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# Religious Inteligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JULY 13, 1866.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE. VICTORIA CORNER, WAKEFIELD, ?

Tuesday, A. M., July 10. We have only opportunity this week to inform our readers that, up to this time, our Conference has been a success. The Lord has been with us; the cloud of the Divine presence has rested upon all our assem-

blies. The Elders' Conference on Friday was a season of interest and general harmony. Some twenty-five ordained elders were present, and about fifteen licentiates. Several promising young men, having received licenses from their churches, are before the Conference for examination for the ministry. Some of our licentiates will, we believe, make able ministers of the gospel. The religious services, during our Conference, have been unusually spiritual and impressive. In addition to our own ministers present, are, Rev. Charles Knowles, from Nova Scotia; Revs. C. O. Libby and - Purringtou, Freewill Baptist ministers from Maine, and Rev. Mr. Burgess, of Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, who is a delegate from the Freewill Baptist General Conference in the United States, to our Conference. In the meeting on Saturday, P. M., after the annual report of our own denomination was read, these brethren gave interesting accounts of the progress and state of religion among their churches. Brethren Libby and Burgess gave thrilling narratives of the Freedmen in Virginia and the South, and of the efforts being made by the religious societies in the States for their education and elevation.

The concourse of people present from Saturday morning up to last evening has exceeded any thing we ever before saw at a General Conference, while the orderly, sober manner in which all have conducted, reflect the highest credit upon the people in this section of the Province. The preaching generally has been unusually unctious and good. On Friday evening, Brother Hartley preached on The Nature of the Gospel, and some of the qualifications necessary for a minister of Christ. On Saturday evening, Brother Purrington from Maine, preachedhis theme was The educaton of the affections. Sabbath morning, Brother Knowles, of N. S., preached on Individual accountability. At the close of the morning service a very large number partook of the Lord's Supper together. It was a precious season. At 3 o'clock, Brother Burgess, of Pennsylvania, gave a discourse on Life a success. At 6 P. M., the editor of the Intelligencer preached on The salvation of the hurch, and her ultimate destiny. All of these sermons were listened to with great attention by many more than could find even standing room in the place of meeting. The windows were remowed, and crowds thronged all sides of the house during the day and evening. We teel certain that the influence of these meetings will be felt in long time

On Monday business sessions were held through the day. Large congregations of both men and women were present, and seemed to take a deep interest in all that came up for discussion or action. We have not time in this letter to notice the business before the Conference. We shall refer to it hereafter. On Monday evening the annual meeting of the Foreign Mission Society was held. A very large congregation was in attendance. After the reading of the report, addresses were given by several brethren. Contributions to the amount of about seventy dollars were handed in to the Society in cash, and subscriptions amounting to nearly two hundred more secured, payable soon. This meeting was a glorious success, in speeches, in spirit, and in funds. The Home Mission Society meets to night. The Education Society meets at 1 o'clock, P. M. The Conference will probably close to-morrow, and we believe will be one of the most successful annual sessions we ever held.

The hospitality of the people of Wakefield is unbounded. The greatest kindness and friendship is E. M. manifested by all.

## WHAT IS PRAYER?

In the contemplation of this question, there are many things to be considered. The question is a very important one; and may, very properly, be asked by all. 'Tis true that all have some idea of it; but as a general thing, that idea is rather indefinite. This is not only the case with respect to prayer, but also as regards many other Christian duties. And it is to be regretted that so much indifference is manifested as to the real nature of so many of the important duties devolving upon the child of God.

Mrs. Moore observes, "Prayer is a term of great latitude, involving the whole compass of our intercourse with God. St. Paul represents it to include our adoration of His perfections; our acknowledgment of the wisdom of His dispensations, and of our obligations for His benefits, providential and spiritual; the avowal of our entire dependence on Him, and of our absolute subjection to Him; the declaration of our faith in Him; the expression of our devotedness succour in our distress, for a blessing on our undertakings, for the direction of our conduct, and the success of our affairs."

Prayer is not a mere form; not a mere expression of words. We may join in prayer at the family altar; we may unite with others in public worship; we may possess, as some do, a faculty of pouring out at great length a multitude of words; the words may be admirably put together; our minds and tongues may be thus employed, and yet all this will avail us nothing. Our hearts do not feel the sentiments we express, neither do they long for the blessings we implore. This is not acceptable prayer. To be acceptable, our hearts must sanction all that our lips utter. "The true worshippers," says our Lord, "Shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth, for the Father seeketh such to worship bim." Acceptable prayer, therefore, must be the humble and sincere offering of the heart before God, giving thanks for mercies and blessings received, and asking for things which we need.

we imagine that we have power within ourselves to | umph, overcome difficulties, and think we are altogether independent, we are quite loth to ask God to help us. on the worth of the immortal soul, we should see the nothing else is or can be so emphatically God-like, men who may desire to participate; and very often frightful drama presented a spectacle ghastly in the places in York County; also Bill to provide for the We want to see our wretchedness and misery. If importance of this. Perhaps we can not better imhelp. But if, like David, we can say, "I am poor | delibly engraven there, in regard to "our duties"and needy," then will we cry out as he did, "Make of earnest effort and faith in the work, and a deterhaste unto me, O God; thou art my help and my mination to labor to the last-than by the following | Morning Star. deliverer." Psalm lxx. 5. Some say they have no | thrilling incident, which we have heard from the lips feeling of spiritual poverty: they don't feel that they of the celebrated John B. Gough:

prayer be for this feeling.

