TERMS AND NOTICES.

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

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 7, 1863.

THE WEEKLY OFFERING.

We resume the article on the Weekly Offering. A considerable portion of what follows is taken up in describing the mode by which it is managed, and its advantages over the quarterly and annual of the article will not deter any from giving it a care- permitting the old subscription to run on unpaid. ful perusal :--

In the accompanying table the writer has copied from the subscription book of his own church for the first quarter of the present year down to the eleventh subscriber. The whole number, we may say in passing, is 215, one or two of whom promise not more than three or five cents each.

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know they generally are, and, perhaps, they advanced something on the preceding quarter, which is paid off by the present apparent deficit. The next sub-Any person sending us Ten Subscribers, with the money- scriber you perceive quite overpays this quarter; FIFTEEN DOLLARS-we will send them one copy extra for | either by way of getting in advance of his subscription, heir trouble. For Twenty Subscribers, two copies extra or making up his deficit in the accounts of the preceding quarter. Why not, now and then overpay? Parties wishing to pay money in Saint John for the Is there no such thing as a thank offering for unex-

> Here is a good place to mention, that in England, the custom is when the next to the last Sabbath of the quarter is reached, to have the pastor read a notice from the pulpit to the effect that "nex" Sabbath closes the quarter and that it is desirable that each subscriber make his payment balance his subscription, before entering upon the new quarter." The writer can say that he knows such a notice has a charming effect. He has tried the notice and he has tried silence, and the difference is much more

> marked than he supposed it would be. We will further observe at this point, experienc in England has shown that it proves serviceabl there to send to each delinquent subscriber, after the quarter closes, a printed notice with the blanks filled stating the amount of the deficit and further sug gesting if for any providential reason the subscriber is unable to keep up his subscription, the committee is ready to cancel the past, and would be happy to receive any lower subscription adapted to the change in the subscriber's circumstances. This i

meant in kindness and so taken, and not unfrequently prevents the bad appearance upon the books, and system. We again express the hope that the length the worse effect upon character, which result frou-You see the eleven subscribers promise a weekly

sum of 4.75. By adding together the weekly amount paid, found at the foot of the columns, you fine for the quarter the sum of \$69.34. Adding to gether individual quarterly amounts, found in the extreme right hand column, you have the same. \$69.84, and thus prove the correctness of your accounts. If you divide this \$69.34 by thirteen, you have in the quotient the weekly amount paid upon average, and in this case it is a trifle larger than the amount promised. This is probably better than the rest of the subscription, but we presume that in many cases the amounts not subscribed, which come in, will quite make up for the deficits on the part of subscri-

The reader will readily distinguish between our remarks made upon knowledge of facts beyond what appears in the table, and those suggested by the table itself. In the table all the subscribers promise either a dollar, a half, or a quarter of a dollar, each. The thirteenth subscriber in our list, however, promised only six cents a week, but paid considerably more. It often turns out that those subscribing humbly, pay more than they promise. If any of our readers undertake this plan of subscription, or any other, we hope you will be fortunate enough to get none of the " Do-Nothings" on your list, that is, we wish you better fortune than has fallen to ourselves.

In case pews are let, it is still a great gain to have the money deposited quarterly, or monthly, if it is not weekly, in the boxes in envelops marked by numbers, as we have shown. Suppose pews are \$20 each a year, persons taking them will usually consent to deposit half a dollar a week, or \$26 a year. of weekly payments, as they become convinced that is the better way. Men of abundant means had better set this good example for their less fortunate neighbors. If any church prefer it, of course, the envelops can be gathered by passing collection boxes in the usual way of taking collection around to the pews. In this case you can dispense with the stationary boxes. We know some practice this way in this country, but most congregations prefer the quiet way of stationary boxes.

THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

gathered up, the treasury of the Lord might be full, at least not empty.

We most earnestly commend to the attention of all pastors the system which we have so imperfectly deineated. We believe, upon reflection, you can who have not renewed their subscriptions for th present this system as sanctioned by the Scriptures current year, would do us a great favour by forward from which you may draw innumerable arguments ing the respective amounts to our address at an early and illustrations to commend it to the attention of our people. From experience and observation we date. We wish our friends to bear in mind that our heartily believe, that in this way, you may most effi- weekly expenses are heavy, and at this season of the

ciently aid your people "to pay as they go." Their year especially, we stand in need of funds. hearts are thus made light, and even filled with joy, when they find they can so easily to themselves throw off what they have hitherto dreaded as an intolerable burden. As a result your people will become more liberal both in salary and donations for the readily and heartily, as well as liberally, cooperate ing our sorrow at his early removal from the mini with you in sustaining the denominational causes. stry of the word. But He who hath done it, does Those who have hitherto excused themselves from all things well. Our acquaintance with this decease doing anything on the ground of poverty, will pay brother, though brief, was sufficient to convince us a respectable sums; they will grow in enterprise and his many excellencies, and his high qualifications fo worldly thrift as well as in grace. They may even shame into respectability some of those pests of re- the Christian ministry. We believe he lived in th ligious society, rich, stingy professors of religion, and hearts of his church, and his death is deeply felt by thus at home save souls as much in danger of bell- them. To the flock to whom he ministered, and hi fire as the souls of the ignorant, degraded heathen. bereaved relations, we tender our christian sympathy By salvation at home we have the wherewithal to send salvation abroad.

