TERMS AND NOTICES.

PAYMENT 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.

Co., Prince William street.

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 18, 1865.

WONDERFUL RESULTS OF FAITH. Many of our readers are already acquainted with the name and work of George Muller, of Bristol, England. "Muller's Life of Trust," by Dr. Wayland, is a most interesting and quickening volume, and should be in every family library in the country. George Muller is one of the men to be wondered at, and yet we can hardly resist the impression that christians generally should rather rebuke themselves for want of faith than feel surprised at the marvellous results of his believing prayer. We would not, however, assert that every benevolent christian work can be carried on in the same way that Muller carries on his, but this does not militate against the fact that he is 2,000. On this enlargement he says-" After much | Home Mission Society. prayer and exercise of mind, I determined, in dependance on the living God alone, my never failing friend and helper, to go forward, though this contem-31d. Now the question is -how has this enormous that he may see and realize his guilt; that he may to the work of God: £50 for the Building Fund; to seek, to know this salvation.' £150 for Missions; £10 for M. C., and £10 for myself," "Dear Sir-Enclosed you will find a cheque for £90 for the Building Fund, from a friend of mine, who is giving a seventh of his property to the support of the cause of Christ." "Found in Mrs. Muller's room 5s., with 5s. for Missions, and 5s. for the Orphans." "Sixpence for the Tract Fund, 11d. for the Schools." "From Warwickshire, £100, with £28 8s. for Tract printing, and £28 8s. for thirty or- prayer. Christ has said, "Where two or three are phans for one month.", " From H. B., 6d., with 6d. gathered together in my name, there am I in the for the orphans, and 2d. from Harry and Letty for the orphans." There are also "thank offerings," for a bountiful harvest, for restoration to health, family mercies, for preservation by sea, for protection from fire, and so forth-all expressions of gratitude to God for his mercies, which are certainly more beautiful from the fact that the donors are nameless, than they could be otherwise. "There is scarcely a country," says Mr. Muller, "from whence I have not received donations; yet all come unsolicited and anonymously, and in by far the greater number of cases from entire strangers, to help on this work, which was commenced and is carried on only in dependence on the living God, in whose hands are the hearts of all men. This is truly grand; there is a sublime simplicity about it which strikes at once the heart and the imagination. Mr. Muller personally is an exemplification of the faith he exercises in relation to the work of Christ. It is thirty five years since he had any regular income whatever. In 1830 he saw it his duty to relinquish his regular income in connexion with the ministry of the word, and to trust in the Lord alone for the supply of his temporal wants. He has lived ever since in the spirit by entire dependance upon God, asking him for what is necessary. The result is, he has enough, and more than enough. "THEM THAT HONOR ME I WILL HONOR." So has George Muller found; and so will all find who

earnestly seek to honor him."

A CHURCH ON THE RIGHT TRACK.

prayer. He is unalterably pledged to bestow bles- to much, and are very quickly settled, and more. The prayer meeting is an invaluable test of the sings on those who fervently pray for them, which union is the invariable effect. As they are determin- spirituality and life of the church .- Morning Star. he will not give to those who do not ask. If you ed to do something for God and humanity, they find something to do; and their efficient Sabbath School testifies to the anxiety they feel and the work they perform for the benefit of the rising generation. Neither teacher nor pupil were ever in a Sabbath school before last Spring, and they deserve all praise for the efficient state in which it now is. Poor people although they be, yet they contributed and bought a Library, for which they paid \$10, and with cards and other matter they are well supplied, showing what Parties wishing to pay money in Saint John for the may be done when we only have a heart to engage in an important gathering. The coming together of the will not slumber. The Lord of hosts is with us, the Intelligencer, can do so at the Bookstore of Messrs. Barnes & work for God. They are ahead of most of our churches in matter of funds. They had a church fund established last fall, to which every member is | ing the very life and prosperity of the denomination | quickening, as well as for union and strengthening expected to contribute something at every monthly conference. This fund is not for the purpose of paying their pastor, but to defray any necessary expence that might arise in an emergency, and be able to give to any worthy minister a few dollars that might desire to make them a visit. There has been about \$15 or \$18 contributed since this fund was established, and last Saturday at the Conference about one dollar and thirty cents was collected. You will see it would be easy for them to pay their denominational dues whenever called for. On the whole, they are going forward. They glorify God, and God blesses them. We bespeak for them an interest in the prayers of God's people, that they may see much good done. Yours in Christ,

