TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 1, 1865.

INTEMPERANCE AND ORIME - TEMPER-

ANGE REVIVAL. been let loose upon the people of the States since the war closed, has terribly alarmed and thoroughly when the purpose of Booth began to falter, and his saint, and the only hope for the suffering sinner. heart to relent, as the time approached for the execu- On the evening of the 24th inst., we held a missiontion of his horrid crime, he ran below, calling aloud ary meeting. I announced this meeting the Sabbath

moralists, and philanthropists, are being roused to Foreign Society. Our meeting was largely attended, action in consequence of the wonderful increase and terrible fruits of the use of strong drink. The large and influential meeting at Saratoga, an account of which we gave two weeks since, and which was composed of seventy-three delegates-old and firm friends of the temperance cause-from almost every part of the country, indicate an awakening to the dangers existing, and the necessity of united and stringent action to arrest the enormous evil. The means to be employed in the warfare against intemperance is arresting serious attention, and the necessity for prohibitory enactments is being advocated by many able and influential writers and journals-both religious and secular-which cannot fail to exert a widespread influence. Much has been accomplished by moral suasion; much more may be accomplished by it; but as the friends of the reform urge, they should also avail themselves of all the restraints and force of prohibitory laws. The right to do this cannot be questioned, the expediency and necessity of it are equally evident. There are two classes of persons in society which moral suasion can never reform. Those who have strong appetites for strong drink, and those who have equally strong desire for gain. A burning thirst for alcoholic drinks, and an insatiable thirst for gain, can be reached and restrained only by law. The conviction on this subject is becoming nearly universal among the staunch friends of temperance in the States; and in none more clearly than in those who have had most to do in enforcing prohibitory laws. In answer to the oft-repeated saying that legal enactments against intemperance have proved a failure, a contemporary says-" We deny that prohibitory laws have proved failures, unless all God's moral laws may with equal propriety be called failures. Prohibitory legislation has not been hitherto a complete success; we expect, how ever, that it ultimately will be; many intend that shall be. We all know the causes of the partial failure; they can be removed. Great obstacles are in the way, but they can be surmounted. Difficulties beset our path, but they can all be overcome. The first Atlantic telegraph was a failure; but those interested in it had faith, and were not discouraged. They have tried again. If this should not succeed, another effort will undoubtedly be made. The causes of failure will be thoroughly studied and obviated, and we believe the enterprise will yet triumph. The cable will be laid, and lightning will carry to and fro beneath the bed of the ocean the thoughts and messages of the world. Prohibitory legislation will yet triumph. The traffic will be entirely suppressed by law, combined as it should and must be with a vigo- or two, as we are extremely busy here, getting ready rous use of all moral and spiritual forces at command. | to leave for Midnapore. I only wish to say that we This is as sure to come as the Millennium; as cer- reached this city safely on Thursday last, the 22d tain as the universal triumph of Christ's reign on

Another, and we think quite as important a con- the dangers of the deep. viction, is being produced in the temperance ranks I send you a letter which I wrote for the Intelliin the States as that relative to prohibition; and that 18, that the reform must not be entrusted to societies for your readers. * * * I have received quite love their country and their God, and obey the dicof men without experience and without discretionbut that the christian churches must lead off in the about matters in New Brunswick. Please give my enterprise, ministers at the head of their respective kind regards to all my friends. I remain, yours ever, columns, and that all christians should engage heartily in the cause of temperance, as it is not only the handmaid of religion, but also an important and indispensable part of true piety. Intemperance is not only a great social and moral evil, but one of the most formidable obstacles to the progress of religion. Christianity and intemperance are powerful antagon- hints to ministers and others; and the following exisms to each other. The triumph of the former will imply and necessitate the overthrow and removal of the latter. When both confront each other in the party of ministers who passed the night at the hotel lion in the North, and thereby, saved the country. is known to most of your readers that our constionly when its opponent falls. It is impossible for an they were ministers. Indeed he would rather not But it is not only in the political possible as it is for one to be at the same time a friend that the strangers whom he entertained were of that education. These Resolutions have al- following:—sons or apprentices of "freemen." In counties the of Christ and a servant of Belial. A consistnt christian sort. is and must be an active temperance man, basing his very early, and asked for cider. When he was re- efficient supporter of our admirable common school worth 40 shilling a year rental, and those who pay a the scheme themselves selected. The Legislature that the distances here submitted considerably exceed action on the total abstinence principle.

Bro. C. O. Libby times they proved to be angels even if their clothes in the regular constitutional mode; and after ample ture, and which I deem absolutely necessary in order just received, he says:—"I talk of going to Virginia were not quite so good. To this the gentleman rethis fall to teach and preach among the Freedmen. I shall decide in a few days. If I do not go there, I cider before breaklast. shall go to Nova Scotia in a week or so, and attend I am quite sure that ministers who leave a bad Narratives, letters from the war, letters from foreign the G. Conference of Free C. Baptists there."

