Co., Prince William street,

ALL LETTERS FOR US, either on business connect

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 27, 1865.

and equity to all), no other qualifications and excellences should commend any candidate to the favour or support of the people. Local politics also have their influence, and proper views on subjects involving the political and commercial interests of the people should be duly considered, and men of liberal and progressive principles be selected, if possible, to with this Paper or otherwise, should hereafter be directed to legislate for the country. But far be it from us to believe that morals and social excellence, when accompanied with even only a moderate share of brilliancy or learning or talent, should be sacrificed for party, and a candidate whose habits and life are proverbial for intemperance, or any other vice, be elevated by the suffrages of a religious and God-fearing people to the honorable and responsible post of legislator for a sober and upright community. The noral habits and character of a candidate for legislative honors should be the first enquiry of those whose suffrages he requires. Is he a sober man, or a drunkard? Is he a gambler? Is he the abettor and patron of demoralizing sports, and the friend of bar-room keepers, and other caterers to the vicious habits of society? Has he a reputation for licentiousness? Is he a believer in revealed religion? Does he respect the Christian Sabbath, and attend some Christian Church on the Lord's day? These and others, are questions upon which, however puritanical they may seem to some, the real well-being of this country depends more than on any merely political question which has ever agitated the public mind of the Province. The habits of men elected by the suffrages of the people to public life, are not only the index of the people's sense of morals, but they exert a powerful force in moulding the characters of the younger portions of society who are brought under their influence. The presence of a dozen or score of men in Fredericton, two or three months in the year, whose habits for drunkenness, gambling, and licentiousness, are matters of public notoriety, cannot be otherwise than obnoxious to the better portions of society, and pernicions to others. It is pretty generally known that the House whose

days are now numbered have a few men in it of very corrupt morals. Intemperance, gambling, and licenvery frequently in drinking, and occasionally in even such men; and their elevation to Heads of Depart- we repeat it, no investment pays so well. ments should be sufficient to destroy the confidence of "Railroad and Bank stock are often below par. unjust to the teacher, injurious to the child, and ruin-The electors of New Brunswick will have the oppor- sons, fail of their reward, but intellectual and moral cases, to demand a fair trial before condemenced by the choice they will make, as well as the have in view is the welfare of his children. He of its utility. political and commercial interests thereof be advanced spends toilsome days and sleepless nights for their "Let parents consider well the toils and hardships against which every true friend of the country own energies, but ruin their children. should set his face like a flint. What is a country "The choice usually lays between the accumulation I hope, Mr. Editor, your readers will not only give when its constituency can be bought or sold like ar- of wealth on the one hand, and the education of their the foregoing article a careful perusal, but will, as

over all kinds of unbelief and talse belief will appear | but too poor to educate their children! of Christian missions cannot, therefore, too ofen be children left in the world with no inheritance but tured by the Imperialist troops. This will probably self-denial of anxious parents have risen, unaided, The hopes which a large portion of the Christian ored parents a liberal support, and to comfort them Legislature of the country. That the great political tion. The liberty which is granted to the Christians long as he is allowed to hold the effice of teacher, question which is agitating the public mind has of all confessions is almost unlimited. It is obvious parents have no right to take sides against him. The collection of nine dollars and a half was taken up. and rendered a general election necessary at this in China to Christianity.