A. TAYLOR.

HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

Rev. James Parsons, in reporting his month's laright, that being placed beyond all possibility of labour as a Missionary of the above Society, says he question by the most palpable and overwhelming has visited first and second churches at Nashwaak; evidence. The progress and success of Mr. Muller's | church at Douglas; church at Dumfries; church at work during the last year we are not so well acquaint. Woodstock; church at Presquisle; preached at the ed with; but the record for the year ending May 26, Richmond Station, St. Andrews line, visited the 1864, entitled, "Brief narrative of facts relative to church at Campobello, and Church at Calais, Me. the new Orphan Houses-for 1,500 children-on He speaks most favourably of this small church, and Ashlydown, Bristol, and the other objects of the highly commends them for the great effort they are crated to the work of the gospel ministry. But how Scripture Knowledge Institution, for Home and making in building a house for God. We sincerely Abroad," has recently come under our notice, and hope the brethren in Calais may succeed beyond furnishes wonderful evidence of the grand results of their most sanguine expectation. Brother Parsons a simple and prayerful trust in God. The helpless is now at Grand Manan, where he will likely remain objects of Mr. Muller's christian sympathy are poor until the meeting of the Seventh District. He exchildren, bereaved of both parents by death. Some presses strong hope of seeing good done. He reports three or four years ago he had accommodation for as having received in collections and pledges, \$64.84. 1,150 only of these poor orphans, but he determined | The Executive Committee feel grateful to see the to enlarge the premises so as to furnish room for tangible proof of the interest of the people in our

WM. PETERS, Clerk to Ex. Com.

DIRECTNESS IN PRAYER.

plated enlargement would require not less than £50,- "What is meant by simplicity and directness in 000; and though the current expenses of the work | prayer?" said one to the writer as he was going to were becoming larger and larger." In addition to the meeting. The inquirer was advised to notice the phan children under his care, he assists day, Sunday, responsive to a request for the salvation of a sinner. and adult schools, in which instruction is given upon Among the requests that noon was one from a pious Scriptural principles; he circulates the Holy Scrip- wife for the conversion of an infidel husband. It was tures; he aids missionary efforts, and circulates pub- responded to by a minister from abroad as leader. lications calculated to benefit "both believers and who, after an affecting introduction to the God and unbelievers." For these objects Mr. Muller appears | Father of us all, through the blood of atonement, aggregate been reached? Mr. Muller's answer is- have true repentance; that he may learn to trust in tutions, the vast number of Bibles and other books reserving nothing; to abandon at once and forever all put into circulation, with the sweeping number of unbelief, all infidelity, all dependence upon himself, 120 christian missionaries in different parts of the his own works, or worthiness, and be led by the world receiving partial or entire support, and all in Spirit to rest solely on Christ's work and Christ's answer to prayer. There is no committee, there is righteousness and Christ's merits as the ground of no public meetings for the purpose of enlisting sym- hope; on Christ, of whom all the prophets witness, pathy, there are no appeals for money, there is no that through his name whosoever believeth in him list of names of subscribers; there is, in short, none | should have remission of sins: on Christ who, by his of the usual machinery put in motion for similar | death, has made full and complete atonement for sin purposes; and yet the result is what we have stated. on Christ, on whose head fell the wrath of God, which "From a shipowner, who, instead of insuring his ves- our sins, the innocent for the guilty. Oh! Lord, sels, gives the amount which he would have to pay help this infidel to see, to feel, to repent, to believe,

WHO SHALL SUSTAIN THE PRAYER MEETING?

It must be admitted by all that it should be sus tained. No church can expect to prosper without it It is the great medium of communication between God and man. God has ordained and promised to answer midst," and that to indite our prayers. If the prayer meeting ought to be sustained, the question is by

Some appear to suppose that the minister is here responsible. If the prayer meeting is dull or thinly attended, they throw the blame on him. If he were different, it would not be so. At the same time they know that if they had the best minister in the world he could not make a good prayer meeting alone. He might make a good sermon, and a good exhortation, and offer an acceptable prayer, but when we come to the meeting, it requires more than one to make it good. Neither the minister nor the deacon, however much he may contribute towards it, can alone make it what it should be. It requires the people-it takes the whole church to do this. All the members are bound to contribute something. Their presence and nfluence-their words of reproof, of counsel and encouragement, are demanded, and at the same time, heir experiences, prayers and praises. They have virtually pledged themselves to attend these meetings, them to this. For what else did they unite with the bers, to sustain the ordinances of the church, and to co-operate in her appropriate work ? This cannot be effectually done without a prayer meeting well sustained. If there are but two or three attend, the are accepted and strong in the Lord, but two or three there when many are away immersed in the business and pleasures of the world, who ought to be there, is a very different thing. It is a losing process. No Bro. Taylor sends us the following account of a minister can prevent it. As long as the church pursmall but thriving church, organized by him a few sues that course, she is comparatively powerless for months ago, away up the River St. John, we believe good. She will dwindle and perish without a change. near the Aroostook. We hope some older, larger, When will Christians learn faithfulness, and as the and richer churches may be provoked to emulation | consequence reap success? When it is too late? or now, when they can redeem the time and accomplish Andover, V. C., Aug. 7th, 1865. their work ?

