TERMS AND NOTICES.

PAYMENT IN ALL CASES IN ADVANCE. TALL LETTERS FOR US, either on business connecte with this Paper or otherwise, should hereafter be directed to young men, of whom fifteen are married. The tir

Parties wishing to pay money in Saint John for the Intelligencer, can do so at the Bookstore of Messrs. BARNES & Co., Prince William street.

# Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 10, 1865.

### PREACHERS AND PREACHING.

FIRST ARTICLE. The only person entitled a preacher in the Old Testament is Solomon. He gives himself that appellation repeatedly in the Book of Ecclesiastes, and only in that book. We are told that the Hebrew term which Solomon applies to himself is derived from another term, which signifies to assemble, and corresponding to a third, signifying assembly or congregation. The term PREACHER, therefore, means one who assembles a congregation, or, one who addresses an assembly. my heart to seek and search out by wisdom concerning all things that are done under heaven." And again, "Because the Preacucr was wise, he still taught the people knowledge; yea, he gave good heed, and sought out, and set in order many proverbs. The preacher sought to find out acceptable words, and that which was written was upright, even words of truth. The words of the wise are as goads, and as nails fastened by the masters of assemblies." These declarations are full of interest, as stating the personal experience, and studious habits of one of whom the sacred history records that, " he spake three thousand proverbs;" " and there came of all people to hear the wisdom of Solomon, from all kings of the earth, which had heard of his wisdom." And again, "all the earth sought to Solomon, to hear his wisdom which God had put in his heart."

Like Solomon the preacher of the Gospel should be wise. Therefore he should be dingent in study and in prayer, that he may secure the divine gift of wisdom in his heart. The example of Solomon should also teach preachers the importance of attention to their style, that they may acquire the use of acceptable words, and such a mode of applying them as will not only attract hearers, but leave upon them a lasting

In Leviticus 10: 8-11, abstinence from wine and "That ye may put difference between holy and unholy, and between clean and unclean : and that ye may teach the children of Israel all the statutes which the Lord hath spoken unto them by the hand of Moses." That they were expected to teach these statutes by precept as well as by example, may be fairly inferred. Thus we are taught that temperance and purity are essential moral requisites of religious instructors. An instance of the teaching office in the priesthood is recorded in 2 Kings 17: 27, 28, where ' the king of Assyria commanded, saying, Carry this ther one of the priests whom ye brought from them; and let them go and dwell there, and let him teach them the manner of the God of the land. Then one of the priests whom they had carried away from Samaria came and dwelt in Bethel, and taught them how they should fear the Lord." At Hezekiah's passover, described in 2 Chron. 30th chapter, the king " spoke comfortably unto all the Levites that taught the good knowledge of the Lord," clearly distinguishing between those who were faithful, and the many who by their unfaithfulness had brought ignorance upon the people and impending ruin upon the nation,

## FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The following deeply interesting summary of Missions in foreign fields, we copy from the "Examiner and Chronicle," of New York :-

as few Christian churches have ever done. In Tinnevelly, during the year 1865, they gave \$9,460. New ground has been broken among the Mohammedan population. One of this class, through the in- happy future for the whole American people." fluence of the native Christians in the vicinity, has become hopefully pious, and recently joined the church. A native church in Calcutta, baving become self-sustaining, has declined receiving further aid from Christians abroad.

both by the Hindus and Mohammedans. The boys in school often ask interesting questions pertaining to the Bible lessons which they read daily. Some of the best young men give up remunerative govern- the condition of other places besides. ment employ that they may enter the ministry. At a new station in the south of India, a young man, a devoted worshipper of the god Siva, who had consecrated himself to an ascetic life, found after a while only an aching heart and painful disappointment. A been brought to Christ, he now devotes the remain-

der of his life to preaching the gospel, an influential man, has become a decided Christian. Notwithstanding opposition, he and his wife are steadfast followers of Christ.

Great eagerness for Bibles is said to be manifested in some places by the Chinese population. An in- vation, comparison and experience have proved best teresting account is given of a convert, formerly a adapted to these various ends; as tar as possible to servant in a missionary's family, who returned to his call forth and increase the voluntary, unpaid services heathen friends without having received any deep im- 4 of individuals in the Master's vineyard; to devise pressions. Here the gospel was often made the sub- plans for the training and employment of woman's ject of conversation and controversy. He defended talent in the various spheres of Christian labor; to Christianity, was led thus to think more seriously on be a medium between Christian laborers, and those the truth, become a true convert, and at length, amid | who desire their services, whether churches, public much persecution, confessed Christ openly in April | institutions, societies, or individuals; to reinforce, in gress in the knowledge of Christ, and exhibit in their | and charitable work, and extend the blessings of the prayers at the female prayer-meetings, remarkable gospet to all men, even the most abandoned." maturity of Christian life. It was very touching, recently, when a Chinese convert, a young man of good promise, desired to offer prayers for his departed parents, that they may learn the way of salvation through Christ. A convert at Amoy publicly burned at the door of the chapel, the implements by which he gamed his living as a maker of gambling cards.

recent ordination of three natives, one of them a Chinese, the latter of whom is spoken of as showing at his examination a remarkable knowledge of the Scriptures, and it is hoped he will prove a useful missionary among his people.