only political question at stake in the coming issue ing off their relations with the Christian powers, and than encourage insubordination; if he is to be disat the polis, will be the Confederation or non-Confe- the future of the Christian congregations which have missed, let it be done by the parents, and not by the a member of our church in Fredericton, visited Gary deration of this Province with Canada and other been planted there may be regarded as secured. A pupils. British Colonies on this continent. Reserving our new embassy has been sent to France, and has bound "But, if parents would co-operate with their teach- siting the people, and praying with them in their opinions and views on this important political subject | Japan to France by fresh treaties. In Farther India, er and secure to their children the benefits of a good | houses, also distributing tracts among them, and for another article, we feel that, as the conductors of France has concluded a new treaty with the Emperor school, they must feel and manifest a deep interest bolding meetings for prayer and reading the Scripa religious journal, whose duty it is to watch and of Anam, which gives to her three of the most im- in its success. The indifference of parents has tures in the evenings. The result has been an awaconserve the public morals, to refer first of all to portant seaports of the country, the protectorate over chilled the enthusiasm and blasted the hopes of many kening among the people, and a deep religious interest another and still more important matter, and one in six provinces, and the promise of unrestrained liberty an earnest teacher. When he entered the district is manifest. We visited them at the request of Bro. which the highest and noblest interests of this coun- for all French missionaries to preach Christianity. his heart was warm and his hands strong for the im- Knight, on Thursday of last week, and had two try is far more immediately concerned than in the This treaty may, for the present, only benefit the portant work assigned him; but he found no sympa- meetings, both of which were very numerously at. political union and Federal consolidation of this Church of Rome, yet the indirect influence which thy, met with no encouragement, and received little tended. We baptized four persons on the profession entire British American continent. We allude to the the increase of commerce and the costact of these or no attention from his patrons. The children im- of their faith, and gave the right hand of fellowship morals and social habits of the men who are chosen countries with Europe and America will exert upon bibed the same spirit at home, and brought it to the to nine to unite with the church. A number who to represent the people of this Province. Far be it its Pagan population will, no doubt, open a way also school room. Compelled to toil on alone and amid had manifested but little interest in religious matters from us to ignore political leanings and creeds; for the Protestant missions. Schools, railroads, such discouragements, he gave up in despair, when, for some time, gave evidence of returning life, and without true patriotism and loyalty to the sovereign telegraphs, steamboats, and other attendants of with suitable encouragement, he might have been symptoms of much good were apparent. The efforts and government with which God has blessed us (the modern civilization have almost uniformly, in modern successful.

social rank of the population. We regard it as his views and plans for the management and instrucis now going on in each of these countries, and we rying out his measures. They should frequently must expect that the rapidity of this change will visit his school. This habit cannot fail to have a increase every year. The missionary force which is favorable influence both upon the teacher and the now engaged in preaching the Gospel to these Eastern | pupils. If the practice should become general in our nations is entirely insufficient for the vast field, but communities, the change would mark a new era in t is easy to see that this insufficiency must be felt the history of common school education, and result more every year, in proportion as the mass of the in untold good. Not only are teachers quickened to people begin to reason and to think for themselves. activity and faithfulness, and pupils to diligence by The call for more labourers for this immense harvest such visits, but parents are enabled to gain more has therefore never been so urgent as it is at present. | correct views of the progress of their children, and -Christian Cabinet.

For the Religious Intelligencer. AN ADDRESS TO PARENTS ON COMMON

put that desire into practice.

written by a practical teacher, in the neighboring tus is needed to aid in the explanation of principles Republic, and judging from his composition and ideas, and facts; good books, black boards, maps, globes,

I send you his address to the parents of Common he should not be required to work without them. Schools, and hope the readers of the Intelligencer "Again, parents should not indulge their children

Common Schools. How small the capital invested school duty. in school houses, apparatus, books and teachers. Once more, we may remark, parents should never And do parents expect a liberal income from this in publicly censure the teacher for supposed faults. Too

of labour or trade, under similar circumstances? has told his grievances to indulgent parents at home; tiousness are crimes to which they are habitually on his business, what but a disgraceful failure would in the case, pass judgment against the teacher. addicted. The Sabbath is rarely spent at church, and oe the result? Yet there is no investment that pays "Now, the offended parties proceed to excite preso well as the necessary expense of a first class Dis- judice, and create feeling in the school and district, the indulgence of greater vice than this. We are sure trict School; a spacious, convenient, and tasteful in view of his fancied outrage, until half the neighthat the moral and religious electors of this Province house, good apparatus and suitable books, and a well borhood is in open rebellion against a faithful master, do not wish to be represented in the Legislature by qualified, efficient, and expensive (because well qua- whose only fault is, that he did not crush the offender men of this class. No Executive should ever include lifted) teacher. As a mere matter of dollars and cents, while in his power.

