weakness is changed into the strength of Omnipotence itself when we walk with Jesus, and wear his armor, and fight with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit.

#### TERMS AND NOTICES.

For one year. ..... \$2.00 TATHENT IN ALL CASES IN ADVANCE. ALL LETTERS FOR US, either on business connected

with this Paper or otherwise, should hereafter be directed to us at Fredericton. Parties wishing to pay money in Saint John for the

Co., Prince William street.

# Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 24, 1865

### PREACHERS AND PREACHING.

THIRD ARTICLE.

The shief agency instituted by Christ himself for the establishment of his kingdom on the earth was the preaching of the gospel, and he himself became the instructor of preachers. A very prominent feature of Christ's earthly mission was the course of instruction by which he prepared his disciples to be preachers of the word. Very soon after his identifieation as the Messiah by John the Baptist, and before he performed his first recorded miracle, he called several of his disciples-John, Andrew, Simon, Philip, and Nathaniel. Others were soon after added. These were witnesses of his miracles, probably with a view to strengthen their faith in him; and they listened to the doctrines he taught, that they might be instructed. Early in our Lord's second year's ministry he made a formal appointment of his twelve apostles. These he "ordained," and the occasion was preceded by a night of solemn prayer. "He ordained twelve, Third District, but not under the arrangements made that they should be with him, and that he might send there forth to preach." It is quite probable that these, like others of their countrymen, had no just conception of the grandeur of the mission to which they were appointed, and it was only by degrees, and by continued instruction on the part of Jesus, that they came to understand the magnitude of the work to which they were set apart. From this time our Lord's instructions to his disciples were more frequent, and partook of a more peculiar feature. In his address, recorded in Luke xii. 22-31, promptly from their Missionary. We are not in pos-"He said unto his disciples, Take no thought for session of the information necessary to inform our your life, what ye shall eat; neither for the body, readers how the finances of our Society stands. The what ye shall put on. The life is more than meat, receipts have not all been published in our columns and the body is more than raiment." By allusion to by the Treasurer; but we understand that the amount the ravens, the sparrows, and the lilies, he taught of the second half year's salary has been remitted. them the divine care, and urged them to "seek first | We presume that the balance now in the hands of the kingdom of God." He exhorted them, "Let | the Treasurer cannot be very large; and the draft for your loins be girded about, and your lights burning; the next six months salary will soon be due. A and ye yourselves like unto men that wait for their considerable amount is already pledged, and which evenings ago, a fine-looking man followed us home Lord." Many of the parables which our Lord attered | should be forwarded to the Treasurer soon. But it in the ears of the multitude, he in various instances is probable that a portion of this may not be forthexplained to the disciples more fully in private; and coming; and it is important and necessary that the what they heard in private they were to preach upon | friends of the Foreign Mission Society should interest the house-tops, or in the most public manner. It is | themselves to aid its funds by contributing as God worthy of special remark that our Lord's method of has prospered them; and also, by soficiting and instruction coupled precept and practice together, urging this duty upon others. Our Denomination and also that the effect of practice upon the disciples has pledged itself for the salary of Brother Phillips work. He assisted in caring for the Dr.'s horses, was to teach them humility, and to inspire them with (\$700 onl;); and it seems hardly possible that any an anxious desire for further qualifications. After | deficiency can be; but nevertheless, in the very beat failing in some of their efforts to cast out devils, they | work, if apathy and indifference are allowed, the reneither gave up in discouragement nor cast blame | sults desired may not be attained. We think our upon the Master. But they sought him privately, preachers have a responsibility in this matter, and and guide this inquiring soul! and asked the Lord, "Why could not we cast him | should not fail to keep the subject before the churches out?" "He said unto them, This kind goeth not they visit, soliciting contributions by collections and

out but by prayer and fasting." panied with our Lord, and received their instruction | goes; every church should have its Foreign Mission | saying that he was not able to attend your General weaknesses of other men notwithstanding. And a no- of religion in our congregations, and well wishers to did so, table example is that of his taking a little child, and | the dissemination of religious light and truth, should setting him in the midst of them, as the text of a contribute something to it. There are some sisters in discourse, in which he illustrated to them the evils | our churches who might find time to solicit and colof disputing among themselves as to who should be lect subscriptions. the greatest. The washing of the disciples' feet was | We should be most glad to be the medium of conanother practical lesson designed to teach them true | veying to the Treasurer any amounts which might be humility. A remarkable utterance of our Lord was forwarded to us for the Society. Persons making made on the occasion, when the disciples asked him remittances to us for the INTELLIGENCER could easily twenty four missionaries and twelve native helpers in to explain to them the parable of the tares of the enclose an extra bollar or more for the Foreign Misfield. Having done so, he asked them, "Have ye sion Society. All sums forwarded to us for this purunderstood all these things? They say unto him, pose we will immediately acknowledge in our columns, Yea, Lord. Then said he unto them, Therefore every and from whom they are received. scribe, which is instructed unto the kingdom of heaven, is like unto a man that is a householder, which bringeth forth out of his treasure things new and | The alarm and apprehension which was felt preachers of the yespel was contemplated by our at the arrival at that port of the steamer " Atlanta

