THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

down such a hero.

shut up in that horrible den, the stockade at Andersonville, Georgia. He once made his escape and was Precise metals, has defined the place of gold in His followed by bloodhounds, who came upon him where service with far greater distinctness than many of he was lying flat on his face in the bush. When he those who are the stewards of His beneficence seem heard the baying of the hounds he prayed to Jesus to to be aware. He is "the Lord of order," and it den of lions. The hounds came up to him, snuffed would be strange indeed if He had given no directions about his face and went away without harming him. for the regulation of our conduct in the matter of giv-

Prayer Meeting. He told us of the many conversions he had witnessed in the prison and in the army. He was only too glad, he said, to be again in this place ing it with praiseworthy earnestness, that the Chrisof prayer. When he went away the last thing he tian public may see its Divine sanction and its great did was to ask the meeting to continue to pray for practical value. The fact that hundreds of devoted him. He said he never doubted God. He trusted to ministers of the Gospel, who are rendering the highest that by his own hand the President's death was to be avenged.

in the spirit of revenge, but in the simple discharge know not which most to admire, the marvellous simthat when with us he walked in the highest form of spiritual life.

TERMS AND NOTICES.

PAYMENT IN ALL CASES IN ADVANCE. with this Paper or otherwise, should hereafter be directed to us at Fredericton. Parties wishing to pay money in Saint John for the ntelligender, can do so at the Bookstore of Messrs, BARNES & Co., Prince William street.

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MAY 26, 1865.

NEXT GENERAL CONFERENCE. The time for holding the Thirty-third Annual Ses- is not excited by the unhealthy stimulus of worldly ary Society, and find that notices for annual meetings as prayer or praise, should be published, and reports of Societies should be presented at the next Conference on the best means for the promotion of Sabbath Schools in our churches and congregations. It is also hoped that the delegates to the Nova Scotia General Conference will have a full and elaborate written Report of their delegation to present, embracing such information of the state and statistics of the denomination in that Province as they could obtain. The churches should also remember that there are claims against the Conference for home missionary labour performed last year by Elders Hartt and Taylor, and which should have been liquidated long ago. Funds should be prowided to meet these claims, and to free the Conference entirely from debt. The Executive Committee of the Foreign Missionary Society should give notice of the annual meeting of the Society, which is required by the Constitution to be held at the time and place of the meeting of the General Conference. The annual meeting of the Home Missionary Society should also be notified, and as only a few weeks will intervene between this and the time of Conference, it is important that the necessary notices should be given at an early day.

men to spare him, and said it was a pity to shoot of mercy under which the Lord, who is its absolute owner, has been graciously pleased to place the world. He was sent to prison, and was for several months The great Proprietor of all things, who made the He came home after his exchange, and was again ing. The Systematic Beneficence Society has laid for a month almost every day in the Fulton Street hold of a forgotten, truth-namely, that there should

mention him as among those who requested prayer. of all services to their age at d generation, are perpetu-He attended a meeting for prayer in Washington ally in straits, is an unmixed disgrace to their congreafter the President was murdered. He prayed most gations, and an utter condemnation of the wretched fervently in that meeting that the murderer might be brought to speedy justice. He probably little thought "Upon the first day of the week let every one of you

We, who know him, know he did not do the deed lay by him in store as God had prospered him." We fired when he saw that Booth had his carbine levelled plicity or the profound wisdom of this rule of Christo fire at his Lieutenant. He has won his way to tian finance. When shall we give ? . "Upon the favor by his good conduct. His officers say he is one first day of the week," with undeviating regularity. of the most faithful and best of soldiers. We know Who shall give ? " Every one of you." All are recipients' of unmerited bounty; let all express their gratitude. How much shall we give? "As God hath prospered you." The Lord sits over against the treasury ; it is a sacred matter between Him and you. Determine on the proportion, say a tenth of ALL LETTERS FOR US, either on business connected what He gwes you during the preceding week, and add it gratefully to the sacred store on the morning of the Lord's-day. Who can doubt that this practical recognition of the Divine claims would produce. bundance for the service of the Lord in all the works of benevolence to which He has called His people? And the beauty of this rule of proportion is that it burdens none and puts the same honour upon all ; for all give, and no one gives more than his neighbour, seeing that each consecrates an amount in exact proportion to what God sent him during the week immediately preceding. The rule of systematic giving, too, in proportion to benefits received, secures the operation of sound religious principle. The giver

sion of the Free C. Baptist General Conference will rivalry, giving so much that he may not appear a be upon us in a few weeks. The Session will be held smaller man than his neighbour in the subscriptionwith the Church at Five Points, Coverdale, commen- list, but, called to listen to the voice of conscience, he cing on the 1st day of July mext, at 10 o'clock, A. M. gives as in the sight of God, and the deed is there-We have been glancing over the Minutes of the last fore an act of Christian service springing from the Conference, and also the Constitution of our Mission- right motive, and taking its stand on as holy ground

THE HUSBANDMAN'S PRAYER.