CONFESSION AND PROFESSION.

To confess CHRIST is to acknowledge his person, who fancy themselves Christians, end where they it may be confined there; that if they pray in secret, attend church, respect religion, and inspire their famnecessary to unite with the Church.

should kick this monk out of the room ?" The gu Such people are not so rare in our community as come to St. John. First, as a Missionary, embracing Such people are not so rare in our community as we are apt to fancy. We have known a large num-ber of persons whose habits were quite pious, who tion was followed by a nod, and the young man p seeded to rid himself of the obnoxious attendant. ne supposes that the nod in either case was asse There is always room for suspicion in such cases prayed before lying down at night, who read the Bi- chosen its pastor. Subsequently, pastor and people that of McFarlin, that the wish for baptism y ble regularly, who carried with them a discreet and resolved to remove into the city. This arrangement nothing more than an unintelligent nod to a quest quiet air, and impressed their familiar friends with the belief that they were Christians, but who resisted the belief that they were Christians, but who resisted put by some person in attendance, whose wis vere in harmony with the inquiry. Then it is qu every effort to get them into the Church. Their assistant pastor .- Rev. T. Crawley, for a year or possible that an irreligious man, believing death to near, and knowing the pretensions of Popery, mis friends excused them on the ground that they were more, occupied this position. Rest, however, so far excessively modest, or unconquerably timid, or, at restored him that he was enabled to dispense with the esire to die in her communion, in the hope of securng his salvation. The Roman Catholics have very worst, only a little wrong-headed, though entirely services of his fellow laborer, and to assume the en-tire charge. Strong hopes were entertained that he little cause for triumph in the conversion of a family right at heart. It was hard to reconcile these apolo- might be fully restored, but consumption had marked to their faith, whose protestantism was of a type so low as to permit them to absent themselves for years gies with the actual facts, for these outsiders were him as its prey, and ultimately he was compelled to from public worship. There are those, certainly, who not timid in business, were not too modest to guard yield to its fatal power. Uncommon energy of temconsent to deposit half a dollar a week, or \$26 a year. It often proves that those, who propose to pay by the month or the quarter, soon form the better habit of were as right-minded and alert in the market as their deliberately abandon the Protestant for the Roman Catholic faith, but they are not persons whom Protestants would recognize as regenerated. He who neighbors who were bolder in religion. We were he continued to fail rapidly until called to his rest. forced to the conclusion that there was something wrong in their religion, and were reminded of Josern of ARIMATHEA, the rich friend of JESUS, who was "a disciple, but secretly for fear of the Jews," and of How blessed is the hope which the gospel inspires. NICODEMUS, who came to the MASTER by night, and His funeral took place on Tuesday. His remains who joined with the timid JOSEPH in paying funeral were conveyed to the Leinster Street Church, in which honors to their half-acknowledged Lord. JESUS was he ministered, where religious services were performnow dead, and they had perhaps given up the delus- ed, led by the Rev. Mr. Vaughan, and assisted by other ive hope that this "was He who should have redeem- ministers, a large number of whom were present. A ed Israel." The cause of the Nazarene was foregone, very large procession followed his remains from the and they supposed, it may be, that they could silence church, and evinced deep love and respect for the de- alluding to this subject, remarks that the mode of arthe reproaches of conscience for half-betrayed friend- ceased, and much sympathy for his bereaved friends. ship, at the same time not excite public rage against He rests from his labours. May it be said to each themselves. of us when, like him, we have finished our course-JOSEPH and NICODEMUS appear in the history of "Well done good and faithful servant, enter thou that he takes such passages of Scripture as seem to CHRIST for the last time at his funeral. As far as the into the joy of thy Lord." old church record is concerned, this is the end with them. In all likelihood, they never received the IMPORTANT ECCLESIASTICAL TRIAL .-- The Rev.

AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

Agents for the Intelligencer who may have sub scriptions in their hands for us, and also subscriber

REV. E. B. DeMILL.

ous friends of the late Rev. E. B. DeMill, in express They have lost one who was worthy of their love From an article in the Visitor we copy the followin, summary of his experience and life :--

In the spring time of his youth, while a student a Acadia, in the midst of a gracious revival of religion i his character, his acts, his doctrine. There is a sense that favored institution, he committed his soul by faith in which this may be done in the secrecy of one's to the arms of an all sufficient Saviour. This change re own heart. Indeed, every true and proper confession sulted in the consecration of his life to the work of th of CHRIST can have its beginning only in the heart. gospel ministry. Having completed his course at Aca dia, he passed through Brown University, under Dr. Before we can make proclamation of our faith we Wayland; after which he took a Thological course, a must needs have it. But it is to be feared that many Newton. With such advantages he seemed prepareto enter on a career of prolonged usefulness to the Church and to the world. He first accepted a cal begin. They fall into the error of holding that be- from the Baptist Church at Amherst, N. S., and wa cause religion has its seat in the recesses of the heart ordained pastor of that people. In that relationship he labored with untiring energy and zeal, and, as h believed, beyond his power of endurance, until his ily and neighbours with the belief that they are up- Amherst, and success attended his ministry; bu health began to fail. He was highly esteemed in right and sincere, nothing more is needed, it is not feeling that his health was unequal to so laborious a field of labor, he was induced to accept a call to

afford strangers as pleasant a place of resort for a day or two as can be found in the Province.

Correspondence.

We may be permitted, however, to remind our nu- taking photographic views of different places and merous readers that we do not wish them all to come landscapes in and about Fredericton. The residence now, for it is in contemplation to have a tea-meeting of the Governor, the Military grounds and buildings, in connection with our own church during the early the Cathedral, several of the other Churches and the part of September, and we wish to see a good many University, are among the views now on hand. They of their faces on that occasion.

are well executed, and a number of them have been sent to England. Among those taken is the view of the Free Baptist Church. It is a beautiful picture, and would be appropriate to fill a place in the photographic albums of our friends. It is sold at 80 cents, and we should be glad to forward copies to persons desirous of obtaining them.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS .--- Mr. George Taylor, artist

CHILD KILLED. -- On Wednesday, afternoon about 4 subject of some disputing in the newspapers. The o'clock, a pair of horses belonging to Mr. John Roman Catholic version runs something after this M'Donald, and driven by one Thomas Gibson, ran away on Brussels street, and ran over a little girl

> who was playing on the sidewalk, injuring her soseverely that she died shortly after. - Freeman.

Protestant version represents John McFarlin and family as nominally connected with the Church of England, but persons who had not attended Protes- tant worship for years. Mrs. McFarlin is said to be	1863 1862 Passengers
the daughter of a French Canadian catholic. Ex- cept as a question of veracity, the dispute is worth	Totals
very little. These baptisms a few minutes before death carry with them very little influence. It is often difficult to decide whether the dying are fully sensible of what is transpiring about them. One is	ed at St. John for the Quarter ending 31st July, 186 and 1863:
reminded of the story which is told of a dying noble- man, at whose bed-side sat a monk, eager to secure some of the rich man's wealth for his order. "Is it your will," asked the monk, "that we should have such and such lands?"—naming certain fertile acres. The nobleman nodded, as if assenting. "You see that your father wishes to give us these lands," said	1862. 1863. Railway Impost,
the monk to his son. The son, not too much over-	\$141,975 83 \$179,286 89
whelmed with grief to lose his wits, addressing his dying father exclaimed: "Is it your wish that I	Increase for Quarter,
should kick this monk out of the room ?" The ques- tion was followed by a nod, and the young man pro- ceeded to rid himself of the obnoxious attendant. No one supposes that the nod in either case was assent. There is always room for suspicion in such cases as	A Comparative Statement of the Revenue collect at the Port of St. John up to the 31st July, 1862 at 1863, and for the Outports for the half year endin 30th April, 1862 and 1863:
that of McFarlin, that the wish for baptism was nothing more than an unintelligent nod to a question put by some person in attendance, whose wishes were in harmony with the inquiry. Then it is quite possible that an irreligious man, believing death to be near, and knowing the pretensions of Popery, might desire to die in her communion in the hope of secur-	1862. 1863. Railway Impost, \$54,438 \$4 Imports \$76,072 \$2 Imports \$374,308 \$69 \$25,795 Exports, \$21,602 \$28 \$27,484 Bay of Fundy Lights, \$8,396 \$0 \$176 Sick and Dis. Seamen, \$2,562 \$75 \$2,763 Cape Race Light, \$155 \$20 \$218

\$361,540 98 \$441,592 04 Increase, \$80,051 05.

We regret to learn that Robert Jardine, Esq. has been attacked by paralysis in such a manner as to deprive him of the use of his legs. It seems that he felt chilled the other evening when driving home, and, arriving at his residence, he sought relief in a

of Fredericton, has been engaged for some time in Russian reply ported at Vier vernment had municate sam about 3 years of age, daughter of Mr. John Nevins,

RAILWAY RECEIPTS. - The traffic receipts on the E. and N. A. Railway for the month ending 31st July, ism, and received baptism and confirmation by the Bishop in the presence of the whole parish." The year are as follows :--

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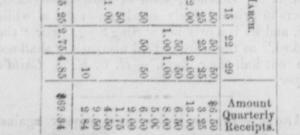
Lord Nap

soners.