### HOME MISSIONARY REPORT.

Nashwank, Y. C., Nov. 20th, 1865. tion of the men are in the lumber woods, and others | ple who are easily smitten with panics.

doned his sins. Others spoke and told us they wantand exult in the victories He gains. Our own | ed to be christians. A dozen or more came forward strength is perfect weakness, but our perfect for prayers. I hope to see a number of others converted, and quite an accession made to the church. About all the heads of the families have professed religion. Many of them, however, have been weak, and had backslidden. Quite a good number have been reclaimed, and I think probably there will be more fruits from our efforts amongst those who had professed religion than in the additions by baptism. The Lord be praised for what we have seen. It appears like a strange providence to us that Bro. Downey was taken sick here last spring just when he was. Then the men were all home from the woods, and the prospects for revival were good. But such was the provi-Intelligencer, can do so as the Bookstore of Mesars. Bannes & dence of God, and no doubt will in some way work for the best interests of the cause. We are doing the best we can under the circumstances. May the Lord continue to bless the people.

We have held a Missionary meeting, and are doing well in finances. Of this I will speak more particularly in my monthly report for November. Yours, &c., G. A. HARTLEY.

#### THIRD DISTRICT.

To the Churches in the Third District :-DEAR BRETHREN-You are aware that I was en ployed at your last District Meeting to labor with you during the ensuing year as a District Missionary. You nor I were aware at that time that my engage ment with you could be regarded as contrary to any

resolution of General Conference. I notice by the Missionary Report of Brother Hartley in the INTELLIGENCER of November 3rd, that our arrangement is regarded as an infringement on the Home Mission Society, and also contrary to a resolution adopted by the General Conference at Fredericton in 1864. I therefore must ask you to relieve me from my engagement with you as your Missionary; as I would not like to pursue any course, or fill any place that may be construed into

opposition to the rules of our Conference. I hope to be able to spend a part of my time in the

at your last meeting. WM. E. PERSINGTON. Yours in Christian love, November 20th, 1865,

### OUR FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY.

We publish this week another interesting letter from our brother in India, Rev. J. L. PHILLIPS. This reached us in a much shorter time than any former one, and we are sure the friends of our Foreign Mission Society will be glad to hear so regularly and subscriptions, to be forwarded to the Treasurer, kept from our evening work in the Bazaar by rain. It seems that even these early preachers, who com- Every preacher should act as collector wherever he immediately from his lips, were subject to the same | Fund; and every church member, and every friend

### THE CHOLERA.

old." These words show that the instruction of the New York and other American cities a few days since, Lord. And confirmatory of this view is the fact, with Cholera on board, has very nearly subsided. that after ms resorrection from the dead we find him. The facts of the case which were briefly stated in our n company with some of his disciples, and "begin- columns at the time, were these :- The "Atlanta" is ning at Moses and all the prophets, he expounded in an emigrant ship, and was overcrowded with steerage all sue Scriptures the things concerning himself." passengers. Her voyage lasted about thirty days, And that they might better comprehend the great | including a stoppage at a French port for repairs. thems of their future teaching "opened he their un- During the voyage, Cholera, in a mild form, prevailed, derstanding, that they might understand the Scrip- It is said that some passengers were received at the French port from houses having Cholera in them. From the foregoing, which is only an outline of Some twenty deaths occurred before reaching New what might be presented on the subject, we cannot York, all among the steerage passengers. The utbut be impressed with the fact, that intellectual know- most precautions were taken by the Health officers tedge and training, combined with the true spirit of and others, the vessel was placed in quarantine, the piety, genuine humility, and a consecration to the sick were properly provided for, and the other passenwork under any and all circumstances, are essentially | gers detained on board the "Atlanta." The cases necessary to make "a good minister of Jesus Christ," existing have nearly all recovered, no new cases have occurred, and the alarm, consequent on the approach of this terrible destroyer to the very thresholds of the people, has generally passed away. It cannot be denied, however, that much apprehension still exists in DEAR BRO. McLEOD-The contributors and friends | New York and other places relative to its subsequent of our flome Mission Society, and many others of appearance through some other channel and in a more your readers, are, doubtless, anxious to hear with virulent form. Great precautions are being taken, what success our labours are being crowned in this and the United States Government has ordered the place. For the satisfaction of all interested, and to suspension of sales of all Government hospitals, that the praise of God let me say, that after a long and they may be in readiness for use should there be a earnest effort, victory has come. Zion is arising, necessity for them. All the facts connected with the We have had a heavy struggle. Many things have history of this dreaded disease, show the imperative appeared to be against us. I do not recollect that | necessity for cleanliness, temperate and moderate I ever laboured so long and so hard in special effort living, and freedom from unhealthy excitement and for a revival, with so little manifested fruits. The fear. In almost all cases it raged most severely in sesson of the year is unfavorable. A large propor- overcrowded streets, in filthy houses, and smong peo-