The following beautiful poem is appropriate to the present season of the year, when the seed is being and education. The children were all respectful and roidly cast into the earth by the industrious and well disciplined: their instruction combined the lileral hand of the husbandman. How necessary moral and the religious, as well as the educational. that the labour and toil of "seed-time" should be accompanied with prayer to Him, who giveth " the And it was very pleasant to me to hear this multitude of young voices singing sweet Christian songs endy and the latter rain," that He would water, and warm, and bless the seed sown, and cause it to bring to their own wild negro tunes. The musical instinct is strong in the negro, and I never heard in a forth a bountiful harvest. "Let the people praise Massachusetts school better time or tune than among thee, O God ; let all the people praise thee. Then those Virginia darkies. shall the earth yield her increase ; and God, even our Another and still pleasanter part of Arlington is

own God, shall bless us." (Psalm lxvii.: 5-6.)-ED. NTI LLIGENCER.

Thou great Creator of this earth, That gave to every seed its birth By whom our fields with showers are blest, Regard the husbandman's request.

I'm going now to till my ground, And scatter there my seed around Which I no more expect to see, Unless thy blessing sow with me.

In vain our seed around we throw, In vain we harrow where we sow ; Except thou dost our labors bless, And gives the grain a due increase.

Not one of all my barn supplies Will ever from the ridges rise, Unless thy blessing doth pervade The buried corn, and shoot the blade.

Let then thy blessing, Lord, attend On all the labors of my hand ; That I with joy may reap and mow A rich return from what I sow.

Open the windows of the sky, And shower down plenty from on high ; With fat of earth and seed sustain, And raise a spear from every grain.

Let not our sins thy vengeance move To turn our heaven to brass above ;; Or harden into iron our earth, And o'er our fields to spread a dearth

But pour in season on the grain The former and the latter rain ; And in proportion due supply The needful change of wet and dry.

Forbid the vermin to devour, Forbid the mildew's blasting show'r; Forbid the tempest to destroy My growing crop and promised joy.

Crown with thy goodness, Lord the year, And let thy blessings round appear ; Let vales be clothed with grass ind corn, And hills let various flocks adom.

Give to the sons of men their bread Let beasts with fatt'ning grass be fed ; All things in plenty, Lord, provide, That all our wants may be supplied.

capital, and protected by the laws of the land and the stalwart arm of military power, while Christian philanthropy was gratuitously offering them home

"Too"

'The Home," where about fifty very aged blacks, incapable of earning their support, were enjoying the close of a hard working life in all the luxury of idleness. Every one of them had been a slave. The whole of their long lives, averaging sixty or seventy years, had been spent in working for others without any recompense. But when incapable of work for others or themselves, the kindly care of that Providence that feeds the raven and the young lion, has brought them into this "home," that gives them all and the employment of Mr. Peters instead. voice somewhat cracked by age. But her nodding Free Baptists can afford to smile at Mr. head, her clapping hands and her stamping feet, ali kept time with the music, and expressed the idea of the hymn as much as the words did. When told that she never saug that hymn before, she said it was the first time it had ever been sung to "white folks," I made her sing it again to me, and taking down the words as they fell from her aged lips, I enclose it as a good specimen of religious negro minstrelsy. It is

entitled HEAVENLY UNION.

> Come, Saints and Sinners, hear me tell The wonders of Emmanuel : Who saved my soul from a burning hell, And brought my soul with him to dwell And gave me Heavenly Union.

When Jesus saw me from on high, Behold my soul in ruin lie, He looked on me with pitying eye, And says to me as he passed by, With God you have no Union.

Mr. Anglin makes another great mistake in speaking The whole matter got into a snarl that appeared in of us. He presumes to tell his readers that we "fear him !" Where his evidence of this is, we cannot tell. Is it in our articles? Our readers can judge. If he means that we fear that his position as a member of the Executive will prejudice the public interest, then sure that the mover offered an amendment, which was we admit there is some truth in the assertion. Mr. Anglin's twaddle about our knowledge of the public bearing interest. Even this did not meet with favor, business during the former Administration, and our and could not get a seconder. There were great "being the motive power in some of the little ar- fears expressed of a depreciation in the value of these rangements by which the late Government conciliated disaffected supporters and advocates," is of little worth, and hence unworthy of notice.

We regret the necessity of devoting a half hour to Mr. A's. invective : it is not congenial to our feelings-our sympathies are in another direction ; but duty to ourselves and others, and our duty also as a public journalist, require the sacrifice.