MADAGASCAR,

It is an interesting proof of the advancement of the to convert it into a centre of exangelical influence. cause in Madagascar, that though the Queen has, ex officio, the sovereign proprietorship of the soil, the treat; just made with Great Britain expressly state, that the churches to be built by the London Missionary Society at five places, which are enumerated, \*\* shall be appropriated by the sovereign of Madagascar for the teaching and worship of its missionaries pleasure, nor speaking thine own words; then shall thou and the Malagasy Christians who unite with them in the same worship, and to their successors forever. And further, that the sovereign shall not permit them hath spoken it."-Isa. lviii, 13, 14. to be used by any persons not uniting with the worship of those who built the said churches."

stone staw of redor POLYNESIA. Tring story at 11 On the Friendly Islands, the last year shows an increase of church members. Many of the older members, the first-fruits of the gospel, are passing

new chapels and one school-house at an expense of nearly \$2,500. From the institution on Rarotonga or training native teachers, four native teachers with their wives, were sent last year to the heathen islands around. The institution now numbers twenty-three not necessarily spent in study has been devoted to learning and practicing the mechanic arts.

SOUTH AMERICA. The Congress of Chili has recently voted for religious toleration, so that henceforth there will be freedom of worship. In Peru, the Christians of Lima meet two or turee times a week for prayer and con-ference. A liberal Romish priest distributes Testaments, and translates some religious books for the same purpose. The laws of Peru prohibit Protestant. worship, but allow the reading of the Bible; the prohibition is indeed a dead letter, and the men and institutions of the United States are revered and loved as the source of hope for Peru.

JAMAICA. More than one half of the population of the Island of Jamaica are still nominally heathen. There are two hundred missionaries and ministers in he Island, each having charge of less than 800 souls. Only 127,978 attend any place of religious worship, out of a population of 441,248. Of the whole number of ministers and missionaries, 90 belong to the Episcopal Church, 28 are Baptists, and 14 Moravians. latter commenced with three missionaries one hundred and ten years ago, who were to be supported by presents from the planters and their own labours. In this character Solomon says of himself, " I gave In the first year 26 were numbered as converts. In 1823, they began to receive support from their church. In the next fifteen years they had 10,000 under their charge, of whom more than 2,000 were communicants. At present, more than 4,000 are in full fellowship in the church, and nearly 14,000 in their congregations, with thirteen stations and thirteen missionaries; 5,children are in Sabbath-schools, 4,000 in day schools, and 29 young men in a training school for

> Accounts are received of the conversion of Jews in Jerusalem, Constantinople, Amsterdam, Bucharest, Algiers, and Tunis. They are compelled to suffer ch persecution, but they are not moved from their steadlastness. One of the number earnestly beset by spiritual faculties. The so-called "Sacred Sunday his mother, with tears in his eyes exclaimed, " Not even my mother can keep me from my Saviour,"

Notwithstanding persecution, the work of the gospel still advances. At one place near Milan, the col porteur had a Bible seized from him, at his first visit, nd burned by a priest. But many of the people soon expressed a desire to hear the gospel. After great effort a room was secured for preaching, and an vangelist obtained, to preach once on the Sabbath and twice during the week. In another place in the me district, the people showed a most determined spirit to have the gospel, and so deep and universal bath for the simple purpose of making money. an interest has been awakened, that one of the principal men of the town offered the largest room in his buse for a chapel, and begged to have an evangelist to preach Christ to them. In Varese, an audience of 200 listen once a week to the gospel. A large hall, strong drink was enjoined upon Aaron and his sons one of the best in the city, is hued, lighted, and furon penalty of death, for the following reasons :-- nished with seats by the people, and many families the higher classes are lavorable to the movemen Efforts are making in Lugano to erect a chapel. Hall the requisite sum has been obtained. Milan is the central point of evangelization in Northern Italy, to which all other cities and towns look for help. Many thousands here are inclined to the evangelical faith. Twelve or liteen young men, members of the church of Milan, are desirous of consecrating themselves to preaching the gospel.