are preparing to go, and leaving all the time .-- The people of St. John, and other populous places Some of these return to their homes on Satur- in this Province and Nova Scotia, should hardly flatday evening, and spend the Sabbath with us, ter themselves that they will escape the visitation of but are not at the meetings enough to be of much | the Cholera during the next season, if it should realhelp, or to receive much help. The recent elec- ly reach this continent. And the experience of its tion in this County had its influence. These last visitation among us should teach us a profitable things, with the little difficulties that are common to lesson. Not only should the strictest sanitary preshurches, have made it very hard labouring. At cautions be taken, but above all, we should "PREtimes things look hopeful, and again very discourag- PARE TO MEET OUR GOD !" The hand of God should ing. However, upon the whole, we have had a long | be recognized in this scourge of the nations. It does and heavy struggie. But now, we are enjoying not class with ordinary diseases, neither can the wisestbetter meetings, and the Lord is giving us some fruits. | sanitary precautions entirely prevent its approach. Last week we held some evening meetings in the And if it visits us at all, some will fall its victims as school house up the Pennyock, and expect to contibefore. Life is always uncertain, but some places nue our labours between that place and Milltown this | are decidedly more dangerous than others; so also, week. Yesterday was a good day. At the close of times, when the pestilence is walking at noonday, the morning meeting I baptized eight happy con- and the avenger of the world's atheism is on its misevidently present, moving the hearts of saints and lalarm for the safety of our souls, and lead to the expressed sentiments of change. The same paper sinners. It was the best meeting we have had. Old most indisputable preparation for the very worst states that at Robinston, under the preaching of the pilgrims and young converts rejoiced together. One which may befall us. We would not write or utter | same gentleman, fifty persons have made profession overboard at about 5 o'clock. The sun was up, it | Lunenburg, 1 was not asked there to awear to my | ceed homeward by the way of Boston, which he will young man came out and told us the Lord had par anything to provoke undue excitement; but we of religion .- St. Croix Courier.

would urge upon all our readers not only the sanitary precautions necessary in order to meet the Cholera, but also the moral and spritual preparation that is necessary to meet their Gon! Who knows that it may not be quickly said unto him: -" THIS YEAR THOU SHALT DIE."

#### LETTER FROM REV. JAMES L. PHILLIPS MIDNAPORE, India, Sept. 16th, 1865.

To the Editor of the Religious Intelligencer Let me begin this letter by expressing my disaptment at receiving no papers from you. Not a single copy of the Intelligencer has reached me since my arrival. A few copies were passed over to me by Dr. Bacheler, which came some months ago. So I Our readers will remember an account published a have been wondering what the trouble is, and why don't hear from my New Brunswick friends. My ere this. I hope to see some papers coming along

The month which has elapsed since I last wrote you, has been in many respects a very pleasant one. Our little missionary band have, through the mercy of God, been permitted to prosecute their labors. without interruption by sickness. On the 18th ult., my father and mother left us for Jellasore, a small station about fifty miles southwest of here, where father spent sixteen years when in this country before. For several years, Miss Crawford has been the only missionary stationed at Jellasore. She has a thriving boarding-school for girls, and is a very efficient laborer in the Lord's vineyard. She is very much attached to her work, and is succeeding admirably in educating the little girls. Last evening I learned that one of her little flock has just passed Frank Howard Stockwell, who gave his evidence in a away to the better land. And a recent letter from father informs me that he has moved over to Santipore, our little Christian village, six miles from Jellasore. In that locality be hopes to have better access to the Santa's, among whom he had just commenced to labor when failing health obliged him to return to America, and to whose spiritual welfare he

At this station I can say that we are prospering in our work. Two native preachers, Mahes and Dulas, have just returned from a tour of a fortnight in the country round about here. They report large audiences, and excellent attention to the preaching of the Word. In a village, about thirty miles from here, there are quite a number of inquirers, and among them our brethren were greatly encouraged. One man of prominence from there has lately visited us, for purposes of enquiry, and he appeared much in favor of entirely renouncing heathenism, and openly that portion of the trial. embracing Christianity. While here, he accompanied He said; he was 15 years of age on the 25th of the people in behalf of the true religion. Will not case of interest I am permitted to record. Several a Christian. Fearing lest some sinister motive might be at the root of this conduct, Dr. Bacheler did not encourage him much at first. He belonged to the higher class of Hindoos, which seldom is industrious, myself, were all that was left. but feels itself above labor. Well, our friend laid aside his badge of caste, and immediately went to he did jobs in the printing office, and thus seemed to work is a very good indication in a man who has been a high caste Hindoo. O, may the Lord instruct

This is the last month of the rains, and we are having many heavy showers. Quite often we are

Conference in July. I hope Dr. Graham and others JAMES L. PHILLIPS. ceived the Isystetionsons, as we have mailed it to his ad- | The captain, the mate, the cook, and myself general-

## dress, via Southampton, regularly,-En.

A FALSE STATEMENT.

