

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 22, 1865.

DISTRICT MEETINGS—OUR INTENTION.

We have decided to attend (if the Lord will) the District Meeting at Lower Brighton, commencing the last Saturday in September; the District Meeting at Wickham, commencing the first Saturday in October; and the District Meeting at Bear Island, commencing the second Saturday in October.

Our first object in attending these meetings is—to preach the gospel, and do good as we can in the ministrations of the church; our second object is—to aid (if we minister) in the deliberations and councils of these meetings for the better support and enlargement of the cause within the limits of each; our third and last object is—to look after the interests of the *Religious Intelligencer*, and increase its circulation, if possible.

There are a multitude of Free Baptist families in all these Districts who do not subscribe for the *Intelligencer*. We think there are various substantial reasons why they should receive it, and read it; and we think also, that many of them only need to have the paper brought to their notice, and an opportunity afforded them to subscribe, and they will do so. We, therefore, purpose being personally present at the Meetings named, and we respectfully solicit the aid and co-operation of the friends of the *Intelligencer* in procuring subscribers.

We suggest, that as soon as this notice is read in the neighbourhoods within the Districts named, that some person (male or female) in each neighbourhood, who wishes to do good, and immediately proceed to canvass the community, and obtain all the subscribers they can, and forward or bring the list to us at one of the meetings. If some person in each of the neighbourhoods would do this, entering into the work with vigor, we have no doubt but we should be cheered with a large increase of subscribers. Some of the most efficient agents of other religious journals are ladies, and we are quite sure if some of our good and active sisters would undertake to procure subscribers for the *Intelligencer*, they would succeed well. We urge this matter not only upon the friends of the paper, but upon the friends of evangelical religion generally, and the members of the Free Baptist denomination especially. By the *Intelligencer* alone Free Baptists are represented through the press; in its columns only, are the labours and successes of its ministers reported; and through it only is the denominational intelligence communicated to the churches, and to the public. It is the accredited and fully recognized organ of the body, approved and sustained by vote of the General Conference; but is, nevertheless, conducted on such catholic principles, that its contents are acceptable to all friends of evangelical religion in all churches.

In this connection we may be permitted to say, that for long years we have borne as editor and proprietor of this paper, "the heat and burden of the day." Amidst pressures without, and pressures within, we have persistently and unwaveringly represented, advocated, and defended to the best of our ability, the interests of our denomination, as well as of religion generally. We think we may say without egotism, that the *Religious Intelligencer* has claims upon the Ministers and Churches; but we do not urge its circulation upon this ground so much as upon the character of the paper, and the reasonableness of their giving it, as the organ of the body, their support, influence, and patronage.

We trust that our contemplated attendance at the District Meetings is under the Divine guidance; that our ministry to the churches we may visit may be attended with the Divine blessing; and that our three weeks tour may add a large number to our list of subscribers for the *Religious Intelligencer*.

A few subscribers also in these Districts have not yet paid their arrears for the current year. They will now be afforded an excellent opportunity to do so, and we hope none will fail to forward us their respective subscriptions.

During our tour, as we "go" we intend "to preach," and shall be at liberty, between the District Meetings, to visit whatever places it may be likely to accomplish much good; suggesting, however, that we shall be depending on the kindness of friends for means of conveyance after we reach Woodstock.

Terms for *Religious Intelligencer*—\$2.00 a year, in advance.

CHRISTIAN FAITHFULNESS.

It is recorded in history that so great was the bitterness and hatred to Rome, of the father of Hannibal, the great Carthaginian General, that he led his son to the altar of his country, and there bound him by a solemn oath to eternal enmity and resistance to Roman power and influence. The son, true to the solemn vow which he took, cherished it as a mother cherishes her child. It was his life purpose to fulfill it. The comforts of home, the cowardice or treachery of countrymen, the dangers of warfare, never moved him from his purpose. When his country yielded to her inevitable doom, he went to other lands, moved her inhabitants to take up the conflict, and stood ready to unsheathe his sword again for the deadly strife. When he could do no more in this life work, he wished to live no longer. He turned his back upon earth, to try the unseen and unknown of eternity. He had kept his oath. Who can help admiring the indomitable energy of his spirit, his fidelity to his sacred vow, and pitying his sad but inevitable fate?