> CHRISTIAN COMMISSION FOR THE MASSES. Some weeks ago a Circular was issued, signed by a large number of the leading ministers and christian men of the States, calling "a convention of evange-

lical christians to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, to organize a national society for evangelization-a chriscommission for the masses-to carry the religion Jesus, in all its saving efficacy, especially in the great cities, and in the South, to those not reached by effective christian influences."

This convention met on the 27th of September, consisting of about three hundred delegates, including some of the ablest and most influential ministers on the continent, and representing twenty-one religious denominations.

The chair was filled by Chief Justice Chase, the highest legal functionary in the United States. The object of the meeting he stated to be the formation of a "Obristian Commission for the people," corresponding to that which had done such a great work for the army and navy, -" to heal the wounds which The native Christians in Southern India exhibit have been inflicted; to relieve wants inseparable from marked liberality. Out of their poverty they give a period of transition; to aid the slaves whom the American nation has made citizens, in preparation for their new position; to prepare, in short, a noble and

Affecting statements were made as to the amount of religious destitution in the large cities. A delegate from St. Louis mentioned that only one twentieth of their population were professing Christians, 9,500 out It is reported that in some parts of India great in- 200,000, leaving out Roman Catholics, Unitariacs, terest is manifested in the Bible and religious books, and Universalists, and that one in every twenty females was a prostitute, for whose souls and bodies no one cared. It was his opinion that this mirrored

> The resolutions which, with remarkable unanimity, they issued, were as follows :-

Resolved .- That this Convention appoint a commission, consisting of fifty, with power to add to their small volume put into his hands, brought to his I number, to be called "The Christian American Comacquaintance the truths of the gospel, he became a 'mission," which shall be charged with the work of devout student of the New Testament, and having awakening the attention of the Christian public to the urgent need of extending the Gospel to the multitudes of this generation not yet reached by direct In northern India a respectable Mussulman, a de- | Christian labor, using for this purpose the press, scendant of Ali, the Iriend of Mohammed, the son of public meetings, local organizations, and other suita-

Resolved, -That it shall be the duty of the Commission to collect and diffuse information adapted to stir up the hearts of Christians everywhere to increased activity in the relief, rescue and salvation of men; to suggest methods which extended observa-Many women in China are making good pro- every appropriate way, all forms of Christian effort

Sixty Commissioners were appointed, with Chief Justice Chase as temporary President, Dr. Durbin as Vice-President, and Rev. W. E. Boardman as Secretary. The Commission was to meet at New York on the 25th of October, to make permanent appointments. A special effort is likely to be made soon, by way of experiment, in that great metropolis, where An Episcopal missionary in Borneo reports the the Gospel may be preached to almost every nation under heaven; where, it has been stated, below Canal street, not one-hundredth part of the population attend Church, and in a single theatre over a score are made " unfortunates" every night. It is in contemplation to hire the place where "Satan's seat is," and

SABBATH DESECRATION.

" if thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on my hoty day; and call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord, honorable; and shall honor him, bot doing time own ways, nor finding thine own delight thyself in the Lord; and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth, and feed the with the heritage of Jacob thy lather; for the month of the Lord

The commandment requiring the religious observance of the Sabbath, was placed in the Decalogue, and its claims are as sacred and as perpetual as are the claims of any other originally associated with it on either table of stone. It has never been repealed. away, attesting in death, as in life, the reality of their | Sustaining an important relation to the divine governconversion. On the Fiji Islands, notwithstanding the ment and to the spiritual well being of man, its sancwooders wrought by divine grace, many of the peoberality of the Friendly Islanders is remarkable. On violation of the Sabbath God is displeased, his law

can never blossom into its greatest bauty, where one can attain to the highest excellencen character without those reverential, devotional and contemplative habits induced by a proper obserance of the Sabbath. There is a high, spiritual and hilosophical sense in which it is profoundedly tru that "The Sabbath was made for man, and not pan for the

The Sabbath was not designed simple for man's physical rest, nor for his intellectua recreation. physical senses, but for reflection, intrrersion, and would pray, and pray earnestly, that their wants deep devotional exercise. While the hysical man is at rest the spiritual man should be brought into exercise. One class of desires-those which the may feast. A deeper insight into the milosophy of fected, would reveal to us a necessity for the holy observance of the Sabbath as deep and as sacred as of the American people. -N. Y. Observer. human nature itself. If Rationalists would be only a little more rational and profound in their philosophy, they would see a necessity in the very nature and relations of man for the sacred observance of the Sabbath; and that the more devout andholy one is in this observance the better.