THE COACH QUESTION .- We published in our columns a couple of weeks since a short article from the Fredericton Herald, on the dismissal of Mr. G. R. cial credit. Mr. Cudlip moved an amendment to Atherton's coach from the service of the Assembly, We the physical happiness old age can appreciate. I was made no remark on the matter ourselves, although Mr. Cudlip's amendment, for which but 8 members especially interested in one negress, claiming bo be there was ample ground for doing so, but we preferconsiderably over a hundred years old, and who has ed letting a contemporary speak, who could not be Extension would be assisted by it. The vote on the undoubtedly reached that age, as she was old enough accused of personal friendship, or religious sympathy to help remove and hide the family crockery when with the aggrieved party. The transfer of the article will be sent to the Council in a day or two, where, Tarleton made his raid into Virginia about 87 to our columns has sorely provoked Mr. Timothy W. without doubt, it will be thrown overboard. years ago. When we first inquired for Aunt Aggy, Auglin, of the Freeman, and he has devoted an artiwe were told that the hundred year old lady was out cle to the "Free-will Baptists" and the subject in making calls. But as we left the building, we met question. The Free Baptists have always been in her returning, and were invited back to hear her sing. rather bad odour with Mr. Anglin, but latterly She had been a famous singer in her day; she still he seems to be unusually vindictive and spiteful loved to pour forth God's praises, though with a against them. We are quite sure that the A.'s wrath; we do not know of any who are dispo- rial interests demand, and in the meantime no greater sed to crouch to him for favours; but if there be any such, we hope they will be treated according as they merit.

> change of coaches, by his own showing it required falsehood to make it feasible. We are informed that Mr. Peters was not "one of the coachmen of the Assembly," as Mr. A. states in the Freeman, Neither was he dismissed to make room for Mr. Atherton, of meeting the just wishes of the Imperial Govern-Mr. Peters was in the employ of the Executive Council, and waited upon them, and when dismissed Mr. Segee was put in his place, and retains the situaof no ejected one, and hence should have provoked no envy.

extricable, and if the principle had not been established yesterday, and so many of the sections adopted, there is no telling what would have been the fate of this pet measure of this strong Government. So much pressure was brought to bear upon the meathat they be convertible into Provincial debentures notes, because of their irredeemable character, and Mr. Cudlip expressed himself opposed to the measure as at present worded. Almost every member who spoke, while favorable to the principle of issuing trea-

sury notes, condemned the bill because it did not make these notes a legal tender. Mr. Kerr moved an additional section-that the notes be used for the construction of railways and other public works, to which Mr. Smith would add, "and for the redemption of outstanding Provincial debentures." This suggestion of Mr. Smith's received no favor, but on the contrary was regarded by Mr. Cudlip and others as having a most disastrous effect upon the Provinthird section, that the notes be used for the construction of railway works only. Finally, after a lengthy and most irregular debate, the Committee divided on voted, the North Shore interest fearing that Western body of the bill now corresponds with the title, and

FREDERICTON, May 18.

Mr. Connell brought in his resolution with regard to Militia matters. It is as follows: Resolved, That this house being of opinion that this Province, in the event of a war, will be unable to provide for its defence, it is impolitic to incur any larger expense for that purpose until the Imperiat Government make such provision for our defence as impesum should be granted for militia purposes than what is necessary to meet existing liabilities, and provide an efficient staff to maintain the organization. And further Resolved. That if an assurance be given by Unfortunately for Mr. Anglin's defence of the the Imperial Government that such permanent defences will be proceeded with as Imperial interests will demand, this House will provide to the full extent of the Provincial resources (with a due regard to existing interests) for a satisfactory and complete organization of the Militia force of this Province with a view