Again, prayer is a duty. God has expressly com- 'Captain, the ship is on fire!' Then the cry of manded us to pray, There are many proofs of this 'Fire! fire!' rang out on shipboard. All hands were In the year 1839 there appeared in the Edinburgh in God's Word. We refer the reader to a few. Matt. called up, and buckets of water were dashed on the Review an article, by Macaulay, of which these Parties wishing to pay money in Saint John for the always to pray and not to faint." St. Paul says, "I to save the ship. The passengers rushed forward and of distinguished Parliamentary talents, the rising will, therefore, that men pray everywhere, lifting up inquired of the pilot: 'How far are we from Buffalo?' hope of those stern and unbending Tories who fol-

doubt should exist as to the necessity of obedience. here; see the smoke bursting out-go forward, if abhor." Gladstone-" the rising hope" of Tories God has ordained it. What is man that he should you would save your lives!' Passengers and crew, who abhor "a cautious temper and moderate opiset at defiance the mandates of Jehovan? We must men, women, and children, crowded the forward part nions!" Twenty-eight years have passed, and Gladbeware how we disobey; for there are severe threat of the vessel; John Maynard stood at the helm. stone leads in the House of Commons the Liberal enings against those who neglect this duty. The The flames burst out in a sheet of fire, as the cap- party of England, nailing his flag to the mast on the Psalmist says: "Pour out thy wrath upon the king- tain cried out through his trumpet: 'John May- question of Parliamentary Reform. It is scarcely doms that have not called upon thy name." (Ps. 79: 6.) nard! 'Ay, ay, sir!' 'How does she head?' 'South- less a marvel than the change itself, that in all this

in a dangerous condition; and religion must be in a her on shore!' Nearer, nearer, still nearer she ap- dence and respect. The unsullied life with which he prayer must be urged as a duty.

freedom and confidence of a child to a tender took its flight to its God!" " It down a way not estimate the greatness of it.

great price. It is a mark of God's condescension and 'tis the smoke of rum-shops and desolate homes, and mote the public welfare, and the tide of progress has had to sacrifice his Son. 'Tis a blood bought privi- should be, a pilot, ready at his post, and as firm in he was drifted too far from his old associates to be rege. Esteem it. Treat it not lightly.

nothing that is for your good.

#### TEMPERANCE MEETING AT LINCOLN.

Fredericton, July 3, 1866.

greeably to announcement. Though the primary bject—the instituting of a Division-was not effected, yet we trust seed has been sown that will produce its legitimate fruit, and that eventually a Division of or noble Order will be established in this fine section of country, under more favourable circumstancesa consummation most devoutly to be wished." Mr. was instituted by Fredericton boys, and is mainly saved from horrid deaths-temporal and eternal! with them. Many, probably, by thus uniting with a TEMPERANCE. virtuous organization, escape the "tempter's snare," viduals who evidently were not prepared to endorse | will!" Work and pray! l'emperance. The committee are laid under obliga- ven! sented to act with them on the occasion. The sub- when no man can work. ject of Intemperance was discussed by the several speakers in such a manner as appeared to them the pest adapted for showing its bearings and relationsnorally, socially, politically and physically on the ndividual, and society in general; and how natural n all these respects was the connexion between our prosperity as a people and Temperance.

O, when will the day come, that a Maine Law of an efficient character will grace the statutes of New Brunswick. O happy day when men no longer will be able to indulge in fiery draughts of the liquid damnation, at the expense of character, property,

aye, even the immortal spirit within them. The leprous distillment-whose effect Holds such an enmity with blood of man, That swift as quicksilver, it courses through The natural gates and alleys of the body; And with a sudden vigor it doth passet And card, like eager droppings of milk,

The thin and wholesome blood. The next Public Temperance meeting will be held by the Lecture Committee, at the Rev. James Sterling's Church, Keswick Ridge, Douglas, on Saturday, 14th July, commencing at 8 o'clock, with the view of instituting a Division of the Sons of Temperance