The law of the Sabbath forbids the seking of our own pleasure, except such pleasure as one finds "in the Lord." Upon the outer man a sel denial of sensual pleasures should be imposed, that the higher and purer pleasures may be anjayed in the soul, by calling into healthy exercises the deeper and more Evening Concerts" of this city are thus seen to be flagrant violation of the sanctity of the Sabbath. In going to them we seek our own pleasure—the gratification of our ear and taste for music. In our judgment no Christian can innocently attend such concerts on the Sabbath day or evening-nor can he sanction or approve the idea of holding or of patronizing them-such violators should not expect to prosper spiritually.

The law of the Sabbath forbids the using the Sabjudgment it is worse than to open the Public Library on the Sabbath. Professing Christians may sometimes be found who sanction and attend them; but real Christians, who live in fellowship with Christ, they may be speedily abated, and cease altogether to his last illness and death. She says : corrupt the public conscience. - Zim's Herald.

England at that time. The writer says:-

was long continued in Strattord. In one instance, 1718, it is directed that the "married men and by the deacon: "As God has prospered you, so treely offer;" the people coming forward is order of hardly on those in our churches who have " nothing |

GOOD EXHORTERS AND POOR PREACHERS, - Rev. Ransom Dunn, in a speech delivered during the recent Freewill Baptist General Conference at Lewiston, before the Home Mission Society, expressed some excellent thoughts, from which we quote the

Why should we not now arise and build! Never has there been a time before, since our beginning as a denomination, that our principles were on the popular side as now. Now the whole country is in unison with our doctrines, popular sentiment is for duce with Now one thousand of our ministers, men full of the Holy Ghost as was Stephen, are needed to go immediately into this field, and they would be well received. How different now from former times! 1 have seen the time when our doctrines, the same doctrines as are now in the ascendancy, were treated with scorn, and the propagators of them derided. Now those same doctrines are the sentiment of the nation! Now is vigorous effort demanded by the necessities of the case. Four millions of men are brought to our doors, not heathen, not barbarians, but people, all ready and waiting to receive the gospel at our hands. They are here, understand our language; with every dollar we now expend upon do heretofore with five dollars in any foreign missionary-field, or than we can do with five in this same field hereafter. We want to do without delay. We ought to give now to this cause and not wait till by God, and not by the church. Men who go forth o preach, must be called of God, and preach the gospel. Men may be honest and believe thenselves in hire out to the church, but men who are called of God and sent forth are employed by a higher power, and they are to preach as bidden of God.

laboring for him, Christ will take care of his wants,

lashion to new fashion. some to another. As it is in secular matters, so in

would do a great good in the cause of Crist One young man ran after him, and mich agitated, willingness to do anything for the hope of salvation; had mentioned, he requested the meeting to pray.

jured. There can be no spiritual proserity where est, relating principally to their physical condition, the Sabbath is not duly observed. Hunn character which was bad in the extreme. He said that unless nething was done immediately for their relief, thirty thousand would probably die of starvation bereverence for God is not deep and confolling. No fore February. But it was for the spiritual want of three million of people, religiously inclined, ignorant, destitute, that he requested the prayers of God's peo-There was ability, and he hoped, a disposition to relieve their temporal wants; but there was not in the present order of things any relief, or any adequate means of relief for their spiritual necessities. Their former ministers, who had instructed them as slaves, were not in a condition to obtain their confidence as free men; and if by oppression they should be driven from the hold upon them through religion and the Gospei, he dreaded to contemplate the conse-He was not to make it an occasion for regaling his quences which might follow. He hoped the meeting might be supplied. - N. Y. Pap r.

ROMANISM AND LIBERTY. - Very soon we intend to commence the publication of a series of articles on world excites—should be restrained, hat another erver by the Rev. J. F. Berg, D. D., the eminent and class, which the world does not excite, my be stimu- able Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology, lated. The outer man should fast that the inner man in the Seminary of the Reformed Dutch Church, at

There was never a time in our history when things-into the subtle agencies b which the Romanism was more aggressive, presuming and noblest elements of human character an developed, intolerant than it is now. We wage no war against and the highest and purest type of ranhood per- its rights under our free and equal laws; but we claim the right of showing the people what it is, and what it aims to do when it can control the liberties

It is quite probable that we shall make such extracts from these articles as our opportunities and space will allow. - [ED. INT.]

The American Presbyterian introduces an excellent article on the present anticipations of the Christian church, with the following paragraph:-"We share in the somewhat prevalent impression that the cloud is gathering for another extensive shower of grace upon the American church. It might not be easy to give all the reasons which inspire this hope. The very fact that it has risen spontaneously in many hearts in widely separated regions of the land is in itself a token that it is a preparatory influence-a herald of day. We look earnestly for the enriching of our columns, during the coming season, with glorious records of the arousing of churches and the conversion of sinners."