ment. The mover stated that he did not bring it forward in antagonism to the British Government. He would like to have the Home Government understand that tion still. Mr. Atherton's coach supplied the place if they should think it necessary to erect permanent fortifications in this Province, they should state how much of the expense they will require us to bear, &c. ; quoted from the report of Col. Jervois, in order to Again, Mr. Anglin says, " that Mr. Atherton took show the uselessness of trying to defend our frontier a very active part on the side of the Confederates in from foreign aggression by means of fortifications. the late election." This is simply untrue. Mr. G. In the course of his remarks the action of the Cana-R. Atherton, the owner of the coach, did not take "a ther Country to consult with the British Government very active part in the late elections ;" but we have on the matter of defence, was highly commende reason to know that Mr. Atherton is content to share Hon. A. J. Smith cried out that Confederation was the fortunes of the liberal party, even in defeat, and the object of the visit. Mr. Connell replied that he wished to discuss this question irrespective of Confederation, but that he was prepared to go fully into that matter when the hon, member thought fit to inton's religious opinions had nothing to do with the troduce his promised resolution. He affirmed that appointment." This may be so. But we are satis- the money might as well be thrown into the river as fied of something also, (and we make the statement expended for militia purposes. During Mr. Connell's advisedly,) and that is, that if "Mr. Atherton's reli-quently and unnecessarily interrupted by the mengious opinions had nothing to do with the appoint- bers of the Government and their friends. Mr. ment," Mr. Peters' had; if Mr. Atherton was not P. W. DesBrisay's conduct can be characterized b dismissed because he is a Free Baptist, Mr. Peters no other term than ungentlemanly. Sitting in his seat he indulged himselt in a sneering laugh, partaking both of the nature of a snicker and a grio. It was this is the religious aspects of the matter. Mr. An- quite audibie, and intended to interrupt the speaker, glin may write " Gracious goodness !" " Oh, dear !" and prevent his being heard. On being called to or der he apologized by saying that he was not laughing at Mr. Connell; it was some other matter that excite his risibilities. Notwithstanding the various attempt and treble notes of exclamation ; but these are but to throw him off his guard, but also to attach ridicule weak arguments, and show pretty conclusively to to what he said, the honorable member continued h very able and argumentative speech to the end. H read many extracts from the London Times, the pamphlet of Mr. Allison and other authorities in support of his position. He believed that in the present position of affair the money estimated for Militia purposes had better be expended on roads and bridges, and improving the internal condition of the country. The debate on Mr. Connell's resolution was adjourned sine die. The question of Supply at three o'clock again occupied the attention of the House ; Mr. Williston in the hair. Mr. Lindsay first took the floor and held that FREDERICTON, May 17. the amount should not be granted till the bill is in the hands of the members. Mr. Hatheway made a rounding. It could hardly be called a debate, however, as about speech in which he stated that honorable memthe speeches were nearly all on one side, Mr. McMil- bers speaking on Supply should not occupy the floor lan being the only speaker who came out boldly and more than once; showed that now was the time to squarely against it. Mr. Gilbert would go for the show our attachment to British Institutions by voting ill, but he had a good many faults to find with it. thirty thousand dollars for our defence. Mr. McMil He could not see, moreover, why the Government lan made an able reply to Mr. Hatheway, and showed required an issue of Treasury notes, there being a that the grant of \$30,000 would do nothing toward our defence Mr. Gilbert moved in amendment to the resolution that the amount should be \$10,000. He did not up derstand why, in the face of the fact that the revent without depreciation. The banks would bye and bye of this Province was falling off, the grant for Milit puposes should be trebled. Was it for the purpo of showing our attachment to the Mother Country the matter in their own hands, and could legislate to He could assure them there was no necessity for it Was it for the purpose of Colonial defence? public business without it, but they would need it in would assure them that if the entire revenue of t Province were devoted to that purpose it would b he might mention in this connection that he had in- merely like a drop in the bucket, and altogether in formation from Nova Scotia which led him to believe dequate to the purpose. It would be far better to that the Railway from Truro to our frontier would spend the money in promoting emigration, improving be undertaken by private enterprise this summer, the roads, &c., and certainly that men as a defense measure would be much more sensible than the grant Mr. Smith replied to Mr. Gilbert. He said that advocating and giving his support to the grant, b looked to the necessities of the times. When Cana Wilmot cried, "Save me from my friends.' It was gives such a large amount for defensive purposes just the very thing to find favor in the eyes of Mr. | when Nova Scotia gives \$81,000, and the other Pro-Needham, who thinks that gold and silver, as a bank- vinces are giving their quota, was it right for Net ing basis, is all nonsense and humbug. Labour is Brunswick to stand alone ? By giving this amount the true standard of wealth, and, according to him, we will conciliate the British Government, and show Treasury bills are far preferable to, and more to be them that we wish to keep up our connection w desired than bank notes. Mr. Caie would go for a the Mother country. Mr. McMillan replied to Mr. Smith, and charge him with moving last year that the \$10,000 for Ma Mr. Connell was also favorable to the bill. Mr. McMillan was totally opposed to the principle tia purposes should be added to the Bye roads, and

The we vented in returning had the t \$30,000 1 ple of Co and a mot free peop opposed of exami pended. nembers allusions on the sa by no m and muc mirth cr ney Gen per, whi steamers tion and ney in d a speech in which polls in America colonisa the Mot and pro norant became defence without party of The chi present the mo British same v reduce Then A five u McClel and ot the M agains was th tigan I andav that th sion o of Co the A count

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GENERAL CONFERENCE FUND.