For the Religious Intelligencer. TO THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY OF

THE HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

DEAR BROTHER : - Another month is just closing, and the time has arrived for me to furnish you with my second Missionary report. I have spent this whole month with the church at Douglas, excepting one meeting I held up the Keswick, one at Lower Douglas, and two with the church at Kingsclear. In my last report I spoke of some revival interest the Lord was pleased to give us at Douglas, and I now rejoice in being able to say that it has continued all the month. We have had a good season of refreshing coming down from the presence of the Lord. The church has been very much strengthened. Some backsliders have been reclaimed, who have been away from our Father's house for years, and a deep interest has been The overwhelming flood of intemperance which has awakened through all the region round about. In some respects it has been an unfavorable season of the year for holding evening meetings, but the Lord has aroused the thoughtful and christian portion of the been with us, which is the only way I can account people. Previous to the war, the evils of intemper- for the large attendance we have had. We held meetance were numerous and extensive, but they have ings every evening excepting one, which was so rainy been greatly augmented and multiplied since. Drink- the people could not get together. Many of the men ing habits and drunkenness have greatly increased in who worked hard in the having fields all day came the cities, towns, and villages of the country, as well from one to four miles almost every night. The as in the army. And the return of the soldiers with meeting house was filled, so that I often wondered morbid appetites for strong drink, and with abundant how the people stood the fatigue. The secret is, they sake. opportunity to indulge them, is giving an impulse to were deeply interested in the prosperity of Zion. Mathe cause of intemperance, and spreading the conta- ny of them, deeply convicted of their sins, felt that gion throughout society. An exchange says, "Never the labour of the day and bodily fatigue was nothing were our youth in greater peril. The very gates of when compared with the labour of the mind and the our domestic peace are beleaguered by the serried heavy burden of sin they were carrying in their hosts of rum. Under the strong excitement of al- hearts. The inquiry was, "What must we do to be cohol, crime is terribly on the increase. The papers | saved ?" We have had baptisms every Sabbath since from every section of the country are filled with ac- my last report. On the 6th inst., I baptized five; counts of outrages of all kinds-outrages upon un- on the 13th, eleven; on the 20th, seven, and on the suspecting innocence and youth, shocking enough to 27th, three, which with the three reported last month make 'midnight blush,' and 'turn the cheek of dark- make twenty-nine. I have visited nearly or about ness pale.' To the perpetration of these awful crimes seventy families, at the mouth of the Keswick, up the alcoholic drinks, which drown the voice of conscience, Keswick, on the Ridge, in the Trip Settlement, in and paralyze the manly sense, are the infernal stim- the Delong Settlement, at Lower Douglas, and a few ulants." Strong drink of some kind has been the in Kingsclear. The largest number of families that ally of nearly all the crimes that have been com- I visited and read the scriptures and prayed with in mitted for the last hundred years. But in the United a day is twelve, from that down to three. I have States there never was such a time before; never been to all the Free Baptist families and the families before have things reached such a crisis as now. in which there are Free Baptist members that I could Strong drink nerves the assassin's arm, and embold- learn of within a number of miles. I have also ens and hardens the hearts of the relentless perpe- visited all the sick in the range of my labours, irretrators of the enormous crimes which shock the spective of denominational standing or preference, country, and send the thrill of horror and of dread and read the word of God to them, and endeavoured into every household in the land. It is said that to direct their thoughts to the friend of the suffering

for brandy! brandy! Brandy! Brandy stiffed the previously, and gave it out for the people to come tomoral sense, strengthened the faltering purpose, and gether to aid by this means the Home and Foreign made steady the trembling nerve till the deed was Mission Societies. Being a home missionary myself, I of course, wished to raise all I could for our Society, It is not to be wondered at that christians, and and also felt desirous of doing what I could for the and was a complete success. It was a real thorough missionary meeting. We had a number of speeches, all of which were good, especially that delivered by our esteemed young brother, Henry Yerxa. He gave us an able address, which he concluded with a most touching appeal. We collected in that meeting in cash and pledges for our Home Mission funds, \$75.00, Fifty dollars of which was in cash, the balance, I think, will all be collected during the year. We also collected \$5.50 in cash for the Foreign Mission Society. This, in these hard times, and considering also that one of the deacons of this church gave \$10 to each of the Societies at the General Conference, is a noble testimony to the interest the people of Douglas take in the missionary work. And yet the whole is not told. We took up collections each Lord's day. The whole amount I have collected in August, including a collection in Kingsclear of \$3.40, is \$87.37 in cash, and \$26.00 in pledges, \$6.43 of my last month's report was received there, so that the whole amount of cash received in the six weeks I spent in Douglas is \$93.70, and pledges to the amount

> I am now at home spending a few days in resting my voice, which has become quite hoarse. I expect, however, to return to Douglas the last of the week to meet my appointments there next Sabbath. I do not think my work is quite done there. There are others in that community for whom I feel deeply anxious. I hope the Lord the Spirit will work powerfully and crown our efforts next week with glorious results. Brethren, pray for your missionaries!