Numerous ot

We join with our contemporaries, and the numer From our Canada Correspondent. CANADA WEST, July 28, 1863. Romish perversion-Peculiar views of prophecy, &c. "The Laprarie Conversion," as it is called, is the "John McFarlin, a blacksmith of Laprarie, born in the church of Scotland, and all his life a member of it, died on the 16th December last; and just before his death sent for the priest of the parish and was

paptized in the Roman Catholic faith. His widow and four daughters have recently abjured protestant-Protestant version represents John McFarlin a family as nominally connected with the Churc!



Our remarks upon this table will suffice for most of the points we need to notice.

are the figures 1, 2, 3, 4. L. J. S. is preceded by of supporting the gospel, enforcing as best he could the figure 1. All the envelops handed to him are the benefit and blessing of "paying as you go," the therefore marked thus, "No. 1." The second subscriber's envelops, for a like reason, are marked "No. 2," and so of the rest to the end of the list, according to their respective places in the list.

In No. 12, it will be noticed, "Con." is written for contribution. Some persons insist upon not letting the left hand know what the right hand doeth in the duty of supporting the ministry. They, therefore, insist upon dropping what they "feel to give" withont envelops or subscription. But that class of persons must not have the credit of contributing \$2.84 shown for the quarter in the table. It is more likely that at least three-quarters of that sum was contributions, for no individual account can be kept. Some persons have attempted to raise the money for their the expense for it being about one dollar a thousand. expenses by the weekly offering, without subscriptions. We believe that mode proves a failure univerto meet definite weekly expenses, there should be an equally definite and reliable basis.

The figures, 4, 11, 18, &c., under the names of the the Sabbaths fall. The months may be conveniently distinguished by a double line in ruling that which separates the subscriber's name from the amount subscribed.

If the reader will now give his attention to the figures 1 and 2, he will notice that L. J. S. and Mrs. S., his wife, paid, each, their weekly subscription, every week, rain or shine. L. J. S. is a hard working mechanic. He finds it much easier to pay out of \$6.50 at the end of the quarter, yes, easier than to specific amount weekly.

a year less than his present subscription. His wife, the door of the audience room. we will suppose, saves a trifle over four cents a day 3. If from any cause, you fail to pay weekly, (or if

Lord. It will thus be perceived, that daily she is envelop and deposit as above. conscious of devoting something to the Lord. Who N. B. The Number, Name, and Amount subscribed a power the church would be in this world if each | are faithfully credited. Christian were conscious in the same measure of so sanctifying an influence! Notice that \$9.75 a quarter of the two subscriptions, is at the rate of \$39.00 in the year. With such a spirit, and in such a system, what place is there in all our land that needs be desti- pered him, tute of preaching ? With such conditions, how many pastors might be spared the pain of living at a " poor dying rate ?" The writer is most happy to say that 9:6,7."

has a natural tendency to lead families to this praise- by mail to those who apply for them at the simple worthy consecration of their means, and, if of their expense of the paper and printing, only ten cents for means, of their lives.

But we must pass more rapidly. G. N., No. 8, it sent at the same time.

The mode in which the writer introduced this

system into his congregation is briefly as follows: It will be seen that before the names of subscribers On the Sabbath he preached upon the general duty benefit and blessing of a system by which each one may contribute his share, however much or little, irrespective of the price of pews; explained the Weekly Offering in detail; and invited the congregation to come together on Monday evening following to consider the subject, either to adopt or reject the plan. On the Monday evening additional explanations were given in answer to inquiries. The system was unanimously adopted ; about every one present Comforter which the SAVIOUR sent in His stead, His Charles Beecher, brother of the Rev. Henry Ward made subscriptions; a committee to solicit subscriptions was appointed

In England they have small envelops with "Weekly Offering" printed upon them. Hitherto the common drug envelop has been used in this country, At present we presume they cost a trifle more. The Rev. O. T. Moulton, pastor of the Freewill sally. The correct principle seems to be this : That Baptist church in Saco, Maine, who was one of the first to adopt this system, has procured large printed

cards for the purpose of framing, to suspend at convenient places about the entrance of the sanctuary. months, denote the days of the month upon which These cards, printed in characters so large that he that runneth may read, briefly explain this system in the following terms :--

> "THE WEEKLY OFFERING .- The worship of God in this house is sustained according to 1 Corinthians 16:2. Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by in himstore, as God hath prospered him.' HOW ALL CAN AID IN THE GOOD WORK.

1. Call on the sexton for a package of envelops his moderate wages a half dollar weekly than to pay which you will find are numbered, and subscribe a

pay \$5.00 at the end of the quarter. On any other 2. Enclose in one of these envelops, each week, plan of subscribing he would not think it possible to the amount subscribed weekly, seal it, and, on the pay more than \$5.00 a quarter, a difference of \$6.00 Sabbath, deposit it in the WEEKLY OFFERING Box, at

in marketing and shopping, and is thus able to pay you prefer to include the whole subscription at longer twenty-five cents a week into the treasury of the intervals,) enclose the whole amount due, in a single

shall say that influence is not equal in sustaining by each person are passed to the WEEKLY OFFERING spiritual life to the influence of daily prayer? What | RECORD, where the date and amount of each person

GENERAL RULES.