We would remind our Churches of their duty in relation to this Fund. It has been the rule of our Conference for years to require of each church a contribution equal in amount to twenty-five cents for each member of the church. This constitutes a separate and distinct fund called the "General Conference Fund," and from it the cost of printing Minutes is paid, also delegations to sister Conferences, and incidental expenses of the Denomination. Whatever balance may remain after these expenditures is applied to Home Mission labour. Last year the Conference Fund fell short of meeting the liabilities of the Conference, and a considerable balance is now due Elders Hartt and Taylor for their last year's labour. It is important that the Conference should be in funds to pay these brethren, and it is depending upon the Confe rence Funds for the means to do so. We hope our congregations and churches will make an effort this year to contribute the amount required of each. Let the matter be attended to immediately, either by sending collectors round, or by taking up collections in the congregations.

SCRIPTURAL RULE FOR GIVING.

We have heretofore noticed the SYSTEMATIC BENEFI-CENCE SOCIETY of England, the object of which is to inaugurate and carry out in Great Britain and the world the Scriptural system of supporting religious and benevolent institutions, and giving a practical development of the doctrine of stewardship as laid down in the New Testament. The following general positions of this Society will convey to the reader an idea of its object and interest :-

overlooked, is revealed with sufficient clearness in the road could not be seen, and had to be felt out. try are very vast. (3.) The Mission-field is now subject to, in providing the means of subsistence. open through the whole world, with its 1,200,000,-000 of inhabitants, which it is utterly in vain to hope to overtake without the exercise of the highest Christian principles, as well as motives. 5. These principles, if generally carried out, would supply ample resources for all good purposes. They are universally applicable, and when duly considered, are very acceptable, to Christians in general; and it is evidently "the time" in this respect to "favour Candia, May 12th, 1865. Zion," for her people " take pleasure in her stones, and favour the dust thereof." increased expense of living .--- [Con. Sec.]

We are gratified to state that our Church and conbe prepared. Some Committees also appointed at the gregation in Fredericton, have adopted the plan of last Conference had entrusted to them duties to per- weekly offerings for the support of the gospel among form during the year, among which was a paper to themselves, and are fully satisfied of its advantages over all other system for raising funds.

> For the Religious Intelligencer. PHYSICAL COMFORTS AND DISCOMFORTS OF MISSIONARY LIFE.

BRO. McLEOD -I send you an extract from a letter of one of our missionaries in India, hoping it may be interesting to your readers. C. O. LIEBY. " Camp Sourie, Feb. 6th, 1865. My dear Bro. Libby-When your letter of Nov. 4th came in, I was musing on an expression in one of your letters some months back, in which you expressed the opinion that missionaries were more comfortably situated, so far as a support is concerned, than many ministers at home*. I was sitting in my

tent, my table in the centre, on which lay a number of books, papers, &c. My cot is in one side, its white curtains serving not only to keep out mosquitoes and other insects, but also to strain the night air and keep out malaria. To the tent pole are attached my guns, for it pays to keep my camp supplied with game-nothing serving to make one so comfortable and cheerful like something to eat when hungry. My trunks are arranged around, supplied with such

comforts as camp life require. My cook comes in with breakfast. He has what he calls a "dumpo," i. e. a fowl with all the bones taken out, without perceptibly cutting the skin, then stuffed and roasted. This, with sweet potatoes, bread and tea, constitutes breakfast. Four dogs, my body-guard by day and police force by night, anxiously wait around, ready to save any surplus.

How many ministers at home fare better or are better attended ? It is wonderful how expert our cooks are! We come in from a wearisome march, camp beneath a tree, and in an hour or so a dinner, better cooked, and more inviting than in many families, or even hotels, at home, is smoking on the table. I was musing of this after I had finished my package of home letters. A market was to be held four miles lown the road towards Conti. We went-all our force. As we arrived before the people assembled, 1 took my gun and looked into the tanks in the vicinity for birds, and soon returned with five ducks, having lost two in deep water. This was enough to make the camp happy for a couple of days. Three of us then preached in succession to a large crowd, and this was followed by the distribution of a hundred tracts. Then I dismissed my people to return to camp, while I galloped down the road four miles further to post my letter to you. Here I met an old acquaintance, a magistrate, holding his court, who pressed me so hard to stop and dine, that I consented, though the clouds were gathering and thunder rumbing in the distance. By seven and a half o'clock I was ready to start, and had not gone more than a mile before the rain commenced. I tried to take it philosophically and jog on, but in a few minutes the

