

## TERMS AND NOTICES.

For one year, .....\$1.50  
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 Any person sending us Ten Subscribers, with the money—  
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 their trouble. For Twenty Subscribers, two copies extra  
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 Parties wishing to pay money in Saint John for the  
*Intelligencer*, can do so at the Bookstore of Messrs. BARNES &  
 Co., Prince William street.  
 ALL LETTERS FOR US, either on business connected  
 with this paper or otherwise, should be directed to  
 us at Fredericton.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our terms of ADVANCE PAYMENT will in every case be fu-  
 lly, and strictly adhered to.  
 Our Post Office address is Rev. E. McLeod, Frederic-  
 ton, N. B.

## Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.

## OUR FUTURE TERMS

On and after the 1st day of October next (1864),  
 the price of this paper will be

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Parties paying One Dollar and Fifty Cents pre-  
 vious to that time, will be credited for ONE YEAR  
 from the time their present terms expire.

Persons who fail to pay for the renewal of their  
 papers previous to October 1st, will, after that time,  
 be charged at the rate of Two Dollars per annum.

Subscriptions may be paid as usual at the Book  
 Store of Messrs. Barnes & Co., St. John, or remitted  
 to ourselves at Fredericton, or, when more convenient,  
 paid to local agents.

## DISTRICT MEETINGS.

The following District Meetings will all be held in  
 the course of a few weeks:—

- 1st. With the Church in Perth—the first Saturday in  
 October.
- 2d. With the first church in Wakefield—the last Sat-  
 urday in September.
- 3d. With the church in Douglas—the second Sat-  
 urday in October.
- 4th. With the church at Upper Hampstead—the  
 third Saturday in October.
- 5th. With the Church at Bellisle, "Lake Meeting  
 House"—the fifth Saturday in October.
- 7th. With the first church in St. John, the fourth  
 Saturday in October.

## FREE BAPTIST EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

Notice is hereby given that a public meeting will  
 be held in the Vestry of the Free Baptist Church,  
 Fredericton, on Thursday, the 6th of October next,  
 at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of organizing an  
 Educational Society, having for its object the pro-  
 motion of Education in the Free Baptist Denomina-  
 tion of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. It is pro-  
 posed, if found expedient, to adopt a Constitution and  
 Bye Laws at this meeting, and to elect officers for the  
 ensuing year. The friends of a Free Baptist Educa-  
 tional School, and all persons friendly to the  
 promotion of the educational interests of that body,  
 are requested to be present.

Persons in either Province favorable to the organiza-  
 tion of a FREE BAPTIST EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY, but  
 who may be unable to attend the meeting herein  
 called, would confer a special favor by addressing a  
 letter to the Rev. E. McLeod, Fredericton, previous  
 to the 6th proximo, expressing their approval, and  
 signifying their wish (if they so desire), to be en-  
 rolled as members. By Request.  
 September 12th, 1864.

## PRAYING CHURCHES.

The Christian minister who cannot feel the differ-  
 ence between a praying church, and one that does  
 not pray, or who cannot appreciate the value of  
 praying brethren, and mourn when he finds their  
 absence, must have a heart hard and insensible indeed.  
 The value of a praying church to a faithful earnest  
 minister of Christ is inexpressible. What Aaron  
 and Hurr are to Moses when the battle between Is-  
 rael and Amalek raged, men of faith and prayer are  
 to the ambassadors of Christ in the great work of  
 persuading men to be reconciled to God. What  
 Achan and his coveted gold was to Joshua and his  
 hosts, prayerless and worldly engrossed Christians are  
 to the efforts and labors of faithful ministers of Jesus.  
 The inspired apostle to the Gentiles was not insincere,  
 nor intended no mere compliment when he said to  
 his Ephesian brethren, *pray for me*. He knew the  
 power and the value of the fervent and devout sup-  
 plications of the saints. And if Paul with his measure  
 of inspiration felt the need of the churches' prayers,  
 and acknowledge that his success as an apostle de-  
 pended greatly on the sympathy and prayers of oth-  
 ers, ought not ministers of Christ now especially  
 have the prayers of their people? We think that  
 the success of ministers generally depends more on  
 the sympathy and faith of the church than on their  
 ability and preaching talent. Many a feeble preacher  
 has been made a great spiritual power by the strength  
 and prayers of his people. Many a strong man has  
 been broken down by the murmurings and indiffer-  
 ence of those to whom he ministered. "The spirit of  
 grace and supplication" in a church is the source  
 of "revival" power, and gives success to the pre-  
 aching of the word. Its absence is a calamity to be  
 deplored, and to have the ruin complete it only remains  
 to have the "candlestick removed out of its place."  
 A writer in the "British Messenger" utters some  
 wholesome words on this subject, which we commend  
 to all Christians. He says:

