Africa, the knowledge of the fact that you are so earnestly and effectively preaching the Gospel to many thousands of immortal beings every Sabbath day will gladden my heart, and cheer me in my humble efforts to benefit the poor Africans. Yours is a great work, Mr. Spurgeon." The three divines then remained some time in pleasant conversation.

EDWARDS AND DODDRIDGE .- The only perfect pattern of excellence in all things that we have for our imitation is in the life and history of the Saviour. The manners and habits of good and pious men, however, often afford us much that we may safely and cases, not even a prayer or social meeting is held on profitably imitate. The following resolutions by Jonathan Edwards for his own government might be judiciously adopted by us all :---

Resolved, That I will do whatever I think to be my duty, and most for the good of mankind in general.

Resolved, Never to speak evil of any one, so that it shall tend to his dishonor more or less. Resolved, To maintain the strictest temperance both in eating and drinking.

Resolved, To study the Scriptures so steadily, constantly, and frequently, as that I may find and wledge of ainly perceive myself to grow in the knowl the same Resolved, Never to do anything which I should be afraid to do if it were the last hour of my life. Resolved, To inquire every night, before I go to bed, wherein I have been negligent, what sin I have committed, and wherein I have denied myself.

cries in tones of admonition and warning. The narrative is interesting :---

More than forty years ago the foreign slave trade was declared to be piracy by act of Congress. The statute has remained a dead letter. With more or less vigor the infernal traffic has been prosecuted from year to year, but skilful evasions and unfaithful the following summary of news from the South :--public officers have successfully shielded every criminal. The long road has at length a turning, and Nathaniel Gordon, the captain of the slaver Eric, expiated his crimes on the gallows at the city prison, on Friday last. About eight hundred victims, mur-dered in cold blood, on the middle passage, by this gentlemanly wretch, were lifting their plaintive cry to heaven, from the sands and caves of the ocean where they had been thrown. We say murdered for we believe that when a man sits down and deli berately plans the packing of nine hundred human beings, in a vessel of five hundred tons, in such a manner as he knows will prove the death of twentyfive per cent., more or less, of the whole number, he is as really guilty of murder as if he had thrown the asso around their necks, one by one, and strangled them. Captain Gordon had made four voyages, and brought away in all some three thousand miserable creatures from the shores of Africa. It was on the 8th of August, 1860, as he was standing to the northward with all sail set, about fifty miles outside the river Congo, that a gun from the United States steamer Mohican brought his vessel to. Lieut. Todd, of the Mohican, testifies that he went on board about noon, and took command of the prize. He found on board the Erie, which was of but 500 tons burden, eight hundred and ninety-seven negroes, men, women and children, ranging from the ages of six months to forty years. They were half children, one-fourth men, and one-fourth women, and so crowded when on the main deck, that one could scarcely put hifoot down without stepping on them. The stench from the hold was fearful, and the filth and dirt upon their persons indescribably offensive.

The negroes had been kept under the deck with closed hatches, without food or drink, for many hours, and in their hunger and thirst had become clamorous for relief. Lieut. Todd let them out and made them sit down on the deck to eat and drink, when they ravenously clutched and gulped down everything which was given them, and the water furnished them disappeared like the rushing of a torrent

The negroes were taken on board the ship on the 7th day of August, 1860, and the entire operation of launching and unloading nearly nine hundred negroes, occupied but three-quarters of an hour, or less time than a sensible man would require for his dinner. As the poor creatures came over the side, Gordon would take them by the arm, and shove them here or there, as the case might be, and if by chance their persons were covered from entire exposure by a strip of rag, he would, with his knife, cut it off, fling it overboard, and send the wretch naked with his ellows

UNITED STATES.

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Whatever may be the final result of the great civil war, no doubt exists of the great advantages which have recently been gained by the Federal forces. From a New York exchange of the 8th inst., we copy

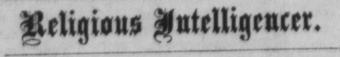
Every week is now bringing us its budget of cheering news. Columbus, the great and last stronghold of the rebels in Kentucky, on whose strategic importance the rebel papers have often dwelt with great emphasis, and which they used to call the Gibraltar of the Confederacy, has been evacuated, and was taken possession of by our troops on March 8d. It was at first expected that the rebels would retreat to Island No. 10, some forty-five miles south of Columhus, but information received this morning, states that the troops heretofore at Columbus, New-Madrid and Fort Pillow, some 50,000 in number, will at once fall back to Memphis, and there attempt to make a stand.