hard clay had become as slippery as ice. Bill (my 1. That the Scriptures, as all-sufficient, contain not only evidences, doctrines, ethics, and institutions, but horse), went sliding about, the lightning flashed and also a system of economics. 2. That, while all the blinded hum and me, so that I was obliged to disothers are admitted, this also, although generally mount and walk. It was so dark at times that the Word of God. 3. That the leading axioms of Scrip- had made an acquaintance at the market when here tural economics are as follow :- (1.) That man is last year, and after a couple of hours in the mud and but a steward-a servant who is entrusted with, ac- darkness, I succeeded in reaching his hut. He soon countable for, and bound to glorify God, with all he found me a spare room, the only one in the village, is and has. (2.) That three classes of objects have on the verandah of which I quartered my horse. been devolved by God on His servants, for each of The house was new, and the mud floor was soft and which they are required to provide in due proportion sticky. Some dry straw and a mat made me a bed. -viz, the cause of Christ and the poor; their own I had a quantity of wood brought in, sufficient to and family's present support ; their old age, sickness, keep a small fire through the night. Here I spent and dependent relatives. (3.) That the proportion the night trying to keep warm and get dry, in neiwhich we dedicate to God as the first-fruit of our in. ther of which, however, did I succeed. It was not come, shall not be less in general than what is infera- long after sunrise when I reached my tent, cold, wet ble from the standard and examples of Holy Scrip- and hungry. This gave me an opportunity to range ture. 4. That providential circumstances are now on both sides of the subject. I would say, that there pressing these convictions on the universal Church are probably few men who, in addition to the ordi of Christ. (1.) A large portion of the churches are nary trials of missionary life, could endure the wear unendowed. (2.) The charitable claims of the coun- and tear of soul, that many ministers at home are Yours, O. R. B." We are looking every day for reports of the arrival of Mr. Phillips and his friends in India. A ship which sailed at the same time and from the same place they did, is reported at Calcutta, April 22nd. The "Elcano" in which they sailed, was to stop at Point de Galla, and discharge her cargo between decks. I an another it will are wall on oo C. O. L. * Alluding to the high price of gold, and consequently

Give us a plenty, Lord, we pray, From fields of corn, from neads of hay Of fruits from orchard's gafted stocks, Of milk from all the milky flocks.

Thou, Lord, vouchsafe to lless our land, And ev'ry work we take in hand ; That so with lifted hands we may Return thee praises night and day.

A VISIT TO ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. WASHINGTON, May 6, 1865.

MR. EDITOR: It was a cool, pleasant morning, when on Tuesday last, a pair of Uncle Sim's fastest horse carried me over the Potomac to visit Arlington. The place had put on all the beauty of May, though greatly changed from what it was when Col. Robert E. Lee lived there in 1861. Then tall forests greened the hills to their highest summits, while their sides waved with luxuriant crops. Now every tree has been cut down, and wild flowers have grown around every rotting scump, and young scrubs only serve to disfigure the nakedness of the earth. The meadows in front still laugh with plenty, though slave labor has disappeared, and thirteen hundred free blacks live on the estate. The barn that Gen. Lee built still stands there, as it did when, four years ago, he severely flogged two slaves who had run away two years after they had become free under the provisions of Mr. Custis's will, but had the ill luck to be recaptured. Now all these slaves enjoy the plantation which their late master can never more behold.

I can hardly conceive of a fairer experiment for the Arlington House stands on the front edge of a lofty elevation of the black race, than that now on trial at plateau looking down on the Potomac. De Tocqueville told Mr. Custis it had not its equal for beauty of Arlington. They are removed from all the temptaprospect in Europe or America. A year ago last tions of city life, and have plenty of well recom-January it was sold for taxes, and Gen. Lee bas the pensed work offered them. Religious and educational surplus of \$94,000 on hand at the end of the fiscal privileges of redemption until January next, by instruction is gratuitously set before them, they are year. repaying the taxes and ten per cent. The only under the guidance of kind friends who take a deep obstacles to his taking possession of his old place lies interest in their welfare and who receive from them n the fact that he must first take the oath of allegiance in return that confidence their kind labors deserve. take them, and if they refused, and the Provincial then swear that he has never taken up arms If the New York Tract Society has not always done gainst the United States ! As the latter obstacle is justice to the blacks, it is now more than just-it is asurmountable, government has converted the lofty Christian .- Boston Recorder.

centre of this estate into a national cemetery for our brave soldiers and sailors. It was first opened for interment on May 1, 1864, and before a year had THE NEWS and THE PRESS. passed away, it had received five thousand of the brave defenders. In a few years more, it will probably be the most populous "City of the Dead" on this side of the Atlantic. Every grave has its ap- MR. ANGLIN'S ATTACK .- Our readers will rememropriate headboard, telling the name, regiment and ber a short article in the Intelligencer, two weeks age of the sleeper beneath. All the graves contain- since, on the Post Office Department, and containing ng the Southern dead who have died in our hospitals, some strictures on the change contemplated by Mr. have the word Rebel painted on them in large letters. Smith's Bill before the Legislature. The Freeman, As I read that frequent inscription, I thought I would of the 18th inst., contains a leader of considerable rather have a nameless tomb than that my memory | length intended as a reply to our article. In noticing should be forever associated with treason. Occasion- the ebullitions of Mr. Anglin, we wish in the first ally the humorous will develop itself even in that sad place to say, that if we have controversy, we desire place, as when I read above a grave of about half the an opponent who can use the language of courtesy, usual length, "Right arm of S. J. Call, Co. D, 32d and not offer insult for argument. Mr. Anglin can Mass., amputated Sept. 8, 1864." I think private exclaim "poor fellow !" and "poor editor," and mani-