The pigtail Celestials of the "Flowery Kingdom" lo not take very kindly to Christianity. With China, the American Foreign Mission organization reports the baptism of a first convert, a man who was of respectable condition. Millions of money contributed in Christendom to convert the Chinese, and the result is a solitary baptism!

We clip the above from the Evening Globe, of the 16th inst. The editor who would pen such a para- side. The captain's berth was on the starboard side graph as that, or give it a place uncontradicted in his | the mate's and my own on the port; cook's just at relative to Missionary labours and results in China, or a disposition to misrepresent them,

Rev. Robert Morrison, who was sent out to that inctioned to me not to come, but to go for Bill.

testant Missions in China. himself to the study of the language, in which he wheel. He did so, and I went forward. I saw the made great proficiency, and soon after commenced a mate coming up; asked him what was the matter Testament, having published a Dictionary and some latter entered. I went to the door; saw the matcatechisms and tracts previously. In this same year Germans, William and Charles, were standing there Mr. Morrison baptized the first Chinese convert to the The cook was still in the cabin. The mate was i Protestant faith, Taue A.Ko, aged 27 years. This tears, and told me to run aft and help the cook. young man continued steadfast in his christian pro- replied, Tell me to go overboard and I will do it, bu Society sent out Mr. Milne to join Mr. Morrison. He Then he told Charles, who also refused. He spok experienced by these devoted men from the Chinese ed, put his hands across his throat, and went aft years after a Chinese teacher, named Choo-Tsing, the starboard side of the vessel. The mate an been more or less successful.

mencement. At Peking, mission premises have been purchased by the liberality of a single individual, at down. It was some time in the morning or afternoon a cost of \$5000 in gold. Hundreds of Chinese con- of that day that I went to to the captain's cabin; bu verts have already resulted from the missionaries' labours, and that vast Empire is destined to abandon its idols and embrace the religion of the Bible.

of his face was covered. I could see the wound RELIGIOUS REVIVAL .- The Machias Union reports his head was towards me, part of his face was unde.

to be in second to the trans

OROMOCTO CHURCHES .- We have no little pleasure in stating that Brother Pennington who has just visited the churches at the South and North Branches of Oromocto, informs us that the recent brief labor of Elder Babcock in those places was exceedingly acceptable to the people, and resulted in good. The churches at Oromocto are desirous that Brother Babcock should return and labor among them. The church at North Branch owns a Mission House, nearly finished, and which could soon be made a comfortable place of residence. We hope Brother Babcock will see his way clear to return without delay.

#### MURDER, PIRACY, AND MUTINY ON THE HIGH SEAS.

few weeks since of the murder of Captain Colin C. Benson, of the brig "Zero" by some of the crew, letters mailed at Ceylon must have reached you long while on her passage from Cape Breton to New York, and their apprehension and committal to jail in Halifax to await their trial. The trial has taken place and resulted in a verdict of Guilly against the Mate and Cook, both of whom will no doubt be executed.

The murdered Captain being a native of Grand Manan, where the INTELLIGENCER largely circulates, and having friends there, we therefore publish the evidence, upon which the verdict was given. We copy from the Christian Messenger of Halifax, which

The trial commenced on Thursday last, and occupied the court till Saturday night. It has, of course, been one of the most exciting cases in Halifax since the days of the Saladin pirates. It was fully believed

fram the extreme penalty of the law. The testimony rests almost exclusively on the boy remarkably clear, straightforward manuer. It would almost appear that a well-educated lad of only 15 ears of age, although a run away son of a Baptist minister, was thrown in the midst of this terrible tragedy specialty for the purpose of bearing witness to the guilt of the prisoners. The remarkable circes, too, of both attempts to acuttle the vessel failing would also appear as a most remarkable interposition of Divine Providence for the purpose of hopes to devote his chief energies for the years to bringing the guilty parties to justice, and making their guilt plain and evident to all men. The names of the prisoners were Henry Doucet (colored), John Douglas, mate, and William Lambranch, a Ger-

> Hon, Mr. M'Cully addressed the Jury on Thursday, giving an outline of the case to be submitted to then and preparing them for the evidence to be given.