## OUR DUTY.

One would think it almost needless, in this age of the world, to talk to the people about what constitutes their duty; and it is, so far as knowledge goesknowledge of the evils of intemperance-knowledge of the benefits of abstinence, and a knowledge of our plain and bounden duties. To-day, when pulpit and forum ring with solemn warnings; when the land is flooded with temperance literature; when our temperance Orders are carrying on an active warfare to Him; the confession of our own unworthiness, against the power of rum, and when the lines are so infirmities, and sins; the petition for the supply of clearly drawn between the friends and foes of temperance, it ill becomes any one to plead ignorance extenuation of sloth. To those many, firm in the toils of the monster, "igoorance" may be "bliss;" but such will not serve the professed temperance man or woman, nor save them from the just indignation and merited condemnation of their fellow-men. Overlooking the causes of this remissness of duty, (which we hope wil! be henceforth only known as a thing of the past,) perhaps a gentle reminder may be of benefit to some. There are times when the human heart seems to be more susceptible to the power of truth, than at any other time, and we hope these lines may find many such cases.

The first and highest mission of all is to be temperate themselves-"temperate in all things;" and

next, to save their fellows from

"The snares of the tempter." Other duties are, identification with some organized temperance body or order, where labors and influence may work for good; a regular attendance on all We must have a knowledge of our wants. While faith to the last in the cause and its ultimate tri-

need anything. If this is the case, let your first "John Maynard was well known in the Lake district, as a God-fearing, honest, intelligent pilot: He But in addition to the knowledge of our wants, we | was pilot on a steamboat from Detroit to Buffalo, one come to Him believing that He is able and willing to steamers seldom carried boats. Smoke was seen as. a lawing the Preachers with their wives and lay mem- of all trade in alcoholic deinks; but as that is simsupply every necessity. "He that cometh to God, | cending from below, and the captain called out: must believe that He is, and that He is a rewarder of Simpson, go down and see what that smoke is.' Simpson came up, his face as pale as ashes and said :

vii. 7, our Lord says, "Ask, and it shall be given fire, but in vain. There were large quantities of were the opening words: "The author of this voyou." In Luke xviii. 1, he tells us that "Men ought resin and tar on board, and it was useless to attempt lume is a young man of unblemished character, and holy hands, without wrath or doubting." 1 Tim. 'Seven miles.' 'How long before we'll reach it?' low, reluctantly and mutinously, a leader whose ex-Three quarters of an hour, at our present rate of perience and eloquence are indispensable to them, but It being a command from the "Most High," no steam." 'Is there any danger? 'The danger is whose cautious temper and moderate opinions they

low state in the heart of that individual on whom proached the shore. Again the captain called out: commenced his career remains his distinction, and 'John Maynard!' The response came feebly: 'Ay, his talents and his integrity command the respectful It should be considered the greatest of all mercies, ay, sir.' Can you hold on five minutes longer, homage, not of England only, but of mankind. that we are permitted to pray to God. The true John? 'By God's help I will!' The old man's hair Mr. Gladstone is indebted, undoubtedly, to a natuchild of God esteems it as an inestimable privilege. was scorched from the scalp; one hand disabled, his ral amiableness of temper, but far more to the con-And why should he not esteem it as such? It is in knee upon the stanchion, and his teeth set, with his joint influence of education, conscience, and religion. tercourse with God. What privilege can be greater other hand upon the wheel, he stood firm as a rock. A scholar of high and varied attainments, he is at

along the billows of life, the smoke is seen ascending come a Liberal, but as questions arose he has ad-We must consider too, that this boon has cost a all around us, and the cry of "fire" is heard-only vanced to meet them in such form as most to pro-Remember, that to bestow this upon us He 'tis the alcoholic fire. Every temperance man is, or borne him, unreluctant, upon its waves. At length our work as was John Maynard in his. When ask- cognized by them. They are Tories still, but he is Come to God, through Christ, believing that He ed, "Is there danger?" may we quickly respond as not. loves you, and because he loves you will deny you he did, "The danger is here," in the wine-cup and A writer in one of the English Reviews, remarked, gilded saloon-"go forward! it you would save your a few years ago, that Mr. Gladstone could not rise to lives!" Yes, go forward yourself, and see that others the highest rank of English statesmen. He was go forward in the good work. See to it, that passen- simply too conscientious for that. Lard Palmerston,

> secure from the wiles of the tempter. is the seething, bubbling flame of liquid fire,

"Distilled from the fell alembics of hell;" and the DANGER everywhere is, that our own FRIENDS Robert Payne, of Harmony Division, Boston, Mass., may perish! Oh! may there be no want of brave presided as Chairman. By the way, the above Divi- pilots, or lack of steam to run every burning, sinksion, which is one of the largest, best conducted, and | ing craft on shore, to havens of safety! And may nost prosperous in that radically Temperance State, all the "passengers, men, women, and children," be composed of natives of this Province. The practice "Can you hold on five minutes longer?" "Ay, token of advanced civilization. -N. Y. Paper.