G. A. HARTLEY. Carleton, August 31, 1865.

P. S.-A private letter just received from Bro. G. T. Hartley says a good work of revival is in progress in connection with the church at Lower Brighton. Brethren Connor and Hartley have been holding meetings some two or three weeks, and the Lord has blessed their efforts. Many have been reclaimed, and a good number converted. Bro. Connor baptized twelve ast Sabbath. The prospects are good. G. A. H.

REV. J. L. PHILLIPS. - We have just received another letter from Brother Phillips for insertion in the Intelligencer, written during the voyage from Ceylon to Calcutta. It came too late for insertion this week, but will appear in our next. The following is an extract from a private letter to us, written

My DEAR BRO. McLEOD, -I can write only a line inst., being the 185th day from Boston.

Our hearts were made to overflow with gratitude to God, who has so mercifully brought us through gencer several days ago on the "Elcano." Upon getting settled at my station, I hope to write again Do write me a few lines now and then, and tell me

CARRY YOUR RELIGION WITH YOU. Under this heading "Ireneus," of the New York tract is both reproving and suggestive:-

JAMES L. PHILLIPS.

fused it, he said that they had better remember what system. the Bible said about entertaining strangers, as someplied that ne had no fears on the subject, as he was the laboring man. The day's work is done, and the kingdom; and workingmen have votes only in to adopt the scheme; not because it was novel, as Mr. Major Robinson estimated the distance from Halifax quite sure that angels never went around asking for family is gathered around the hearth. The paper has boroughs, the county franchise almost entirely ex- Cardwell has been led to suppose, but because they to Quebec at 535 miles. By adding the length of

odor behind them in a country tavern, are not angels, missions, thrilling sketches, brilliant essays, pungent scheme of Reform will be hit upon which will make Books Sent.—To G. T. Hartley, Esq., Upper lineal successors of the Apostles, who indulged very lineal successors of the Apostles, or that anorded a prospect of paragraps, expositions of Scripture, exposures of vice, a "lateral" not a "vertical" extension of the suflineal successors of the Apostles, who indulged very lineal successors of the Apostles, or that anorded a prospect of paragraps, expositions of Scripture, exposures of vice, a "lateral" not a "vertical" extension of the suflineal successors of the Apostles, or that anorded a prospect of paragraps, expositions of Scripture, exposures of vice, a "lateral" not a "vertical" extension of the suflineal successors of the Apostles, or that anorded a prospect of the allowance for
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lineal successors of the Apostles, or that anorded a prospect of the allowance for
lineal successors of the Apostles, or that anorded a prospect of the allowance for the allowan Woodstock; to Elijah Gray, as requested. Quarter- sparingly, if at all, in such creature comforts as these. dotes, facts, news, flashes of which they have prove greater than necessary, the estimates will at lies by mail—Rev. J. T. Parsons, Rev. J. Noble, Rev.

W. C. Weston, and to Brother A. Marsh, at Port

What food for the mind! What strength for the cine, so disinclined was the young clergyman to make

Indeed Paul had to give Timothy a charge, a written little ones! One reads while the others listen. What food for the mind! What strength for the cine, so disinclined was the young clergyman to make pared to place all their means and resources at the parison of the different routes, as, in this respect, a

sustain the character of clergymen while they were fice-inspire the souls of their children. in that house. They did no good when they ought to have been doing it; they did evil when they might

have been doing good. Some years ago a minister stopping at the Marlborough Hotel, in Boston, entered his name with the title of Rev. before it, and without introduction to any one in the house retired to his room and went to sleep. In the course of the night he was roused, and was informed that a stranger, in the same house, had been taken sick, was thought to be dying, and desired to see a clergyman. As there was no time over England and all over Great Britian and Ireland to send out into the city, the register had been refer- for the representation of the people in the Commons' red to, and his name being found with the clerical itle prefixed, he had been called on to minister to this soul in distress. He complied of course, and it does not spoil the story to add that the person supposed to be dying proved to be a lady, who did not of that night; and the friendship of her ministerial comforter ripened into an attachment which was reciprocated, and they were afterwards married.