Sergeant Hutt was first examined, and gave the particulars of the apprehension of the men, and some statements made by the cook (colored), charging the murder on the others. As the testimony of the boy Stockwell is similar in all essential particulars to of the others, and we have but a limited amount space, we shall confine our report substantially to

joined the Zero in New York some time last Septemper, bound to Cow Bay for a load of coal. The crew every reader of these lines pray God to convert this consisted of the Captain, Mr. Douglas, the mate, three man, and to make him a mighty man in carrying for- Germans, an Englishman, four in all before the mast, ward the Lord's work in this dark land? Another and the cook, Henry Dowsey. The capt, had formerly an indian man as steward, and the colored man was shipped in his place. The two Germans came from the Bazaar, and stated that he wished to become light and thin. He had a broken leg. Got a cargo of coal on board at Cow Bay,

The three Germans ran away, and the Englishman was discharged on account of being sick. The captain, colored man, the mate, and Mr. Douglas, and

The captain returned with two Germans, sailors, William and Charles. The boat was hoisted in about right o'clock at night. The vessel was ready. As soon as the captain came they put to sea,

On Saturday the captain called up the two Germans disposed to make himself useful. This willingness to sign the articles for \$25 per month. They object ed, and said that the agreement was for \$25 for the run. The captain said he would as soon they would sign one as the other. The captain put up the papers, and the Capt, said they would sign on Monday. The men then went to their duty. On Sunday morning at 4 o'clock I came on deck, and was in the captain's watch. The mate was on deck with Charley, and they went below. The captain I have just received a letter from brother Libby, was on deck, and Mr. Douglas also, as well as Charley, when I came up, just at the break of day. It was calm at the time. Bill came on deck, The captain and I pumped the vessel. I then coiled ropes. The captain went below, and told me if there was a breez (Nors. We cannot tell why brother Phillips has not re- to call him. He remained on deck half an hour. ly slept aft, but that night the cook slept forward. The cook did not come when I first called him. The steward came out when I called him a second time. He went to the galley and made a fire. I was look ing on. He asked me to peel some potatoes, which I He then went towards the cabin, I distinctly saw him go down. The sun was up. I then peeled the potatoes, lit cook's pipe, went alt, and sat by Bil at the wheel. It was dead calm then. The fire thing that attracted my notice was a noise like th hissing of a cat proceeding from the cabin. I wa sitting near the top of the cabin. I said, Bill, what i that? I then went down to the cabin; the nois continued after I went down. I was on the left hand columns, betrays either a vast amount of ignorance of the captain's. When I went down I saw th colored man in the captain's berth-or apparently so; it was a wide berth. He (the cook) was lyin with his head out of the berth, and motioned me a The first Protestant missionary to China was the come to him; I started to go to him. Then I country by the London Missionary Society, in 1807, went up to Bill, at the wheel, where he was steering and told him to go down to the cabin, whilst I wool He may be regarded under God as the lather of Pro- take the wheel. He left and went down. He cam up afterwards, wringing his hands and said that th On Mr. Morrison's arrival in Cunton, he devoted cook had killed the captain. I told him to take th mate's state room door nearly closed. I met th translation of the scriptures into the Chinese tongue, He said he did not know, I went forward, the mat In 1814 he completed the translation of the New also a little ahead of me, to the forecastle where th lying on the cook's chest smoking his pipe. The two I will not go there -alloding to the cabin. The mat fession until his death in 1818. In 1812 the London told Bill to go and help the cook. Bill refused to go reached Macao in July, 1813. Much opposition was to Bill again. Bill was jumping about much agitat authorities; but they succeeded in prosecuting their round and went back. I think, I saw the cool work. About 1818 a distinguished Chinese, named Scang Afa, was baptized by Dr. Milne, and a few into the catio. I went as far as the fore hatch or once employed at the Molacca College. From this ject any noise at the time. The next thing I sav time success became more apparent, and other able was Brit and the cook coming out of the cabin wit and devoted men joined the pioneer pair; other So- the captain's body in a blanket-one at each encieties also sent out missionaries, all of whom have carrying him - the colored man at the head and Bill a the feet. I could see the captain's face. I don't think the mate and Charley saw them at this time; both The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign | were in the forecastle. From where I was standing Missions commenced operations in China in 1829; I could see fore and aft. I saw the right side of the Rev. Mr. Bridgman being their first missionary, captain's face all broken and much blood running Since then several other missionaries have gone out, and over the bedelothes and face. I think he had he clothes on. They brought him to the main deck operations have been prosecuted with considerable The German (Bill) dropped on his knees on the mail auccess. At Fuh Chau, which is a city of much em | deck and put his hands across his throat, crying, and inence, and the centre of a district containing 2,000, as soon as they threw the body overboard Bill fell on 000 of inhabitants, there are three churches number deck, but could not make out what it was. The ing forty five members. At Canton, Amoy, Hong cook told me next day what the noise was. The cap Kong, and Shanghai, there are also stations, having tain said when they were throwing him overboard large and prosperous schools connected with them. "don't men, I will go with you anywhere." Th In North China a mission has had a favorable come | cook said he took an iron belayingpin, went into th cabin, struck the captain two or three times on th

was a clear, calus morning. The mate was crying, story. I told it to Mr. Hutt at Lumenburg. .... | reach in one of the Cunard steamers, - News.