In Tennessee, our troops are rapidly advancing, though, for obvious reasons, the reports are very meagre. The rebels have already given up the idea of concentrating near Murfeesboro, and will now make a stand near the frontier of Georgia and Alabama, thus evacuating almost the entire State of Tennessee, which may therefore be considered as restored to the Union. Hon. Andrew Johnson, the gallant champion of the Union cause, has been ap-pointed Military Governor of the State, and will at once proceed to Nashville, to reorganize the State government. Fifty thousand stand of arms have been placed at his disposal, and he will soon rally under his command an army of loyal Tennesseeans. The reopening of commercial intercourse with the loyal States, and the immediate reestablishment of the postal service, will powerfully aid in crushing out the last sympathies with secession. Some mem-bers of the rebel Legislature met at Memphis, but could transact no business for want of a quorum.

Simultaneously with Kentucky, Missouri is freed from the last vestiges of rebel occupation, in conse-quence of the evacuation of Columbus. Arkansas will now soon see a second Union army marching down on the banks of the Mississippi, while in the western part of the State our brave troops are gaining victory after victory. Already Fayetteville, the county-seat of Washington county, has been taken possession of by our soldiers, who will soon possess themselves of all the country down to the Arkansas | river.

Whilst thus the exploits of our troops in the West are meeting the boldest expectations of the loyal people, we are on the eve of great events in the East. The stringent order of the Secretary of War, enforcing the prohibition of information on military operations, is generally sapposed to indicate a spe movement of great importance. The army of General Banks on the Upper Potomac has already commenced to move, and occupied Harper's Ferry, Bolivar, Charlestown, and Martinsburgh. On the other hand, we learn from rebel sources, that large bodies of Union troops have been landed at Newport News. The gun-boats of Gen. Burnside are reported by the rebels to have made their appearance in Roanoke river, which is navigable up to Weldon, the important and oft-named railroad station in North Carolina, whose occupation by the Union troops would cut off one of the two railroad communications between Virginia and the southern Gulf States, leaving only the one through Eastern Tennessee. Thus, it becomes more and more probable, that the total downfall of the rebellion is near at hand. A meeting has been held at Richmond to consider the voluntary destruction of the cotton and tobacco crops to prevent their falling into the hands of the United States. A resolution has been introduced into the Senate of the rebel Congress by Mr. Simms of Ky., to the effect that the people of the Confederate States will, to the last extremity, maintain and defend their right to self-government and the government established by them, and to this end do pledge their last man and their last dollar for the prosecution of the war until their independence is acknowledged. A proclamation has been issued by Commodore Goldsborough and Gen. Burnside to the people of North Carolina. From its strong resemblance to that of Gen. Halleck, they would seem to have a comto take his own life. He swallowed a powerful dose mon origin, and may be taken as indicative of the general policy that will be pursued by the several expeditions, under instruction from the Government. The following is the proclamation to the people of

EXCHANGE PAPERS .--- Publishers who oblige us by exchanging, would confer a favour on us by addressing "Religious Intelligencer, Fredericton," instead of "St. John."



SAINT JOHN, N. B., MARCH 14, 1862.

OUR SUBSCRIPTION LIST-FEMALE AGENTS.

It is no little gratification to us to be assured that the Religious Intelligencer is a welcome visitor in : large number of families ; and one that they are no' willing to dispense with. We have the very bes evidence of this in the handsome list of renewals and new subscribers which has been entered upon ou books within the last few weeks. During the thirteen weeks that it has been issued from the office of Messre. Barnes & Co., the whole number of renewals and new subscribers has been FIVE HUNDRED. A larg proportion have been of the latter. Taking into consideration the great depression in business, and henc scarcity of money, we feel that we have received very liberal patronage. Our whole subscription lisis now larger than at any previous time since th paper ceased to be the property of the G. Conference. The fact that the Intelligencer circulates largel among all religious denominations, is good evidenc of its catholicity. Nearly all of the new subscriber which we have recently received are outside of ou own denomination. We tender our sincere thank to our patrons and friends, and assure them that n pains shall be spared on our part to furnish then with a sound christian journal.

We contemplate improvements beyond what out paper ever yet has been, as soon as our subscription list will warrant it. In this object our friends ca: aid us greatly with but small effort and trouble. some places the number of subscribers could b doubled, in others they could be largely increased, i nearly every place some gain could be made by a energetic canvass. We should like for each subscriber to become an agent and resolve at least to senone new one, thereby doubling our present list. Thi would enable us to complete our intended improve ments. Many of our present subscribers, with buvery little effort, could send us more than one. In most cases the sisters in churches are the best canvassers in religious causes. We suggest that our female readers undertake to aid the Intelligencer, by soliciting subscriptions for it.