to prefix the title, because they think it officious, or they do not wish to be recognized as clergymen.-But it is better always to make the designation, so that if a clergyman is wanted he may be readily ministry, the introduction may be easy. There is certainly no ostentation in thus advertising one's self as one who is the servant of all for Christ's

GOD'S WORK IN AFRICA.

reports that the field seems to have been by Divine is in the ascendant, and that anything like a Conser-Providence made ready to his hand. Tokens of vative reaction said to be brought about partly by good are constantly increasing, and the people mani- weariness of agitation, and partly by the critical fest great delight in having a mission station es- state of American affairs, is but a dream and an illutablished among them, and large numbers attend sion. The struggle has been general and severe .the preaching. The hearts of several appear to be But few condidates have marched over the ground moved. The awakened, evening after evening, brought without a tussle with some formidable antagonist. new cases with them to the missionary, seeking Cabinet ministers and distinguished members of what they should do to be saved, till in three weeks | both parties as well as gentlemen who form the rank at least twenty had come on this errand. The and file, have had to face opposition and fight in people described their hearts as full of sin, and of earnest for their seats. The result is a decided victo pray. On the next evening he came again, to for some slight defections from party, arising out of The old Greenland story seems to be realized again a clear gain of more than 20 Liberal members from

nion seasons, the people throng the house of tions of the day, it is not easy to predict. God, as though the Spirit had moved them to seek In some of the old members who are again reworship at any one time is 250.

great power, was persecuted, twice imprisoned, and to be his liberal spirit and policy, and his leanings

found. - N. Y. Exam. and Chronicle.

lowing extract. The religious newspaper is destined odds. Mr. Samuel Morley, who is returned for Notare glad to know that the religious press of this Pro- Dissent, and genius for business and the application vince is already a power at which " conspirators" and of principle, have gained him a prominent position

in the United States. The influence exerted on morals, education, religion and politics by such newsof Boston; the "American Presbyterian" and "Instructor," of Philadelphia; the "Advocates" of all he great cities, and the "Telescope," cannot easily to promote liberal legislation.

enormous, and their readers constitute the very best as to measures or men. The character of the Liberala higher appreciation of the religious press of late to shelve or to suppress the Reform question, but as thereto. than ever before. During the dark and awful days there is very little earnest outery about it, governof 1862 and 1863 we had a pretty fair opportunity of acquainting ourselves with the major portion of the ment may seek to content itself and the country with religious journals of the country; and it affords us a small extension of the franchise. England does not great satisfaction to know, and great pleasure to tes- want and does not believe in universal suffrage, that tify, that with scarcely an exception they battled is plain. Our institutions are not republicar in form, heroically for our country and for freedom.

While the secular press was pretty evenly divided, and the right of every man, no matter what his grade Observer, writes a very interesting letter to that and even the loyal portion rendered an unsteady sup- or position, to an equal share in the representation is gious press, if we may except a single journal, never cation besides mere existence and registration will wavered. It breasted the waves of secession like a be insisted on, and insisted on as an approach to a rock, and stood by the President as Aaron stood by

leges owe their existence and efficiency to the religi-A beggar called at a gentleman's door one morning ous press, and it has been the warm advocate and franchise is confined to those owning freehold land at the time and in the manner which the advocates of presented in a tabular form, and it may be mentioned

In the social circle—in tens of thousands of homes | members, therefore, represent the trade and manu-

letter I was writing. The idea I was trying to bring thank God and take courage, for a beam of light from out was simply this, that these ministers brought a heaven seems to shine on their heads, and noble stain upon their holy profession, by neglecting to thoughts -thoughts of purity and duty and self-sacri-

> ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE. ELECTION OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS-ITS CHA-

London, Eng., July 31, 1865. The month that closes to-day has been more remarkable for events in the political, than in the religious world. It has witnessed a free fight all