What Hannibal did when pledged at his country's altar, Paul did when he was converted, and every child of God should do when he takes the vows of God upon him. Henceforth he should not live unto himself, but unto him who died for him. A Christian should be faithful to covenant vows. And although he may be called upon to discharge many unpleasant duties, yet his Christian heroism, and determined adherence to the right will always be worthy of admiration. The man of fidelity is ready to encounter all the dangers and opposition incident to the faithful discharge of duty. Having counted the cost he holds himself ready to meet the consequences. Before Paul was converted he verily thought he ought to do many things contrary to the name of Jesus of Nazareth, and he did them with all the energy of his nature. We can but admire the determination and persistence of the man, while we greatly regret his error. But when his eyes are opened, and he sees his error, he turns from it, counting that but loss and danger which had been for gain, and there is a moral lesson in this change of course as conspicuous as any in the life of this great apostle. This was fidelity to his perceptions of duty, and will command the admiration of the good in all ages.

The ever-dedicated consistent Christian, is the one who really commands the respect of the ungodly even. His whose principles of action are not fixed; who may, or may not be found at his post, as suits his

convenience, or is dictated by his feelings, "is like a broken tooth, and a foot out of joint." Religion is everything or nothing to man. If its claims are valid, his eternal state hangs upon the course he pursues. No hero in earth's warfare and struggle has a title of the obligation to his profession or to his country, which rests upon the professed Christian. Let him not lack fidelity to himself, to the world, and to his God, under all circumstances, and at all hazards.

METHODIST MINUTES.

Minutes of Several Conversations between the Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church or Connection of Eastern British America, at their Eleventh Conference, begun in Yarmouth, N. S., on June 25th, 1865.

The above document, in neat pamphlet form, has been received by us, and its perusal has afforded us no little interest. The form in which the Methodist Minutes are given, being in questions and answers, is, we think, a decided improvement on the mode adopted by the Baptist Associations, and also by our own Conference. Each subject requiring the consideration of the Conference appears to be put in the form of a question, and the answer is the result of all the information gathered upon it. In answer to the first question, which is, "Who are now admitted as Ministers into full connection with the Conference?" a list of the names of thirteen young men is given; these, if we understand correctly, receive each a circuit this year, and commence their four years' term of trial as ministers. In answer to the second question, "What preachers now remain on trial?" a list of several are given, some of whom have "travelled" three years, some two, and some one. Question VI. is, "Who have now ceased to be recognized as Ministers among us?" Answer, — [We omit the names. Ed. INTELL.] This is certainly a much more charitable and better way than to publish the faults of the poor fallen brother to the world. The fact of his ceasing to be recognized as a Minister is evidence against him, and brand enough to render him an outcast, without publishing his particular sins to the wounding of religion. Question VII, with its answer, interested us. "Are there any objections to any of our Ministers and Preachers on trial?" Answer, "They were examined one by one." This is certainly all that is sufficient. It would be unwise to publish objections to any, if they existed; and yet it should be known that each was examined. The presumption of course is, that if objections existed, they were not valid, or are removed. The classification of the Circuits is novel to us, but we have no doubt judicious and necessary in Methodist usage. The following is the "special arrangement":—

1. That the Circuits which receive at least one married preacher each, and meet the full expenditure, including the claims of the Children's Fund, shall be considered as constituting the *First Class*.
 2. The Circuits which receive at least one married preacher each, and meet all the claims for Circuit expenses, except that for the Children's Fund, shall be considered as constituting the *Second Class*.
 3. That the *Third Class* shall include all other Circuits which are occupied by a married preacher, and are annually forwarding Circuit expenses, not less than \$400; and also all Circuits to which unmarried men only are appointed, and which meet all the claims for Circuit expenses, including that for the Children's Fund.
 Note.—Every Circuit in the above Class having had the services of an unmarried preacher four years, must be prepared to receive a married man.
 4th.—All other Circuits shall be considered as constituting *Home Missions*.
 Note.—The foregoing classification is one which regards the financial concerns of the Circuits, and not at all the standing of the ministers employed on those Circuits.