For every FOUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS for onyear each, furnished by any lady, we will allow her to retain ONE DOLLAR for her trouble, or we will for ward her any book she may order, price not exceed ing \$1.25.

DENOMINATIONAL MATTERS. There can be no doubt but one of the most seriou drawbacks in the support of the gospel, and the maintenance of regular ministerial labour in churches is the want of system in raising funds. This is espocially true in relation to the churches in our ow Denomination. Many are well able, and some w. think are willing so support the gospel among themselves, but have failed to fall upon a plan to draw out and combine the ability and willingness that exist is relation to the object desired. The brief letter of our correspondent "Scythian" in another column, refers to this subject. It is desirable that something should be done in this matter, and any suggestions which would be likely to result in the adoption of a plan to overcome the existing difficulties should be duly weighed and examined. As it now is, what is done in supporting the cause is usually done by a few individuals, while many really do nothing; and what is required is the adoption of a plan by which all can

ling, and had better seek some other avocation beside the ministry. The adoption of some judicious and uniform plan for supplying our churches with labour would call out every minister among us, and soon prove the ministerial gifts, qualifications, and faithfulness of each. Two good results would therefore be realized from a proper system of ministerial support-1. The care of the churches; 2. The employment of every minister, and the thorough proving

That serious difficulties are now in the way of any regular and uniform plan for the maintenance of gospel labour among us, we readily admit. The complete adoption of any plan, however good, must be a work of time ; but something should be done, and that soon. Not only is our usefulness depending, but our religious existence is at stake. We have not, like others, any prestige of age or honor to fall back upon, when often as I can, especially from three in the afternoon, the flame of our piety and zeal has expired. We beyond which I would seldom be at home, without shall say more in a future number.

REVIVAL AT WICKLOW .- Rev. Wm. Downey writes us from Woodstock the 9th instant, that he has be labouring for a few weeks in Wicklow, and that gracious work of revival has taken place there. About what I had written on in the morning. 18. To thirty professed faith in Christ, nine of whom were examine myself. 14. To keep memorandums. baptized. A small Free Baptist Church had formerly existed in this place, but was in a scattered condition, and at the time of Bro. D.'s visiting them everything seemed unfavorable for a revival of religion. The obstacles were however overcome, and a great change has followed. A church of some nineteen members has now been planted, with a prospect of additions. Bro. D. expected to return to Wicklow during the present week.

"He also informs us that he has engaged to labour one half his time with the church in Woodstock. No special interest exists there at present. Brother D. says,--" We have some excellent brethren here who are working men, so that our interest does not die

out as among a people who do nothing." This is what we want in all our churches-working men-men who will do, as well as say.

Various Paragraphs.

BISHOP MORRIS of the Episcopal Methodist Church writes to a paper of that denomination as follows : The rage for large papers is of doubtful utility. they were smaller and cheaper they would have a wider circulation. There is no accounting for taste. If others prefer mammoth sheets, I have no controversy with them ; but for myself, I prefer a medium sized paper of four pages. The value of a paper of surface.

WHAT MAY BE DONE .- The following illustrates what might be done for the Intelligencer with a little who prayed without the Prayer-Book, who preaches zeal and effort on the part of its friends :--

A correspondent of the N. Y. Exangelist writes

that paper that twenty-five new subscribers were obtained by a thorough canvassing of his congrega-tion, after it was thought that nearly all the families who would be likely to take a religious paper were supplied. He first called attention to the subject

To these we append the rules adopted by the pious and godly Dr. Doddringe for the disposal of his time and the government of his life :---

1. To rise at six o'clock, winter and summer, unless urgent occasion prevent. 2. To begin the day on my knees, wherever I am, and whatever I have to do. 8. To read some portion of Scripture, and, if possible, to write some of my Family Expositor every morning. 4. To read something in a book of practical devotion. 5. To despatch at least one letter every day, and to be more careful in answering my correspondents. 6. To talk at least to one pupil a day, when with them, about the affairs of his soul, more or less, publicly or privately. 7. To visit as great necessity. 8. To keep a more exact account of my expenses, and to lay out as much as I can in charity. 9. To eat more moderately, especially at supper, than I have for some time of late done, and to be less solicitous about the kind of my food. 11. To read some Latin and Greek, if possible, every day.

