us at Fredericton Parties wishing to pay money in Saint John for the

Co., Prince William street,

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 11, 1865.

OUR FIRST PAGE.

We direct the attention of our readers to our first page this week. It contains the Constitution of our EGGCATION SOCIETY, with the names of the Officers. This Society is now fairly in existence, and has already sums pledged to its funds, amounting in the aggregate to several hundred pounds. It is intended to publish soon the several sums pledged and from whom; and from time to time as pledges come in, they will be acknowledged in our columns. Persons wishing to obtain any special information relative to the Society, with a view of contributing to its funds, may address the President or Secretary. It is intended to procure an Act of Incorporation, and to place the Society in as safe and legitimate a condition as possible. It is not expected that any commencement will be made this year toward the opening of a school: to proceed slowly and surely is the design of those having the matter in charge. Funds are the first thing required, and these are now respectfully solicited, either in the shape of subscriptions, scholarships, or donations. The Society is also in a position to receive legacies, but great care should be taken relative to the form used in making bequests.

We have also inserted on the first page the Report of the Foreign Missionary Society. We have done this to bring the interests of the Society prominently before the public. Our readers are aware that the fear expressed in the Report for the safety of our Missionary, has been removed by letters from him, and we suppose that before this time he is at his life work in India. The God of Missions be with him and bless him! We trust liberal and ready contributions will be forwarded to the Treasurer for his

The SABBATH SCHOOL REPORT, on the first page, is a timely, appropriate, and instructive paper; and we hope it will be carefully read and pondered by all parents into whose hands it comes, and also Sabbath school teachers and church members.

RELIGION-WHAT IT IS

Religion is the life of God in the soul of man. A state of nature is a state "without God and with- try again .- Eo.] out hope;" it is a state of enmity, " the carnal mind is enmity against God." A state of grace, is a state of reconciliation and peace: "And you that were sometimes enemies and alienated in your mind by wicked works, yet now hath he reconciled." It is a soul: "As thou Father art in me, and I in thee, that tance from God implies destitution of the Divine life, so reconciliation to God implies the restoring of that life, which is a real participation of the Divine nature, merely an existence-but a gracious, holy existence; the implantation of new and holy principles in the soul, sometimes called a new birth, sometimes a new creation, and in all cases constituting the recipient "a new creature in Christ Jesus." The procurative and the gospel by the living preacher; the channel passed. through which these are conveyed to the soul and life imparted, is faith; and the agent which gives power and efficiency to all, is the Holy Spirit. Not one of these can be dispensed with in the great work of "saving a soul from death," and giving a new life to the "dead in trespasses and in sins." In the exthe root and principle of genuine piety. In this experience, and from this life will flow that " pure religion before God and the Father, which is to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep ourselves unspotted from the world." (James i. 27.)

and he that dwelleth in love, dwelleth in God, and God in him." Its fruit is holiness, shewn in gracious dispositions, such as "love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance and its end is "everlasting life." Wherever this acts of christian devotion and christian practice. It is not to be hidden under a bed or a bushel. It is communicative, and re-produces itself in other minds on which it acts. As musical sounds are said to be awakened upon the lute which lies beside another whose strings are touched, so the Divine life stirred in our sonl, will awaken sympathy in another, and communicate to it its own nature. This is religion. Well may the change through which the believer passes, in his transformation from nature to grace, be represented as a "new birth." The change is radical, and the fruit manifests it. The whole man becomes spiritualized, and holy objects and desires and aspirations fill the thoughts, and attract the mind, and fire the heart. God's service is not a duty to such a sool as this. Duty is too low, too mean a term for the sacrifice he offers. To be permitted to and his enquiry is not how little can he do and reach | sacred office :heaven, but how much he can do to glorify God; to such an one sacrifice and loss for Christ are joy, and

The element of this life is love, "God is love;

with the spirit," declares Christ. "He that hath seen me, bath seen the Father," said Christ; he that up his treasure there, and is rich toward God. Reliholy life, welling up from the deep fountain within, alone. Such is religion; and every christian pro- praise, and so present irresistible fascination to many that the bearer has made a man beat his wife. This

For the Religious Intelligencer. DEDICATION AND ORDINATION.

DEAR BROTHER McLeon,-I send you a few lines in relation to the Ordination of Brother Brown, and with this Paper or otherwise, should hereafter be directed to the Dedication of the Meeting House, on White Head Island, Grand Manan.

Sabbath morning, 23d July, found Elders Connors ntalligences, can do so at the Bookstore of Messrs. Bannes & Vanwart, Barnes and Babcock on the ground, ready to engage in the exercises of the day.

At half-past ten, A. M., we met a large congregation in the new meeting-house, when we engaged in dedicating it to God. The opening prayer was made by Elder Connor, followed by a sermon by Elder Vanwart, from 2 Chronicles, ii chapter and 5th verse, after which Elder Barnes dedicated the House to God and to His worship in solemn prayer. It was an impressive and refreshing season.