The lines of party in England do not cross each

other and amalgamate or disappear in a few short years as in America, but they are not drawn with die but passed safely through the dangerous attack the distinctness of a generation or two ago. Yet two great parties are still clearly found in our midst; the one called Conservative and pledged pretty much Some ministers neglect in registering their names, to the maintenance of things as they are in Church and State; and the other called Liberal, and agitative for progress in the direction of a wider extension of the suffrage, of a further development of the princifound, and if a door is open for the exercise of his ples of free trade and unrestricted commerce, and above all of the removal of all civil disabilities on account of conscientions religious belief, and of all compulsory payments on behalf of a State Church, and the establishment of complete political and social equality among all divisions and denominations A missionary who had long labored on an island, of Christians in our land. The elections for the having recently crossed to the mainland in Africa, new Parliament have proved that the Liberal party everything that is evil, and said, "We pray all the tory for the friends of political progress and religious time that God would change them." A young man equality. In the new House of Commons there will came in great earnest, and begged to be taught how be 367 Liberals and 290 Conservatives, and allowing be shown how he might love Jesus Christ; he said, individual waywardness and caprice, there will be a "My heart keeps telling me, 'Love Christ, love majority of 60 or 70 on the side of measures, which Christ,' and I want to know how to love him." look towards reform in Church and State. There is in these people, among whom nothing has had such the recent election. The new Parliament will therepower as the simple story of the love of Christ. fore count in its votes 40 more on the Liberal side At Evangasimba, in West Africa, it is said that than the Parliament just dissolved. But what will sometimes, and especially upon peculiar occasions, as come of it, and what it will do with the great ques-

an entrance into the kingdom; at other times, the turned, and in some of the new members, we have interest declines. The greatest number attending much confidence and hope. Gladstone is in himself a host. He will gather new strength and feel new In Algiers, in Africa, the Spanish element in the freedom and scope, from his recent defeat and victory. population far exceeds the French. They are poor The university of Oxford fearing that their brilliant and ignorant, and unable to read, and very much representative was going too far for them, or at least under the control of the priests; but when the for some of them, has beaten up to the poll the old simple gospel, announcing redemption through Jesus | Tory graduates of former times, and done itself the Christ penetrates their darkness, they believe at once, indelible disgrace of ejecting Mr. Gladstone, the first and enter into the freedom of a new life; they grow statesman of our age, the most accomplished finanin grace and in knowledge, and bring forth the fruits | cier, and one of the ablest and most eloquent of our of the Spirit. The Spanish missionary is a man of scholars and orators, and returning in his stead an education, providentially brought to Christ. He ordinary and commonplace Tory gentleman. The commenced preaching at Barcelona, in Spain, with head and front of Mr. Gladstone's offending seems at last banished. Thus brought to Algiers, for several towards reform in Parliament, in the universities and months he proclaimed the gospel, God supplying his in the Irish church. The majority of the working daily necessities of food and raiment in answer to body in the university, most of the Broad Churchprayer. At length a society was formed in Paris for men, and High Churchmen, like Dr. Pusey and the the evangelization of Spaniards, by which he was Bishop of Oxford, were supporters of Mr. Gladstone, taken up. Churches have been formed at Algiers and but narrow and prejudiced county squires and some other places, and the work prospers under God's fiercely Conservative ecclesiastics, and a whole host blessing. For seven successive evenings the people of obscure and incorrigible Tories, swamped by their were warned against hearing him, the cathedral being votes the intelligence and wisdom of the constituency. prostituted to speak evil of him as a Spainish rene- It is generally thought that the Chancellor of the gade. This only excited the more curiosity, and Exchequer, as member for South Lancashire (for brought the people in crowds to his sermons. The which he was returned a few days after his defeat at congregations sometimes number 400. There are 70 Oxford) will feel himself free and untrammelled, and communicants, and the work progresses, notwith- be much more likely to advance in the direction in which his steps of late have tended. But he will It is reported that in Cairo the desire for the Bible need encouragement and support, and will not fail to and other Christian literature is constantly growing. obtain it while such men as John Bright sit with him Nearly ten thousand volumes have been sold, for in the House, and such popularity as he now enjoys which more than \$2,500 have been received, and the is accorded to him by the middle and working classdemand is increasing. The whole land seems to be es out-of doors. There are besides other old and on tiptoe of anxiety for the new translation of the well-known members, and some new ones, who may whole Bible, which will soon be ready. More books stimulate his progress and strengthen his position. are disposed of in Nubia than in Egypt, and the people Mr. John Stuart Mill, whom Westminster has honor_ very generally are able to read. A Coptic female is ed itself by electing, will give him fresh lessons in spoken of, who had been a Mohammedan, but by philosophical Radicalism. Mr. Thomas Hughes, who reading the fifteenth chapter of Luke, she was made sits for Lambeth, and who is known for his "Tom to weep and laugh at once-to weep over the past, Brown" perhaps as widely as Mr. Mill is known for and to rejoice in hope of the mercy which the prodigal his writings upon logic, philosophy and political economy, and who as a pupil of Dr. Arnold must be a Liberal both in politics and religion, will always be THE RELIGIOUS PRESS .- From a long and interest- found doing a determined fight on the right side, and ing letter in an American exchange we make the fol- backing talent, principle, and liberality against any in all places to exert an influence before which wicked tingham, and whose princely munificence, sterling and disloyal officials will cower and tremble. We honesty, uncompromising spirit of Protestantism and haters of our religion quail. The writer referred to not only in his own denomination but in all denominations, will be an important accession to the Dis-The religious press has become a formidable power senting element in the House, and will make his influence felt as a representative of modern Purita- in the Royal Gazette of the 12th July. . papers as the "Independent," "Evangelist," "Ob. nism and Independency. Probably even Mr. Gladserver" and "Examiner," of New York; the stone's son, whom the ancient city of Chester has Watchman" "Recorder" and "Congregationalist," chosen as one of its representatives, may yet do service in the cause his father has espoused, and help

The aggregate circulation of religious papers is affairs, to indulge in very sanguine expectations either Gazette.

this would be a gain to the constitution.