A church may have a good pastor, and be in a bad  
 condition; or it may have a second-rate pastor, and  
 be in a good one; and it is time that the churches  
 knew and felt, that their condition depends not so  
 much on their pastors as upon themselves. It is the  
 membership, more than the pastor, that builds it up  
 or pulls it down. The best of pastors will be no more  
 to a church than the church makes him. It holds in  
 its own hand the key of his usefulness or barrenness.  
 You may have heard of the minister who omitted to  
 take his prayer-book along with him. If you have  
 not, I will tell you. Where he was, he was so ex-  
 ceedingly popular and successful, that neighboring  
 churches coveted his services, and as any of them be-  
 came vacant, tried to get him for their pastor. By-  
 and-by one of them succeeded in securing him.

But he had not been long there before both he and  
 they felt the change. No success attended his  
 labours there. A deputation from the church walked  
 on him, to express their disappointment in him, and  
 in the want of his success. "Why," said he, "is it  
 but now that you have found that out? I have seen  
 and felt it ever since I first came among you; and  
 the reason is, I left my prayer-book behind me."  
 "Your prayer-book, sir? Why, we will go and bring  
 it you." "You cannot," said he. "I left a people  
 who prayed for me, and am come to those who do not.  
 Do you pray for me as they did, and I shall be suc-  
 cessful here as I was there." The church did so, and  
 in answer to their prayers, his ministry became as  
 blessed there as it had been in his former charge.  
 "God deals with churches as with individuals,"  
 "have not because they ask not." He will force his  
 favours upon none. "The rich will be send empty  
 away."

The churches were the apostle Paul's prayer-book.  
 Hence we hear him again and again saying to them,  
 "Brethren, pray for us, that a day of utterance and  
 of entrance may be administered to us."

If, then, you desire your church to prosper, and  
 have your pastor a successful minister in winning  
 souls to Christ, be a praying church. We do not  
 mean a few of you, but you all. Where the church  
 stops, and when the church stops, in praying for his  
 pastor, the Spirit of God will stop. Pray for the  
 church's John Baptist that "prepares the way of the  
 Lord."

The spirit of prayer and meetings for prayer, are  
 the church's thermometer or pulse by which to judge  
 of its spiritual health.

"Prayer is the Christian's vital breath,  
 The Christian's native air."

A man may as well expect to live without breathing,  
 as to expect Christianity to exist in his heart or in  
 the church without prayer. A praying church will  
 be a lively, active, holy, prosperous, and useful church,  
 "as a city set upon a hill," while a prayerless pro-  
 fessor or church will be the very reverse. Prayer  
 gives spirit and life; it is as the marrow to the bones,  
 and as oil to the lamps and wheels. A prayerless  
 church will be known by its inactivity in the cause  
 of God, and by its unprofitableness to man. When  
 the spirit of prayer has left a church, you may write  
 upon its doors, "Lebiod: the glory is departed." It  
 has the name to live, but it is dead. Its existence is  
 of no more use to the moral condition of mankind,  
 than if they were in their graves. While this con-  
 tinues dispirited only can be expected. Oh, when will  
 the churches know that prayer is their strength,  
 their omnipotence? But Satan knows, and

"trembles when he sees  
 The weakest saint upon his knees."  
 If such his fears at the prayers of but one of the  
 weakest of saints, what his hopeless despair at seeing  
 a whole church so engaged? Show me a pastor la-  
 boring faithfully among his people, but without suc-  
 cess, and I will show you a church that prays not for  
 its pastor as it ought. Blame yourselves, ye churches  
 of Christ, if your "pastors labor in vain, and spend  
 their strength for naught and in vain." "We have  
 not because we ask not." Say not, "We have not  
 the right sort of man for our pastor, but say the  
 right sort of people for our pastor. Had you  
 Paul the apostle, things would remain the same, ex-  
 cept you walk by this rule, and pray for your pastor  
 without ceasing.