lous cemetery. It must be consecrated to its present the editor of a religious contemporary some weeks rebellion. These were not cases in point, there being ernment with inconsistency in voting for the grant use forever. In the centre of these low graves rise ago, a gentleman as far before Mr. Anglin in educatwo shaft-like obelisks, enclosed by an iron railing. tion, intelligence, ability, and moral worth, as day is the whole world almost; America had just now smaller grant for the same purpose. He was oppos Beneath them lie the remains of George Washington before night. Mr. Anglin is not only the editor of emerged from a rebellion unprecedented in history. to the grant till he had an opportunity to examine the second secon Parke Custis and Mary Custis. The house still con- the Freeman, but he is one of His Excellency's adtains some of the furniture used when Gen. Washing- visers, and we have a right to expect the language ton visited it. But the rude hands of visitors are and bearing of a gentleman from him, even if we do rapidly despoiling it, and before long there will hardly not loyalty. We do not notice the article in the Freeman for the purpose of offering any further rebe a piece of wainscoting left. But the object of my visit that day was not to see marks on the Post Office change. We have stated Arlington, but to inspect the schools maintained what we believe to be the facts in relation to it, and there by the American Tract Society of New York. are willing to bide the time to prove them so. Bat Mr. H. E. Simmons, formerly of Providence, Rhode such a coarse, vulgar, invective against religion, and Island, is the Superintendent of the Society's religious abuse of those who profess it, by a man in Mr. Anand educational operations and he kindly showed glin's present position, not only indicates what is in me the working of the whole system. Freedman's his heart, but also demonstrates that he is an unsafe Village, now occupying that part of the Arlington conservator of equal rights to all, and partiality to Law provided for the redemption of the Province paestate not used as a cemetery or a farm, is laid out none. Mr. Anglin speaks of our "notions of reli- per in gold or silver. with winding streets, adorned with neat two-story gion, morality, justice, truth, and fair play as very houses, and the blacks all looked happy and con- peculiar." Now, after conducting a religious journal tented. There have been as many as three thousand nearly thirteen years, the public will hardly require negroes congregated here; there are now about to be told by Mr. Anglin what are our religious views. thirteen hundred. Three or four hundred of these But in case the Freeman should copy this article, we are children filling two school-houses, assembling may state, for the information of its readers, that our every day for their intellectual improvement. In the religious views are in common with evangelical chrisevening are schools for adults, and on the Sabbath tians everywhere. We believe that the Bible, the three hundred more gather into Sabbath schools, whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible, is the reliwhile a much larger audience assembled for worship. gion of all true christians. The only thing that It was a pleasant sight to look down on that young makes this "peculiar," in Mr. Anglin's estimation, mass of black humanity and reflect that, young as is the stand-point which he himself occupies. Lookthey were, every one of them had been born while ing out from the errors, and mummeries, and superslave laws were still in force, ever forbidding them to stitions of his own religious belief and practice, we learn to read or write. And yet here they were, on do not wonder that, cur evangelical, and scriptural the sacred soil of Virginia, in full sight of the national faith and teaching should seem to him "peculiar."

Then I began to weep and cry. I looked this way and that to fly, It grieved me so that I must die, Then I strove salvation for to buy, But still I had no Union.

But when I hated all my sin, My dear Redeemer took me in, And in his blood he washed me clean, And oh what seasons I have seen Ever since I felt this Union.

I praised the Lord both night and day, I went from house to house to pray, And if I met one by the way, I always found something to say About this heavenly Union.

I wonder why the Saints don't sing, And praise the Lord upon the wing, And make the heavenly arches ring With loud hozannas to the King Who brought our souls to Union.

Oh come, backsliders, come away, And mind to do as well as say, And learn to watch as well as pray, And bear your cross from day to day, And then you'll feel this Union.

For we soon shall leave all things below, And quit this clime of pain and woe ; And then we'll all to glory go, And then we'll see and hear and know, And feel the perfect Union.

Come, Heaven and earth, unite your lays, And give to Jesus endless praise, Oh, my soul, look on and gaze For he has died, your debt he pays. He gives you Heavenly Union.

MAY 26, 1865.

expects that justice will be done him yet.

Mr. Anglin says he " is satisfied that Mr. Atherwas appointed because he is a Roman Catholic ; and and other startling words, such as " dreadful, awful, frightful and horrible !" and follow them with double unprejudiced and common sense readers, that it is a peculiar way either to hide the truth, or to make something appear which has no real existence. Mr. Anglin's coach defence is of about the same value

as was his promises about Western Extension.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. (From the Morning Telegraph.)