or retarded. In our capacity as the editor of a reli- support, protection, and happiness, while yet under of the true teacher, and learn to co-operate and sym-

recommend him! Or, what is a country, when men our common schools as they are. How poor and ill- of only slight importance. of this description have committed to their hands, in adapted our school houses; how destitute of suitable a Legislative capacity, its future destiny. More apparatus and books, as above suggested; and how cheap many of the teachers employed. The reason assigned is that, "the districts are too poor to pro-THE MISSION FIELDS IN EASTERN ASIA. vide better." Still these parents have erected com-The large countries in Eastern Asia, China, India, fortable houses and splendid barns; have employed Japan, Farther India-contain together about one- the most efficient help on their farms, and purchased half of the total population of the globe. They are the best implements of husbandry in the market. the stronghold of Paganism. Whenever they shall They are not too poor to provide well for their anibe won for Christianity, the triumph of Christianity | mals and the successful prosecution of their business,

to be nearly complete. The attention of the friends "Now, it can be demonstrated that any family of to the cause of Christ-they do not estimate, as they called to the grave, political and social changes which good character and a thorough education are infiniteare now taking place in those countries, and which ly safer and more sure of an honorable livelihood, promise to strike a fatal blow at the superstitious than with a fortune, without the advantages of edureligious systems of their populations. They are in cation. How often the wealth accumulated by the the midst of a crisis which cannot fail to lead to as- industry, self-denial and toil of a miserly father, who tounding results, and which holds out prospects of | could not afford to educate his children, has been the missionary efforts of the Christian churches such | squandered by his ignorant and dissipated sons. as they have never had before. From China we learn | And how numerous the instances where children, that the last strongholds of the rebels have been cap- reared in poverty but educated by the labour and put an immediate end to the gigantic rebellion which stations of honor and affluence. Not only so, but has devastated the Chinese empire for many years. | these very children have come up to give their honworld has been induced by some of the Chinese mis. in their declining years. These parents had " cast. sionaries to indulge with regard to the religious con- their bread upon the waters, and found it again after dition of the Taepings, the Chinese insurgents, have many days." Such results are legitimate. Wealth been wholly disappointed. One result only of their | with ignorance is always a curse to the young; poacquaintance with Christianity has remained-the verty, with education, always a blessing. Every conknowledge and veneration of the Bible among large | siderate parent will, therefore, make the first and numbers of the Chinese. At the same time, the most liberal outlay for the education of his children war, like so many great wars in ancient and modern in the common school. He will not be satisfied until times, seems to prove a turning point in Chinese his- the school is provided with every facility for the tory. The Imperial government owes it mostly to greatest improvement and most thorough discipline. the advice and the aid which it has received from the But the necessary expense of a good district governments of the great Christian countries, that it school is a profitable investment, not only in view of has carried the war to a successful end. Its leading the results upon the future welfare of our children, statesmen have begun to appreciate the superiority but in view of the increased value given to real estate of Christian civilization, and they have given during in any community. Wherever the condition of our the past years many proofs of their wish to enter into schools is improved, there, and in the same propor- ings of Providence and the signs of the times.' more amicable relations with the Christian countries. | tion, is the value of property increased. What is a They are introducing important reforms in all the good farm worth in Sodom? Yet the education of brought about this unexpected appeal to the people, what unprecedented prospects are thus being opened influence of such opposition is always destructive of unusual season, there is no doubt; and the great and The Japanese are seeing the impossibility of break- in the school. Better sustain an unworthy teacher

lence which should adorn the woman or the Queen; ignorance of barbarous countries and raising the ing with their teacher. And while he reveals to them noglected place, and it was at our own instigation about to be made a baronet.

certain that they will prove equally efficient in the tion of his school, they should give assurances of the success which has accompanied his efforts. May vast countries of Eastern Asia. An immense change their willingness and determination to aid him in car- it be abundantly increased. the efficiency of their instruction.