At two, P. M., we met again to engage in ordaining Bro. William Brown, to the work of the Gospel ministry. After singing and prayer, Elder Babcock preached a sermon from 1 Timothy iv. and 6; subject: A good Minister of Jesus Christ! The Ordination prayer was offered by Elder Connor, Charge by Elder Vanwart, Right-hand of Fellowship and Presenting the Scriptures, by Elder Barnes.

At the close of these exercises, the Lord's supper was administered, and a large number of God's children commemorated the dying love of their Redeemer. Large numbers were in attendance from different parts of the main Island; and altogether the congregation were much too large for them all to find sittings in the house; many stood up, while others gathered round the open windows, and manifested

their interest by attentively listening to the exercises.

The church at White Head is united and prosperous, and deserve commendation for the effort they are making to sustain the cause of Christ among them. They have built a good House for worship, which is a credit to them and to the place. They have also built a parsonage, which brother Brown now occupies; and they sustain their Pastor, and have a good Sabbath School. They raised a handsome sum, by collection, to defray the expenses of the brethren who visited them. We were most kindly entertained, and shall long remember them in

Bro. Brown has been made a great blessing to that people, and his work is not done there yet. Many, especially among the young, feel their need of a Saviour, and the heaving breast and the falling tear, and kneeling at the anxious seat, give evidence that God was with the people still. May God crown their efforts for their good, and His glory, Campobello, July 29th, 1865.

IN HEAVEN THERE'S REST.

sent us by the teacher of the Madras School, Gage-It is a participation of the Divine nature; or, as the town. It was written by a young lady of the School, Apostle expresses it, it is Christ formed within us. and evinces superior talent and a pure taste. Let her

Rest in Heaven, what power hath that cheering thought! It scatters the dark gloomy shades that lurk around life's dreary hour, like the bright sunbeam that pierces through the darkened cloud, and sheds forth its golden light, making all nature rejoice state of union and fellowship between God and the in its brightness. It is as the sweet repose of home to the weary traveller, after long years of wanthey also may be one in us." As separation or dis. dering over many distant lands. Though he may have gone to the sunny south and reclined under the spreading branches of the palm, where the sweet balmy zephyrs have wafted the fragrance from the and the image of God restored to man. It is a life, not orange bowers. Though he may have mingled with the glad and gay, and drunk deep of all the sweets of

life. Yet amongst all his fancied pleasures, there is a weariness of heart, and a loneliness of spirit will steal over him. He again longs for the home of his childhood, and as the first glimpse of each familiar scene cause of this new and gracious life is the death of greets his eye, he feels a deeper joy than in all the Christ; the instrumental cause is the Word of God, maddening whirl of galety through which he has

Though the world may pass smilingly with us, though we may taste of all its bright allurements, there is still an aching void. We long for some bright Elysian bower to rest our weary souls. And as the traveller finds rest in reaching the fond bosom of his family, so will the saints after their weary pil- city among large numbers of the insurgents, called perience which includes all these can alone be found grimage on earth find rest in Heaven. How consoing the thought to the drooping spirit, there to enjoy the rest that will not fade away like the joys of earth, and leave nought but tears. There the tears will be the natives, the latter are urging on their own desucceeded by smiles, so resplendent in their brightness that none but immortal spirits can live in their light. Not like the smiles of earth, that too often glow to hide the deep anguish of a blighted heart. There the heart will cease its throbbings, there the pained head will find a pillow, free from thorns, to rest upon.

Rest in Heaven! How each happier hour of earth fades away, like the dew fades before the warm rays of the morning sun. There underneath the azure of the cloudless skies in yon blissful abode, "amidst its amaranthine bowers, to twine the never fading wreath of bright immortal flowers."

There with all that angelic band, to sing the songs of the redeemed; there the happy spirit can roam those flowery plains, and bask in the smiles of a the happiness of that haven of rest? There the stain of sin can never enter to scatter its poisonous breath. There it will no more annoy us, no sin nor sorrow will ever cast their shadow upon the radiant brow of those whose robes have been washed in the blood of Jesus. This rest remaineth for THE PEOPLE OF GCD.

ELLEN.

WORDS THAT BURN.