* * I have just returned from a visit to the To insure success, God has implanted the principle California Settlement. The church in that place is of love in every Christian heart. Thou shalt love doing remarkably well. The spirit of revival has not the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighceased among them since the time of their organiza- bor as thyself. This is indispensable. He that postion, a year ago last March, and they are gradually sesses this principle will inevitably love the cause of increasing in intelligence and in piety. Yesterday, God, and consequently love the prayer meeting. For and Providence. the 6th inst., I had the happy privilege of baptizing any one to say that he does love it and not show it in seven converts in the name of the Holy Trinity. any way-by his presence and co-operation when These were mostly heads of families, and were cer- there-is simply absurd! Love will exhibit itself in tainly a great additional strength to the church. Oh, some way. If we have an interest in the prayer meetit was a good day; the Saviour was present to bless ing, it will be manifested. The test is a true onebis own ordinance, and a heavenly influence rested it cannot fail. For one to love God and his cause, on the audience. The woods, at the place of the bap- and the social meeting, and exhibit it in no way, is tism, was vocal with the praises of God, and in the impossible—as impossible as it is for a mother to love services of the sanctuary a deep solemnity was visible her child, and not show it any way; never have anyon the countenances of the unconverted. We trust thing to say or do for it! Then it follows, that if the the influence of yesterday's services will not soon be prayer meeting is not sustained, there must be a forgotten. They are very determined to keep the ex- radical defect somewhere. The very elements of reeresse of church discipline, and in any matter of diffi- ligion are impaired. Is it not so? We are loth to culty the deacons and helps are very careful to keep admit it; for if it is true, what must be the character

immutably determined to hear and to reward The consequence is, their difficulties never amount or else their conduct very much misrepresent them.

FREEWILL BAPTIST GENERAL CON-FERENCE.

The General Conference of Freewill Baptists of the United States will be held at Lewiston, Maine, commencing on Wednesday the 4th of October next. The Morning Star in an article anticipatory of the

The General Conference of our denomination, occurring once in three years, is usually regarded as enactment of the strongest prohibitory statutes. representatives of the churches from Maine to Minne- | family, the pulpit, the Sabbath School and the press, sota, and the discussion and decision of questions of local organizations should exist in towns and parishes doctrine, church polity, missions, and matters affect- on a permanent basis for mutual instruction and cannot be looked upon with indifference. Consider- in the pledge and practice of total abstinence ing, however, the nature of the circumstances under | 8. That "home-made" wines, bitters and beer are cannot fail to be of far more than usual interest.

business of the Conference at Lewiston, we may be discountenanced by all friends of temperance. pecting its future aggressive efforts in what were from all intoxicating drinks, between now and October can be advantageously destruction throughout the land. employed in maturing plans for the deliberations of 11. That this Convention has a responsibility im-

future educational policy. One of our greatest needs | national organization that may be formed. at the present time is devoted and efficient ministers. Calls for such men meet us on every hand. We we hope, by the blessing of God, to see soon conse- done. shall these young men be educated? Shall we have some definite line of educational policy marked out, and shall we infuse new life and vigor into our Biblical School? or shall our counsels continue to slow rate as in years past? We now make no suggestions respecting the policy to be pursued, but

There are other subjects which we might mention that will demand the earnest and careful deliberation presence and the counsels of the strongest men.

----NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The friends of temperance have observed with sorrow and alarm the progress which intemperance and boarding, clothing, and educating the destitute or- language of the first prayer which should be offered the drinking habits of society have made for several years past, especially since the commencement of the war. The rebellion having been put down and the war ended, it was thought that something should be done, if possible, to arrest this great evil. Hence a National Convention was called to deliberate on this subject, to ascertain the general conviction in regard to have received up to May 26th, 1864, £63,391 1s. prayed "that this infidel husband may be converted; to the best method and means of restraining and removing the monster intemperance from the land. That Convention met, according to the previous call, "BY PRAYER." We should say in connection with the Lord Jesus Christ as his only Saviour; to cast in the First Presbyterian at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., it, by faith in God! Thus are the invaluable insti- his soul, with all its sins and imperfections on Christ, on Tuesday, August 1st, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The Convention was called to order by Chancellor R. H. Walworth, of New York, who read a short and appropriate address. He presided at the first National Temperance Convention, and exhorted the delegates with fidelity to principle to carry forward to its final triumph the cause which the fathers had labored and was appointed temporary chairman, and after an opening prayer by Rev. Dr. Newell, of New York, a committee was appointed to nominate the permanent. Here are some of the entries of money received :- | we deserved; on Christ, who gave himself to die for officers of the Convention. They soon after reported for President, Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, whose nomination was received and confirmed with enthusiastic applause. W. B. Spooner, Esq., of Boston, and Gen. Smith, of New York, had the honor of which the country had triumphantly passed, and to to promote the cause. - Zion's Herald. another struggle which yet remains. He hoped the Convention by wise councils would devise some means by which a complete triumph may soon be gained for the cause of total abstinence.