12. To read the Scriptures in an evening, at least To lie down in a good frame, and endeavor to rise with God. 16. To endeavor, as much as I can, to live by rule. 17. To expect death every day. THE GOSPEL IN RUSSIA .- The following narrative

was related by one of the speakers at a Missionary Meeting in England last year. It illustrates the leavening power of a vital christianity :---

I think it pertinent to relate here the history of one Christian family ; I do not know of how many it was omposed, and I do not know the name of the family. 'I have no doubt it is recorded in the Book of Life; but I doubt whether it is on the record of any church on earth. A few years ago, a young man a native of Russia, came to the United States. He was a German scholar. A short time after he reached the United States, he was converted in one of our Mis-

sions, and he soon became himself a German Mission-Some three years since, his father wrote from Russia, desiring that he should be sent to Bulgaria, as one of our Missionaries, his father learning that we had Missionaries in that country. We judged that his knowledge of the Russian language, and of the German language, would be special advantageous to him in that work, and that otherwise he was well fitted for it, and we appointed him to it. The young man, in visiting the southern part of Russia, was much surprised to find there a people who entertained

very similar religious sentiments with himself. The more he travelled among them, the more was he surprised to find the many who accorded with him so fully in his views of religious experience. In his surprise, he began to make inquiry as to where they received these religious doctrines and sentiments, and he learned this fact, that more than ninety years ago should be estimated more by its contents than extent the Russian Embassy to the Court of St. James brought with them an English family, or a family

that could speak the English language, and that family here, in England, became acquainted with a people in private houses, and some other peculiarities of le that lived near, which I need not narrate. This family, when the Russian Embassy returned returned with them. Having received the light of the Gospel themselves, they began to speak of it to others, and that Missionary has ascertained that there are now in the south of Russia, a people num-bering five millions, who have all been modified in

Notwithstanding all the care of Lieut. Todd. twenty-nine of the sufferers died and were thrown overboard during their passage of fifteen days. Captain Gordon was first brought into court in Oc-

toher, before Judge' Nelson, Mr. Roosevelt being District Attorney under President Buchanan. Judge Roosevelt gave his opinion that the prisoner would either not be found guilty of piracy, or if convicted that such a pressure would be brought to bear upon the President as to secure his release. No decisive steps were taken in the case, till the present District Attorney, E. Delafield Smith, Esq., came into office. He found also insuperable barriers in the way of prosecuting the case, but at length obtained a conviction and sentence. From that time the efforts to induce President Lincoln to pardon the criminal have been incessant. Twenty-five thousand names, embracing lawyers, merchants, clergymen, and other classes o our citizens went to Washington in favour of com muting the sentence; but the President, to his lasting honor, refused to interfere with the execution of the law. Failing to change the President's purpose, threatening letters were written to Marshal Murray and the District Attorney; on the last day it was telegraphed that Gov. Morgan had applied for his pardon; while inflammatory placards were posted, calling on the citizens to "come to the rescue," and prevent the execution of a "judicial murder."

All was in vain, as was also the prisoner's attemp of strychnine, which he had kept secreted, and which came very near terminating his career before the appointed hour. Physicians were summoned, who by the stomach-pump and antidotes checked the force of the poison. Brandy was freely used to sustain him North Carolina :--in his last hours, and at fifteen minutes past twelve the mortal scene was over. He manifested no contrition, but declared that he "died with the clear conscience of a man who had done intentionally no

Gordon was a young man of good family, connected with a wide circle of respectable relatives in Portland, Me. His wife and mother made their farewell visit to him on the day previous to his execution

THE NEWS.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NORTH AMERICAN."

PORTLAND, March 11. The Steamship North American arrived at 8 o'clock this morning.

The papers referring to the blockade had been submitted to Parliament

Earl Russell's letter to Lord Lyons says the fact of ressels running the blockaded ports does not prevent the effectiveness of the blockade, and argues that rely.

neutrals ought to preserve the greatest caution. The unemployed labourers at Liverpool made de-monstrations, but were peaceably dispersed by the

It is reported that a reactionary movement is preparing in Southern Italy, for the Spring.

The French Naval commanders in China have been forbidden to allow the rebels to commit atrocities similar to those at the capture of Ningpo. English Government send the same instructions to

TRIESTE, Feb. 27.-The garrison of Trepoletz, fol-lowing the example of the garrison of Nauphlia, had revolted. The insurrection is considered important, and it is thought may influence Turkey.

Calcutta Freights received 75s. Imports dull. Wartior had arrived at Plymouth. Steers well and does not leak.