Question XI. is as follows:—"What is the amount of the Contingent and Home Mission Fund, and how has it been appropriated?" The answer to this question gives first the sources from which this Fund is derived, and then its appropriation. The whole amount of the Contingent and Home Mission Fund is \$15,463 32c. Of this amount \$12,608 90c. is a grant from the Parent Conference; the amount contributed by the Circuits is only \$1,126 95c; the balance is from various other sources, principally the interest of monies invested. The amount appropriated for Home Missions is \$14,652 05c; the balance is expended in special grants and expenses not chargeable to Circuits. It seems to us that the sum collected on the Circuits for Home Mission purposes is very small, compared with the large amount appropriated to the Mission work on those Circuits. The answer to the XIIth Question makes the matter still more inexplicable. It is as follows:—

1. The Conference records with deep regret that on the dependent Circuits there are large unpaid deficiencies, after the grants from this fund have been appropriated. The amount of remaining balances, which there are no funds to meet, is nearly five thousand dollars this year.
 2. The Conference deeply sympathizes with its Ministers in the distressing position in which they are placed by the yearly losses they are called to bear. If itself called upon to make an earnest and effectual appeal to its friends generally, who desire to conform to the spiritual obligations of Christianity, in the disposal of their worldly substance, and fervently hopes that something in the way of special donations from wealthier friends, or "surplus" received from self-sustaining Circuits, may be received in aid of this important fund the ensuing year, to enable us to relieve, at least to some extent, the pecuniary embarrassment in which many of its ministers are involved.

We gather from the above that our Methodist brethren, notwithstanding their unparalleled financial system, have nevertheless, to some extent, encountered similar to other religious bodies.

There are several things in these Minutes which, from our single hasty perusal of them, we are not quite sure we properly comprehend; but they are very apparent that the business of the body is well systematized, and that each matter is thoroughly digested before being disposed of.

The statistics of the Conference for the year are given as follows:—In full membership, 10,929; on trial, 1,562; net decrease from the preceding year, 26. We observe that the largest increase during the year was in the St. John Circuit, viz, 74; and the greatest decrease was in the Newfoundland Circuit, which was 107.

For the *Religious Intelligencer*.

TEMPERANCE.

As perfect health is the greatest earthly blessing we can enjoy, without which all other blessings are of little consequence, it is of the first importance to point out the means of promoting it; by paying proper attention to health, persons who are born with, and enjoy a good constitution, will attain a healthful and long life, and even those who are delicate and tender will arrive at an advanced age. These means hold forth the doctrine that regularity and temperance in all things are highly conducive to health and happiness; and on the contrary, that irregularity and intemperance bring their victims to an untimely grave. Considering the many dangers to which man is exposed, it is surprising that he should remain in health so long; and our astonishment increases when we reflect how often he escapes the dangers prepared by his own hand. But parental nature frequently repairs the injury in a manner unknown to us. To sit down supinely with a notion that if the Majesty of heaven wills us to die, we certainly shall, in the use of means to prolong life; and if he wills the contrary, we shall live in the neglect of those means, is a conduct unscriptural and absurd. Disease may be considered the consequence of the moral, or rather immoral, conduct of man, in deviating from a line prescribed by his Maker. The desire of long life is inherent in all human nature; and the possibility of