The President was ably supported by a list of twenty Vice Presidents, from as many different States represented in the Convention. . Five Secretaries were appointed, of which Revs. J. B. Merriam and J.

There were present about 350 delegates, including the old working veterans of the cause who have grown gray in the service. It was good to look upon he faces and hear the voices of such men as Chancelr Walworth, E. C. Delevan, John Pierpont, John Marsh, Gerritt Smith, Dr. Charles Jewett, Neal Dow, ex-Governor Dutton, and their old coadjutors, We felt it an honor to be in a convention with such heroes in the cause. From the discussions in the Convention it was evident that the spirits of the sires s still in their sons, and that those who succeed to the responsibilities will not permit the cause through their neglect to suffer in their hands. From this view of the subject the future is hopeful. There were six foreign delegates from Canada, England and Wales, besides those from New Jersey.

The first National Temperance Convention was held in Philadelphia in 1883, which declared the traffic in intoxicating drinks to be immoral. The second was held at Saratoga in 1836. At this Convention the principle of total abstinence was proclaimed as the only reliable hope of success in the emperance reformation. At the third, which, was held at Saratoga in 1841, the Washingtonian move ment was recognized, and the truth proclaimed that the drunkard can be reformed. The fourth Convention, held at Saratoga in 1851, enunciated and proclaimed the great principle of "Legal prohibition." The last was the fifth National Convention, more numerously attended than any other, and with brighter prospects of ultimate success.

The action of this Convention, so far as it arrived at definite and harmonious conclusions, we propose to give our readers in the language of the Convention, as presented in the following series of Resolu-

tions :-Resolved, 1. That as a Convention we gratefully acknowledge the good hand of God in the past history of the Temperance Reformation, and exhorts its lions were present, of whom 20,000 were cut off in

2. That in its inception and early progress it was largely a religious movement, and that in subsequent ministry and the Christian church.

vices of ministers and professed Christians especially, the example of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, and the thorough inculcation of temperance 4. Whereas, There is no longer, in the estimation built upon an isolated rock, at a height of 1,000 feet our observation. of many eminent ministers and Christians, a plea for above the plain. This pestilence did not pause for the use of intoxicating wines in Christian ordinances, as the fruit of the vine unfermented can so easily be

obtained, giving full satisfaction, therefore ble, simple manner, to carry it out in all its bearings. | evidently love the world better than they love Christ, | cence, and a divine sanction of intoxicating drinks. | had at any other place.

5. That the education of the young in the principles and practice of total abstinence is of paramount importance; and we appoint Rev. T. L. Cuyler, R. G. Pardee, Esq., and C. C. North, Esq., of New York, notice of the managers of the Sunday School cause and Boards of Education that this may become a more prominent part of school instruction and literature. 6. That the entire community should be educated not only in the principles and practice of total abstinence, for personal safety and the good of others, but up to such a consciousness of the right of self-protection as shall secure the enforcement of existing legal

which the Conference at Lewiston is to be held, it a too common means of educating children and others Without any desire on our part to anticipate the sions for the fall of partially reformed men, and should safely announce that its great, and, as we think, by 9. That we should do all in our power to secure

formerly the slave states. Such is the urgency of 10. That the friends of temperance should not give the demands of the times respecting the subject, that aid and comfort to its enemies by dealing, when it

the Conference, so that whatever measures are ad- posed upon it which devolved in an equal degree on opted will be more likely to be the safest and best. | no previous temperance convention, inasmuch as four A subject scarcely second in importance to the one | millions of slaves have been set free and consequently to which we have referred, and auxiliary to it, which | thrown open to temperance efforts. We express deep we hope will occupy a large share of the attention of and earnest sympathy with that class of the people, next General Conference, is the settlement of our and recommend them to the special attention of our

12. That in view of the recent developments of scientific investigation in Europe and in this country could easily find places for one hundred laborers of and the published opinions of medical men on both the right stamp, and this hundred would make room | continents, and especially in view of the evil effects for as many more. We look to the schools to furnish | which are often known to follow the use of alcoholic them, but they are not there. We look to the inedicines, this Convention respectfully but earnestly our beloved associates, and all the dear objects of our churches, and they are almost equally destitute; but request all enjoying this honored and influential prowe do find in our congregations and connected with fession, to substitute other articles in the place of our Sabbath schools a large amount of talent, which | alcohol so far as in their judgment it can be wisely