1. 'Every one' is solicited to contribute something. 2. Every one is asked to give 'as God has pros-

of Gospel truth, and coming to the new birth naturally fundamentally derange the commonly received doc-3. Your offerings bring with a right good will, proceeds to profession. The new life within is not trine of the Atonement. By his manner of teaching Which makes the banquet sweeter still .-- 2 Cor. like a well from which, with ropes and pullies, the that God suffers and sorrows over the sins of our water must be drawn by straining and lifting, but race, he presents to us a God deficient in his nature

it is his pleasure to minister to more than one such These cards essentially aid in the introduction of family, and he believes that the weekly offering system this plan. Our brother will forward them, prepaid, a single card and five cents for each additional card

seeking to hide, it will not be concealed. This was so even in times of danger, when to be a Christian will be seen, failed, for some reason, to pay his sub- Many of our pastors, even in churches abundantly cription on the last Sabbath of January; but he able, are not adequately supported. They are not was to be counted the filth and offseouring of all makes it up the next Sabbath. See, however, he able to procure the books which are absolutely things. In spite of the repressive power of persistent then had to pay two dollars instead of one to keep necessary for their own intellectual improvement, his score even. Perhaps he had been ill the Sabbath | which is so necessary to enable them to present the before, and then the double offering accorded with requisite variety and strength of thought for the the gratitude of his heart for being able once more to growth of their churches in spiritual things. This e double offering might, in some mea- the pastors themselves are, no doubt, in fault for not sure, make him more conscious of his neglect. The presenting sufficiently the duty of consecrating proreader does not see Mrs. G. N. at No. 4, though it is perty to the Lord, and in not devising ways of collectlower down in the lists than here shows. We think ing for missions and other causes what their people it a matter of importance for the different members | under the pastor's influence are willing to give. In of the families to present their respective offerings as this way even the spontaneous Christian liberality. we have already hinted when speaking of children. so far from being developed into a settled principle, J. M. T., No. 4, is manifestly punctual, and towards is stinted, and, finally, amidst increasing cares and the close of the quarter, you see that "change is worldliness, it disappears. The want of consecrating easier." T. S., No. 5, overpays, and, moreover, he is property truly and heartily to the Lord is to-day the probably better acquainted with the preacher's bane of the church. Souls by millions perish through urgency for money, than some, as he pays before it is this crying sin. Pastors and people are hastening us to say not my Father so much as our Father. Its

word had no living root in their hearts, and "the Beecher, has recently been convicted of heresy, and

cares of this life and the deceitfulness of riches," in dismissed from the church of which he was pastor,

all probability, choked and destroyed it. And such by a council of clergymen and others, who were call-

confession of Christ does not come to the light and veral years ago Mr. B. published a book on the pre-

air of public profession, it must be for the want of existence of man, in which was enunciated views

truth and vitality-it must be because a false having foundation only in human speculation, and at

Christian life, begun in a hearty conviction of sin and gumentative rather than vicarious, he he has so dis-

rather like a fountain whose stream gushes forth trine having painful variation from our common faith."

and imperfect and finite in his blessedness; a doc-

METHODIST FESTIVAL.

that he may have religion enough to save him with- | follows :---

cution, admits his attachment to the Gospel, he does them are for their good.

out being responsible to the Church or the general

side with both great parties that are striving for the

possession of the world.

knows the blessedness of salvation by faith in Christ, will not voluntarily seek to fortify his prospects of eternal life by embracing popery.

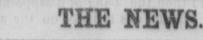
The Rev. Mr. Baxter, a clergyman of the Church of England, has been lecturing in different parts of Canada for some years past, on the prophecies of Daniel and John. He is at present addressing the people of Toronto. His favorite thought is that the Emperor of the French is Antichrist, and he affirms Halifax on Monday, we select the most important that Napoleon will subdue the whole world within a very few years. I have neither read his work on the subject, nor heard his lectures, so that I am not prepared to criticise the position which he takes except on general principles. The Montreal Witness, in gument employed by persons of the class to which Mr. Baxter belongs, tends to bring the Scriptures into contempt. Persons who have made themselves familiar with Mr. Baxter's views, have told the writer harmonize with his theory, and leaves the context, and other portions which, on the same principle of interpretation, would militate against his theory, with the remark: "I have shown that such and such things will take place; this passage therefore cannot contradict them." Such treatment is obviously unfair, There are certain duties which we owe to Christ, revealed so plainly that no room for doubt remains. One of these is to preach the Gospel to every creais likely to be the fate of all similar disciples. If our ed by the church to investigate Mr. B.'s views. Se- ture-to disseminate the truth that Jesus is able and willing to save unto the uttermost. We are required to occupy till Christ comes, and to watch and pray lest we enter into temptation. We are required to let our light so shine before men that they may see our good works and glorify our Father in heaven.