When the mail closed yesterday afternoon, the debate on the Government Currency Bill was proceed-

Mr. Smith maintained that it would be the eans of saving a large amount of interest, and hought that \$300,000 or \$400,000 could be issued issue thereby became depreciated, the Legislature had protect themselves. The Government could carry on the event of public works being proceeded with, and which would necessitate us providing funds to meet-

Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Kerr would go for the bill, but they had so much fault to find with it, that Mr. nited issue, say £50,000 or £100,000, but no more.

of the bill. Its title bore a falsity on the face of it. therefore that Mr. Smith had very little occasion t It professed to be "in aid of the construction of Rail- charge his colleague, Mr. Gilbert, with inconsistency ways," while the speech from the throne had decla- I forgot to say that Mr. Smith made an allusion Call was correct. His right arm had been a close fest his spite against " religion " and " religious wri- red that existing legislation prevented the possibility his speech to Confederation, stating that he believe companion to him all his life and deserved to be well ters," but this is not argument, neither does it exhi- of Railways being built at all. And then the ab- that Scheme was calculated to enslave the people bit the character of a gentleman. "Poor fellow," surdity of it. \$400,000 for building Railways! a this Province. Mr. McLellan who followed Mr. M Arlington can never be used for a residence again. No one would wish to reside in the midst of a popu-with Mr. Anglin; we remember him applying it to ours. England was at that time engaged in war with the last House, were opposed to the passage of a mo In both cases an emergency existed to justify a re- bill which had just then been laid upon his tab sort to such expedients; but no such emergency. We were in no position to defend ourselves. W existed here. To throw a large amount of irredeem- can do with \$30,000? Would it assist us in deter able paper upon the country under present circum- ing ourselves against the armed bodies of the Unit stances-at a time when the existing Administration States? If we had concerted action with the oth had pronounced the finances of the country to be in Provinces, and central authority, then there might such a satisfactory state-would be not only impoli- some use in expending this amount. During Mr. tic and unwise, but ruinous in the extreme. And if Lellan's speech, which was the most able of the d this bill were passed, what security had we that the he was most unfairly used. Impertinent question country would not before long be perfectly flooded were asked, and general disorder reigned, and see with irredeemable paper. Once let the wedge be en- ingly a disposition not to hear the bonorable memb tered, and there was no telling where it would stop. from Albert was manifested by the Government Mr. McM. quoted the Nova Scotia Act to show that lowers. Mr. Sutton deprecated such conduct the issue of similar paper in that Province was not a strong terms, and the Chairman hoped that honor case parallel with this, inasmuch as the Nova Scotia ble members would give the member from Albert

The conduct of the Government and their supp

Mr. Sutton asked how holders of this paper could ters in this matter I have had occasion to refer to procure exchange, to which Mr. Wilmot replied that fore, and certainly such behaviour, to say noth no doubt the banks would take it, for if they did not about discourtesy, is despicable on the side of a b their notes would be refused at the Treasury office. ernment who boast so much of their strength. These notes would really be better security than Wilmot made a short reply to Mr. McLehan; bank notes, for it was a fact that the gold held by most important thing he said was, that he belie the banks did not exceed £1 for every £7 of their that the Confederates were just as loyal as the An paper issue. Five sections of the bill were then Mr. L. P. W. DesBrisay made a few remarks but passed, and progress reported. Mr. Kerr replied to thing to the point. The Hon. Mr. Hatheway, th Mr. McMillan that until 1856 the basis of the Trea- notwithstanding he had wished that no men sury notes of Nova Scotia was the same as that pro- should occupy the floor more than once, made a to osed under the bill. At last the Treasury Bill has been adopted by the making statements which Mr. McLellan showed posed under the bill.

Legislature. It was not carried-it was pressed few moments after to be merely misunderstand through the House. No wonder the Government and misrepresentations. Mr. Needham and wished to finish it up yesterday; for the whole of Thomson made speeches in favor of the bill. this morning was occupied in arguing the matter, and speech of the former was very amusing, princip a great variety of opinions were expressed. Mr. Wil- consisting of a long tirade against Confeder mot became muddled, and could scarcely bear up He said some witty things, made some good hits, against the variety of ideas that were thrown out. | made the Hon. members laugh.

The place of gold, says a London religious contemporary, in the economy of Society is too well known ELDERS' CONFERENCE. - The Free C. Baptist to require explanation. It is the representative of Elders' Conference is hereby notified to meet at "Five property in all civilised nations, the legal currency Points" Meeting House, Coverdale, on Friday, the which represents the necessities and loxuries of hu- 30th day of June next, at 9 o'clock, 'A. M. man life. But it has also a high place in the economy | May 25, 1865. 4i

E. McLEOD, Sec'y.