The Reform question being settled for a time, other questions must be dealt with under the new da than that afforded by the tie of a common allegiorder of things. After the last reform came into ance to the British Crown, and consider that such a operation, when in 1832 the middle classes were admitted to the suffrage, that work of improvement highly prize, and would lead to the neglect and injury began which emancipated the slave, liberated Catho- of their local interests; in which opinion the Commitlics and Dissenters from heavy civil disabilities, repealed the corn-laws, and brought about general recovery from the pressure of European wars. When the next Reform Bill shall make the representation wider, church rates must fall; the church of England must loosen a link or two of the treble golden chain which binds it to the state; the universities of Oxford and Cambridge must surrender their monopoly of national institutions for the benefit of a church from British Government share the ignorance with regard which half the nation exists in separation; and-but really when state-churchism is in the war for settlement, it is difficult to make out another grievance real- June to observe that "the two Canadas have put ing element reform is not even desired. How where artisans renting £10 houses must be very numerous; or Preston, Blackburt, Belfast, where wellto-do-working people must abound, actually return two Tories each to Parliament; and towns like Leeds, Macclesfield, Dublin, Derby, York, Boston, return one? There may be in some instances, as I interests of conscience, of freedom, and political prin-

The key to the quiet and contented state of the public mind must be found in the prosperity of our plete and general personal freedom than is enjoyed by any other nation under heaven, not even excepting civilization. While we are vain enough to indulge this thought, change will be deprecated as useless and purposeless, and possibly ruinous or destructive. Should the illusion, for such it will certainly be considered by Americans, be dispelled, still violent changes cannot be looked for. The foundations of our Institutions were laid centuries ago, and "free- mittee feel certain that if there be one view with redent," English liberty is the growth of a thousand tinctly held than another, by Her Majesty's Governyears, and it is impossible to persuade its admirers at home that anything ready-made, or constructed be neither hesitation nor doubt, it is that the people upon theory or speculation, can equal it, or that any- of this Province, and of others enjoying through the thing that does not grow out of the grand old trunk and is not nourished from the same original roots can be of any really practical service to those who find shelter under the wide-spreading branches of this glorious tree. - Morning Star.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1865.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC DOCUMENTS .- The following n our columns, even at this late period. The first 24th; the second is the Colonial Secretary's reply to this Minute, and is a most withering rebuke of the tive in their document. The British Government | sent. have expressed plainly and earnestly their desire for he adoption of a line of policy in reference to these Colonies, which they, and nearly every leading statesman in the colonies themselves, believe would be for Council Chamber, Fredericton, July 12, 1865. the material and moral prosperity of all the Provinces. A portion of the Executive Council of this Province, in great haste, signs a Minute-written by Mr. T. W. Anglin-(so say his friends)-which virtually gnores British authority, and treats with insolence and contempt the wishes of the QUEEN as expressed through her Colonial Secretary. Surely the loyal sult and disloyal verbiage of Mr. Anglio, though it be a reply. n the form of a public document signed by a portion of the Executive Council. Should any very decided and authoritative measures be adopted by Her Majesin public documents like this, and in that portion of the press which is recognized as the "organs" of the Government. The persistency with which they resist British wishes and insinuate annexation sentiments, are simply the incipient evidences of the decided disloyalty to Her Majesty and the British Gov-

(From the Royal Gazette, August 23d.)

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to direct the publication of the following Cor. | will leave England by next steamer. respondence, being a continuation of that published The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR II. GORDON. (Signed) Enclosure To His Excellency the Honorable Arthur Hamilton Gordon, C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor and Com-

May it please Your Excellency,-

municated to them by your Excellency. ready been submitted to the people of New Brunswick, "The distances by the various routes may now be rent for house or land of \$50 a year. The borough was dissolved, and the people were enabled to pro those given by Major Robinson and others; the alnounce their decision on this most important subject lowances which I have made in every case for curvajust been brought in! What a rich repast it spreads! cluding them. The probabilities are that some were unable to discover any thing in it that gave pro- the Quebec and River du Loup Railway to the figures

use of stimulants. But it was not a temperance to be a mere drudgery. The good man and woman franchise for counties, and a lodger suffrage for absolute disposal of the Imperial Government; but are relatively treated alike.