there was no blood there. I did not ask the cook who

he did the deed. The vessel was heavily loaded wher

they threw the captain overboard, I was standin,

close by when they threw the captain overcoar-

about midships. I saw him on the water, par

also Bill. I was crying too, Charles was trembling, the colored man was half laughing, half crying,

mention it to the Captain. I forgot all about it. I did not mention it to any of the rest, heard none of them speak about it.

sleeves of the colored man after he came up out of the mate-the chief officer, in giving up the cook, was cabin, the mate told him he had better wash the blood certainly some reason for supposing that he was the nothing" and wiped his hands on his pants, his sleeve anthor and instigator of the bloody deed. off his hands, he (the colored man) said "That's was soaked with blood, he had a striped thin shirt. I man) told me to put it in its place, it was bloody, I told the cook to throw it overboard and he did so. noticed it out of its place in the morning and lying on

after the captain was thrown overboard. the poop deck, the cook went down and brought up a small hair trunk belonging to the captain, it was locked, he went down and got the key and opened the trunk, and handed some papers to the mate. The said that the vessel had too many papers, and that they could not get her to Mexico or the West Indies before she would be missed and they would be searching for her. I asked the mate if he was going there. He said that he intended to go to the West Indies and on the evidence of guilt against the cook; but was less sell the cargo of coal there and get a freight from there to Mexico if he could, and it not to go to Mexico in ballast and sell the vessel there. The mate gave me some of the papers to burn, I examined them, saw returned into court at five o'clock, rendering a verthere was no private letters and burned them in the dict of Guilly against the cook Doucet, and the mate galley stove. After I burned the papers I went back | Douglas. The German Lambrach was acquitted. to the poop, the cook said, "We don't want any more of this stuff, and with that he went into the cabin himself and the German followed, he (the cook) told me to take the wheel and I did so, I looked through the deck and saw the cook sitting in a chair n front of the Captain's state-room door, on each ide of him was clothing, I saw one German standing up, the rest I could not see. Bill came up to me at the wheel, the cook told me to carry water to the cabin. I went down and found a pile of clothes there. The

captain's chest was packed into a spare state-room, it had been removed from the Captain's room, the cook gave me some of the Captain's clothing, he said it would be useful to me. I don't think the mate took any. The mate took charge of the chronometer; he said he was going to give it to the magistrate, or somebody ashore. The captain had a gold watch. The cook said the capt, had his watch on him when he went overboard; he said this in reply to the German and myselt. He said if he had a couple of secent fellows with him he would have given the capt, a decent burial. (Identifies watch and chain shown him as being the captain's.) The cook said he did not want the Germans to know he had the watch, There was a sextant. The charts were left abroad Wind sprang up and they ran on towards the land This was about 4 o'clock. They made up a plan t say that the captain had been knocked overboard. They were all together sitting around the wheel, steamers have conveyed a large amount of freight to The plan was to scuttle the vessel and go ashore in Fredericton, much of which has been passed on to the boat, and say that the captain had been knocked Woodstock. The moderate weather of the last week over by the jibing of the boom, and that they left her on account of her being leaky and short handed. It was agreed that they should all tell the same story, The colored man told me to be careful not to say much, and some since, ice has not yet made (Wednesday), If anybody spoke to me to tell them to go to the mate. This was in presence of all. A schoone came in sight, and appeared as if coming towards us. aboard at Cow Bay. The captain was a small man, We felt scared. After following us for some time, she ran right in under the land, and we lost sight of her. While she was chasing us, the cook said paint out the name. Bill said it would not be right to paint out the name, as the vessel would see that the brig highly because it abuses the INTELLIGENCER so well. had no name and would overhaul us. The colored in the same style the Freeman does, writes that "the man cursed a little, and told Bill to paint it out. Bill Recorder has NEVER advocated Confederation, it has did it with a long tar brush. The mate was on deck, and said nothing about it. The ship was put about and ran into the land again. It came on dark. At last we saw two lighthouses. The wind died away. " I have noticed that the Fredericton Head Quarters We got nearly abreast of the lights. They said it was fit time to sink the ship, and go ashore. The mate told me to go to my room and get one of the large-sized augurs. I told him I did not want to go to the cabin, and he sent Charles. Charles brought up the augur Tom Hill's time," and gave it to me, I got into the boat. Charley and the cook were on deck. They tried to chop a hole on the opposite side. They had only one axe be disloyal communications in the Globe, have justly tween them. The mate and myself were holding caused that Government organ to be branded as the the boat to keep ber close to the vessel. Bill was "Yankee Globe," and are fast reducing it to the exboring. The sea kept the vessel working a little. On account of the sea the augur broke. Had not bored more than inch, before the augur broke. It was rusted | sailed the "religious Editors" - whee journals he and and dull. The axe flew off the handle, and they his class so "religiously hate." He says could not chop then. Some dispute arose about leav. The religious E liters are induced to become the ing her. We pulled off and left her. We had then most violent partizans, frightening the old women of all sails set, except the royal and stay-sail. At this both sexes with tales of Fenianism. They also entime the cook showed us the Captain's watch and deavor to excite batred and strie, working manfully purse, with three or four dollars in it. We landed at to get Protestants and Catholics fighting. Lallave Head. We laid down on the grass and went to sleep. This was about three or four o'clock on Friday morning. We had some water and half a prefer blame rather than praise from this writer. He barrel of hard-bread. We had blankets with us. It occupies more than a column with twaddle about was a rainy morning. I woke up about daylight, 6 " old shanties," " old rookeries," and " rotten sideo'clock. I saw the Germans go into the bushes. I walks,"-which, for sooth, be lays to British connec-I woke up again. We thought we were on the main land. We found that we were on an island. A fish- says-" is cursed with the most dishonorable, the erman's boat came. We were asked if we were the most infamous set of politicians in the British domicrew belonging to the brig. This was about twelve nions ;" and winds up with the following disloyal o'clock. They asked me, and I sent them to the mate-He told them we had left the brigantine. The fishermen said they had picked up the brigantine. The mate and cook said they did not know anything the Province in a position of progress, reform, and about the cutting or boring or name being painted | political equality with other countries, UNTIL New out. They said the captain had been knocked over- BRUNSWICK DECIDES ON ACCEPTING ANNEXATION TO THE board by jibing of the main boom. The mate said there United STATES. was six feet of water in the hold when we left her. The fishermen said they did not believe that, as there was but little water in her when they found her. The mate said some vessel must have come across her at to General Stuart, part II.; Miss Majoribanks, part