"It is the duty of parents, also, cheerfully to furnish all necessary books and apparatus-not under the direction of interested book agents - but, when the good of the school requires it. All scholars, of the same standing, must have uniform books Mr. Editor-For some months I have desired to in order to be properly classified, and sometimes the write you an article on Education, but have failed to old should give place to the new and improved books, for the entire class. It is admitted, however, that I have before me a little volume on Education, uniformity is more important than change. Apparacube-block, etc., are the tools for our "artist," and

may be benefitted by its perusal. Indeed, I wish in in irregular attendance, or withdraw them tempothis little book, entitled, "Gleanings from School- rarily from the school, except in cases of absolute life Experience," was in every School District in this necessity. Such irregularity is disheartening to the Province, and in the hands of every Parish School teacher, and injurious both to the school and the individual scholar; it tends to destroy his interest in The author says-" With how little comparative the school, and his ability to retain an honorable solicitude do parents and teachers in our community standing in his classes. It is the manifest duty of enter upon the great work of Education. How little every parent, therefore, to insist upon punctuality in interest is felt in the character and success of our attendance and promptness in the discharge of every

often has he been tried, condemned, and executed "Would they expect it in any other department without a hearing. A rebel pupil chastised in school Suppose the mechanic, the farmer, or the merchant they believe his exaggerated story, manifest their should invest so meagrely, as a means of carrying sympathy, and, without stopping to learn the facts

"But such sympathy and opposition are all wrong; the people in the Government to which they belong. Manual and mechanical labour may, for various rea- ous to the school. The teacher has a right, in all mity in a few weeks of again recording their votes | culture, a sound and practical education for our chil- | it is his duty to maintain supremacy over his school for the candidates whom they wish to represent them. dren, are always available—are a better security at all hazards, and by whatever means necessary. Let them remember that the future morals of this against want than any amount of money can be. If the pupil or parent can rightfully interfere, the fine Province which God has given us will be influ- "The great object which every parent professes to teacher's office is divested of its power and the school

gious paper, we intend to keep this matter before our" the parental roof: and the source of his solicitude in | pathize with him; let them pay him a fair compenreaders, even though we stand alone. There are other regard to their riper years is, that they may be well sation for his valuable services, and render him all matters also of importance to which we shall refer, provided for, and "well started in the world." But needed encouragement and aid; then may they hope among which is the immoral and infamous practice how often do parents misjudge in this important to secure for themselves, their children, and their of bribery, by the buying and selling of votes- matter, and as a consequence, not only waste their country the lasting benefits of a thorough Common

ticles on sale in the public market—when a few hun- children on the other; and, in a majority of cases, far as possible, put in practice the sentiments therein dred dollars will secure the election of a drunkard or their early education is neglected for the sake of sav- expressed. I may add, in conclusion, that I have a libertine, who has neither talents nor integrity to ling money. To prove this, we have only to refer to taken the liberty to make a few verbal changes, but

RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.

We commend the following article, which we take from an exchange, to the careful perusal of our "There is one cause, and only one, for the struggles,

trials, and pinching economy to which all our religious papers are subjected. The members of our several churches do not realize the value of these papers should, the importance of the press in the great work of saving and sanctifying men. A religious journal, published by their own church, as its organ, with the direct, earnest, and prayerful endeavour to do gord, is to them nothing but a newspaper after all : and a political newspaper -a "Dollar Weekly," full of silly stories and sickening details of crime-will be preferred to it. While this spirit lasts, while Christian men care more for politics than religion, while Christian parents take papers because they are cheap, without regard to their moral character or poisonous influences on their families, we must abandon our religious papers, or expect to sustain them by a heavy sacrifice of toil and money. It is high time that there was a general waking up on this subject-that ministers began to preach about it more, and to inquire, in their pastoral visitations, what is being read in the family under their care.