Dr. Caird, a distinguished Presbyterian minister. live for Christ is to him an inexpressible privilege recently delivered an address at the induction of a Christ is his life; his service is pleasure, his yoke is brother minister, and referred to the clerical teaching freedom; and reproach for his sake is the wealth he at the present day in the following words, which decovets. Living in the world, he is not of the world, serve the thoughtful reflection of all who occupy the

"There are minds not noble enough to be won by the love of Christ, yet which are not base enough to duty, they must expect nothing else but to reap the tem. This would certainly be a peaceful and most be the slaves of money. A magnet more potent legitimate fruits. Intemperance will sweep over the happy way to remove the last foul blot upon the na-Christ, by his incarnation and life, declared the found in popular applause-in the social publicity, every corner, and within a stone's throw of the Father; the believer, in his new nature, and "filled influence, power-which, in less or greater measure, the successful minister is sure to win. Few positions lead so directly to publicity, or satisfy so readily the lize the ordinary efforts of temperance men. Let craving to be seen, known, and talked of, as that of special, energetic, decisive efforts be put forth to stay hath seen the true christian—the Bible saint—hath a popular divine. In all communities, rural or civic, the tide; let the returned soldiers be brought to the a friend to their industrial, general, and mining inseen Christ; he that receives him, receives Christ; the parson is a man of mark and importance. Even he that ministers to him, ministers to Christ; and if he be a man of little ability-or who in any other walk of life would never be known or heard of-here the rum-shops, gambling saloons, and dens of infamy he that persecutes him, persecutes Christ. He needs there is an adventitious deserence and respect, which, not others to testify of his religion, his whole life is due, to the office, is in most minds transferred, apart a testimony of true piety and genuine devotion. His from his own merits, to the man who occupies it. heart is fixed, his conversation is in heaven; he lays The squire receives him at his table; the bow obse- few, but every man should have a heart in it, find quious of the smutched artificer, the wondering something to do, and do it with his might. The money homage of children, await him as he goes forth on received in the liquor traffic, as Rev. J. Edwards gion is not to him merely a profession, or a doctrine, his parochial rounds; a very general atmosphere of has it, is or a performance of duty, or a feeling; it includes deference surrounds him, very pleasant to a weak all these, and is still more: it is a life-a gracious, mind, not unpleasant to a strong one. And, then, translate the youthful and ambitious minister from the modified publicity of the country parish to the Every dollar he receives, instead of being a certificate without effort and without strain, and flowing out in unmeasured publicity and manifold excitements of a of the amount of good he has done, is a certificate pious devotion, and acts of christian sympathy and town charge, and is there not much, then, to feed of the amount of misery and ruin he has spread around love, performed in humility, and for Christ's sake the vanity and satisfy the love of display or power or him. His coin should be inscribed, 'This certifies civilized nations, as well as by the statutes of our a mind which higher motives would fail to move? half-dollar is a memorial of four nights of wretchedfessor should be the embodiment of its nature and Who, if he be accessible to such influences, is so ness, which were given to a whole family in exchange much sought after, feted, flattered, as the young and for it. This bag of money certifies that the possespopular preacher? For whom do competing congre- sor has sent two of his neighbors to the jail and their One hundred and sixty-one newspapers supply gations contend, whose presence is so eagerly coveted wives and children to the poor house.' What money sin, has just been appointed Governor in place of minister to their spiritual wants; of these the Episco- sure attraction to the hunters after religious amusepalians have 61, Presbyterians 55, Methodists 33, ment? Who wakes in susceptible breasts an admi-Roman Catholics 32, Baptists 30, Jews 25, Dutch ration the semi-sacredness of which blinds the sub- the Agents in St. John for Blackwood and the Quar-Reformed 20, Lutherans 9, Congregationalists 4, ject of it to the human element that mingles with it, Unitarians 3, Universalists 4, Friends 3, and there and to whom do tasteful gifts and presentations so are 21 under the head of Miscellaneous, devoted to often hint a homage which the tongue may not speak? teresting as usual. For sale by Messrs. J. & A. Mc- lent new potatoes, ranging from 80 cents to one dollar

ulpit brings to him whose passion is for popular pplause. The crowded pews, the thronged aisles, he preparatory fuss and commotion, and the still ess when the object of unusual interest appears; the half impatience of psalms and prayers as mere preliminaries to the great point of interest; the hushed waiting stillness, the kindling eyes and flushed intenances, while the skilfully constructed climax is being brought up, and sentence after sentence rising in interest, fall from the orator's lips; and speaker pauses, the long-drawn sigh of relieved sus- from all order. pense, the interchanged glances of sympathetic admiration, the momentary rustle over the auditory, and then the settling of themselves anew for another dose of rhetorical excitement! What an ordeal is this for a weak head and a vain heart to go through! What incense rises on such a scene-a sweet odor in the nostrils of the too conscious idol of the hour there is inherent weakness in such a ministry amidst the superficial flutter of success. The secret of the popularity hunter is sooner or later found out. Diserning minds perhaps see through his shallowness, pious minds fall back from one who lives for self, and the educated, superscilious, sceptical class, instead of trating the clap-trap of religious excitement, and find in the whole affair a fresh theme for disdainful criticism and epigrammatic articles on popular preaching."

MISSIONARY.