of this Division is worthy of all praise. When a lay, sir," five minutes, and a lifetime if need be! Let roung man from the Province becomes a resident of this be the response of every true patriot, Christian the city, if known to any of the members, he is at and philanthropist in the land, when appealed to, to once sought out, and persuaded to associate himself "bear a hand at the helm" of the good old ship-

and are snatched from those haunts of vice and ways ty, and pay no attention to others, but with our hand progress thus :hat go down unto death. The large Meeting House on the helm and our eye on the shore, pass through was well filled by an attentive and orderly audience, the flames of "black intemperance" unscathed. Let generally speaking, with the exception of a few indi- the unanimous response be; "By God's help, I Church. He was thankful to say that his own church

the Temperance sentiments advanced. The meeting | We will not be scorched and disabled, like the hewas protracted to a late hour (eleven), and the una- roic John Maynard, by so doing; but, free and happy bated interest exhibited by the people throughout ourselves, we shall have the thanks of our fellows adopted by his own church and congregation. He vinced that if they are not prepared, at present, to whom we have made likewise happy, and shall enjoy would suggest—notwithstanding that he had usually and in some instances he questioned the people. At enroll themselves as members of the brotherhood, the comfort of an approving conscience, and receive no great faith in committees—that a number of comthey were not, at least, indifferent to the claims of the sanctioning plaudits of the good angels of hea-

ions to Samuel Watts, Esq., of the Carleton Senti- Think of these things! Arise, and be doing! and to aid in perfecting a general system of tract dis-Therefore, do it quickly. Work and pray!

> "Still give us grace, Almighty King, Unmoving at our posts to stand; Till grateful othy snrine we bring, The tribute of a ransomed land.

#### DOES EDUCATION DIMINISH SPIRITU-ALITY?

-Temperance Advocate.

A few men of our time and our own denomination have been found, whose philosophy teaches that education does not increase the powers of the mind, but only turns them into another than their natural channel: that the original pattern of the man is not a whit enlarged by education, and that in proportion ture, he is diminished in another; that, as in physics, what you gain in power you lose in velocity. Education, they say, diffuses the current of the mind but diminishes its vigor and intensity; and when religiously considered, renders the mind more philosophic, but less spiritual.

Let us change the terms of this theory so as to cation, that we may discover its absordity thus: The original pattern of the man cannot be increased; therefore, if you increase the strength of his arm you bearing and you impair his power of speech. Or, if a voice. Having urged his audience to more hearty we regard the spiritual and intellectual powers and attributes of the man as constituting two departments, | ting, advocating the immediate erection of day schools (which no doubt they do, as really as the intellectual and physical) then the argument is-If you enlarge of hands, the large meeting unanimously approved of his body you diminish his mind-increase his physical ability, and you proportionally render his intellect weak and feeble-give him health and vigor, and you

well-meaning men, is too insane to demand a serious every Tuesday afternoon. This gathering is now lieve, that a vigorous healthy condition of the physi- Of late these meetings have been perhaps more in- the girl to run and call a policeman, which she made and agreed to, 14 to 13. cal system, contributes largely to the strength and tense and powerful than ever before; and now very an effort to do. The infuriated man flourished the energy of the mind. Why then should we not conclude that a large, strong, healthy, vigorous mind, pre-eminently spiritual? Why should not such a man be a more fit temple for the Holy Spirit, a more than a mind weak, crude and uncultivated? We challenge any man in the light of reason, sense, or the Bible, to say it is not; though the more one knows ted upon. The services are very simple and unostenta his desperate design but for interference. Capt. Mills mind well trained and cultivated, and well informed, meetings for the furtherance of the great reform; a is less liable to error and less liable to be controlled are made welcome to take such part in the service as love for the divine teachings of the Holy Book, and by emotion, and emotion emotion emotions are also because the emotion of the emo well meaning men and women. Nothing on earth If we would, just for an instant, stop and reflect approaches so near the character of an angel of light, we see not our need, we are not disposed to ask for | press upon your minds the ideas we would have in- knowledge of Christ and the grace and spirit of God. Many of the most spiritually minded men that ever lived, have been men of superior education .--

St. John, July 9th, 1866.

Signed by order of the Conference.

A MODEL STATESMAN.

But that man that considers it simply as a duty is east by east, sir.' 'Head her south-east, and run progress Mr. Gladstone has never lost public confi-

than that which gives needy and sinful men access to He beached the ship-every man, woman, and child, the same time a man of the most delicate moral our Creator, the Most High? We can come with all was saved, as John Maynard dropped, and his spirit sense; and this heightened and refined by religious feeling. It is these which have liberalized him. parent. Well may we call it a privilege. We can- While we are sailing so pleasantly and carclessly It may be presumed that he never intended to be-

gers and crew, and all sailing on life's bark flee from | who had no conscience at all, was to that writer the the demon fire, and go forward to the total abstin- typical statesman of England, and for the reason that REV. E. McLeon-Dear Sir: The Temperance ence pledge. Then head the craft toward the shore he could do what seemed the best thing for the occaneeting at Lincoln came off well, on the 25th ult., -the haven of some Abstinence Society-and make sion, without scruple. For the honor of human nasure that all aboard are landed in a place of safety, ture, and especially of British human nature, it might be hoped that the Reviewer was mistaken. It Surely there is something far worse than "resin, is indeed the business of a statesman to adapt means only of the basest sort when it excludes the obligations of morality. Lord Palmerston leaves no meenough that statesmanship is raised to a higher grade by the inspiration and control of moral sentiments, and his highest success will furnish a gratifying