"Every day deepens our own conviction of the fact, that a paper circulated generally in the families attached to a particular denomination-a paper adapted to all the members of the family, and endeavoring to benefit each, is one of the cheapest and most hopeful means of doing good that God has ever put into the hearts of his people to employ-that it is worth in each church half as much as the additional labors of an additional pastor, and that he who feels no interest in the success of such papers is sadly indifferent to the cause of Christ, or strangely blind to the teach-

departments of the administration. The trade of the our children, in the proper sense of that term, is all Baptist Sabbath School held its Concert according great seaports of China is every year becoming of that can prevent any district or neighborhood from to appointment, on Monday evening last. The body greater importance. It is expected that within a few years Pekin, the capital of China, will be connected by parents to manifest so little interest in the welfare of the church was literally jamed with the audience parents to manifest so little interest in the welfare of the church was literally jamed with the audience pews and aisles, and the gallery also full, principally received. The contents of this number are—1. Complete the church was literally jamed with the audience pews and aisles, and the gallery also full, principally of lads and young persons. The exercises lasted two describes a latter than the contents of this number are—1. Complete the church was literally jamed with the audience pews and aisles, and the gallery also full, principally of lads and young persons. The exercises lasted two describes are also full, principally of lads and young persons. The exercises lasted two describes are also full, principally of lads and young persons. The exercises lasted two describes are also full, principally of lads and young persons. The exercises lasted two describes are also full, principally of lads and young persons. The exercises lasted two describes are also full, principally of lads and young persons. The exercises lasted two describes are also full, principally of lads and young persons. The exercises lasted two describes are also full, principally of lads and young persons. The exercises lasted two describes are also full, principally of lads and young persons. The exercises lasted two describes are also full, principally of lads and young persons. The exercises lasted two describes are also full, principally of lates are also full. telegraph with Russia, and thus with the entire civitation of lads and young persons. The exercises lasted two mercial Philanthrophy; 2. Lathan Johnson's Dic-America and the desert region south of it, viz., a diand that religi lized world. Greater concessions have recently been selection of teachers? Why take so little interest tionary; 3. Litturgical Reform; 4. Early Roman tinction of soil and a distinction of climate, both beit firely at an end made to France and other countries, and it is gener- in the school while in operation? The utmost cau- est patience. The choir sung two or three excellent Tragedy and Epic Poetry; 5. Wildbad and its Water; explained by the physical peculiarities, chiefly due a long way from the school while in operation? made to France and other countries, and it is generally expected that soon communities of European and Lion should be exercised in the selection of the person to fill this high office, but when once employed, were highly praised. The recitations and dialogues and the children sung several also, which son to fill this high office, but when once employed, were highly praised. The recitations and dialogues and the children sung several also, which son to fill this high office, but when once employed, were highly praised. The recitations and dialogues and all performed their parts and love.

Tragedy and Epic Poetry; 5. Wildbad and its Water; become a long way from the Rocky Mountain ranges which approach the sung several also, which son to fill this high office, but when once employed, and dialogues and all performed their parts and love. It is now well understood that in a few weeks the the seaports, but in all the important inland towns. the good of the school requires that he should receive were well spoken, and all performed their parts ad. constituencies of this Province will be called upon to A company for connecting a number of the large cithe meeting and again choose from among ties by railroad and telegraph has already been form.

The may not prove to be as efficient as the choir, was under the direction of Miss Atherton, the base of the Rocky Mountains is 15° lat. 49 to 56° lat. 49 to 56° lat. 49 to 56° lat. themselves men to represent their interests in the ed, and will greatly accelerate the advance of civilizations and the must be sustained. As who presided at the melodeon; and the recitations The first article in this number is, A view of the Ciwere directed as usual by Brother E. C. Freeze. A

a few weeks since, and spent a week or more in vi- For sale by J. & A. McMillan, St. John. first unsurpassed in womanly virtue and every excel- times, displayed a wonderful power in dispelling the "Parents should always bave a mutual understand, blessed. Gary, it is well known, has been a very

SERMONS UPON THE SECOND ADVENT OF OUR LORD, preached at Trinity Church, St. John, in Dec. 1864, by the Rev. I. W. D. GRAY, D. D.