Bohemia .- A very remarkable work has been ng on for the last four years in Rosendorf, a vilage on the confines of Bohemia. There was a man in this village who annoyed the Romish priest much to the Bible: he did so and soon was led by grace to lay aside his unbelief, and not only so, but to see that the church of Rome was not in accordance with the Scriptures. The priest endeavored to stop his going so far, but without success; he read and spoke of the Scriptures to his fellow-villagers, and his altered character led them to respect the truth he taught. Many soon procured Bibles, about ninety conversions still gaining ground.

Biblical instruction are held weekly at the preaching places, where lessons are given on some profitable subject of Scripture. The reports of the colporteurs apply to the worship of other denominations. show that the Word of God has spread abroad, so that many have a general knowledge of the plan of Salvation. For two or three hundred miles along the principal rivers the doctrine of the Cross is some what understood. The preaching of the Gospel has been greatly blessed. One interesting case, showing the value of this means of grace, is worthy of note A young man named Chaung, living some two hun dred miles from Canton, while on a visit to that the city, that he might learn more of the truth. During this time he told his mother of his change, at his own home, far away from Christian friends, but very satisfactory account of his deportment have

Russia. -- We have a very interesting account of the progress of the work of God in Schemachi, the ucated in Basle by German missionaries, and returned to preach the Gospel among his own people. gathered weekly on the adjacent mountains for breaching, prayer, and the study of God's word. The Variabet has been twice brought before the Armenian for the past three years the brethren have had no regular service and no preaching, but have assemble in companies of three or four for prayer and mutual scriptures and pray with their families, but a petition for a formal recognition, with permission to have and enjoy the rites and ordinances of the Church of Christ, has been presented to the Archduke, now visiting Schemachi, the result of which is not yet known. There are four or five hundred families in the city who are in sympathy with these brethren; but only about two hundred souls can be said to be hopefully converted. They are all in anxious suspense, waiting to see what the Lord will do for them.

NEW ZEALAND .- The condition of New Zealand i very unsatisfactory, and the accounts concerning it painted with the history of the native insurrection. that which is good." More anon. There is an access, it seems, of the old heathen ferothe "Pal Marire fanaticism," which has led to many excesses, -among them the murder of a missionary -and even to cannibalism. This fury is spreading and whilst the British authorities are loath to injure

CRIME-ITS CAUSE AND REMEDY.

The Morning Star says :- "The prevalence of crime is becoming truly alarming. Almost every exchange brings some new instance of gross iniquity. and lawlessness prevails, but here at the north, we are astonished at what is transpiring. We are not surprised that military rule should be resorted to in Richmond, Charleston, and Savannah, but the neces- leaders practice it. He remarks: sity of resorting to it in any of our northern cities, reveals a state of things that ought not to exist. Theft, tend to be thoroughly convinced that they are doing robbery, rape, murder, and kindred crimes are prevailing to an extent unknown before. It is unsafe berries, in secluded places, unprotected, or to be Saviour's love. Will not the tears of earth be lost in out alone on some of the streets after dark, in our large cities and villages. Under all these circumstances, within a few weeks, we have had examples of the foulest of crime and outrage. Ever since the murder of the Joyce children, the press has teemed with felonies of the most appalling magnitude. Questions which naturally arise in view of these

1. What is the cause?

What is the remedy? In regard to the first we are inclined to think it is

If this is so, the remedy is apparent. Remove the cause, and we shall not be troubled with the effect. Unless the friends of temperance wake up to their might have another, peremptorily forbidding the sysland with an overwhelming flood. A grog-shop at tional character." church, in full blast on the Sabbath, will do much to counteract the preaching of the gospel: and to neutrahouse of God, and surrounded by those home influences which shall have a saving power over them; let be closed, and crime to a great extent will be abated. the work must be done. It should not be left to a government!"

"THE PRICE OF BLOOD. All the money the liquor seller makes is worse than taken dishonestly. It is the price of blood.

BLACKWOOD, for July, is on our table, received from against this iniquity. - Morning Star. terlies. The contents of the present number are inseamen, and transient inhabitants of New York. Then think of the weekly excitement which the Millan.

For the Religious Intelligencer. A LITURGICAL FORM OF WORSHIP MOST IN ACCORDANCE WITH SCRIPTURE AND THE DE-

VOTIONAL WANTS OF THE HUMAN SOUL The caption of this article may excite surprise among a body of baptized believers, who are disposed to reject every thing approaching to form, and who seem to prefer the abstract spiritualities of religion then, as the goal is reached, and the exhausted apart from all form, and in too many instances apart