prolonging it was never doubted by the Orientals. The most important circumstance, I believe, which favours the attainment of long life, is temperance. Cheerfulness of temper and vigour of body, are the usual results of temperance; on the contrary, depression of spirits, a shattered constitution, disease, and often poverty, are the consequences of a continued course of intemperance. And yet so little notice have the generalities of mankind of the virtue of temperance, that life with them is nearly one continuous scene of intemperance. To what cause, so much as to intemperance, are owing faded youth and premature old age, an enervated body, and an enfeebled mind, together with all that long train of diseases which the indulgence of appetite and sense have introduced into the world. Health, cheerfulness and vigour, are well known to be the offspring of temperance. The man of moderation cultivates the flowers of every allowable gratification without dwelling upon it until the flavor be lost: he tastes the sweets of every pleasure without pursuing it till the bitter dregs rise; whereas the man of opposite character dips so deep as to stir up an impure and noxious sediment which lies at the bottom of the cup. How quickly does the immoderate pursuit of carnal pleasures or the abuse of intoxicating liquors ruin the best constitution! Indeed, these vices generally go hand in hand. Did men reflect on the painful diseases and premature deaths which are daily occasioned by intemperance, it would be sufficient to make them shrink back with horror from the indulgence even of their darling pleasures. The innocent too often feel the direful effects of it. How many wretched orphans are to be seen embracing dumb hells, whose parents, regardless of the future, spend in riot and debauch what might have served to bring up their offspring in a decent manner. How often do we behold the miserable mother with her helpless infants, pining in want, while the cruel father is indulging his insatiable appetites.

Are not these remarks sufficient to convince those who are in the habit of using the intoxicating bowl, to abstain from it forever, and remember the words of the poet:—
 "The drunkard feels his vital waste,
 He draws his health to please his taste
 Till all his active powers are lost,
 And fainting life draws near the dust."
 Southamptn, July 1st, 1865.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN NEW YORK.

The past few years have been marked in this country by the rapid accumulation of fortunes. This has been especially true in our large cities, where the opportunities of amassing wealth have been very great; and this rapid acquisition of wealth has been accompanied by an extravagance in the style of living, and a recklessness of expenditure which is ruinous in its influence upon the community. Large fortunes have been easily made, and are spent without care or thought of the future.

One illustration of this extravagance, is seen in the style and furnishing of the houses which are now built and occupied. The millionaire erects a palace, and fills it with the costliest productions gathered from every land. Those in moderate circumstances imitate these leaders to the utmost extent of their means, and sometimes to the verge of their credit. Every man seeks to outdo his neighbor in display or expenditure, and this bad spirit of emulation is productive of great injury to the people. The increase in the cost of living has been greatly enhanced on account of this taste for an extravagant style of life. Many young men are prevented from marrying by the enormous cost of supporting an establishment, and families in comfortable circumstances find it utterly impossible to live in a style corresponding to conventional ideas, and thus society is more and more composed of wealthy magnates and those who imitate their extravagance to their own ruin. The style and magnificence of the new houses, to which we allude, may be gathered from a few instances in this city.

Several houses, recently erected, of only twenty-five feet front, but built with great elegance, and of the most costly materials, have been sold for sixty and seventy thousand dollars. These houses rent for six and seven thousand dollars a year, and they are furnished in a manner as luxurious as the palaces of the old world. Larger dwellings built in the same style, are valued at two and three hundred thousand dollars.

Of course every imaginable comfort and convenience are combined in such houses, and the most lavish expenditure is made for the sake of display. The single item of mantel-pieces involves an outlay of thousands of dollars, these useless ornaments being made often of the choicest marble, carved in Italy by skillful artists. The plate glass and gas fixtures in a single house have been estimated to cost twenty thousand dollars. Furnished houses of this class have commanded a rental of from five hundred to a thousand dollars a month; and when it is remembered that the rental is rarely one-fifth of the cost of living, the extravagance of the times can be estimated.

Such extravagance is a sin and a shame. It is useless to say that the money thus expended goes into the pockets of the working classes, for their wages are not increased in proportion to the elegance of the mansion upon which they labor. The example is detrimental to public morality; it excites a morbid craving of wealth for purposes of display. Comfort and happiness, and often honor and life, are sacrificed in order to gratify a vicious taste, and nourish a baneful selfishness.

Luxury begets dissipation, and vice, and misery; and the exhibition of profuse wealth, and unnecessary magnificence, in a country like ours, engenders public corruption and private covetousness.