The daughters of John Brown are teaching the children of freedmen to read, using as a school-room the mansion of Henry A. Wise, the former Governor of Virginia, who signed their father's death-warrant. | the Baptist Church in Portland. Mr. Wise recently applied for the restoration of his house; but the War department, with the approbation of General Grant, refused the request. It is, of course, what we call accident, that these women are so employed, and in this very house; but how often such accidents seem providential and compensative. think it is an outrage upon the religious convictions and how often they truly are so, who can tell? At of the community to license such concerts. In our any rate, the devout believer in the minute super vision of God, and in the indirect movings of His providence, has abundant cause without superstition, to wonder at His ways .- Examiner.

we think neither attend nor approve them. The MR. JETHRO KINSMAN, OF CANNING, N. S. "Sabbath Concerts" of Boston we unhesitatingly and The Provincial Wesleyan, of last week, brought unqualifiedly condemn as irreligious and a violation, to us the first intelligence of the death of Brother on the part of those who give and those was attend Kinsman, of Cornwallis, N. S. A letter since receithem, of the holy Sabbath. We hope and gray that | ved from his daughter, gives some facts relative to

" Early in the spring my dear father discovered a change in his disease, and was convinced that con-CURIOUS CHURCH CUSTOMS. - An old book written sumption was seated in his system. He was much in Connecticut about 150 years ago, gives as account | tried in his mind, and did not feel all that quickening of some of the church customs which existel in New of the spirit which he desired. He was enabled, however, to cast all on Christ, and rest alone in the The practice of seating the congregation by a com- atonement on the cross. In doing this he was made mittee annually according to age, rank and property, very happy. From this time his confidence seemed immovable. At times his mind was beclouded, but ancient bachelors be seated in the west gallery, and his faith in God was strong. He often spoke of the al p the married women and ancient maidens in the east | glories of Heaven, and his expectation of meeting my gallery." Then there was the method of taking the dear husband, and his son James and others, believcontribution of the Lord's day, upon proclamation, ing that he would know them. At one time he remarked that his 'soul was full of glory.' He endured their rank, office, and station in life, and depositing his sufferings with great patience. I asked him i with the deacon money, or other gifts, or written there was any terror in death? 'Oh, no child!' pledges to pay." Such a custom, now, would bear said he, 'Jesus has robbed the grave of its gloom.' " He departed this life on the 16th ult., in the 60th year of his age.

"Two months previous to his death he invited the Rev. Mr. Stuart (who labours with the Free C. Baptist Church, at Canning,) to preach his funeral sermon; but he, being ill at the time, Rev. J. G. Hennigar preached from Rev. 14: 13, a very appropriate sermon. The ministers from all the churches near attended, and took part in the service. They also visited him when sick."

Brother Kinsman was the father of the late James Kinsman, a minister of the Free C. Baptist Conference of Nova Scotia. As another has observed concerning hun, he was a "lover of good men." He has ceased from his labours, and his works will follow him. We deeply sympathise with the sorrowing widow and family in their bereavement.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK AS A HOME FOR THE EMIGRANT. BY THE LATE GIDEON FREEMAN.