boroughs, -this, with accessories, is about all that they cannot believe that the contemplated confederaseems promised to us by this new Parliament ; but tion would either increase their strength or render it

more available. A large majority of the people of this Province are opposed to any closer political connection with Canaunion would have a decided tendency to weaken that dependence on the British Empire which they so tee believe that the people of the other Maritime Provinces fully concur; but even those who desire a Jajon must fail to discover in the Resolutions adopted at Quebec, any provision whatever for the accomplishment of a fusion which, in the words of Mr. Cardwell's Despatch, would unite in one Government all the British North American Provinces, and form a Province uniting in itself all the population and all the resources of the whole. The Committee, of course, cannot suppose that the

to the history and character of the Federal scheme which appears to prevail among the British public, and which induces the "Times" newspaper of 20th ly formidable and pressing. This is the feeling of the aside their ancient jealousies, and are ready to meet nation, and where there is not a strong dissent- in a common Legislature," in apparent forgetfulness of the fact that they have so met for the last five and twenty years, and very probably without any conelse can it be accounted for, if this is not the case, sciousness on the part of the writer of the article that the boroughs like Coventry, consisting of a clear | that the jealousies between the Canadas, said to have majority of enfranchised workingmen; or Liverpool, been put aside, are avowedly the cause of the late proposal; and that its authors, in the event of its ilure, are pledged to restore to Upper and Lower Canada a great measure of the local independence surrendered by them in 1840.

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The resolutions agreed to by the leading Canadian politicians in the month of Jane, 1864, as the basis of he formation of the existing Cabinet, and adopted solely under the pressure of local exigencies, contain know there is in Coventry, a local disturbing cause the statement that "on consideration of the steps affecting trade interests; but if Englishmen will vote most advisable for the final settlement of sectional for the pocket and the stomach in preference to the difficulties, the remedy must be sought in the adoption of the federal principle," and provide that if such negotiations were unsuccessful, they would be ciple, why even universal suffrage would leave us on prepared to pledge themselves to legislation during questions of religious equality pretty much where the next Session of Parliament, for the purpose of remedying existing difficulties, by introducing the federal principle for Canada alone. It is perfectly clear that "the existing difficulties"

were the motive and groundwork of the scheme, and commerce, and the idea that is almost as wide-spread | that the iederal union was only sought as a means of as education that our institutions give us a more com- separating the Canadas-a separation which the Canadian Government are pledged in all events immediately to effect -- a fact which perhaps sufficiently accounts for the eagerness with which they seek to your own, which is considered rather as approaching force its immediate adoption upon unwilling comthan equalling or excelling old England in liberty and | munities; for they are well aware that did the plan avowedly contemplate only the separation of the Canadas, it would be impossible even speciously to present it to the Imperial Government as in any manner a scheme of union.

Mr. Cardwell is perfectly right in supposing that the views and wishes of Great Britain are entitled to great weight; and they will ever be received with respectful attention in this Province; but the Comom broadens slowly down from precedent to prece- gard to the Colonies which is more clearly and disment and the people of England; if there be one wish on their part with respect to which there can wise liberality of England, Parliamentary institutions and free self-government, should act in reference to their own affairs as seems to themselves most consistent with their duty to their Sovereign and most conducive to their own interests.

To conter on this Province a right of self government would have been mockery, if, in consequence of its claims to deference as a protector, the wish of the Mother Country was in all cases to be followed whenever expressed, whatever the opinion of those to whom the power of judging has been solemnly entrusted by the Sovereign and Legislature of Great Britain, and who, being on the spot and fully conversant with the subject, considered themselves not unable to judge with respect to their own affairs. When locuments have already been published in the differ- a wish is expressed by Her Majesty's Government, it ent secular newspapers in the Province, but are of will be received with that deterence which is due to sufficient importance not only in their political but suggestions emanating from so high a source, and also in their moral aspect, to justify their insertion will be considered with an anxious desire to meet the views of Her Majesty's advisers; but if such views should unfortunately not coincide with the views of s a Minute of the Executive Council in reply to a those on whom alone the responsibility of action in Despatch from the British Government, dated June the Province falls, the Committee feel assured that Her Majesty's Government will expect and desire that the Government of this Province should act according to their own convictions of right, and in conimpertinence and disloyalty mainfested by the Execu- formity with the sentiments of the people they repre-

(Signed) R. D. WILMOT, BLISS BOTSFORD, T. W. ANGLIN, W. H. ODLLL, GEO. L. HATHEWAY, R. HUTCHISON, A. H. GILLMOR, JR.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Downing Street, 4th August, 1865. SIR, -I have received your Despatch of the 15th July, in answer to mine of the 24th June.