It is difficult to say where this extravagance will cease, for it seems to be still upon the increase. When emulation in display exists in the different classes of society, it is to be feared that the end will come only by general bankruptcy and ruin. Where money is regarded and sought only for the gratification of extravagant tastes, and used to incite rivalry in display, the results must be disastrous; and when people are estimated merely according to their exhibition of wealth, and not for personal excellence or intelligence, the tone of social life must rapidly deteriorate.

It is time for reform in this matter. In view of the danger which menace us from this cause, in view of duty as the stewards of God, and in view of the influence which the rich have upon the community, we call upon men of wealth, and especially Christians, to set the example of virtuous economy to the middle and poorer classes, and to make a decided effort to stem the tide of extravagance and love of display which is sweeping over the land.—*New York Observer*.

AFRICAN INCIDENT.—The following touching incident is related in connection with the noon-day prayer meeting in New York:—

After the preliminary opening exercises, the meeting was one day addressed by a brother whose appearance indicated deep distress. He said in July last he had placed his little son in a school in the country, and as the child was about leaving, he put a letter into his father's hand with a request that it should not be opened or read until after his departure. This request was complied with, and after he was gone we opened the letter, which read as follows:—

"Dear Father:—I hope God will take care of you and give you success. Oh, papa, you do not know how I will miss you. I do really desire to go and leave such a dear, precious father. Father, do you think you will miss me when I am away? Will you pray for me, pray that God will send his comforting

spirit and melt my little heart. I will pray for you. I wish that my own dear father was coming with me. God be with you and protect you. So prays your loving son."

"A few days ago," said he, "we received a letter stating that our little Jamie was dead. He had been bathing with other boys and was drowned. It was a severe blow to his mother and to me. Our house is now left desolate. He was the last of five; four had gone before him—blessed hope, and double hope, that this one—the last—would have been spared to us to comfort us in our advancing years; but he is not. We are Christians, and we believe our children are all up there (in heaven), and we know that it is our duty to be submissive to our Heavenly Father's will, but still our hearts are so sore that it is difficult to reconcile our duty with our feelings. It is easy to express submission when all is well and in accordance with our feelings; but when the blow comes and strikes down our loved ones, it is hard to submit. I ask you to pray for me and my wife, that under this severe trial we may have grace to behave like Christians."

The manner of the speaker was almost affecting as the matter stated, and under the influence of both all hearts melted and all eyes overflowed.

IRELAND.—The Dublin correspondent to a N. Y. paper writes as follows:—

Mr. Gratton Guinness, aided by attendants in this Hall, has set on foot a mission to the neglected Protestants of this metropolis. They have discovered that the great majority of the population, and especially the poor, are neglected by clergymen or others, not attendants on any place of worship, but who welcome the visitors. These families they have divided into twenty-lives; each division to have a visitor who will instruct them, induce attendance on public worship, and provide for their wants, the Hall supplying the means.

Gavazzi has been preaching in the Metropolitan Hall, thrice on Sundays, and there and elsewhere during the week, to immense congregations, generally on simple Gospel topics, but occasionally on monks and nuns, the confessional, and similar subjects.

FENIANISM.

Fenianism is beginning to make rather alarming displays. It has absorbed Ribbonism, and is waxing valourous. We read of marches and exercises in different localities; and now that Orange processions are discontinued, the Fenians come out with drum and life, and sticks with a green knot at the end. The Fenians are now the power, and are so to the Government, and nothing more. The other day about five hundred marched into Scarva, which is the centre of a very Protestant and Orange district, but as the Government had notice of the intended demonstration, and sent down a body of military from Dublin, and the Fenians were collected from Newry, Banbridge, Lurgan and other places in the vicinity, all passed off quietly.