Any one present in the Convention could readily see that there was much more in the hearts and purposes of many of the delegates, than was expressed in those resolutions. Many were prepared to take be divided and our progress continue at the same higher grounds, and more advanced positions than is above indicated. The whole body of the army, except what we insist upon is, that we need and must have | the stragglers, is at those points; while the vanguard, some policy. A poor one is even better than none the scouts and the skirmishers are considerably in advance of the main line. We could have safely promised more, and shall doubtless accomplish by of the Conference. Such an important gathering as strong, determined, organized temperance action, all the one at Lewiston promises to be, will require the and probably more that the Convention is committed to by the resolutions.

The fifth Convention not only re-affirmed the distinctive principles set forth in the four previous Conto a more perfect and a more general organization for future action, special efforts to pledge and preserve from intemperance the children, and in regard to the influence of more temperance literature. The Convention endorsed by a unanimous vote a proposition to raise \$150,000 for a Publishing House, and a Fund to aid in carrying on the cause.

A committee of twelve was appointed with special reference to a completed organization, called a " provisional committee, whose duty it shall be to collect funds, circulate documents, correspond with the to make all the appropriations for printing it in the friends of temperance generally on the subject of the proposed organization, and as soon as practicable, mature a plan of organization, and having made the necessary arrangements, to call a Convention to perfect such organization."

The Convention was a unit for prohibition. The testimony of such men as Neal Dow and Ex-Gov. Dutton, of Connecticut, who have had experience in enforcing the laws, is conclusive evidence against any | the part of those who are familiar with the language who claim that prohibitory legislation is either "quackery" or a "failure." We have not space to enlarge our report now, but may give hereafter some. of the interesting episodes of the Convention. It was worth much to us to be there, to see and to hear, to receive inspiration and learn practical wisdom. We believe that all who were there will go home to labor with more heart and nerve than before. The conducting the President elect to his seat. On taking church and all the friends of religion have a great the chair, Gov. Buckingham made a brief address, work yet to do for the cause of temperance. Let us referring in patriotic terms to the struggle through go vigorously to work in any and every way we can

THE CHOLERA.

The pestilence which is now sweeping over the earth ranks among the first of man's great destroyers. It is noticed in some of the earliest records of medieine. But the history of its extensive prevalence as an epidemic begins in the 17th century. The cradle and home of this awful scourge seems to be amidst the teeming millions of India. For how long a time it was endemic here, before it spread its wings to visit other countries, is probably uncertain. In 1629 a Dutch physician wrote a description of it, while 40 years later found it ravaging the streets of London, and laying waste other parts of Europe. It visited Paris in 1730, and returned twice in the same century, first after an interval of 20, and then of 30

This pestilence visited London, also, three times during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; in the years 1669, 1676, and 1741.

After confining itself mainly to India for a term of years, and during this time abating its virulence at intervals, it rose up like an armed giant in the city of Jessore, near Calcutta, in the year 1817, and | was holy ground. His daily life was made to conform | was concluded on Friday. The jury brought in a ver-

seemed to gird itself with new energy. For this time it has levied its annual requisitions ng a harvest of death wherever it came. In Jessore t slew 10,000 persons in 60 days. In Calcutta, 36,-000 were attacked, of whom 16,500 died. As it flew over the cities and villages, it left the roads covered with the dead and dying, who had been prostrated before they could reach their homes. The rider fell from his horse unable to rise again. During the year 1817, in which the disease laid waste 32 cities, 600,000 souls were swept by it into eternity. In 1831. when 50,000 persons were assembled around the shrine of the false Prophet at Mecca, this pestilence invaded their thick ranks and cut off 20,000 of them. About 50 years earlier, this disease appeared among a similar throng of people, who had gathered together at a sacred place called Hurdwar, near the sources of the Ganges. Between one and two milfriends to a constant dependence on the Divine Spirit eight days. It is estimated that since the year 1817, the military cordons of the Czar. It burst through the troops of 60,000 men, by which Prussia thought

How plain, then, is this plague one of those great THE NEWS and THE PRESS judgments by which God will teach the world to fear him. Its causes, its movements, its cure, are beyond a Committee to bring the subject of Juvenile Tem- human skill. Some of its lessons are too plain to be perance Associations and Publications to the special overlooked. It compels men to self-control, and drives them to cleanliness. It overshadows the impious mind with the dark cloud of God's presence and power. At the same time, the righteous wonder and rejoice at that clemency which holds in check the destroyer. They see mercy blended with judgment. They confide in Him who controls every restrictions on the traffic and the speedy universal movement of the pestilence, and say, "What time I am afraid, I will trust in thee. He that keepeth thee, will return to New brunswick is, upon the whole God of Jacob is our refuge."