## THE EXHIBITION.

As the time for the Provincial Exhibition ap-  
 proaches, new developments are made relative to the general  
 character it will possess, and fresh evidences are  
 being afforded that the affair will include one of the  
 greatest impositions on the morals of the community,  
 and the feelings of religious men, who are interested  
 in the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the  
 country, that was ever perpetrated on any class of  
 persons in this Province.

The exhibition of the products of the country, both  
 agricultural and mechanical, is desirable, in order to  
 provoke emulation and create progress. These ex-  
 hibitions belong to all classes of the people, and should  
 be conducted so as not to give offence to any. But  
 in the approaching exhibition at Fredericton, the  
 object which should be paramount seems to be but a  
 pretext to get up on a grand scale a week of hor-  
 racing, gambling and drunkenness, with all their  
 concomitant evils. So intimately connected will the  
 whole programme for the week's proceedings be, that  
 scarcely any part of it can be patronized, or any por-  
 tion of the Exhibition visited, without something  
 coming under notice to remind one of the immoral  
 character of a great portion of the affair, and to of-  
 fend the moral and religious feelings of Christian men.

It, of course, is very apparent that but little respect  
 is entertained by the promoters of this mammoth  
 iniquity for the feelings of the religious portion of the  
 public; but even with this contempt for religion and  
 our common Christianity, to which as a nation we  
 owe all that is worth praising, ought not some con-  
 sideration be shown to the morals of the youth?  
 The race-course is certainly not a proper school for  
 boys. Hundreds of parents do not believe the bal-  
 loon a safe or proper place for their daughters. The  
 associations and influences of both are immoral, and  
 unrestricted assemblages, such as the contemplated  
 exhibition ball to be, are, in nearly all cases, more  
 or less the schools of licentiousness. That the influ-  
 ence of the week's sports and amusements, with more  
 or less of their immoral tendencies, will be felt in  
 some degree by every family in Fredericton, there  
 can be no doubt. Good impressions now felt will  
 be obliterated from many a heart, and evil inclinations  
 now held in and restrained by good counsel and per-  
 suasion, will be let loose under the evil influence and  
 example which the occasion will offer.

The expenditure of the public funds, and of money  
 drawn from the people by taxation, to throw up and  
 prepare a race-course for the use of some dozen or less  
 persons, who for the want of ability or inclination to  
 do something more useful, keep fast horses to abuse,  
 seems to us of itself a gross outrage. The turning of  
 the Province building into a common dance hall, for  
 the gratification and amusement of a few persons,  
 some of whom are not eminent for elevated morals,  
 seems also to be a stretch of power, for which some-  
 body ought to be held responsible. If horse-races  
 and gamblers wish to follow their favorite calling,  
 why should others be made to contribute to it? Why  
 should it be grafted upon an institution, and forced  
 upon an occasion, with which it has no legitimate  
 connection, and which belong to the moral and reli-  
 gious portion of the people as well as others. The  
 ball is less exceptionable than the races, because less  
 public. But why have a ball on this occasion? Why  
 mix up this description of amusement, to which a  
 large portion of the people in the country are op-  
 posed, and a still larger portion take no interest in,  
 with arrangements intended to promote the agricultural  
 and manufacturing interests of the country? Would  
 these interests suffer without horse-racing and dan-  
 cing being associated with them?

We have freely stated our views. Almost in the  
 immediate vicinity of the Exhibition building, and  
 within call of the race course, we try to preach the  
 Gospel of Christ every Lord's day. We are sure the  
 arrangements made, and the carrying out of the pub-  
 lished programme on the show grounds of the Agri-  
 cultural Society, during the first week in October,  
 will not help our work any; and we should be re-  
 creant to our profession as a minister, and unfaithful  
 to God, to ourselves, and the people, if we did not  
 courageously enter our protest against the outrage to  
 be publicly perpetrated against morality and religion,  
 and the utter contempt which is shown to the feelings  
 and wishes of religious men. Who is responsible  
 for all the unnecessary expenditure which has been  
 made, and the disreputable programme which has  
 been grafted on to a useful institution? The Presi-  
 dent of the Agricultural Society is, of course, the  
 principal actor in it, but every officer should be made  
 to bear his share of the responsibility, and be held  
 accountable to the public, as he will be to his God,  
 for the gross and scandalous outrage which he allows  
 to be perpetrated on the morals of the people, under  
 pretence of zeal and interest for the agricultural and  
 manufacturing prosperity of the Province.