TEMPERANCE CONTROVERSY.—Dr. Leonard Bacon, a leading Congregationalist minister of Connecticut, has been engaged in a long and arduous, and in the last against prohibitory legislation, which he says is the rock that the temperance reformation has split upon, and which he pronounces a failure. Neal Dow, Ex-Governor of Maine, of Conn., Horace Greely, Dr. Marsh, and others, have spoken or written on the subject, showing in the result that prohibitory laws were not failures when first enacted, and are not so yet, though the civil war has for years withdrawn attention from temperance. Dr. Marsh asks Dr. Bacon what he would substitute for prohibitory legislation, and whether he prefers license laws or entire freedom in intoxicating drinks, these being the only alternatives! This question, Dr. Bacon, in his long and very able letters, nowhere answers. One obvious result of the ground taken by this eminent divine is, that he has the sellers and drinkers of intoxicating liquors on his side.—*Montreal Witness*.

HOW TO STOP LIQUOR SELLING.—While many of the friends of temperance are anxious for new and better laws for the suppression of rum-selling, it might be well for them to inquire what can be done to effect this object by enforcing the laws now in existence. The *Pittsburgh Banner*, in speaking of this subject, makes a suggestion which is susceptible of very general application:—

And in the meantime let us make a proper use of our laws even as they now are, however imperfect. In this way much can be done to reduce the number of drinking-houses. We know of a large neighborhood in this country where there has not been a licensed drinking-house for many years. The explanation is, that the people petitioned the court, stating that no such establishment was needed. And whenever any one attempted to sell liquor illegally, he was immediately "drunk" according to law. The result was a large town in this country which has suffered for years from the large number of drinking-houses, but the people have arisen in their strength and made such representations to the court that scarcely a single one of these pests has been able to obtain a license. It is a simple matter, and it is a lesson which this city have been disposed of in a similar manner, upon the proper objections being made. The people have a responsibility in this matter, which they must not fail to discharge, however unpleasant it may often be.

THE NEWS AND THE PRESS.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1865.

PROSECUTION AND REVENUE.—Great minds are always magnanimous; little minds are always revengeful; and as diminutive bodies sometimes have noble souls in them, so the most portly physical organizations are sometimes the tabernacles of the meaneast souls. Perhaps a fitter illustration of the foregoing rarely comes to the surface, than that which has recently occurred in connection with the Railway office in this city. We allude, of course, to the dismissal of one of the Accountants from the service which he has long and faithfully discharged to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. As the suffering party was a public servant, and the public press, especially when it is *unconscious* in its expression, usually reflects public opinion, it may be interesting to transfer to our columns the opinion of the whole secular press of St. John on the arbitrary and revengeful act which the Hon. Albert J. Smith and his brother-in-law, Mr. Commissioner Scovell, of Shediac, have perpetrated on a subordinate for the quiet and lawful exercise—free from all partisanship—of his privilege as a British freeman, on a great constitutional question, which was laid before the whole people of the Province to pass verdict upon. The following was the first public announcement of the dismissal, and appeared in the *Journal*:—

ANOTHER DISMISSAL.—It was rumored yesterday, that the Hon. Albert J. Smith, M. P., had dismissed from the Railway service, his officer, a British freeman, on the ground that he had been an alleged vote on behalf of the Government, then existing, and in favor of the British policy of Confederation. It matters but as reported, the dismissal is such an act of petty meanness and spite as will tell powerfully against the Government.

On the following evening, the *Globe*, an out and out anti-Confederate paper, and organ of a wing of the party now in power, contained the following:—

It is a fact that a subordinate in the Railway employ has been dismissed. His crime is that he left his business here, and went to Dorchester and voted for Confederation. If he went off without leave of absence he deserves a reprimand; but we are sorry to see the Government allowing the inauguration of the dismissal policy. The question of Confederation was not one of mere party politics. It rose far above that, and dissolved, or, at least, severed our local political parties. Now, if the Government intend to prohibit men because they acted up to their conviction—let them make a clean sweep. Let them not go upon expediency, dismissing some subordinate who is not in a position to harm them, and passing over the heads of those who are in a position to apply the same rule to all. The best thing for them to do, however, is not to do anything. It is an ungodly principle

that they are encouraging, and one that if persisted in will injure themselves and the country. No doubt the place to which we now refer is to be made vacant for some election runner, or envious, or for the cousin, brother, or son of somebody who has a vote to give in the House of Assembly, or who can control a dozen votes at an election.