Perhaps no country presents more inducements to them, more can be accomplished than we could ever the industrious emigrant than the Privince of New Brunswick. Situated as it is between the Province of Canada on the North, and Nova Scotia on the South, and separated by only a narrow strait from we die and make a will. And what shall we do? Prince Edwards Island, on the East, it may be said We want the men to send, men called and appointed to be the centre of the Colonial system of England in America; and by its extensive sea-coast, and many excellent harbours, and the abundance of fertile lands, the way of duty, and yet not be called of God to well watered by numerous streams and noble rivers, preach. Men who are called by the church may together with its salubrious climate and internal resources, it promises to become, at no very distant period, one of the most flourishing and wealthy Colo- INTELLIGENCER may be left on the minds of the read-But a man has no business to preach merely be- nies of the British Crown on this side the Atlantic. ers of the Freeman does not even pre-pay him. If he has dedicated all to Christ and is colonization—about eighty years ago-has been truly its usual method in dealing with the religious papers. It this is old-fashioued doctrine, then I prefer old surprising. When the Loyalists landed in 1783, Few men can bandy such words as "venom," "ma-New Brunswick was a wilderness; only two small lignity," "fanaticism," " hate," and kindred epithets, Different gifts are needed in the church of God for sparsely built villages, one at St. John, the other on equal to the editor of the Freeman. But, unfortudifferent communities, as well as for different ages? the Miramichi, contained nearly all the white popula-Some have a gift that adapts them to one place and tion; in this year about 5,000 of these loyalists arspiritual affairs, one man may be good for one place rived; they were so poor that the government, whose and the barrenness of his mind in the language which We understand that the Contractors will proceed viand not good for another. A good statesman is often protection they claimed, was obliged to construct gentlemen are accustomed to use. The Freeman tries a poor general and a good general a poor statesman, them buts to live in at the public express. Many a poor general and a good general a poor statestaan. them huts to live in at the public expense. Many to drag the election of York into all our articles, but tractor on the line to Shedhac - Tel. Each may be equally useful in his place but com of these hardy pioneers had left fine properties in the in this he only injures his own cause. Unfortunatechurch, who have apostolic gifts, are not called to the United States, and rather than sacrifice their princi- ly for the Freeman, it often over does its work. The ministry, and are out of their place when put into ples and their allegiance to the British crown, deter- Freeman thinks the Fenian movement cannot be a the ministry. Every Aaron and Hur is 10t a Moses. mined to brave every danger, and face the hardships Catholic one, because, "according to the Cork in-About one-half of those now in the mustry never and privations of making a home in the wilderness. ought to have been ordained. The fact is, we have With them loyalty to the British crown, and fidelity very poor ministers of them. We ought to have, I to the mother country, were even stronger than their Fenianism is a deep game, and Rome is too well ink, a medium class of men for laborers in the cause attachment to their native land. These were the foundof God, not exactly the old Ruling-Eldrs, perhaps, ers of New Brunswick. What a contrast with the taters must be kept in the back ground, and even apbut a class between the present ministy and laity, country then, is the country at the present time. ceive ordination as ministers. Such a class of men Then it was poor; of its fifteen million acres of fies the public condemnation of Fenianism by the Steam-engines were on the ground, two of which, Nos. would fill a vacancy which needs to b filled, and land capable of being cultivated, scarcely a hundredth part was brought under cultivation. There tion to the movement. Let the priests become loyal, IN THE DARLY PRAYER MEETING-th Missionary were no roads, steamooats, railways, or manufact and the whole game of Irish rebellion, and Fenjanism said that there was an increasing interet in religious tories. Now the evidences of wealth and prospe- also, would soon come to an end. Now we confess matters manifested daily. Several time, in the few rity are everywhere observable, in the luxuriant and we have no confidence in the denouncements of the young men inquiring what they must do to be saved. Well cultivated fields, the crowded city, busy manu- priests and bishops against Penianism; there may be Some of them had been present in his meeting; factories and railways, and noble steamboats floating some exceptions, but it is Rome over again-Rome others were so situated that they could not attend upon our rivers. The population has increased to always the same. here at uniday. Some of these cases were of deep about a quarter of a million, and there is about a Since writing the foregoing we have received the

vantage to himself and family, make his home,

rather picturesque than otherwise; while it is not di- habits are hard to forsake. versified by lofty mountains and deep valleys, there The wrath of the Freeman at the INTELLIGENCER, are some ranges of a moderate height, one of which for daring to speak out the truth in relation to the runs across the northern part, from the Grand Falls, Government organs and Fenianism, is quite mild gradually sloping away into the fertile valley.

tance from some river or stream.

TEMPERANCE SERMONS. -- On Sabbath evening next Rev. Geo. O. Huestis, pastor of the Methodist Church, Carleton, will preach against the Sin of Intemperance. On the Sabbath following, the Rev. W. V. Garner, pastor of the Leinster street Baptist Church, will preach the third series of the tourse; and on the sub-

sued by the Grand Division of S. of T.

ORIGINAL ESSAYS .- There has been placed in our hands a package of original essays and sketches, on various subjects, written by our esteemed and lamented young brother, the late GIDEON FREEMAN, of Southampton, whose health failed him while pursuing his studies in the University at Fredericton, and subsequently resulted in his early death. We intend making selections occasionally from these papers for our columns, and commence doing so this week.

We learn that Elder Thomas Vanwart, has received and accepted a call to labor three quarters of his time with the churches at Bellisle, and Tenant's Cove, and purposes removing his family to near those localities in a few days.

## THE NEWS and THE PRESS

NOVEMBER 10, 1865

The election in York County came off on Monday. The following are the correct returns from the sever-

olling places :-		
eq carried Astronomic and	FISHER.	PICKAR
Fredericton,		7311 227
New Maryland,	48	7/ 10 24
Ed River	53	26
Canterbury	128	61
Kingsclear,	156	82
St. Mary's,	94	206
Prince William,	154	54
Dumfries, J.		m bad d40
Mitchell's do.,	ulo 1 (82)	at .vvu 8
Douglas,		110
Southampton,	132	48
Queensbury,	172	86
Stanley	89	81
Manners Sutton,	141	69
Hamtown,	89	69
Bloomfield,	88	82
	1929	121
Majoritu for M		

Majority for Mr. Fisher, 711.