This is the title of a Pamphlet of 48 pages, just issued from the press of Messrs. J. & A. McMillan in their usual beautiful style, and containing four Sermons, by Dr. Gray, three of which are on the Second Advent, and the fourth on Hosea, vi. 4: and published by request of his parishoners. These sermons are full of excellent truths on the important doctrine discussed in them, and their publication is exceedingly timely. We hope they will be widely circulated, and extensively read. For sale by Meesrs. McMillian,

DANGERS OF THE TIMES. - The New York Methodist in an article on the danger of the times makes may be lost to the country. some startling statements relative to the excitement of the public mind which exists. The writer says:

even to our pleasures. When the war first broke public mind in the British Provinces. In the forth and the first blood reddened the earth, we were shocked and stood aghast. The lovers of pleasure cowered for a space before the dreadful spectacle, and theatre and ball-room were threatened with destruction. This, however, was but temporary. Theatre, could be taken by the present House, but one al dance-house, circus, opera, and gambling-house, soon felt the new impulse. The blood which the war had juickened and heated lent itself as readily to pleasure as to merchandise, as to politics or soldiering. The passion for show and spectacle broke out afresh and ed a settled certainty, and the completion of it is blazed higher and fiercer than ever before. Swallowed up in the thought of the nation's safety, there is no chance for spiritual thoughts. Men act as though patriotism were a sufficient part of religion to stand submitted to imperial authority, where, of co for the whole of it. They appear to adopt the pro- as the British Government now stands, it will require fane adage that "there is no hell for soldiers and royal sanction. Our readers may at once per sailors," and to crowd into its provisions all earnest how easily and rapidly our transition may be h plessed gospel, with its awakening power, into the souls of men through all the smoke and thunder of and parcel of a great country -a new-born nation battle? How shall she bring them the peace of Christ through the gore and carnage with which their thoughts and passions are crowded? God help the church to be loyal, both to the nation and to the individual! Oh, that men of the world would see that them, there can be no doubt. On its wisdom or the soul must be saved, through repentance and faith, ness it is not perhaps our province to pronou

Another danger is, that while fashionable pleasures are on the very apex of the wave of war, and the spiritual life of the church is not in like manner ele- charged upon the Executive, by those who are of vated, the young people, both in and out of the sed to them. We have a right to believe that church, will feel the pleasures to be the strongest at- have acted for the best, that the interests of the c racting force, and be fatally misled. Now is the nick and juncture of danger on this point. Let every church be on its guard, and every family, lest evidence to the contrary can be produced the our people who are not sacrificed on the battle-field ernment in their present policy should stand unc should perish in the purlieus of pleasure and fashion. demned.

and Municipal Reports of the City of New York make this Province will be called upon to decide at the p some startling disclosures relative to the state of so- this great political question. Notwithstanding and A. R. Wet ciety there, and the danger to human life from assas- short period it has been before the public, it has b Campbell and S. sins and murderers. From a summary of these Re- as thoroughly discussed by both press and put THE TRAININ

Police Commissioners is the great increase of crime but given our readers arguments and figures on b which has become manifest during the year. Seven sides, from the most reliable advocates for hundred and forty-two arrests are reported in 1864, against. The approaching elections, however, undred and sixty-two of these were for felonious as- the necessity for every person who feels an interest sault; in the previous year the arrests for this cause the welfare of his country to take his stand in were three hundred and forty-three. The arrests for tion to this great scheme, which involves the interest threatening life have risen from twelve to thirty; and of these British Provinces in every respect—po of arrests has fallen from seventy-nine to forty-eight. five policemen have during the year been killed, and time, requires of us the expression of our views hirteen seriously injured while in the discharge of the subject. In a week or two our readers may their duty, at the hands of the disorderly classes. pect to find the Religious Intelligences on t This has occurred during a year in which we have

This alarming increase of crime is attributable to them to beware of partizan politicians, whose b the tardy and uncertain execution of the laws. Many opposition to men, or thirst for power, would in of those arrested escape conviction. They escape them to sacrifice any measure, however grand through some of the many quibbles known to lawyers of easy consciences, through incompetent juries good, to overthrow the party they hate, or remo -perhaps through judicial indulgence. Many of those who stand in the way of their preferment. them are not even brought to trial, but obtain their discharge no one knows exactly how. Nothing but an increase of crime can be expected while this state of things continues. Of our present condition the Commissioners say: "Probably in no city in the civilized world, not the theatre of actual war, is hudent and sober-minded people.