MISSIONARY.

Rev. Dr. Goodall of the American Mission to the Ar- but one redeeming feature exists in connection with into a taste for stronger alcoholic drinks, and occa- menians, is returning to his native land to spend his Governor Gordon's residence in Fredericton; his molast days among his children and the friends of his ral character has been unimpeachable, so far as we youth. Dr. Goodall, is a Missionary from the Ameri- have ever heard hinted, and contrasts most favourfar its most important work, will be to determine nomination and election to office of men known as can Board. He is in his 74th year, and has spent ably on his part, with some others, both in civil and the course to be pursued by the denomination rest thorough and consistent advocates of total abstinence 43 years in active missionary labour in the East, military circles, who hold office of high responsibility during 31 of which he has resided in Constantinople and trust. Whatever may be His Excellency's dewhere his inestimable personal virtues have endeared fects in administrative tact, and power to make himwe shall need to apply ourselves with great diligence can be avoided, with those who by ministering to or him to many English and American friends who self popular with the people, he bears from these to the work before us. The intervening months helping to awaken a depraved appetite, are dealing have visited that city. The following extract from a shores a reputation unblemshed by excesses, and a letter written by Dr. G. to the Board, announcing moral character, we believe, above suspicion. his decision to return to America, is touching :-

> are unable to come to any other. When we left New England. When we sailed the second time, in are quite unsettled is certain, and that more than 1853, and left five children standing on the wharf in Boston, not one of whom had yet found a home, we one important change is predicted by the present posat down and wept. But at the very thought of litical commotion, is quite certain. leaving our work in Constantinople, together with prayers and labours in the East, our head seems ready at once to become waters, and our eyes a fountain of tears. Of all our separations, this seems the hardest to bear. Forty-three years ago we had outh and strength and energy are gone. Then we had much confidence in ourselves; but we would still confidently put our hand in His, and go confiwhether it be from the Eastern to the Western con- crime and criminals;inent or from this world to the other.

"When we left America the first time, it was to go to Jerusalem. That was our destination, but we have never been there. Now we set our faces toward the New Jerusalem, and I hope we shall not fail of rriving there. It is not so much America as it is leaven to which we would now direct our eyes and thoughts. For though life itself may yet be spared for several years, our life-work must be nearly or quite done; and we feel that 'we are going home, to die no more.' We have the prospect of finding, breathe our last prayers; and we hope to find a corner in some cemetery, where we can rest in quietness till the bright morning of the resurrection.'

Already a number of missionaries, and mission rived in New York. Some of them are from the Arab mission at Beirut; some from Ceylon; and some

ation of the Sacred Scriptures into Arabic, which was begun and carried on by Rev. Eli Smith, D. D., the American Bible Society, by special vote, resolved come to this country to superintend the electrotyping and printing. He has accordingly come with this ourpose, and will now devote himself to the supervision of this important enterprise which is to give the Word of God to so many millions in the Eastern world. He will be assisted by his son and the Arab empositor who accompany him. The proper execuon of the work of electrotyping and printing, renders necessary the most careful superintendence on and with the translation. Dr. Van Dyck, who will be located in this city during the prosecution of the work, will receive the most cordial welcome from our whole Christian community. In making this transportance to the cause of Christian missions, and one which entitles him to the gratitude of the Christian world. In the supplementary service in which he is now to be engaged, ne will have the fullest encouragement from all who are interested in the advance are to have his presence among us while he is employed in completing the arrangements for giving the Bible to the Arabic-speaking nations.

FREEWILL BAPTIST MISSION. Rev. O. R. Batchelor, of the Freewill Baptist Mission, India, communicated the following singular and interesting incident, which we copy from the Star : Dula came in from the Santal country a few days since, bringing an interesting account of two Hindoos ne had become acquainted with in his visit to the

At a village some thirty miles away he was met by two men, wno expressed great joy at seeing him when they learned that he was a Christian. He soon obtained from them the following account :

Some two or three years ago one of them obtained a copy of the gospel of Matthew in Oriya, on reading which he became very much interested in its teachings, and resolved to renounce Hindooism and be a Christian. There being no Christians in the region, he was left entirely to his own judgment with a single gospel for his guide. The Sabbath was consecrated as a day of rest from labor, devotional exercises and fasting. A small space on the banks of a meditation, and prayer.