modes of public worship among religious bodies now

in the world, we arrive at the conclusion that the form and practice of the Church of England, when vitalized by the Holy Ghost, is most consonant to the design of public worship intended to be offered to God in the name of Christ, by the body of the Faithful, and that all other sects seem to lose sight of the end to be accomplished by public prayer and supplication. I being influenced by him, pride themselves on pene. that it is the expression of the wants and desires, the confessions, supplications and thanksgivings of a number of the Lord's people as priests, presented through their mouth-piece, the officiating priest, who | the street and demolished. Having finished up this same level, with common wants, common sins, and common privileges. Now let us simply consider the way of public worship as observed by the ministry, or priesthood. The Roman Catholic priest recites or | stores, by his persistence in infidel views. Despairing to con- chants his latin prayers, and offers up his sacrifice vince him in the ordinary way the priest directed him for the people who take no part in the service, inasmuch as it is in an unknown tongue; coming to their ears, but producing no impression on their consciences, and having no reference to their wants, because they do not understand a word of the service. The clergy of the Presbyterian bodies offer up their long theological prayers, in which there is a vast amount or from Romanism have taken place, and the work is thought and expression, but taking a higher range than the minds of the people are accustomed to, not CHINA. - A letter from the Rev. S. J. Smith, Wes- entering into much of those joys and sorrows, lights leyan minister at Canton, furnishes some interesting and shades, hopes and fears, peculiar to common life; court. A number of them belong to the wealthiest the people listen to it as religious instruction, and admire it as very fine praying. The same remark may minister praying for them, not with them, and not coming down and placing himself alongside his fellowworshippers, and as a sinner alike with them, presenting their sacrifices unto God. This is obviated in the Church of England, where the officiating minister attired in the surplice or white garment (a practice which originated in the custom of the Christians, at place, was converted by hearing the Gospel preached. | an early period, arraying themselves when leading He supported himself for more than six months in the devotions of others in a white garment, symbolizing the unspotted robe of Christ's Righteousness co- Scotia. He is an original and independent thinker, who sympathized, and made no opposition. Her father | vering their own filthy garments, and emblematic of refused to consent; but as the young man was of the sanctity of their characters as officiating priests age, he was baptized by the missionaries. He is now | before the Lord), reads the beautiful litany of that church, in which, in language of the purest Saxon, views are entertained by some distinguished and pious the confessions are made, and petitions, supplications, and intercessions are offered up for every object that can possibly come within the range of public prayer. principal town of Schirwan, a province of Russia on Responses are made, which are intended to come the shores of the Caspian. More than thirty years heartily from God's people, thus uniting in every petiago, a young native of this town named Sarkis was tion. It may be formal where there is no piety; it may be perverted where the people are not believers; but His hearers at first dared not absent themselves from | we cannot worship without a form, and where the morning and evening service in the old church, but influences of religion vitalize that form, it is the best exponent of the united wants of the assembled worshippers. If the Psalms of David were chanted, as Patriarch at Tiflis for correction, and at times the they stand in our Bibles, by the church, in place of secution against his disciples had been violent. the choir-singing which we now have, by which the of weeks longer, but not on official business, we betrue design of worship by singing is lost sight of, lieve. The Globe, one of the organs of the Governedification. These are now only allowed to read the in the persons of a few singers who may be reading ent interviews, put forcibly before the Home Governa religious entertainment. I have heard it stated that | this, their work is done." during the space of twenty-four years of professional service as a leader of a choir in a Baptist church in has been come to between the Delegates and Mr. Boston, the organist never heard a sermon in the Cardwell that Confederation "shall be consummated." church; the male singers would repair to saloons to Summing up the "results" of the mission of "our carry on flirtations with the lady singers, taking care | delegates," the Globe says : to come back to perform their respective parts. Such things have been done among us. It is time to conappear confused to those who are not intimately ac- sider our ways, "proving all things, holding fast to

MORMONISM.

Speaker Colfax, with other distinguished gentlemen, has been on a visit to Utah. He is represented by correspondents of his company, as having had a ong and plain talk with Brigham Young on the peculiarity of Mormonism, polygamy. He frankly told him "that it was under the ban of the entire civilized | place in the delegates' minds between the time of their world." He informed him that there was no probability that Utah would be admitted to the Union until it was thoroughly and practically rejected. One Not only at the south, where society is broken up of their number writing to the Chicago Tribune represents its demoralizing effects as worse, if possible, than they had anticipated. As in slavery, only the

"While the men who have two or more wives prefor it to be known that a man has much money about sentiments can be known, approves of polygamy im, or for females to be walking, or riding, or pick- Whatever opinions we may form of the men, all who the Mormon women. To us they appear dejected and many of them heart-broken, and, as time rolls on, the essential evils of the system must become more apparent and revolting. To degrade woman from being the companion and the crown of of her husband to a life of mere serfdom, ministering to the lusts of usen, and merely giving birth to other human animals, is the inevitable tendency and sure result of polygamy -- an unclean, abominable thing, which must not and can not be permanently tolerated in one of the sad effects of the war; not upon the sol- determination is understood by those who practice it, diers alone, for as a class they stand well, but upon the better; for, like all festering sores, the longer it Men learn to undervalue human life, and to is endured, the more difficult of removal and the more think lightly of the turpitude of vice; and as the in- dangerous it becomes. Our conversation with Brigstigator of all, they form intemperate habits. We ham Young and his leading men leads us to believe think that in almost all instance, the mediate cause is that they begin to understand their position, and in parting all of us expressed the hope that, as they of the Imperial Government." . tained polygamy was permitted, and in some cases commanded, by a new revelation, their high priest

Mr. Colfax in a speech publicly declared

ments or his principles ; that he didn't or he wouldn't stand before them with a forked tongue; that, while what this government had a right to demand of them, to wit-altegiance to the Constitution, obedi-To this end public sentiment must be corrected, and ence to the laws, and devotion to the Union and the

> One of the party, Mr. Bowles of the Springfield ground on the matter.