It should be remembered that the large majority for Mr. Fisher is not owing to any great advantage less truly a man and a Christian. which he had over his opponent in personal popularity. True, Mr. Fisher is regarded as a very able and judicious politician, and his influence in the Assembly in behalt of York is considered essential; but Mr. Pickard is a popular and strong man, the most so of any on the side of the Government in the County, and his defeat is owing almost entirely to ericton contemporary should have more honor to hire the great change which has taken place in York on the question of Confederation, and the extraordinary unpopularity of the Government under whose auspices unfortunately Mr. Pickard allowed himself to be

The Government organs are sorely displeased with sympathies, and their apologies for this near intended rebel raid on the peace, properties and lives of Her Majesty's liege subjects in both Ireland and Canada. our articles in his columns; and as Mr. Fisher justly remarked in his election card, that he had "left the impress of his mind on the institutions of the country," so we are not quite sure but the impress of the former, Warner," it was to "consign Catholic bishops to death by fire for their opposition to it." But versed in conspiracies not to know that the real agi-

million acres of land under cultivation. And all this Freeman of Tuesday morning, in which Mr. Anglin said he wanted to be baptized; and frot his conver- brought about in so short a time-eighty-five years- returns to his charge upon the Intelligences, and of Christian churches in the United States," directed sation appeared to have an idea that if he could be a little more than the usual age allotted to man. It coupling the Presbyter an with it, endeavours to deal specially against the adornment of the person, he baptized he would be saved. Anothe professed a is evident, therefore, that in this country, where such severe blows at them both; of course, in his usual speaks of the terror with which the necklaces, the but when a test of his willingness was laced before progress is exhibited, where wealth has been so rahim, he was in default. The Gospel lan of salva- pidly accumulated, and such an abundance of wild make no effort to repel these. The public has no serio-humorous strain, enumerates, among other tion was explained to each of these indviduals, and land to be brought under cultivation, it is the very need of going to the Freeman or the Globe, to inquire items: "Fancifully constructed bags, enclosing the they were exnorted to come to Christ There are place in which the industrious emigrant can, with adyears of public life, thirteen years of which in similar circumstances: "I saw that I was brought Rev. Mr. Brench, government agent to the Brunswick is situated between the parallels we have been solitor of a widely circulated newspaper, into a situation that procluded all retreat that I the Island of Tonga, in one year they built cleven | broken, and both the individual and society are in- men of Georgia, related many lacts of pouliar inter- of 45 and 48 deg. 1' 57" north latitude, and the me- the people of this Province do not require to be told must fight or die."

ridians of 63 and 69 deg. east longitude. Canada by Mr. Anglin what we are. A residence also of borders on the North, the Gulf of St. Lawrence nearly seven years in Fredericton has made the peowashes its eastern coast, a narrow neck of land on ple of York pretty well acquainted with us, and we the south east connects it with Nova Scotia, the Bay apprehend they would be as likely to believe us as of Fundy washes the Southern coast, and it is bound- Mr. Anglin, or his protege of the Globe. The public, ed on the West by the State of Maine. Its length however, will be glad to learn [that is, if they can from North to South is about 210 miles, and breadth | believe it ] that the Freeman has determined on a NEW about 180 miles, the area is estimated at 27,620 LINE OF POLICY, which is, that benceforth-" WITH square miles, and the population 250,000; it has up- FALSEHOOD TO MAKE NO TRUCE, NO CONDITIONS." We wards of 500 miles of sea coast, and many excellent presume our contemporary has found out by this time that the old staple in which he has been so long The natural features of the Province are considered dealing is a rather unprofitable commodity. But old