He did not conceive the idea of the aggressive step upon the spot he had consecrated, because it charged with an assault on the captain of that vessel apon the people of India, sweeping thousands and it was noticed that his worldly circumstances had urday morning, Judge Wilmot sentenced them to be tens of thousands into the grave every year. From greatly improved, and this was attributed to the fact | imprisoned in the Provincial Penitentiary for seven of his worshipping the true God. This was consi- years for the first offence, and four years for the sedered so strictly an evidence of the truth of religion | cond-eleven years in ail. that one of his neighbours was induced to join him. John Boyle, charged with burglariously entering They had not seen that rest was enjoined for their | itentiary .- News. ouseholds, cattle, and all within their gates. On

their religious exercises.

hope to see them at Midnapore ere long.

Midnapore, May 18, 1865.

Resolved, That should all Christ an churches con- to resist its progress; nor did it heed the triple cor- continues in Douglas. Brother Hartley has had daily fine themselves to that at the table of the Lord, it dons of Austria, but descended into the streets of services dering his visit there, and an extensive reliwould remove one of the strongest pleas for the neces- Vienna, and destroyed more of the nobility and peo- gious awakening has taken place. Nineteen have the parties to the rule of God's word, and in a hum- of the piety of many of our church members? They and one of the chief supports of the pretended inno- ple belonging to the chief supports of the pretended inno- ple belonging to the chief supports of the pretended innomuch encouraged and strengthened.

AUGUST 18, 1865.

His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor of this Province, left Fredericton on Monday morning, en route for England. It is not positively known whether he will return to resume the administration of the Government or not. It has been announced by the organs of the Executive, that his errand home is to get married, and that he will return. That he may intend being married is quite possible, but that he quite improbable. The official acts of His Excellency, and his administrative tact and ability, during his residence in New Brunswick, will probably admit of criticism; it is quite certain that he has not been We learn by New York religious papers that the as popular a Governor as some of his predecessors;

Who is to be his successor in the administration "This is, to us, a sad conclusion to which we have of the Government, is not clearly understood, at the come; but after much thought and consultation, we time we write. Some say General Doyle; others America the first time, in 1822, I do not recollect that General Sir W. F. Williams has received the that either of us shed a tear. We sailed from New appointment of Governorship; other startling ru-York, having already taken leave of our friends in mours also are affoat at Head Quarters. That things

HON. MR. TILLEY arrived here from England on Wednesday afternoon in the Emperor. He is looking hearty, and appears to be in excellent spirits.

THE RAGGED SCHOOL .- We insert with great pleayouth and courage, being strong and hopeful. Now, sure the following account, from the Morning Journal, of this benevolent and praiseworthy institution: and commend it to the liberalities of those who wish deatly and cheerfully wherever He may lead us, to prevent juvenile vagrancy, and an increase of

This is one of those institutions which is conduct-

ed in so quiet a way, that the general public are scarcely aware of its existence, or of the amount of good accomplished through its instrumentality. Its. maintenance is mainly through the efforts of a benevolent, but small, number of our citizens; and if the community could only be induced to look upon the institution with a more favorable eye, there can be no question but its sphere of usefulness could be enlarged in a four-fold degree. An examination of the pupils was held in the building formerly known as the the 11th inst., and we rerget to say that but two or three of our citizens, one of whom was His Worship. the Mayor, were in attendance. The scholars acquitted themselves remarkably well; and in the Recitafamilies, connected with the American Board have ar- tions and other exercises, gave evidence of great proficiency. The exercises in Vocal Music were highly creditable, and every thing connected with the School was of so satisfactory a nature as in a great measure from Madura mission. The New York Observer to compensate those benevolent ladies whose untiring efforts have so largely contributed to its success. The The Rev. Dr. Van Dyck having finished the trans- advancement in Penmanship, and the cleanly state of the copy-books of the children, showed that in this department a careful supervision had been exercised. The questions asked of the scholars in Geography, Astronomy and Arithmetic, were replied to with most complete form, and invited Dr. Van Dyck to promptitude and correctness. The records of the school show that the whole number on the books is 175, and that the average attendance is 75, although at Friday's examination there were 97 present. During the exercises His Worship the Mayor made a brief but encouraging address to the children, and complimented in the highest terms the teachers and the ladies who form the Committee of Management. To those whose praiseworthy efforts in rescuing from the streets so many children, who would otherwise have remained uncared for and in ignorance, and in thus bringing them under influences which must so decidedly tend to elevate their minds, and in after life qualify them for the duties of good and respectable citizens, no higher reward can be offered than the sterling satisfaction of knowing that while they have done their duty as Christians, they have been the means of elevating so large a number of the poor and nelpless children of the community. At the conclusion of the exercises, " Be present at our table, Lord," was song by the children, and they were then regament of the kingdom of Christ. We rejoice that we led with a comfortable repast of cakes, &c., kindly furnished by the ladies, to which all did ample justice. The whole then joined in singing the National Anthem, the boys giving three lusty cheers for the