We much regret to record in our present issue the  
 death of Rev. Henry Vaughan, minister of the  
 Baptist Congregation, Germain Street, at the early  
 age of thirty years. He was the son of Mr. Simon  
 Vaughan, St. Martin's, and a young minister of great  
 promise. Mr. Vaughan was ordained to the pastorate  
 of the Baptist Church, St. George in 1832, at the close  
 of which year he accepted a unanimous call from his  
 late charge in this city. Towards the end of last  
 month he was attacked by a disease, which resisted  
 the most skillful medical treatment, and on Monday  
 last he departed this life. Mr. V. leaves a wife and  
 one child to mourn his early death. We desire to  
 express our heartfelt sympathy with the bereaved  
 friends and congregation. His remains were taken on  
 Wednesday for burial to his native place, and to very  
 many we doubt not his name and memory will long  
 be precious.—*Presbyterian*.

There are now on the way from Bombay to Liver-  
 pool eleven vessels laden with 45,836 bags of Indian  
 cotton.

The British and Colonial Steamship Com-  
 pany has recently built a screw-steamer, called the  
*Thames*. She was to leave for Halifax on the 20th  
 ultimo.

## ENCOURAGING WORDS.

We are much gratified with the expressions re-  
 ceived relative to the increase in the price of the *Intelli-  
 gencer*. We are still more gratified to know that our  
 paper provokes many of its readers to Christian be-  
 lieve and liberality, that it reproves the careless,  
 indifferent, and slothful, and encourages the humble,  
 devoted, and liberal. The following brief note illus-  
 trates in a small way the mission and influence of the  
*Intelligencer*:

Norton, Sept. 9th.  
 DEAR SIR,—I observe by your paper that you in-  
 tend raising its price. I think you are justifiable in  
 so doing. For some time I have believed that you  
 would have to raise it to \$2, or suffer loss. I am  
 not a member of the denomination to which you be-  
 long, yet I wish to love all who love the Saviour. In  
 looking over a recent number of your paper, I was  
 forcibly struck with the question asked in one of its  
 articles:—"WHAT ARE YOU DOING FOR JESUS?" I  
 could very easily answer for myself. *Not much!*  
 I began to think I must put my mite into the  
 Lord's treasury. I see by the *Intelligencer* that at  
 your last General Conference you organized a FOREIGN  
 MISSIONARY SOCIETY, and you have engaged in that  
 glorious work, and are only just in your infancy. I  
 send you one dollar for its funds, and one dollar and  
 a half for the paper, to be credited at the rate of \$2  
 a year. That the Lord may bless and encourage you  
 in the work in which you are engaged is the prayer  
 of your sincere friend.

## EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

The Free Baptist Church in Woodstock held a pub-  
 lic tea-meeting in the hall of the Mechanics' Institute,  
 in that town, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., the pro-  
 ceeds of which are intended to assist in repairing the  
 place of worship occupied by them. Eight tables  
 were set, all loaded with both the substantial and  
 dainties of the season, decorated by flowers and pre-  
 sided over by ladies who understood how to grace  
 such an occasion. About 300 persons were present;  
 of the next proceedings we have not been informed. Ad-  
 dresses were given by the Revs. Messrs. Blackney,  
 and Carpenter of Houlton, and the pastor. A choir  
 gave excellent music, led by the Melodion, at which  
 Mrs. F. Lougee presided.

The American Board of Missions sent out circulars  
 a few months since calling for aid. In response  
 thereto, there were paid into the Treasury in July,  
 sixty-three thousand dollars; in August, one hundred  
 and ten thousand. The amount raised for the year  
 has been a little more than five hundred thousand  
 dollars. This amount meets all the expenditures  
 of the Board, and leaves a small balance in the treasury.

A number of Christians in Constantinople, and at  
 the Mission stations in Asia Minor, many of them  
 very poor, have sent the large sum of \$619.54 to the  
 American Bible Society, to give the Bible to the freed  
 blacks of the South.

Fifty years ago the Bible Society of Newark, N. J.,  
 gave \$50 to supply the destitute settlements in the  
 Indian Territories with the Word of God. There  
 are now in the State of Indiana alone, 129 Bible So-  
 cieties, Auxiliaries to the American Bible Society.  
 This is receiving back more than a hundred fold.  
 There are scores of communities in this Province, to  
 each of which, a small contribution to aid them in  
 supporting the regular ministry of the word from  
 some benevolent or Missionary society, would bring  
 back in a very few years, a large return of grateful  
 contributions. Bread cast upon the waters shall be  
 found after many days.