> is a disgrace to the country, and should not be tolerated for an hour." It is considered a crime by the common law of all

> own; and if it were punished as such, it is highly probable that the leaders would have new light and abandon it altogether.

Information and amusement to the people of the city by getters-up of soirces and public meetings, and for a man to hold in his coffers? It is the price Jas. D. Doty, deceased, whose antecedents lead us to expect that all his influence will be wisely employed.

Our City market is well supplied with excel-

LADIES MAKING AN ONSLAUGHT ON LIQUOR TRAFFICKERS.

The ladies of Greenfield, Ohio, had a lively time with the liquor-sellers in their town, week before last. After various unsuccessful efforts to put a stop to liquor-selling they held a public meeting, and adopted series of spirited resolutions declaring that the arts of statesmanship baving been exhausted, the circumstances of the case justified a recourse to arms. Accordingly at the appointed time they met, to the number of nearly forty, and being duly armed with hatchets, axes, and various other weapons of feminine Upon a calm and unprejudiced view of the different warfare, they proceeded in a body to the work of subngation. Having arrived at the nearest establishient, they found the door securely bolted, their aproach having been anticipated. A demand for a surnder was made, and sullenly refused. They then proceeded at once to fine off their resolutions, but finding these of no more force than that kind of ammunition generally is, they next applied more ponderous weapons. An entrance being effected through the window one of the ladies was soon inside of the works, and the door being unbarred, the whole we consider the object of worship, we must believe group entered and made such vigorous work of destruction as was never excelled by any body of soldiers when engaged in similar raiding expeditions. Kegs of beer, bottles of ale, wines, and various other villainous compounds were speedily thrown out into may be their minister, in which they are all on the place they attacked successively some half dozen other establishments with complete success, the keepers in one or two instances offering to ship their liquors to some other port, which they were allowed to do. Three of the places cleared out were drug-

> An interesting sequel is yet to follow. The dealers, understanding that, however much their nefarious business might deserve the punishment they received, the proceeding was not quite in accordance with the provisions of the law in such cases, determined to avail themselves of the advantages afforded hem by the slight irregularity, and issued out writs for the arrest and prosecution of the parties interested. No officers in the town of Greenfield being found who were either base enough, or hardy enough either to ssue or serve a writ, the necessary official help was obtained from a neighboring village, and the ladies, with the husbands of several of their number were bound over to appear at the October term of the families in the place, and considerable interest will be excited in the proceedings. Judge Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati, has been employed as counsel for the ladies. The losses of the liquor-sellers amount to over two thousand dollars. Of course our sympathies in this case are wholly with the ladies, and we trust that the jury before which they shall be tried will promptly bring in a verdict of "Not guilty."- kind that we have seen in the Province. It may be

> article over the signature of "H." The writer is a that families should have their deceased friends con-Baptist minister of more than twenty years standing, veyed to their graves respectably: this hearse will and well known in both this Province and Nova and an intelligent man. The ideas presented in his article will probably startle some of our readers, and may provoke a reply. It is well known that similar Brunswick .- Hal. Paper. men of different bodies. The article can do no harm; it may do some good.

THE NEWS and THE PRESS

AUGUST 11, 1865.

"OUR DELEGATES."-We learn that Messrs. Smith and Allen were to leave England on Saturday last, on their return home. It is stated, however, in Frede- blood previous to the operation .- Journal. ricton, that the latter gentleman will remain a couple and a church offers up its praises to God by proxy, ment-states, that "the delegates, in their differnovels whilst the other parts of the public service | ment the objections of the people of New Brunswick are going on, and the congregation is listening as to to the Quebec scheme of Confederation. Having done

It would seem by the Globe that an understanding

result of the mission, her Majesty's Government will The crops are progressing finely in Westmorland content itself with the expression it has already given favorable to Confederation, and will leave it to to the section, thus far, - Telegraph. people to express, in the proper constitutional way, what the terms of that Confederation shall be, and

how it shall be consummated. This is all that we Of course, the most ardent Confederate could "desire" no more than this, which is so complacently acquiesced in by the Editor of the Globe. But it Free Press. would seem that a very serious change had taken appointment to their mission, and their interview at to assure the Home Government that the people were opposed to Confederation. But from the Globe's showing, it is only the scheme which they objected and "how"; so says the organ of the government-