We trust that at the next examination a larger attendance of all parties interested in this benevolent undertaking will be given, and a greater interest shown by the public in the welfare and advancement of an institution which is calculated to accomplish so much good in the community. We trust that the Committee will shortly be in a position to increase the salaries of the Superintendent and Teachers, which we regret to say, are quite too small. And it may not be out of place to suggest that if the ladies and Gentlemen, who so kindly came forward to assist in adding to the funds of the Rothsay Church for the purpose of procuring a bell were called upon, a repetition of their Concert, say at the Mechanics' Institute, at an early day, would, in our humble opinion, be attended with success, and materially add to the funds of this philanthropic Institution.

Sickness,-We understand that the health of the city is not by any means as satisfactory as it has been. From what we can learn, English Cholera is now very prevalent in our midst, Almost every day we neighbouring tank was prepared and set apart as a hear of severe cases of this disease, which is very enchapel. The grass and weeds were cut away, the ervating and frequently ends in death. Under such spot kept neat and clean, and there a portion of the circumstances our citizens should be unusually care-Sabbath was usually spent in reading the gospel, ful in their diet, and especially with regard to unripe

character of Christianity, and consequently his cha- The Court-Criminal Cases .- The trial of the pel was for himself alone. No one was permitted to seven sailors, belonging to the " Albert Gallatin," to the teachings of Unristianity. He renounced his dict of "Guilty." The prisoners, by the advice of evil habits, lying, dishonesty and lust, and became their counsel, pleaded guilty to a second indictment listinguished for his virtues. After some two years | charging them with an assault on the mate. On Sat-

When Dula met them he was invited to their little | the house of Samuel Rutherford, was found guilty, chapel by the tank, to take the lead in their devotions. and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Pen-

being instructed in this, they immediately gave or- DARING ROBBERY. - Sometime between Saturday lers that all work should cease on their farms on the | night and Sunday morning, the store of W. H. Scovil, sabbath, and that their families might join them in | Esq., North Market Wharf, was entered, one of the vaults broken open and about \$5,532 in cash belong-So with regard to other Christian teachings. It | ing to Mr. Samuel J. Scovil, the banker, Water street, was only necessary to know what Christianity re- taken away. Mr. W. H. Scovil's cash box, which quired, and they were ready to conform. They were was not in his safe, was broken open. It contained urged to make a more public profession of their faith, about \$15, a premium of insurance, a mortgage on a and to labour for the salvation of others. They pro vessel and some other papers, " of no use to any one essed their readiness to do so. Dula had several in- but the owner." The front door was found to be terviews with them, taught them to sing some of our unlocked in the morning, and it is thought the thief Christians hymns, instructed them more fully in the entered by this door, opening it with a skeleton key, way of truth, and left them greatly encouraged. We and going out of the back door, which had been unfastened from the inside. The back door was wide Thus God is working among the heathen. I have open, and this gives the impression that the work not been able to learn fully where the man obtained | was done Sunday night, for if the back door had been his gospel of Matthew. It was probably at some opened on Sunday, it would have been discovered! the cholera has swept off fifty millions of the world's heathen festival where Christian books were distri- The safe was not by any means a strong one; it had inhabitants. It has done its direful work almost buted. The seed fell by the way-side, and while been forced open with a crowbar, or some similar instages it has been greatly promoted by the Christian every where: on the borders of the White Sea, on much was probably lost, a little was hid from the strument - an operation which required simply the slopes of the Himmaleys, and on the sands of bear fruit away in the jungles, to the glory of God. presumed, scarcely realized. He probably thought 3. That we invoke the continued and increased ser- Arabia. In 1819, it passed in silence and safety by In a field so vast, and with operations so extensive, that Mr. Samuel J. Scovil kept the bulk of his money a city which stood upon the plain, where its ravages | we can form no definite idea of the ultimate results | in his cousin's vault. His cash balance on hand was were expected, but clambered up a rugged rock, to of present labour. While we may be mourning over about \$45,000; of this amount, the sum taken, the principles from the pulpit and in the Sunday Schools. invade the citadel of Jaragurth, in India, which is root in many a dark mind far beyond the sphere of balance, doubtless, being in a much more secure our want of success the seed of truth may be taking ordinary expense account, was in the cash box -the O. R. BACHELOE. | place. His whole loss, therefore, is comparatively triffing. Of the money taken, about \$4,000 were in St. Stephen bank notes, and the balance in New Douglas .- We learn that the revival interest still Brunswick, Nova Scotia and American paper. The police will now have an excellent opportunity to display their vigilance. - Globe.

Our Government delegates in England are out in the cold? - Visitor.