It might, perhaps, have been well, that that portion of the Executive Council who are in New Brunswick, should have allowed the communication made to the Colony by Her Majesty's Government to be generally people of New Brunswick will never endorse the in- known and considered before they returned so decided The first paragraph of the Minute seems to me to

require no other notice than the observation that my espatch enclosed for the information of the Legislature of New Brunswick the record of what had passed ty relative to the future of these Provinces, it will between Her Majesty's Government and the Ministers probably be owing to the disloyal spirit manifested of Canada on the subject of Confederation; and it was therefore impossible for any one to misunderstand the reference, or to suppose that it applied to another and a different scheme. Notwithstanding therefore your Despatch and its

enclosures, I still confidently anticipate that the serious consideration of the Province of New Brunswick will be given to the earnest and friendly suggestions which, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, it ernment. The following are the documents refer has been my duty to convey to them through you. I have &c. (Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL

The Globe states that the Hon, A. J. Smith came passenger by the Africa to Halifax. Hon. Mr. Allen

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY SURVEY. Mr. Sanford Fleming's Report on the Intercolonial Railway has reached us. It fills a pamphlet of some 160 pages, but furnishes nothing very new, except in a purely professional light, to interest the general SIR,-I received by last Mail your Despatch of the reader. We are told that the average estimated cost 24th June. I though it desirable that its contents per mile of the Central line, including all services should immediately be made public, and I accordingly and sufficient equipment, is very close on \$46,000, Still there is no reason, in the present aspect of directed it to be printed in the last issue of the Royal and that a careful survey, 70 miles in length, on the Matapedia district, reveals the fact that the line by I of course lost no time in communicating a copy of the Bay Chaleur would cost in round numbers \$40, the Despatch and its enclosures to my Executive | 000. It can only be assumed, therefore, as Mr. F. and organizations—composed as they sometimes are a number of copies of your paper, and have tates of conscience, even at the ballot-box, We have new Parliament may not be able, like its predecessor, the copy of a Minute of that body with reference lines may cost an average rate per mile ranging from \$40,000 to \$46,000. While on this branch of the subject, it may be as well to remark that the estimate given includes engineering, right of way and fencing, clearing, permanent cottages for workmen, telegraph, grading and bridging, superstructure, station accommodation, rolling stock, contingencies and every mander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick. possible expenditure directly connected with construction. The line from River du Loup to Apohaqui, The Executive Council in Committee have had un and from Truro to Moneton, making the connections der consideration a Despach from the Secretary of complete, is estimated to cost \$20,635,500. The route paper from "under the trees." He gives some quiet | port to the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, the reli- not, and is not likely to be, conceded. Some qualifi- State for the Colonies, dated 24th June, lately com- of the first portion of this line will be from River du Loup by way of the River Toledi, Green River and From the language of this Despatch, it would be Gounamitz Valley, thence by two Brooks, Wapskenatural to infer that it related to some scheme for ef- hegan, the upper waters of the Miramichi and One of my many correspondents tells me of a Moses. It turned the tide against treason and rebel- pledge of steadiness of character or respectability. It feeting an entire Legislative and Administrative Union Nashwaak, by the Keswick Valley and Saint John of the British North American Provinces, which has River to opposite Fredericton, thence by the head of same field, the one advances only as the other retires, in the place where he resides, and made the landlord All honor to the religious press for its patriotism, tuences are boroughs or groups of boroughs, and not yet been made public; but words used in the conflourishes in proportion as the other decays, and rises happy by their large orders for cigars and drinks, loyalty and courage, when all the waves and billows counties or divisions of counties. In the boroughs counties or divisions of counties or divisions of counties or divisions of counties or divisions of counties. other circumstances, lead the Committee to conclude differences in the distances by the respective routes But it is not only in the political arena that the the franchise is the privilege of the man who pays that it is intended to refer to the Resolutions in favor is given. The routes comprise three, -Frontier, intelligent person to be a true christian and at the have sold them what he did, than to have his opinion salutary and powerful influence of the religious press £10 per year for his house, and in some boroughs of of a Federation of the various Provinces of British Central and Bay Chaleur—and show the length in same time opposed to the temperance cause; as im- of ministers lowered so much by learning afterwards has been a foremost advocate of those who are by an old law "freemen," being the North America, agreed to by the Canadian Parlia- miles of the different lines run. We extract the

> mise of either moral or material advantage to the Em- | now given, the distance by the same route would appire, or to themselves; or that afforded a prospect of pear to be fifty miles longer-equal to about eight