> go to Liverpool. The mate made a bargain to take them to the main land, for the ship's boat, and some old traps. We went on to the fishermen's house, and got some supper. We went to Pettie Revire. We went ashore, and the first thing I heard was the mate enquiring for a magistrate. He made this enquiry of the people who came down to the shore. He could not do anything with the first magistrate. Poetry ; 3. Carlyle's History of Frederic the Great ; The mate told the story there, and stayed all night. 4. Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, Bart ; 5. Mr. Russell The next morning a lawyer came there. I thought we were going to have a trial of some kind. He told us to go to Curry's some four or five miles and Fire. Messrs. J. & A. McMillan, St. John, Agents away from there. There was quite a crowd at Cur. | for Blackwood and Reviews in the Provinces, ry's store talking about the vessel. The constables told me that we were arrested. I said I did not care,

looking for a ship. I enquired how far from there think it wrong to be silent. We mean the extraordi-Springfield, Mass, My father is a Baptist minister in lieve no other man in the Province could have work-Springfield. I ran away from home a year ago, but | ed and conciliated apparently conflicting interests as have been home since that. I was going to school he has done; and we only hope that his reward in at home. I never ran away before. My father does this connection will be commensurate with his merits. not wish me to go to sea. When I ran away I first Fredericton Reporter. went to Boston, and was away about six weeks. I The Circuit Court was opened on Tuesday. His told my father where I had been when I went back, Honor Judge Allen taking the Bench for the first and what I went to Boston for. I had some elder brothers killed in the war. I remained home about for weeks, and on Sundays went to church. Left | We regret to say that the Chief Justice has had a for New York. My father knew were I was going, relapse, -he is in truth very ill. - fold; but wanted me to stay at home. I went to West | There are fully fifty men employed on the Railroad Street in New York. I don't know where Five Points | West of the Suspension Bridge. - Ibid. is. I was at a private boarding house. Stopped right side of his face, got upon him, and held him. there a few days. Had about six cents when I got . The Hon. Mr. Tilley is advertized to lecture in to New York. Went to work taking care of horses. Portland, Me., some time this winter. - Globe. I remained in this situation a while, and shipped in The revenue for the year, judging by the receipts a vessel to Wilmington, came back to New York and for St. John, will be larger than estimated by the put up at 99 West Street not a sailor's boarding Provincial Secretary. The total revenue received at house. Went to West Indies after first voyage as | St. John for 1864, was \$707,049.87; the revenue for ship's boy. Then found the Zero about last August, the year ending 31st of October 1865, was \$536,235.
Since I left home I have been in three or four vessels. 70. The amount of the entire revenue of the Province Have heard from my father. I wrote to him. I got for 1860 is not yet exactly known, as the returns of ten dollars aboard the Zero, and after, my wages some of the Deputy Treasurers are not forwarded a revival of religion at Machias, under the preaching the blanket; he was moving his hands at the time. | would be advanced. Was boy on board 2nd mate's promptly. - Journal. verts. It was a deeply soleme and blessed season, sion, and is stretching out its pall of death over a of the Rev. J. W. Parsons, a Missionary of the Home There was a swell on the water. I think the motion place. I told the same story to Mr. Shields. I have In the evening meeting the Spirit of the Lord was country or city, it should awaken the most solemn Society of Maine. About forty persons in all have of his hands was his own act. I saw him struggle. The lion. Ged. Brown returned from evidently present, moving the hearts of saints and alarm for the safety of our souls, and left in the Em-The cook and Bill went to the forecastle. We were was a little difference. It makes some difference press the same night en route for Halifax, N. S., via all five in the forecastle. They threw the Captain when one is under outh at Windsor. On his departure from Haltax he will pro-