Consols opened for money, 981 to 981 Wheat firm. Flour steady. Cotton firm. ROANOKE ISLAND, N. C., Feb. 18, 1869.

The mission of our joint expedition is not to invade any of your rights, but to assert the authority of the United States, and to close with you the desolating war brought upon your State by comparatively a few bad men in your midst

Influenced infinitely more by the worst passions of human nature than by any show of elevated reason. they are still urging you astray to gratify their unholy

They impose upon your credulity by telling you of wicked and even diabolical intentions on our part; of our desire to destroy your freedom, demolish your property, liberate your slaves, injure your women, and such like enormities—all of which, we assure you, is not only ridiculous, but utterly and wilfully

We are christians as well as yourselves, and we profess to know full well, and to feel profoundly, the sacred obligations of the character.

No apprehensions need be entertained that the demands of humanity or justice will be disregarded. We shall inflict no injury, unless forced to do so by your own acts, and upon this you may confidently

Those men are your worst enemies. They, in truth, have drawn you into your present condition, and are the real disturbers of your peace and the appiness of your firesides.

We invite you, in the name of the Constitution and in that of virtuous loyalty and civilization, to separate yourselves at once from these malign influences, to return to your allegiance, and not compe-us to resort further to the force under our control.

The Government asks only that its authority may be recognized; and, we repeat, in no manner or way does it desire to interfere with your laws, constitu tionally established, your institutions of any kind whatever, your property of any sort, or your usages in any respect

A signal success has, however, crowned the arms of the South. The iron clad steamer Merrimac carrying 40 guns, with the sloops of war Jamestown, carrying 22 guns, and the Yorktown, 18 guns, steamed out of Norfolk on Saturday and attacked the Federal sailing frigates Cumberland and Congress, of 50 guns The following is the latest reply of Lord Russell to the Confederate Commissioners, dated Dec. 7: "Lord Russell presents his compliments to Mr. "Lord Russell presents his compliments to Mr. "ancey, Mr. Rost, and Mr. Mann. He has had the at the same time 150 men. The Jamestown and Yorktown engaged the Congress, and she was compelled to surrender with the less of 100 men. The Federal steam frigates Minnesota and St. Lawrence, each carrying 50 guns, went to the assistance of the Federal ships, and on the following morning (Sunday) the engagement was renewed, but the result is not very clearly stated. The Merrimae was said to be towed back to Norfolk in a sinking condition by the Jamestown and Yorktown. The Monitor, a new iron-clad man of war, also took part in this Sunday battle, and is reported to have disabled the *Merrimac*. The account which the Washington Government has made public by telegraph is very confused, but it is highly probably the Confederate ships have gained quite a victory.

from the pulpit, and then engaged a lady to assist him in the work of soliciting subscribers.

THE PROFIT OF GIVING .--- Several years ago, a Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. related the following instances of liberal and unostentatious giving, which we commend to our readers :---One of these instances was that of an elderly lady, who for nineteen years past, had been in the habit of making periodical calls at Earl street, depositing on each occasion an anonymous gift, and then disappearing till the next visit. For several years vity, barbarism, and cruelty, men can fall who have her contributions had amounted to about 200 guineas had the advantages of a religious education. The per annum, but lately they had risen to about £600 (\$8000) a year. Another example was that of a gentleman residing on the Continent, whose congentleman residing on the Continent, whose cont tributions commenced about five years ago with a simple donation of \$100. In 1854 his year's gift had risen to over \$13,500; in 1855, to \$28,325; and last January he intimated his readiness to make his dona-tions for 1866 either \$65,000 or \$75,000, adding that.

their religious sentiments, and many of them in their religious experience, by the influence of that one family. A GREAT ORIMINAL-RIGHTEOUS

EXECUTION. The following narrative of the guilt and execution

of Captain Gordon, who was hung in New York a few days since, is from the American Baptist. The life of Gordon illustrates into what depths of depra-

the Confederate Commissioners, dated Dec. 7: Yancey, Mr. Rost, and Mr. Mann. He has had the

honor to receive their letters and inclosures of the 27th and 80th of November ; but in the present state of ffairs he must decline to enter into any official comunication with them."

The building for the great Exhibition has now been taken from the hands of the contractors by the Royal Commissioners; and the first instalment of goods comes from Liberia, the republic of free negroes comnenced on the African coast.

There has been another terrible Colliery Explosion in Wales, causing the instant death of fifty men and boys. So sudden was the work of destruction that some of the men were found as if sitting at dinner, and one had a piece of bread in his mouth.—Another had a little dog under his arm.