The Morning Journal gives an extract from the graphs from lat. 52, long. 12, that a small fault in the Daily News (London), a leading paper, and said to cable has been discovered and cut out. She is now be a government organ, which indicates that the Home | paying out again, and signalling is perfect. Weather know anything of the misery they suffer must pity Government perfectly understands the state of things in this Province, and does not regard them as creditable to the people. The Journal prefaces the extract ternoon. The mischief is supposed to exist three with the following remarks:

NEW BRUNSWICK PLACED IN A FALSE POSITION. The great organs of public sentiment in England think that New Brunswick by sending delegates to England to " counteract the supposed evil machina- cable remains perfect. tions of the Canadian delegates," " betray a very The defecture having been cut out, and the damage

The Daily News (London) sees nothing in the attitude of New Brunswick, but "timid apprehension, expect to reach Heart's Content, Newfoundland, a shrinking from the contemplation of the inevitable about the 5th of August." future, and a foolish dependence upon support which the Colonists should by this time have outgrown." The Post and News ought to have said the "anti- of cable laid. "That he had no disguise to make of his senti- Confederates" in New Brunswick, instead of crediting the whole Province with questioning the "honor" of the British Government. The British Government terets, and advocating the rights that the general gov. are libelled here by the dominant party. They are the "Great Eastern" says that she was unable to ernment owed to them, he wished to tell them frankly | maligned by an Executive Councillor. It is true, it | make more than five knots an hour against the tide was the despatch to the Governor of Nova Scotia Cardwell's despatch to our own Government, was till she arrives at Newfoundland. But taking her Republic, thinks government ought to take decided that the two dispatches were nearly identical, so we low rate at first with the uncertain date of her startmay say that the opprobrium heaped upon the one before news of her arrival can be looked for. "At present," he says, "one-half or two-thirds of applies equally to the other. The London papers the Federal officers in Utah, are polygamists, and should, however, understand that though New Brunsothers bear no testimony against it. This, certainly, wick is humiliated and disbonored by the policy to which our delegates are committed, this applies only asserting that the Liberal gains at the elections have to a small majority of her people, soon, we trust, to relieved them of unreliable supporters. be turned into a very small minority, and that the day cannot be far distant when New Brunswick will that Mr. Gladstone will decline the Premiership in cease to be dishonored by narrow and distrustful favor of Lord Granville. feelings. She will yet be proud of an alliance with the great Canadian and other Maritime Provinces. It ary last, and diplomatic relations are about to be reis painful to have to read the following from the Daily

> received as representing a great colony and a public It is reported that a civil war is commencing in spirited policy. It is proper that the public should be reminded of the interests which delegates from The mail steamer from Bombay, June 24, put back colony is about five times as great as that of York- the 12th. shire, and has a population about half as numerous | Calcutta telegrams of July 11, and Bombay 7th, as that of Marylehope. This large extent of country, report active and improving markets.

with its untold wealth of coal, iron and timber, has been in the hands of the colonists since 1785, at which time the government of New Brunswick was separated from that of Nova Scotia. It was no doubt thought that the colonists were the best trustees of the country, as they had most interest in developing its resources. Looking at the actual population of the colony it might appear that New Brunswick would be better suited with a mayor and town council than a lieutenant governor, with cabinet ministers and a parliament. If it was supposed by the Home Government that the political ideas of the people would expand to the scale and denomination of their institutions, the mustakes is now apparent, for the colony is thoroughly municipal in its sentiments and aspirations. The New Brunswickers are not to be blamed for being a small community, but we venture to think they presume a little too much on the place which has been assigned to them when they make the prejudices of a population of 250,000. souls an obstacle to the completion of a scheme upon which the welfare of several millions depends, and ciaim to dispose of the fortunes of a country which they have done so little to conquer from nature. The elegates of New Brunswick, however, will hear nothing of this kind from Mr. Cardwell. The colony must take its own course. It might have been supposed that its people and legislature would have profited by what has passed before their eyes during the last four years, and endeavored to strengthen their position by union with their neighbors on either hand, who sprung from the same ancestry and inherting common traditions with them, were trying to found a nation strong enough to make itself respected on the American continent. But, instead of the pubic spirit which should have prescribed and inspired that statesman-like course, we see nothing but timid apprehension, a shrinking from the contemplation of he inevitable future, and a foolish dependence upon upport which the colonists should by this time have atgrown. If the New Brunswickers have well considered all the consequences of their refusal to concur in measures which, in the opinion of the Home Government and the British public, are necessary for heir security, and are ready to accept them, we have no more to say on that point. But it will doubtless occur to their leading men, that in rejecting the scheme of Confederation, they give the Imperial Goverument the right to lay down the terms upon which it will continue the protection it has hitherto extended to the colony.

pool, Edi

out th

cable

to 31

dates

Pol

rived.