> At the Annual meeting of the friends and subscribers of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Chapel Building and Reserve Fund, Spurgeon, having just return-Let death only end our labors. Let us do our du ed from a visit to Scotland, discloses his plans for

of the Baptist denomination, there was any prospect their becoming so united a body as the Free was united, and as there were many things which they had yet to learn, he would lay before them some of the plans which were followed by the Free Church should be a committee to take up christian literature, propagating their pernicious opinions to a large extent, and therefore it was the more necessary that they should adopt the same means for the promotion n assisting the circulation of the Freeman newspaper. Secondly, he would propose that a committee school, but especially for establishing and carrying on a day school. It was not creditable to them as a ion of their children. He would have them educated in their own distinctive doctrines; and he thought that by judicious management, two kinds of schools one for the poor, and the other for the middle as he is improved in one direction by intellectual cul- pay. He would also propose a committee for beneundertaken by so many of their young men. There her neighborhood. They had been killed. should be a committee for church extension-i. e., to go and form new churches in destitute and other places, and another committee to erect new buildings. A committee should attend to foreign missions, and assist the canse of the Baptist Missionary Society, and a committee might also be appointed to look after preserve the logic in it, and give it a different appli- their political privileges in which religious matters were touched. The Church of England were on the alert to present petitions to the Houses of Parliament on such matters as the church-rates, and he considered they ought to be equally determined to will make him weak in the knees-improve his eye- look after their own rights, and, indeed, on all matsight and you make him deaf-increase his power of ters affecting their religious equality they should have

the principles contained in Mr. Spurgeon's suggesmake his intellect flabby and insipid—render his Palmer, 23 St. Mark's Place, for the promotion of bonds to answer the charge, the proprietress of the animal powers perfectly sane, and he will be idiotic. Christian holiness. The meeting is held in a suite of bagnio, Amanda Cutler, followed the ruffian, fearing discussion nearly all day. Such philosophy, though sometimes advocated by large parlors, and they are uniformly thronged on violence and dreading she knew not what. terested on the subject of Christian Perfection. I stairs. Overtaking her at the head of the first flight, well disciplined and well stored with useful know- believe that Dr. Palmer and his excellent wife have he plunged the knife in her back, inflicting a frightledge by education, is more likely to be intensely and entertained the idea of building a private chapel, for the better accommodation of these services, Persons of ings; and it is not uncommon to hear, in quick suc- first thought was to protect her child. The affair, payment of monies. suitable residence for religious truth, a better dwell- cession, experiences from the lips of Presbyterians, however, brought the inmates of the house to the ing place for purity, holiness, and true spirituality, and Baptists, and Dutch Reformed, and Episcopalians, as well as Methodists. The meeting is recognized, ter. He inflicted a frightful, but not necessarily fatal, agreed to. an views of perfect love are distinctly taught and insiswhose heart is unsanctified to God, and whose mind tious. Dr. Palmer commonly presides at the meeting; soon appeared, in company with Sergeant Schofield passed. is devoted to iniquity, the more like Satan he is. A but after the opening exercises of Bible reading and singing and prayer, usually assisted by some minister stress who resided in the house. who may be present, he takes no further control. All guise of spirituality, have victimized thousands of sence of direction and restraint, the meeting rarely the girl fell forward upon her face, while O'Brien as a well cultivated and enlightened mind, filled with some of the most thrilling, intelligent, and beautifu! sembly .- New York Methodist.

work for God, Messrs. William Olney, Hackett,

Brown, Cooke, Page, and Phillips, addressed the mee-

and the cause of the Loan Building Fund. By show

TEMPERANCE REFORM IN NEW YORK. - A letter from New York to Zion's Herald, says :-

bers of Conference Committees to travel huber and ply impossible in New York, all good people greatly man who destroyed her life. rejoice in what our new excise law is accomplishing. G. O. HEUSTIS. city now, have to pay for the infamous privilege; and Precinct. Having joined the recent Fenian raid, he | Militia Law; Bill for amending the law of Registry.