religion has, in fact, been substituted for the real. variance with the teachings of Scripture. It is the The mistake made, probably, is, that the person in teachings of these and kindred notions in his church | We are called to live holily, justly, and unblamably question has been trying unconsciously to get on the which have led to his dismissal. The council in in the sight of men. We are in the path of duty while we are thus occupied. But to preach the uniblind side of his conscience, and to persuade himself their report upon the subject refer to his views as versal dominion of the present Emperor of the French, and to urge men to repentance in view of this event, "By the doctrine of the apostacy of the race in a does not seem to many useful Christians the way to community for any at all; that he may be on the safe preexistent state he denies the Scriptural doctrine of preach Christ and him crucified. Exclusive attention the Fall in Adam, a doctrine which, however inter- to the prophetic writings has developed many ingenipreted by the different schools of New England The- ous theories which time has proved to be false. logy, is nevertheless held by them all in common. Modesty becomes us then, in dealing with those Such a view of religion is degrading. A true heart He weakens and undermines the doctrine of future writings which seem rather intended to confirm our confession of Christ can never rest until it comes to punishment by teaching that the offers of salvation faith in God's government, than to make us acquainted

profession. Mark the difference between these two are made to men after death; that God, to affect with the details of what He intends to do. It does men, overstates the reality of future punishment in not require a very wide range of observation to prove words. Confession imports something of constraint. the threatening of it as the cannonier elevates his that men may become so wrapped up in their own When a criminal is about to perish on the scaffold for piece above the mark in order to reach it; that the interpretations as to make their accomplishment the his crime, the confession is wrung from him by his faculties and sensibilities of the lost are so weakened test of the divine origin of the scriptures. I knew a fears of future judgment, and is committed to the minich their circumstances as to much di- professor of religion many years ago, who had emminish their sufferings; that they do find some braced Mr. Millar's views, and was so satisfied of private ear of his spiritual adviser. When a timid pleasure in their degradation and sorrow even as their correctness in every particular, that he declared and halting believer in Christ, in the midst of perse- wicked men here; and that all God's visitations on if the world did not come to an end in the year indicated by Mr. Millar, he would give up the Bible it with a reluctant and heavy heart, but is it thus a "By defining the God-man as having an angelic nature, being own and younger brother of Lucifer, last time I saw him he was playing the fool under last time I saw him he was playing the fool under vigorous Christian life? Was it so with Paul before with the divinity of the second person in the Trinity the influence of strong drink. The truth of the

Felix or Agrippa ?. Was it so with Stephen, the first added, and only a human body given in the incarna- Bible is one thing ; the truth of our theories is Christian martyr? Far, very far, from it. The tion; and by making his sufferings suasory and ar- another. Let us always discriminate between them. The news from all parts of the Province is on the torted the nature, person and work of Christ, as to whole favorable as regards the crops. A. B.

AUGUST 7, 1863.



The most favorable reports are received from every

Great preparations are being made for the grand part of the country in relation to the crops. The un- numerous English and other Foreign shipbuilders, usually warm weather during the month of July, ac- but he declined in every instance, any proposition to estival to be held in Judge Wilmot's garden, on Wednesday next. Nobody knows better how to ar- companied with seasonable rains have improved every build, or procure to be built, vessels for Federal navy range for these occasions, and manage them, than our description of vegetation beyond expectation, and inpersecution, the spontaneity of Christianity asserted Wesleyan friends in Fredericton, with the Judge at dications now exist favorable to an abundant harvest. of his former statement, and offers to place proof in itself-the early confessors believed and became pro- their head. And no more beautiful and appropriate The hay, with the exception of some fields on high hands of Palmerston. fessors, and thus invited their enemies to make them place can be found for occasions of this kind than the land, will be an average; oats, although in some In the House of Commons Palmerston made some go up to the house of God. If he had been absent unnecessarily, (which, however, is not supposable in than from want of disposition to do better. Many of tian life asserted itself in the very fire, if it clanked Wilmot. The object in view is a laudable one, and are said to be unusually promising. Those already will be made by England to keep dispute within brought to market have been of a good quality. No limits of diplomatic intercourse. He had no doubt should commend itself to the benevolence and liberality of the friends of Methodism. To reduce the indications that we have heard of exist as yet of the effort would be successful, and had no apprehension rust, and hopes are entertained that it may not oc- of immediate or remote danger. debt on the Wesleyan chapel in Fredericton, and casion much loss this year. The weather has been finances, income and expenditure nearly balanced, devery favorable for gathering the hay crop, and in all ficit being only fifty thousand sterling. The current auxiliary to this object has been suggested, which is, parts of the country they are busily employed in get. year gave promise of a large surplus. to solicit CASH DONATIONS. One benevolent gentleting it in. We learn from Nova Scotia that extraordinary rains have fallen in portions of that Province, henceforward have no fresh Consuls in Confederate man proposed some time ago to contribute \$100, procreating a freshet, but not likely to injure to any States who derive authority from Washington and are vided four others would give a like sum each. Only one remains to make up the number. Reliable progreat extent, the crops. The yield of apples will not forbidden, except as it were under protest, to show be equal to last year. Several persons who have long respect or courtesy to the de facto authority at Richmises also from other persons have been obtained of resided in Fredericton and vicinity inform us that smaller sums, varying from \$5 to \$50; and no doubt they never knew so warm a summer before as this. for her future Consols power to act from the only is entertained that a large sum will in this way be raised. Mr. C. W. Wetmore acts for the Trustees in For more than a month it has been a succession of authority which exercises sway in Secessia, that is soliciting donations in cash, and will be in attendance hot days, with but few exceptions. on the grounds on the day of the Bazaar to receive The prospect of a bounteous harvest should call what may be contributed in this way. Persons not attending can enclose to Mr. W. by mail, or otherwise, any sums they may wish to contribute. Extensive refreshment tables will be prepared ; and the winter, and appointed seed-time and harvest. He watereth the hills from his chambers, and the earth bazaar department of the occasion is likely to be an attractive affair. We are informed that arrangements will be made for half fare in the river steamers, both below and above Fredericton ; and that arrangements vice of man, that he may bring forth food out of the also will be made for visitors from Halifax, P. E. Isearth. How manifold are his works; in wisdom he land and other distant places, to travel at reduced | made them all. The EARTH IS FULL OF HIS BICHES.