Her Majesty the Queen of England is President of  
 the Female Bible Society of Berkshire county, in  
 which Windsor Castle is situated. In thus giving  
 her name and encouragement to a local Society, for  
 so good an object as the spread of God's Word, the  
 Queen sets an excellent example, worthy of being  
 imitated. There are hundreds and thousands of wo-  
 men who ought to embark with zeal in such a work  
 as this, and they would advance their usefulness and  
 happiness by so doing.

The Queen of England is a model woman, adorns  
 every office, domestic and public, which she under-  
 takes; and every wife, mother and woman may take  
 lessons in active virtues from her example.

A correspondent of the *Morning Star* announces  
 the organization of a Free-Will Baptist church at Chi-  
 cago. They have just commenced worshipping in a  
 Union chapel, from which they hope in fifteen months  
 to move into an ample church edifice, which they are  
 now preparing to build.

A soldier in the army before Petersburg was hit by  
 a ball from the enemy. It struck a Bible in his pocket,  
 penetrated to the middle of it, where a photograph  
 of his wife was lying; this it cut in two, glancing  
 off, and saving his life. It is a good soldier who goes  
 into battle with his Bible and his wife's likeness  
 near his heart.

## LETTER FROM THE REV. J. L. PHILLIPS.

To the Editor of the Religious Intelligencer.  
 I was very happily reminded of my pleasant stay  
 at your capital, and also of my delightful trip to your  
 Province, by a friend of mine and yours, a mem-  
 ber indeed of your own church, Mr. Editor, Surgeon  
 Giberson of the U. S. Navy. Last Sabbath it was  
 my pleasure to greet him here again, in our Church  
 and Sabbath-school, where in other days his was  
 a frequent and familiar face. His brief address to our  
 Sunday-school children gave evidence that the scenes  
 of his early Christian life had not been forgotten.  
 Who can ever forget, Sir, the time and the place of  
 conversion, or those precious friends who helped and  
 encouraged us in that most eventful and most critical  
 period of life? And who can ever forget the love,  
 or cease to praise Him, the holy Redeemer, who  
 hearkened, and heard our cry for deliverance, and  
 freely gave us salvation? I can conceive of only one  
 class of persons to whom the memory of convert-days  
 is sad and forbidding. It is that guilty class, whether  
 in this or the future world, who have voluntarily  
 forsaken the Lord. Every recollection of the hour  
 of conversion is a sting to the apostate on earth and  
 a pang to the apostate in hell. Memory is eternal. It  
 will be a source of never failing bliss to the redeemed  
 in heaven to recount all of God's goodness in the past.  
 It will be to the damned, the undying worm of re-  
 morse, to remember how good God was and how un-  
 grateful they were. I have come to consider it the mark  
 of a consecrated and progressive Christian to be fre-  
 quently recurring to the scenes of his conversion, and  
 living over again in grateful joy the happy convert-  
 days. May God grant that we never blush at the  
 mention, or sicken at the memory, of our early vows  
 to Christ and His people!

Our missionary party are still waiting for passage  
 to Calcutta, via the Cape of Good Hope. The pros-  
 pects now are much more encouraging than when I  
 wrote your last, and we expect ere many days to be  
 on our outward voyage. I know that I bespeak the  
 heart of each of the others, when I say that we are  
 anxiously longing for the day of our embarkation.  
 Our hearts are already there, toiling and hoping on  
 for the heathen of our dear India. The latest ad-  
 vices from our missionary band in Orissa are very en-  
 couraging indeed. Dr. Bacheiler is truly a master-  
 workman in this field. His energy and perseverance  
 are well known to many of your readers. And his  
 efforts are ably seconded by his faithful co-laborers.  
 Let all your readers, both young and old, pray for the  
 evangelization of India. I firmly believe that day of  
 jubilee is before us, and hastens on.

The war news is very gratifying. Gen. Sherman's

20th corps occupy Atlanta, Ga. So our struggle for  
 freedom advances toward ultimate and glorious vic-  
 tory. Not all the treason of the Confederacy, nor the  
 worse treason of Northern copperheads which has  
 recently belied forth in a torrent blacker than ever  
 in the Chicago Convention, can stay the march of li-  
 berty in America. Grant and Sherman in the front,  
 and a loyal people in their rear,—the one crushing  
 rebellion by force of arms, the other reelecting our  
 noble President Lincoln, and thus foiling the craft and  
 cunning of northern traitors—are sanguine and sure  
 of final triumph. I know that Christian and liberty-  
 loving British hearts throughout your Province are  
 with us in their prayers and hopes.