The *Freeman*, Mr. Anglin's paper, and the organ of the Government, in answer to the *Globe's* article, says:—

We know nothing of this case, except what we learn from the *Journal* and the *Globe*, but while we are opposed to the American system of making a clean sweep, with or without cause, we can not admit that persons in the public employment should be allowed to act the most violent partisan part with impunity. In England subordinates are not changed with every change of government; but subordinates are forbidden from taking any active part in political warfare, and in some cases are actually disfranchised by law.

The fact being well known that Mr. McLeod, the party dismissed, did not act the "partisan part," of course makes the *Freeman's* paragraph a condemnation of the dismissal. The following is from the *Telegraph*:—

The Railway Commissioners have undertaken to dismiss Mr. Howard D. McLeod from the office in the Railway Station, because, as the *Globe* alleges, Mr. McLeod voted for Confederation at the March Elections! It remains to be seen whether Colonel Cole will lend himself to the Commissioners' scandalous system of persecution. The *Globe*, we notice, has a sensible article in opposition to the Government's cowardly conduct.

The *News* of Monday is outspoken as follows:—

Several of our contemporaries have commented on the dismissal of Mr. Howard McLeod, the active and efficient accountant of the Railway Department. Even some of the "organs" are displeased with the course of the *Globe* speaks out boldly in condemnation, and declares that there was nothing in Mr. McLeod's going to Sackville to vote in favor of Confederation to warrant his dismissal, with a view of making room for the "cousin, brother, or son of somebody" who has a vote to give in the Assembly, or who can control a dozen votes at an election." The point of the words quoted can be readily understood if it is known that the person selected to fill Mr. McLeod's place is a relative of one of the representatives of King's.

The *Globe* of Monday evening refers to the subject again, and says:—

We entirely agree with the *Freeman*, that persons in the public employment should not be allowed to act the most violent partisan part with impunity. But it was no act of violent partisanship for a railway employee to vote at an election in the County of Westmorland, when the question to be decided was not a party question. For the sake of its interests, we hope the view will prevail in the Government, as it certainly prevails in the Province, that the act of its subordinates, in dismissing the employee in question, will be reversed.

The readers of the *Intelligencer* can easily perceive from the foregoing the light in which this petty act of vindictiveness and tyranny is received in this city. In the notice given Mr. McLeod that his services would not be required after the 30th inst., no reason whatever was assigned; and the Chairman, Mr. Lawrence, verbally states that it is not for incompetency or remissness in any way connected with his official duties. Moreover, we believe Mr. McLeod holds a certificate from Mr. Lawrence, stating that he has been connected with the Railway for a long time, and that "in the discharge of the duties of office he gave every satisfaction."

Mr. McLeod saved his earnings while in the railway service, and purchased a freehold in the County of Westmorland, and at the March election, he went to Dorchester and quietly voted for the Confederate candidate in opposition to Mr. Smith. And Mr. Smith has taken his revenge. Great men do not always have great minds!

MORE DISPATCHES.—The following are additional despatches from the British Government on Confederation. It is impossible not to see the great desire of the QUEEN, Her Ministry, and the British people to consummate the Federal union of these Colonies, and the great advantages which would accrue to us by the Intercolonial Railway, &c. The loyal and self-interest of the Province will both conduce to the speedy settlement of this agitated question:—

Mr. Secretary Cardwell to Hon. A. B. Gordon, Downing Street, 25th July, 1865.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 43, of the 20th June, reporting that in pursuance of the Resolution of the House of Assembly, the Hon. A. J. Smith, President of the Council, and the Hon. J. C. Allen, Attorney General, had been appointed delegates on behalf of New Brunswick, to represent to Her Majesty's Government the views and feelings of the House and the people of that Province on the subject of the union of British North America. Having had the honor to confer with these gentlemen, I have answered them in entire accordance with the Despatch I have addressed to you, explaining the views of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of Confederation. I also observed to the Deputation, that as regards an union of the Maritime Provinces, Her Majesty's Government can give no countenance to any proposals which would tend to delay the Confederation of all the Provinces, which they are so desirous to promote, and can only aid in the promotion of closer union between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia if that closer union be ancillary to and form a part of the scheme for general union.