This is another of the numerous evils entailed upon us by our vicious system of municipal government, and will not be remedied until a thorough reorganization of all the departments is effected.

temptations for violence, and has doubtless contributed much to the increase of crime.

A Bazaar, got up by the Ladies in aid of the Church, had been very successful. £337 10s. was realized from a choice of pews. The erection of this church has been carried forward very rapidly, to the credit deposits which extend to the edge of the Gran of all the parties concerned. We congratulate the Coteau de Missouri, or some miles north of the sou

St. John, Agents for all the Reviews and Blackwood. passing over them, and perhaps in a less degree ! Having count

The first article in this number is, A view of the Cities and Camps of the Confederate States, 1863-4, desert, not only from the peculiarity of its rock to preme law sup part I. This is written by a British Cavalry officer, mation, but on account of andity. This desert which that acomplish influence of such opposition is always destructive of good order, and tends to foster a spirit of rebellion in the school. Better sustain an unworthy teacher in the Sakatchewan is from the Sakatchew Religious Interest at Gary.—Brother D. Knight Story; and other articles comprise this number, Continent of America where a new nation number in was the means which completes the fiftieth volume of this Magazine. from twelve to twenty million souts can ever fin people in settli

A New Star. - The rising sun of the Edinburgh (Scotland) pulpit is said to be Mr. Dykes, a colleague four in number, speaking different languages, an writing a libel of Dr. Candlish, 28 years of age. The correspond- having different habits and modes of lite. The public opinion ent of the Boston Traveller describes him thus: __ are:_ He has a swarthy face, very pale, thickly clustering 1st .- The Great Littoral People-the Esquimaux-is a very good black hair, a heavy countenance, the figure medium in its proportions, the voice low, but ringing and me- 2nd .- The Cree, including the Objibways, the Elebethority, and w lodious. In action he has nothing striking, save the nervous twitching at his gown, a trick which he has 3rd.—The Unipewayans. accidentally absorbed from Candlish. In utterance 4th,-The Sæliss-west of the Rocky Mountains, trasted with for he is fluent, but most comprehensive and felicitous. The Esquimaux are a wonderful people. They extom destroys. His great power lies in his clear, massive thought, tend as a Littoral race for 5,000 miles on the Arcticestroys and se and intense earnestness. There is no boisterous pas- and sub-Arctic coasts of North America. They have estroys thing

It is rumored that Tennyson-Poet Laureate-is The Chipewayans extend from Hudson's Bay to the doctrin-

JANUARY 27, 1865.

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Dissolution.-The dissolution of the House of Assembly at an early day is no lo matter of doubt. On the 8th of February, the H will be dissolved by proclamation, writs for a go election will be issued immediately after, return by the 20th of March, and the new House will almost immediately after that date. In the ord course of things a general election would have place about June next; the dissolution will the only hasten it two or three months, while i give to the country an opportunity of getting r some of the members of the present House another session, and filling their places with more honorable and true. It is to be feared that as is usual at general elections, some good

The policy of the Government in the di-solo the Assembly, has, of course, been induced by This excitement and intensification of life extends great political question which is now agitating ment of the Executive, there are doubtless sta THE TRI-WEE reasons for early legislative action on the ject of Confederation, and as no decisive ac native remained, -that which is to be adopted. carrying of the scheme by both the Legislature Canada and Nova Scotia, is, we apprehend, consi sidered only to require a similar vote in the Brunswick Legislature; or, at least, it can ther an obscure and isolated province to becoming an

That the policy of the Government in the co to be adopted will undergo most searching critiby both press and politicians who are oppose but one thing is certain, the people should not bel one quarter of the unworthy motives which wil try have been duly considered and sought; and w