New York, Sept. 1st, 1864.

JAMES L. PHILLIPS.

## NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

[The following letter, by some unaccountable mis-  
 take, was unusually long in reaching us, which ren-  
 ders some items in it rather odd. We publish it  
 entire, however, in order to show the public sentiment  
 at the time it was written.—Ed. INTELL.]

New York, August, 1864.

The long talk of, and by some much dreaded,  
 Chicago Convention has at length been held, and, to  
 use the phrase of the *Post*, of this evening, "the  
 mountain has been in labour, and brought forth a  
 mouse." The Peace men and the War Democrats  
 have met together, and in an astonishing short space  
 of time removed the heretofore almost impassable  
 barrier from between them. A platform has been  
 adopted, not remarkable for originality, exhibiting  
 no great amount of political foresight or reasoning,  
 and utterly devoid of that independence and manli-  
 ness which it was expected by many of the friends  
 of "Little Mac," would be the policy of the party  
 who have nominated him. That the result of the  
 Convention will have the hearty approval of all of  
 the very many "independent electors," who staked  
 their whole political creed, for the present campaign,  
 on their decision, is, I think, very doubtful, and if  
 we judge from the speeches and conduct of some of the  
 "peace men" before the Convention yesterday, the  
 difficulties are not yet all removed by this somewhat  
 singular "union." In their Platform they express  
 "unswerving fidelity to the Union and Constitution,  
 and declare, as the sense of the American people, that  
 after four years of failure to restore the Union by the  
 experiment of war, during which the liberties, &c.,  
 of the people have been trodden down, the prospects  
 of the country impaired, justice, humanity, liberty,  
 and the public welfare, demand that immediate efforts  
 be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to  
 an ultimate Convention of all the States, to the end  
 that peace may be restored on the basis of a Federal  
 union of the States." They consider the interference  
 of the U. S. military in recent elections in certain  
 States "a shameful violation of the Constitution, and  
 declare that a repetition of such acts in the approach-  
 ing elections will be held as revolutionary, and resist-  
 ed with all the means in their power and under their  
 control." They denounce the "arbitrary arrests,  
 the suppression of free speech, and of the freedom of  
 the press, the employment of unusual test oaths, &c.,  
 as calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union,  
 and perpetuation of a government deriving its just  
 powers from the consent of the governed." They  
 also lament the "shameful disregard of the adminis-  
 tration to its duty to their fellow citizens who are  
 prisoners of war, and in a suffering condition;" and  
 in conclusion, a nice "sop" is served up for the brave  
 soldiers of the Republic, who are promised, in the  
 event of "our attaining power," all the "care, pro-  
 tection, regard, and kindness, that they have so nobly  
 earned." The question of slavery, which is now so  
 generally considered the great cause of all this trial  
 and tribulation, has been entirely ignored and evaded,  
 or perhaps considered of no importance. And again,  
 in their hopeful talk of peace and restoration of the  
 Union, which they intend to bring about, they have  
 forgotten what Jeff. Davis has so frequently declared  
 that he will not treat with them only on terms which  
 will secure the independence of the South. On the  
 whole, the Platform of the Chicago Convention has  
 disappointed many of the Democrats, and excited the  
 ridicule of their opponents.

When the announcement was made to-day that  
 George B. McClellan was nominated, the enthusiasm  
 in this city was very great, and it was really amu-  
 sing to watch the rush to the bulletin boards, and  
 note the remarks made by different individuals.  
 While some were delighted and manifested their joy  
 by crying "Bully for Mac," and cheering lustily,  
 others were nonplussed and could scarcely fancy  
 "how the thing was brought about." To-night a  
 grand ratification meeting is being held in City Hall  
 Park, and thousands are collected there to express  
 their approval of the nomination. If all the States  
 and cities in the Union are of the same mind as this  
 city, McClellan will certainly be the next President.  
 An immense majority will be polled in New York for  
 him, but outside of this State his popularity is not so  
 great. Fremont is thrown completely in the shade,  
 and the contest will be between Lincoln and the  
 "Young Napoleon." The result of the election will  
 depend in a great measure on the result of military  
 operations pending the day of the elections. If the  
 Union armies meet with serious reverses, the Demo-  
 crats will carry the day, but if on the contrary, At-  
 lanta should fall, and Farragut and Grant's operations  
 be successful, Lincoln will certainly occupy the White  
 House for another term. The entire Irish vote will  
 be cast for "Mac," and the greater number of the  
 rumblers and patrons of the gambling saloons long  
 since adopted him as their favorite, while the men-  
 tion of his name has always elicited uproarious ap-  
 plause in all the low theatres and places of amuse-  
 ment. To some of your readers this kind of popu-  
 larity may not be considered a sign of strength,  
 but in this the baker's name out of a loaf of bread,"  
 has the right to vote, the fact is very significant.