our police treasury; but what is better than all, this from the effects of his wounds .- N. Y. Paper, 21st. great city of New York is free from rumselling on the Sabbath. We have had four Sabbaths, now, when all the liquor shops in New York have been closed as tight as a drum. It seems almost like a dream to us. We are afraid that it is a sort of delusion; or, at best, a calm, before a terrible storm. And yet the best informed tell us that the Board of Excise will execute this law until it is repealed by the votes of the people; and we may bless God that it is not the city vote that can repeal the law. This is a movement of the Legislature, and the rum interest must be able to corrupt the vote of the State, before the stringent law under which we now live and prosper can be altered. At all events there will be no possible chance to alter the law until next Janutain of quiet, sober Sabbaths for seven or eight months. It will be a glorious opportunity for the churches to reap a splendi harvest. Already our congregations, especially our Sabbath evening con- ruins. gregations, are feeling the effect of the new order. Many of the young men who are crowded out of the fashionable drinking saloons will find their way to our churches. I learned last week of two young night. men from New England, who had been at work in New York for several years, without having been in- in the business part of the city burnt. side of a church. The Sabbath evening previous they had heard their first sermon, and they were blown up to stop the fire. since been converted, and the other will doubtless all the newspaper offices, all the wholesale dry goods soon find the heart-rest he seeks.

Mr. Fredoux, son-in-law of the Rev. Mr. Moffat, and an agent of the French Missionary Society, has been killed in the far interior of Africa, by a trader, under very remarkable circumstances. A trader, named Nelson, had committed a crime for which he was a fugitive from justice, and followed the track of Mr. Fredoux, who was on a pastoral journey to Morokwain. He had started from Motito on the 19th of March, leaving Mrs. Fredoux with three of their children at home. Mr. Fredoux had instructions sent to him to arrest Nelson and compel his return to Motito to receive judgment. When called upon to surrender, Nelson at first tried the effect of an apology; but, finding that of no avail, he shut himself up in his waggon, threatening to shoot any one who another building was in flames, and the fire raged should come near him. Mr. Fredoux approached the fearfully. waggon to remonstrate with him and point out the hopelessness of resistance, when suddenly the wagon and bystanders were blown into the air, and six corpses, including those of Mr. Fredoux and Nelson, were stretched on the ground. There were 175 and tar" under us; more dangerous and fatal! It to ends, but the expediency which is to guide him is pounds of gunpowder in Nelson's wagon, and this he had fired. According to one account, Nelson was ved family will be wide and deep. ONLY ONCE DRUNK .- Never shall I forget the end

of one with whom I was well acquainted, a member of the church of which I was pastor at Perth. He was a moderate drinker, and at the solicitation ef a ening to the hotel. For the first time in his life he ecame intoxicated, went home, inflicted on his wife nigries of which she died. In due time he was tried, the evidence was conclusive, and sentence of death was pronounced. Never will the scene be effaced from my memory. I attended him in his cell, and was the last to leave him on the scaffold; and there, He did not think that, in the present divided state | within sight of the church of which he had been forty years a member, was hung like a dog. - Reo. Jabez Burns, D. D. of Scotland, and which might advantageously be live at a distance from the government suppties. He and demolished mansions and business places, ghostly

writing from the interior of Alabama, gives a descrip- how all is changed! In place of happy homes and tion of the starving condition of the poor whites who substantial warehouses, appear miles of blackened saw destitution all along his journey in the country, chimneys and utter desolation and solitude. Instead one hut he saw five children, and a little way off he the churches are how but the houses of refuge for a mittees be organized for various purposes in connecc- saw two women gathering greens. They told him homeless community. tion with their church work. He thought that there that they had had nothing but greens to eat for some The old City Hall, where provisions are distributed days, and the planters would not give them food. The to the hungry and homeless, has to-day been more nearest government supplies were twenty miles away, than ever a scene of painful interest. Rations have nel, and R. T. Babbit, M. P. P., who very kindly con- Work while the day lasts, for soon the night cometh, tribution. The Puseyites were using this means of at Guntersville, and they could not carry supplies so been issued to somewhere about twenty thousand but he said he had something else to do beside wait place during the whole day with their little baskets upon paupers. Their hasbands had been impressed and boxes. The food distributed has been of the of truth. He thought that a few thousands of tracts and killed in the war. A little further along he met very best quality, and it has been dispensed in great advocating Baptist principles would be of use at the an old lady of 70 years, carrying a peck of meal. She abundance. not even give us a scrap of bread even if they knew | worldly possessions until morning. we were starving. It it had not been for the Yanclasses, to whom a really good, first-class education | kees, God knows what we would have all done-we should be given-might be carried on and made to would have all died." The old lady told of a woman who fell by the way with her load, and died by exvolent purposes, and another committee to report to haustion; her child was afterwards found dead in at 5 o'clock on his Revenue Bill, Dr. Dow in the

VICE, CRIME, AND RUIN. - At five o'clock yesterday afternoon, Jerry O'Brien, a young man nineteen years of age, who has recently returned from the Fenian raid in Canada, was seen standing close to a fish-stand at the corner of Greene and Prince street, looking goodily down the last named thoroughfare, at the retreating form of a man who bore a note to the woman who was to become the victim of his violence a few moments later. A large butcher-knife with a blade 12 inches in length, and weighing more than two pounds lay on the stand, and his fingers wandered nervously but carelessly along the blade and over the