warm bath. On the following morning he found that both legs were paralyzed. The attack is not so severe as to be regarded as incurable. We sincerely hope that Mr. J. will speedily recover. - News.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

From the news by the Arabia, which arrived at

The Army and Navy Gazette thinks that with Grant's army free to co-operate with Rosencranz, and the South so far laid open, there is no ground for speaking hopefully of Confederate prospects, unless Lee is able to reverse their misfortunes by a great

In the House of Commons on the 23rd, the subject of the Foreign Enlistment Act was introduced by Cobden, who referred to the proceedings of the Alabama, Florida and Virginia, all of which were built in British ports for Confederate service. He said it was well known that two iron-clad ships were now being built at Liverpool for the same purpose, and he believed if they were allowed to leave England the result would be a declaration of war on the part of the American Government. American shipping had almost become valueless in consequences of seizures made by Confederate cruisers, and he implored Government to take steps to prevent the departure of the vessels to which he referred. He was informed that the American Government took note of the value of every vessel captured, and debited it to Her Majesty's Government. He was further informed that the American Minister had made a formal claim upon England to indemnify American shipowners or losses sustained. No doubt the claim was repudiated by Her Majesty's Government, but it was out of lisputed claims of this nature that expensive and lisastrous wars arose.

Mr. Laird, referring more particularly to the case of the Alabama, said everything had been done in broad daylight. He taunted Cobden with pursning a course which, while it would enable his friends in the North to get all they wanted, would put a stop in England to a legitimate branch of industry. He accused the Americans with having built ships-ofwar for Russia during the Crimean war, and with raising recruits in Ireland since the outbreak of the present conflict.

Palmerston defended the course which Government had taken, and said he could see no distinction in the principle between selling arms to Federals and sellng ships to Confederates. He appealed to principles laid down on subject by Americans themselves. It was of course true that England had a municipal law bearing on the question, but the Government had carried out that law to the best of their ability, and that law, which they saw no reason to alter to suit the emergencies of foreign powers, they would continue to enforce as far as it was possible to do so.

Cobden was prevented in a point of form from reading letter from Gideon Welles in Parliament. Letter is nevertheless published in papers. It is dated 19th April last, addressed to Charles Sumner, and refers to Laird's insinuation in Parliament that his firm had been approached in 1861 by agents of the Federal Government relative to building war vessels for North. Welles asserts that neither directly nor indirectly was any application made by his authority to Lairds or any other foreign ship-builders for construction of vessels for American Government. Advances, however, were made to him on behalf of abroad.

war. It is cer to Russia A. Section By the Race on V rope:-Hecla a Advices as highly the drawb Panic i Times : acknowle telligence rate cause It regai The Ste exhaustio The Do Meade an ciency of Mr. La

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due, rather than after. He seems to be one of the to a fearful account. few thoughtful men who thinks he can be better be One of the chief hinderances in the way of the pasdeficient one dollar than the minister can a dozen. tor when he attempts to bring his people to the duty If such a man expects to be absent a Sabbath, he of sustaining missions, and other causes away from pays beforehand, rather than to have the treasury home, is the fact that his own people are usually in suffer by his absence.