The recent visit of our Canadian and American  
 friends to New Brunswick appears to have tended to  
 the mutual gratification of all concerned, to judge  
 from the correspondence furnished the Canadian and  
 New York papers by their representatives. They  
 were delighted with the reception given them, and  
 surprised to find New Brunswick possessed so many  
 attractions, hitherto unknown to them. The special  
 correspondent to the *Tribune* has furnished that  
 paper with information highly flattering to our peo-  
 ple, which must tend to make our Province more  
 favorably known abroad. As must be expected,  
 some amusing blunders appear in names of places,  
 distances, &c. I fancy the good people of Long Is-  
 land will not feel flattered on seeing the name of that  
 beautiful and productive island called "Log Island";  
 neither will the dwellers at Jerusalem, so celebrated  
 for their hospitality, excellent tea meetings, and  
 pretty girls, care to have it published abroad that  
 that settlement can only be reached by "crossing  
 the Devil's back!" But printers will sometimes  
 make mistakes, and editors must have their jokes.  
 As far as I can judge, the distinguished visitors have  
 been very favorably impressed, and many of them  
 will probably repeat their visit at an early day.

By the way, speaking of rather writing, of im-  
 pressions, "reminds me of a joke," as President  
 Lincoln would say. A few days since "an intelligent  
 contraband," while in a store in the vicinity of Beck-  
 man Street, felt a hungering for some licentious  
 he observed in a case near him, and requested one of  
 the clerks to give him a "stick." The said clerk not  
 feeling very generously disposed asked Sambo what  
 he wanted it for. Sambo, instantly striking

a position, answered, "don't know, massa, but I  
 think I have a dreadful cold," and placing his hand  
 gently on his chest, while his features showed signs  
 of inward agony, continued, "I feel such a dreadful  
 impression right here." It is needless to add, that  
 Sam got the "lickerish," and the donor trusts the  
 "impression" was speedily removed from that region.

The average daily receipt of peaches in this city  
 during the present month, is computed at forty to  
 fifty thousand baskets. The citizens, old and young,  
 rich and poor, have eaten the luscious fruit until all  
 appear completely satisfied.

Last week the mosquitoes made a grand raid on  
 this city and vicinity, and their very insinuating  
 habits ruffled the tempers of their victims in a very  
 remarkable way. The mosquitoes like the peaches,  
 are said to come mostly from Jersey State, but on-  
 ly the peaches they are very hard "to take." If  
 any unfortunate disciple of Isaac Walton was in this  
 vicinity on last Friday and Saturday, I think they  
 had no reason to complain of not "getting a bite."

## PASTOR WANTED.

In our correspondence last week, we stated in con-  
 nection with the notice of our brief visit to Camp-  
 bell, that efforts were in progress by the church  
 there to procure a pastor. We have just received a  
 letter from Brother L. Wilson informing us that ill  
 health prevented the brother whom they invited to  
 labour among them, from accepting their call. They  
 are therefore disappointed.

Brother Wilson wishes us to state that they are  
 now without a pastor, and need and want one. He  
 says:—"There is a large field here for a working  
 man, and one that would take the minds of the people  
 would receive a liberal salary in American money."  
 (This is the currency of the Island.)

Is there not a brother among you who feels like try-  
 ing a few weeks or months labour on Campbell?  
 It is a pleasant place, with a good house of worship,  
 and a large church and congregation to labour among.

As we write and think of this, and of the churches  
 in similar circumstances, anxious to procure labour,  
 and have the gospel regularly preached among them,  
 but to supply whom there seems to be no adequate  
 ministry, we feel the prayer coming up from the  
 depths of our heart—"LORD, SEND FORTH LABOURERS  
 INTO THY HARVEST."