The bearer of the note returned without the reply he writer requested. Awaiting a favorable opportunity, O'Brien concealed the knife upon his person, and having a key which admitted him to the house in which the girl resided, entered it and proceeded at once to her room. The fact that the two parties on the Saturday night previous had quarrelled, resulting in a violent assault upon the girl, during which MEETINGS TO PROMOTE CHRISTIAN HOLINESS .- There her face was frightfully cut and bruised from a blow s a weekly meeting held at the residence of Dr. inflicted by the man, and knowing that he was under tinue an Act passed in the 21st year of Her Majesty's

Upon entering the room she found the pair upon historic. For thirty years it has exerted a wide in- their knees, face to face, the man coatiess, the girl

ful wound, which caused almost instant death. Mrs. Cutler seems to be the only person who saw scene in time to see the homicide attempt self-slaughhowever, as belonging to our church, and the Wesley- | gash across his throat with the weapon he had used upon the girl, and would probably have succeeded in | Council:-

stairs of the house, were spattered with blood. The sections increasing the Franchise having been struck

far from being what we would like to have it, is at in one instance, we learn, implicated to a certain ex- Cap. 23, Title iii of Revised Statutes relating to The hearty and sincere thanks of the Wesleyan tracting the confidence of all Christian people, To tent in an affray which resulted in death. She is said Warehousing of Goods. Conference, recently in session in this city, are here- be sure, true temperance men can never be satisfied to have used the knife on several occasions, though by presented to the Chairman of the Railway Board, with any system of license whatever. We feel that never inflicting any serious wound. We saw her Protest against the return of Cale and McInery the Messrs. Hatheway and Small, proprietors of the the law ought to make the traffic a felony—that we latter the homicide, her face pale, placid, and child- thrown out, owing to petitioners having filed no re-Union Line, and E. Lunt and Co., for their favors in | have the moral right to demand absolute prohibition | like, though it still retained the marks of the previ- cognizances as rquired by law.

then, the very worst class of them cannot get a li- returned to find his place occupied by a man who cense at all. Out of ten thousand rumsellers, of all would probably have also been made a victim to his sorts and classes, five thousand have been ruled out as jealously if he could have been found. From the stabeing too bad, even for that business, and those that | tion-house the homicide was sent to Bellevue Hospiare left have had to pay nearly a million dollars into tal, where he will remain until he shall have recovered

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A Botany Bay convict has just died in Sydney, Australia, who had accumulated a fortune of \$5,000,-

#### THE NEWS and THE PRESS.

JULY 13, 1866.

The fire which occurred in Portland, Maine, on the 4th of July, was one of a most disastrous nature. It commenced in the boat house near the Boston and Maine Depot, Gorham's Corner, swept up Fore Conary; so that New York City and Brooklyn are cer- gress and Middle streets, entirely laying waste every thing on those streets up as far as India street near Grand Trunk Depot. Every Bank in the city is in

The City Buildings entirely destroyed. Every Printing Office burnt.

Fire Block and Telegraph Office, burnt early in the Post Office, Custom House and everything generally

About half the city is destroyed. Over fifty houses both powerfully convicted of sin. One of them has All the city and county buildings, all the banks,

stores, several churches, the telegraph offices, and a large majority of all the business places destroyed. DEATH OF AN AFRICAN MISSIONARY. - The Rev. The fire has destroyed everything so completely that the streets can hardly be traced.

Loss by the Portland fire is estimated at ten totwelve millions of dollars. Tents and large quontities of provisions have been sent from Boston and other places for the houseless.

and hungry multitude. It had its origin in a fire cracker thrown by a lad among a pile of shavings. At the time two buckets ull of water would have extinguished the fire; but. in the delay and excitement the flames were fanned by the high wind that prevailed, and very soon the building-a wooden structure-was all ablaze; soon

Rations were supplied to 20,000 persons in Portland last Sunday. In one parish in the city, there were only three persons who had not lost all or nearly all they possessed. Boston has paid nearly \$40,000 towards the relief of the citizens of Portland .- Journal