insula

stuffs

cept la 901

barba

detail

Obser

degre

will h

offend

deser

tenda

white

Un

India

led to

friend

long

Th

autho

white

term

motiv

hunt

from

40 R

Cree

there

estiu

child

a sm

to do

India

were

No a

sava

WOLU

ther

whice office made

that,

energ from ernin

as th

· For

their

of Ire

thize

on th

refor

Engl quento his drain ing, short If, in empt really sical be er Ame

long It is thiser for h Saund Tuck lack

NEW HEARSE.-Mr. W. F. Atherton, of the firm of George R. Atherton & Son, Fredericton, returned a few days since from Boston, and brought with him a very elegant hearse. It is in the modern style, richly lined and trimmed, and surpasses anything of the drawn by one or two horses. An article of this kind was much needed in Fredericton, those in use "H."-We publish in our columns this week an being old and worn out. It is desirable and natural supply a great deficiency. It is for use in both town

Sir William F. Williams, the Hero of Kars, is reported to have been appointed Governor of New

The Hon. Mr. Howe proceeded to England on Tuesday evening, on business connected with the Reciprocity Treaty, at the request of Earl Russell .- Ib. Munford, who was sentenced to the Penitentiary

for life, died in that institution on Tuesday morning. Master Nagy .- We are pleased to learn that Mass ter Nagy, whose leg was amputated just below the knee by Dr. Alward, in consequence of injuries received on the Railway at Rothsay, is "doing very well." We caused inquiry to be made of his family yesterday afternoon. Fears were entertained at one time that he could not possibly survive the loss of

The London Times, of July 22d, has the following: -"The Hon. Albert J. Smith, Premier, the Hon. John C. Allen, Attorney-General, and the Hon. S. L. Tilley, of New Brunswick, had an interview with the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, at the Colonial

A gentleman from Hammond River informs us that the potato rot has struck the fields in King's. At any rate the crop would be at least one-third less. than last year as the spring rains delayed planting. This remark applies to the whole of King's County. This crop is late also in coming to maturity, Hay and grain, however, are looking well. The yield of each will be entirely satisfactory. A considerable quantity of hay was down during the rain of Sunday We think we are quite safe in asserting that as a night and Monday, both in St. John and King's. the potato blight has not made its appearance in that

CROPS.—The hay crop in this country (Annapolis) is a heavy one, and the weather, thus lar, has been remarkably favourable for the work of haymaking. Roots and cereals, though somewhat late, are growing rapidly and promise an average yield. Apples do not look as well generally as they did last year .-

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The shore end of the Atlantic cable having been the Colonial Office. We understood they were sent successfully submerged on the night of the 22nd, the splice with the main cable was completed at 4.25 on Sunday afternoon, 28d, and the Great Eastern commenced paying out. The testing through the whole length was perfect, and the weather was very fine to, to Mr. Cardwell. " Confederation shall be con- On the 24th defects of insulation were discovered and summated," and " the people shall express the terms," the Great Eastern was hove to in lat. 52. long. 10. about eighty miles from the shore. The latest der

VALENTIA, July 25, 1865.—The Great Eastern televery fine.

A telegram from Valencia, dated the 24th of July, says :- " Insulation defects took place on Monday afmiles west of the shore end splice, and it is believed that it was caused by too much strain from the Great Eastern. She hove to ten miles from the shore. The Caroline is picking up and under-running the splice and repairing the fault. It is expected that the damage will be rectified immediately. The rest of the

ungenerous and unworthy suspicion with regard to repaired the work went forward, and the dispatch the doings of the most distinguished statesmen of the from Queenstown per steamship City of Boston, neighboring Province. They not only imply a want dated July 27, states that the steamship Great Eastof faith in the integrity of the Canadian delegates, but ern was on that afternoon three hundred miles out at in a measure reflect upon the honor and intelligence sea, paying out the cable successfully. The signals were good and the weather fine. A private note from Cyrus W. Field says: "We

The following dispatches from on board the "Great Eastern" to Mr. Sayward of London are of interest :

" Tuesday, 11 P. M. One hundred and fifty miles " Midnight. One hundred and fifty miles run."

" Wednesday, 6 A. N. Two hundred miles cable laid. Signals good and all going on well." The correspondent of the London Times on board

in going down to Valentia, owing to her extreme that the abuse of Mr. Anglin was heaped upon, but weight on her sea voyage proper—estimated at over as the reason he assigned for not publishing Mr. 700 tons daily-will considerably increase her speed ing, it is evident that several days yet must clapse

Parliamentary elections are everywhere completed. Net Liberal gain 24. Some claim 26. The London Herald consoles the Conservatives by It is again asserted on good authority that Lord

Brazil has accepted the British proposals of Febru-

A French Imperial decree promulgates the Convention of Geneva in August, 1864, for the better When the Canadian delegates came here they were care of wounded soldiers on battle fields.

New Brunswick would represent. The area of the on July 10. The mails would be again forwarded on