Each of the council cross-examined the boy Stockwell but without shaking the testimony he had given On ile previous Friday the captain relieved me at in any essential particular. The evidence of Charles the wheel. The cook came to me and said. "Oh, in any essential particular. The evidence of Charles my fine buck some fine account you will find that Marlbey a Prussian, confirmed that of Stockwell in fine Captain of yours missing." The Captain might every essential particular. Mr. W. A. D. Morse, on have overheard this if he had been listening. I oid not behalf of the cook, in an able and elequent address. endeavored to show that there was no postive proof of the cook having murdered Capt. Benson. It There was blood on the face, hands, bosom, and might have been the mate. The culpability of the

Mr. W. A. Johnston occupied considerable time saw the belaying pin afterwards, the cook, (colored in shewing the law of the case, and precedents on various points, and defended the mate-Douglas in the course of which he shewed that he was doubtless the fore hatch, there was a wooden pin in its place; a weak and cowardly man, but that he had been the cook brought the iron pin up out of the cabin under bodily fear of the cook, and consented to the story concocted after the murder, and first told by They all went out of the forecastle and went aft on all on their apprehension. But he was the first to give up the first-planned story, and to make known the horrible facts of the case.

Mr. R. W. Morton addressed the jury on Saturday mate said "We cannot do as we intended to do," he morning on behalf of the German Lambrach. The Hon. Att. Gen then gave an able and lengthy address to the jury, after which the Chief Justice charged the jury, and, in a most able address, dwelt

positive respecting that of the two other prisoners. The jury retired a few minutes before three, and

Sentence, we are informed, will be pronounced on the convicted men on Friday. It seems to be the general opinion that both the colored steward and the mate will have the sentence of death passed upon them. If in any ease it is right to take the life of a fellow-creature for murder, it seems justified in the case of this cook. The captain being so entirely at the mercy of his men there should be every thing that possibly can be done to deter ignorant, vicious sailors from such crimes.

The boy Stockwell and the two Germans are detained to answer the charge of attempting to scuttle. the vessel. Doubtless they should be severely puished for such a misdemeanor.

### THE NEWS and THE PRESS.

NOVEMBER 24, 1865

THE WEATHER, - As we anticipated last week, the ce in the St. John River was removed by the warm weather, and the navigation has been resumed. The has been of incalculable value to the "up-river" business. Although considerable snow fell on Sabbath, and the weather still remains moderate.

THE " ACADIAN RECORDER."-A correspondent of the Morning Journal, who is well acquainted with the Recorder of Halifax, which the Freeman represents as such a great Union paper, and praises so always opposed it; and I have never yet seen in it one Confederation article." This correspondent adds :\* -an anti paper-has re-produced the Freeman's libel -I should hope unthinkingly, as the Head Quarters has generally passed for a respectable paper since

A LIBELLER .- " Colonist," whose anti-British and tinction it deserves, has, in his last deliverance, as-

We are sure every loyal man in the Province would tion-and a blatant assault upon Canada, which he and pro-Fenian deliverance

Neither will New Brunswick get men that will place

BLACK WOOD'S MAGAZINE for October contains-Memoirs of the Confederate War, by a Chief of Staff sea and painted out the name, and cut the hole in IX.; Giacoma Leopordi; Switzerland in Summer and Autumn; The Obstinate Titan; and The Lay-The fishermen asked the mate if he would like to ing of the Atlantic Cable. This last article is intensely interesting. Messrs. J. & A. McMillan are Agenta for Reviews and Blackwood,

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, for September, is reesived. Contents as follows :- 1, Mr. Mills' Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy ; 2. Burleague on the Salmon; 6. Sensation Novelists; 7. Frost

THE "Sr. CHOIX COURIER,"-This new journal, I was sleepy, we told the same story, they could not published at St. Stephen, has already been enlarged. get any thing against us. We were bound to appear | WESTERN EXTENSION .- The " first sod " of the again on Saturday at eleven o'clock. We were set | Western Extension Railroad was turned on Thursat liberty to appear on Saturday. They advised the day, the 9th inst., with ceremonies usual on such ocmate to go to Bridgewater and take the chronometer, casions, and under the most favorable circumstances. and the agent of the vessel would come there. On The papers all, except the Kreeman, are much pleased Monday after the Germans had left the cook showed at the circumstance, and hopeful in regard to the fume the watch. The cook and myself parted at ture. Our space does not admit of the lengthy par-Liverpool, and he gave me a half a dollar. I took houlars given by some of our St. John contemporapassage to Halifax. I went to the depot, and began ries; but there is one point upon which we should nary address and perseverance manifested on the oc-Cross-examined by W. A. Johnston,-I lived at casion, from the very first, by Mr. Burpse, We be-

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