I. A. N., No. 6, presents a new case. He makes mands. His very best men fear for the cause at no subscription, but consents to take the envelops, home if any thing is attempted for the cause abroad. promising to pay something. You see he paid \$5.00 Thus every benevolent effort is checked from time to on the 22d of February. The weekly offering is time, till from increasing penuriousness the dreaded often found to do well with these cases, exceedingly evils actually fall upon the church. well. You see it saves the work of making out bills, In the weaker churches, especially such as demand almost entirely, and, likewise, the work of collecting. and receive aid from the Home Mission Society, there How many weary hours of disagreeable labor it saves is often the same lack of system in raising funds for some persons in this way! How much easier for home purposes, and in some cases they lift their each person thus to carry his dues to the church than hands in holy horror, if they are asked to impart as to impose the thankless task upon two or three to well as to receive. There is a danger that such

J. H. P., No. 7, is a punctual payer of his subscrip. citizen is usually the worst crime. In church matters, tion, and you perceive in his payments something of it operates to stint the contributions of the churches the state of the currency. He is a very hard work. best able to give, if the feeble churches fail to help ing blacksmith, and he once made a remark about themselves to the utmost, and quite as much, if they the weekly offering worth repeating. He observed, fail to share the burden of sustaining the denominthat he had been accustomed, before the introduction ational causes.

that more in the way of a burden than he does his to is the fact that usually our truly benevolent friends fifty cents a week, or \$26, a year.

Judging from the record before the reader, he under their burdens. This of course results chiefly would be likely to infer that the next three sub. from the negligence of those who do nothing because scribers are not very, punctual in payment, but we | they can do but little. If these fragments might be | forty believers on the same day.

collect them, whether quarterly, monthly, or yearly ! churches fall into mendicancy, which in the common

of this system, to pay \$10 a year, and that he felt Another great evil resulting from the causes alluded are greatly over-burdened and frequently fail or weary

its chains with joy and made the prison a palace when such were the rewards of loyalty to Christ, shall it be timid in time of peace?

spontaneously, giving freely its motion, and beauty,

and music to the public eye and ear. So far from

Where it is it soon appears. The individual Chris- sweep it off altogether, if possible, is the intention of tian life, if real, is not long content with isolation. those interested in the festival. A most excellent The song of personal experience is soon found to be only a part of the glorious harmony of Church music. The heart feels that the Divine prayer within requires instincts supply, or rather forestall, arguments. The soul feels, rather than waits to think, that God has set up a Church on earth and opened its gates that all men might enter it. Before, Christ stood at the arrears on the pastor's salary and other home de- door and knocked; now he stands at Christ's door and knocks. The true formal expression of our inner confession of Christ is found in uniting with the Church by public profession.-Cabinet.

> 1-17" Brother F. BABCOCK returned to Southampton, after a brief visit to his nome, about two weeks since, and is now laboring with the Church in that place. The cause there is low, but it is hoped that our brother and the people may be much encouraged. It is a large and inviting field, and may the great Head of the Church bless the labors of our brother in an outpouring of revival influences.

Scorr's BAY .- Brother Noble writes to us that he rates.

has visited Scott's Bay since his return home from We can assure persons who wish an excursion for newspaper, published in New York every Saturday, our Conference, and enjoyed an unusually good sea- pleasure, and to see a thriving and beautiful part of has entered upon its fourth year. It is a large douson. The Church in that place is doing well. He the Province, that this occasion will afford them a ble sheet, printed on clear type, and deals with the Duke of Somerset, on the 24th, at the Admiralty, to has baptized twenty-five, two of whom were at his good opportunity. The St. John river at this season questions of the day without reserve. It is publishlast visit. He administered the Lord's Supper to of the year is but rarely surpassed for beauty; while ed at \$2.00 a year in advance, and has, we learn, a by Richard Cobden, who takes great interest in the en-

1-57" The Methodist, an ably conducted religious A REACHER EX 8.

Sir C. Wood made annual statement of the Indian

The Times correspondent in South, says it is the design of Confederate government that Britain shall mond. England must make up her mind to forego many Consular functionaries in Secessia, or to derive Jeff. Davis. It is asserted another royal alhance is arranged between England and Prussia,

For the Atlantic Telegraph, several wealthy manuforth gratitude and nanks to the Giver of all good. facturing firms are preparing specimens, and will ten-The day and the night are His; He it is who has der for Atlantic Telegraph Cable; but it is thought prepared the light of the sun. He made summer and Glass, Elliott & Co., will obtain the contract, as they have offered that the Directors of Telegraph Company may, or that they will purchase materials, and be paid each week the exact cost of same and wages of men, is satisfied with the fruit of his works. He causeth and when they have laid cable successfully, shall rethe grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the ser- ceive for their time, services and profit twenty per cent of actual cost in shares, to be delivered them in instalments during period of twelve months, provided cable continues in good working order. Glass & Elliott have shown confidence in the enterprise by subscribing £65,000 sterling stock, and paid calls on same as made by directors.

A large and influential deputation of merchants, bankers and members of parliament waited upon the ask the use of Government ships to lay the cable next terprise a darsverte § . 7. § straverba L salesienioud \$