on the St. John river, to the shores of the Gulf of compared with that of its junior, the Globe. The St. Lawrence, rising to 2170 feet in the highest ele- Globe actually lashes itself into a fury, and then writes vation. Another range commences near the Cheput- just as we have heard half drunken angry fellows neticook Lakes, and extends East to the river St. talk when they fancied themselves highly insulted by John; and other ranges cross the country in various some friend who hinted to them that they were not directions. Upon the whole, the surface is generally just what they ought to be. The Globe cries out, undulating, alternately rising into hill and dale, and "low cunning," "prostituting the press," "resorting to untruth," " wolves in sheep's clothing," and some The country is divided into fourteen Counties, five other things of like character, and we suppose does of which, namely, Restigouche, Gloucester, North- so for want of argument or something better to say. umberland, Kent, and Westmorland, border on the But there are two or three things in the Globe's lead-Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Straits; er which may demand brief remarks. First, it says three, namely, Albert, St. John, and Charlotte, border | the INTELLIGENCER "has been pretty constantly emon the Bay of Fundy; four, Charlotte, York, Carle- ployed for some time in abusing and misrepresenting ton, and Victoria, border on the State of Maine; the Globe." We should like to know how and where three inland, namely, Sunbury, Kings, and Queens. this has been. We have hardly named the Globe in To all of the Counties that do not border on the sea our paper for weeks, and then only in referring to it. coast, there is access by water; indeed the country as the organ of the Government, or a partizan of it. is so well watered, that no part is at any great dis Is this what our evening contemporary calls abuse? If so, we are sorry that it is so ashamed of its office. Second, the Globe says it "remembers the time when the Intelligencer could scarcely find language warm enough in which to sound praises of our [Globe's] ability, manliness, independence, etc." This. language of the Globe is quite too full. But we did form a high opinion of our evening contemporary, and expressed it; we did not know then that it could sequent Lord's day, a sermon on the above subject play such antics as it has since, or was capable of will be preached by the Rev. E. C. Cady, pastor of performing such daring political somersaults. But has the Globe forgotten how it formerly praised and These sermons are in response to an invitation is- defended the men whom it now would make the public believe are conspirators against the liberties of the people? How, also, it once denounced the man, under whose political ægis he now cowers? Have these men changed? or has the man of the Globe changed? Let the Globe itself answer. Third, the Globe says that " we know very well that it is not an apologist for Fenianism." We know no such thing. We know that the articles of the 6 tobe and also the extracts from other papers in its columns, have beenof a character to allay all apprehension of dange from this mad and wicked conspiracy. Its unreasonableness, and the certainty of its utter failure in the object it contemplates, is no argument that it may not do much injury, and perpetrate horrid crimes, Hundreds of thousands of men organized for sedition and murder, drilled and armed also for their work. and with ramifications extending into the countries against whose peace and liberties they intend to strike, is not a matter to be made a jest of, as the Globe has been in the habit of representing it to be. While conspiracies of this kind are known to exist, the press has a responsible duty to perform; and if it cries peace when danger is at the Goor; and plays into the hands of the enemy by misrepresentation, or by withholding facts, it is guilty of the high crime of treason. The Globe tries to make us say much that we did not say, and drags the York election into where we never put it. We feel ourselves as far above the remark which the Globe makes about "the barking of such wolves in sheep's clothing as the Intelligencer," as the writer of the remark itself is be-

We are a christian minister, and the edit or of a religious journal; but we are not, in consequence, denuded of our civil or political rights, neither do we ignore these. We are placed in a position where we would not be true to our trust if we did not speak out. Especially is this our duty when we see a deep laid and extensive conspiracy against the peace and lives of Her Majesty's subjects, and it winked at and connived at by those in high places. We shall neither be coaxed nor frightened from our duty, if we cannot do as well as some others, we shall do as well as we can, and in doing so, feel that we are none the

The Head Quarters of last week, lent itself to a very mean act, by transferring to its columns, from the Freeman of the Saturday previous, a long tirade of billingsgate against the Intelligencer. The object in this is pretty conclusive, but failed. Our Freditself out for the purpose of retailing defamation, especially when it knows it is fulse. Any price for such work is a hard bargain. I to seal de oil the

We omitted to state last week that the assertion made by Mr. Anglin in the Freewan, that Athe very first appointment the Government made was that of a Freewill Baptist, who was chosen to fill one of the most important offices in York," is wholly without foundation; no Free Baptist has been appointed to office by the present Government that we We thank the Freeman, however, for reproducing have any knowledge of, but some have been denuded of offices and emoluments which they held.

> EUROPEAN AND NOSTH AMBRICAN RATLWAY: -- Comparative return of Traffic Receipts for the month ending Oct. 31st, 1865, as compared with the corresponding month last year : 1864. \$6045.09 5998.48 456.00 Increase, \$12,499.57

WESTERN EXTENSION COMMENCED. - The public generrally will learn, with feelings of the liveliest satis-

General Williams, newly appointed Governor of Nova Scotia, arrived at Halifax in the Cuba on Thursday. Great preparations have been made by the citizens, without regard to party, to welcome the hero of Kars. The out-door demonstration was to come off when the General would proceed to be sworn into office .- Telegraph.

FIRE. - A fire broke out on Wednesday morning between 12 and 1 o'clock, in a house on the corner pear to be opposed to the agitation. But what signi- Ring, the upper part of which was destroyed. Three 1 and 8 were brought into requisition.

> Dr. Chapman editor of the West minster Review, who is an emment physician treats cholera by applying bags of ice along the spinal column, and the physicians who have tried it certify that it is sucssful in every case. This is worth remembering.

The peculiar style of hair-dress called "waterialis," seems to have been an Oriental custom of heathen usage. It, or something much like it, was encountered and combatted by Dr. Judson, among the Karens. In his letter to " the female members