Confederation .- In a few weeks the people speakers as any subject could well be in so shor The most startling feature of the report of the time. Hitherto we have reserved our own opini of these, four productions and the startling feature of the report of the lime. cally, commercially, and religiously-for all con-

> make an extract or two from the report of this ture, as given in the Evening Globe:

In the Valley of the Saskatchewan, I include man life so lightly prized, and subjected to as great | River with its settlements numbering 10,000 so nazards from violence, as in New York and Brook- and all the rivers flowing into Lake Winnipeg. lyn. In no other such cities does the machinery of was formerly supposed that this great Valley who criminal justice so signally fail to restrain or punish contained upwards of 300,000 square miles will serious and capital offences. This is a startling pro- British Territory, was wholly unfitted for the abposition, but it is seen and felt by all classes of pru- of man, and suitable only as a reserve for buffale supply the fur traders with Buffalo meat and per can. The result of the expeditions I have nam have shown that the Valley of the Saskatchewan co tain a habitable area, embracing the finest descript the Roman Cat of alluvial soil, more than three times as large as Province of New Brunswick, or equal in area to in the general The practice of carrying concealed weapons has habitable portion of Canada, containing indeed 8 trine which the largely grown, affording increased opportunities and 400,000 acres of excellent land, with vast mine to the Roman (treasures in the form of lignite coal, iron ores, si more enlighten and probably of gold. This fertile district extentihat they have from the Lake of the Woods to the slopes of Rocky Mountains, a distance of nearly 1000 mile also know how DONATION PARTY. - The friends of Rev. J. Parsons the average breadth of this fertile area is about paid him and his lady a friendly visit, on Thursday miles, and throughout this vast extent of count as Protestants evening of last week. The house was filled from there is no physical obstacle to agricultural settlemes thought and pr first floor to attic, the company representing every On the large map this fertile area is colored gree ficient to stamp issenting church, and every phase of society. A south of it is the extension of the American Dest with folly as w most delightful time was enjoyed; we don't know into British Territory, and North of it a vast for conceived more positively as to the value of the goods bestowed, but region, not in its present condition suitable for as the influence of the amount was large. We do know that money to cultural settlements, but invaluable as affording cerned, than the the amount of some \$50 was presented to Mrs. Par- abundant supply of wood for fuel. You will a proves that the sons. There was some excellent singing, and appro- what is the cause of this narrow belt of fertile la priate speaking by Rev. Mr. Glass, Hon. C. Connell, L. P. Fisher, J. R. Hartley, J. Merrit, and Samuel This win appear at once when I state that the ent wisdom which area, colored green-the present fertile belt, in finguish "the word, was once an uninterrupted forest, tringing to We learn from the Gleaner that the St. Andrew's northern edge of the American Desert, and sustain Church (Chatham), a handsome edifice, capable of by a belt of rains, which owing to the sudden declin containing 700 persons, was opened for Divine wor- 54th parallel, are precipitated from moist air comit ship on Sunday week by the pastor, the Rev. Mr. from the Pacific Ocean. South of the 54th parallel Ogg, assisted by Rev. Mr. Murray, of Tabusintac. the several ranges of Mountains on the Pacine Con are sufficiently high to cause nearly all moisture con tained in the Pacific winds to be deposited on the Another important reason is the presence of dr the present age

> branch of the Saskatchewan. The Missouri river the base of the Rocky Mountains is 15° lat. 49 to 55 he will of the · a local habitation and a name."

INDIAN NATIONS OF BRITISH AMERICA.

The Indian nations inhabiting British America arand wielding a

or "Devouring Raw Flesh." muss, or Milecetes, and the Micmas.

sion, no loud cries, no stories, no pathos, no contrasts, but an identification of the man with the theme, and a kindling glow and irresistible onflowing that carries the hearer quite away.

had constant wars with the Crees and the Chipe good many people wyans at the mouth of Mackenzie's River. They are with the Papacetar more intelligent, ingenious and advanced in ruc Tather to hope art than the branches of the Chipe wyan nation wheater bring even inhabit the main land.

the Rocky Mountains, occupying a broad b .. of commve," we are

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THE POPE OF

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