I have, &c., EDWARD CARDWELL, Esq., G. R. Sir H. A. B. Gordon, G. R., &c.

A Despatch to the Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia is of the same purport.

Sir,—I have received your despatch of the 21st No. 59, announcing that the Hon. Dr. Tupper, Provincial Secretary, and the Hon. W. A. Henry, Attorney General, had been appointed Delegates on behalf of Nova Scotia, to confer with Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the Reciprocity Treaty, and on other topics affecting the interests of the Colony. I have had the honor to receive and have conferred with these gentlemen, and have read to them the despatches which I have addressed to you on this subject.

I have also spoken with them on the proposed union of the Maritime Provinces, and have taken the opportunity of expressing myself to them on the subject of Confederation in accordance with the despatches in your possession, in which the views of Her Majesty's Government have been conveyed.

I have stated that Her Majesty's Government can give no countenance to any proposals which would tend to delay the Confederation of all the Provinces, which they are so desirous to promote, and can only aid in the promotion of a closer union between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, if that closer union be ancillary to, and form part of, the scheme for general union.

I have, &c., EDWARD CARDWELL, Esq., G. R. Sir H. A. B. Gordon, G. R., &c.

Mr. Cardwell to Lord Monck, Downing Street, 23d July, 1865.

My Lord,—I think it right to apprise your Lordship that I received communications, which lead to the conclusion that more positive assurances from Canada, than have yet been given to the Maritime Provinces on the subject of the readiness of Canada to ensure the prompt completion of the Intercolonial Railway in the event of the Confederation being adopted, would be very satisfactory to the friends of the measure in those Provinces; and I encourage their efforts to recommend the scheme of Confederation to those of their countrymen by whom it has not hitherto been supported.

I have, &c., EDWARD CARDWELL, Esq., G. R. Lord Monck to Mr. Cardwell, Quebec, Aug. 14th, 1865.

Sir,—Referring to your despatch No. 120, of July 22d, I have the honor to transmit a copy of an approved Minute of the Executive Council of this Province on the subject to which your despatch refers. I may add the expression of my own personal conviction that there exists amongst the Members of the Legislature of the Province not only the determination to construct the Intercolonial Railway so soon as the union of the British North American Provinces shall have taken place, but the strongest desire for the early completion of that most important work.

I have, &c., EDWARD CARDWELL, Esq., G. R.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Executive Council approved by His Excellency the Governor General, 14th August 1865.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the Despatch No. 120 of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies dated 22nd July 1865, suggesting the propriety of some more positive assurance being given by the Government of Canada to the Maritime Provinces on the subject of the readiness of Canada to ensure the prompt completion of the Intercolonial Railway, in the event of Confederation of all the British North American Provinces being accomplished.

The Committee can only reiterate the declaration of the Government and Parliament of Canada, that they regard the construction of the Intercolonial Railway as a necessary accompaniment and condition of Confederation, and that not a day will be unnecessarily lost after the accomplishment of Confederation in commencing the work and prosecuting it to completion.

Certified, W. A. HAINES, Secy. Asst. C. E. C.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Michaelmas Term of the University commenced on Thursday Sept. 6th. On that day the students, both new and old, who intended to pursue their studies at that institution during the coming year, assembled, when Prayers were read by the President. Dr. Jack then spoke impressively to the students as to the duties which they owe to the University, their parents and to themselves. He also called the attention of the Freshmen to the most important of the statutes, and warned them of the consequences which would result from any willful and continual breach of the same.

The examination of the Freshmen for Matriculation and for contested County Scholarships took place on Friday and Saturday last. The examinations for Matriculation only was conducted *vice versa*; but that for Scholarships by written questions,