PORTLAND, July 3 .- The three warmest and most brutally intoxicated when he did this madness. Mrs. sultry days that have been known in Portland for the Fredoux is left a widow with seven young children, past dozen years, have been those which succeeded mory which either Englishmen or mankind will the two eldest boys and two girls being at school in the terrible conflagration. Yesterday and the day cherish. Mr. Gladstone's hold upon the people of England, and three little ones still with her in Africa. before the thermometer reached 100 in the shade, and England, and his estimation by the world, are proof The sympathy of Christian friends with this bereat to day, which is the first Sabbath after the memorable calamity, the mercury has gone as high as 102 and 103. The atmosphere is really oppressive, and with the heat which emanates from the mouldering ruins, it is almost a physical impossibility to traverse

some portions of the burnt territory. Viewing the ruins from the eminence on Munjoy traveller with whom he did business, retired one ev- hill, it is sad to realize the terrible transformation which this beautiful city has undergone during the past few days. But one week ago the city church bells invited the inhabitants to their accustomed places of worship, the long lines of living green arched the streets, the yards of bundreds of dwellings were fragrant with the odor of summer flowers, and disaster and ruin appeared to be improbable, if not, in fact, impossible. The young, the middle aged, and the venerable, were preparing for the observance of a gala day, which they little thought would result A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, so sadly and unfortunately. But in one short week

present time, when it was believed that they were as had nobody to help her; four sons were killed in the Last night was one of terror to the inhabitants, in a body about to be absorbed. Such a committee as | war, two of them left families; the wife of one is consequence of the presence of so many pickpockets, he proposed might help in spreading good books and dead, and grandmother is taking care of his four thieves and other villains in the city. It was bechildren. The meal was sent by the Yankees, "God lieved by many that a general raid would be made bless them. The rich people here told us they were upon the dwelling houses and the warehouses, in be formed for the purpose of assisting the Sunday all thieves and villains and murderers, and they which is stored property rescued from the flames. coaxed all my sons in the army, saying their families | The most intense excitement existed during the enshould be supported; but now I find the Yankees | tire night. Armed guards were stationed at frequent church, that they had not cared more for the educa- are kind men; they send us plenty to eat, though intervals in all the streets, destroyed and saved. The we had been tighting them these four or five years, police force was trebled, and many private citizens while the men who promised to support us would armed with revolvers and bowie-knives, guarded their

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON, July 5. The Secretary moved the House into Committee the church on the work of evangelization which was her cabin. She said not one man in ten was left in Chair. He explained that the changes had been rendered necessary by the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. The produce of the United States nitherto free, except flour, meal, &c., is made to bear the Railway Impost Duty of 3 per cent. The chief

alterations proposed are as follows :-On smoked and fresh meats an advance of 1 cent per lb.; on horses, \$8 each neat cattle, \$4, sheep, 75 cents, hogs, \$2, salted pork and beef, \$! per bbl. (provisions for ship stores being exempt,) tobacco, 5 cents per lb.; no duty on flour and meal. The duty on gin, brandy ond whiskey remains the same. There is a charge in the article of rum and alcohol. The old law was found to operate against the interests of our West India trade. These are made to bear a duty of 35 cents a gallon. Paraffine Oil a specific duty of 6 cents per gallon. Mr. Smith opposed any increase of duties. Mr. Hibbard was opposed to a tax on beefand pork. The duty was uneven, as pork and beef differed very much in price, and the tax would press hardly on labourers. The Bill passed without a division.

FREDERICTON, July 6. A Bill introduced by Wetmore to revive and con-

It revives the Chandler Act until May, 1870, with certain amendments. Supported by Wetmore, Wilmot, Chandler, Dow, Connell, Tilley, Williston, and refutation. It has been generally conceded, we be- fluence upon our denomination in this neighborhood. pale, trembling with fright. Seizing O'Brien, she told opposed by Smith, Johnson, Kerr, Lewis and others, Williston introduced Bill to amend Militia Act.

often not only the parlors but the spacious halls and | knife before the face of the woman who held him, and | It repeals the 42nd Section of the present Act and stairs are crowded with people who are anxiously in- followed the flying but doomed girl rapidly down the provides for appointment of a regimental Enrolling Officer for City of St. John, East Side, whose duty it shall be to enroll all persons not Volunteers, after giving ten days notice.

Dow's Bill relating to Parish officers passed. It all denominations mingle very freely in these meet- the blow, and, having recently become a mother, her provides for Collectors, &c., giving bonds for the due Bill to enable Trustees of St. John Grammar School to sell certain lands for the use of the School

The following Bills passed in the Legislative Bill relating to administration of Justice in Equity

and Officer Glynn, having been summoned by a seam- Also Bill to provide for appointment of Parish officers. This Bill was so amended as to provide The floor upon which the girl lay, the wall and the only for the appointment of Parish officers, the

Also Revenue Bill; also Bill in amendment of Act ever wavers from the single subject of heart purity. tripped and also fell prone upon the body of the vic- to vacate seats of members in certain cases; also St. The controlling influence of Mrs. Palmer in the servi- tim of his fury. The scene was horrible, and when John's People's Street Railway Company Incorporaces gives full encouragement to any Christian wo- he had wounded himself, the participators in this tion Bill; also Bill to establish additional Polling extreme, and one which, we doubt not, will long be expenses of the Legislature; also Bill to revive and experiences are given by the godly women of the As- remembered with a shudder by all who witnessed it. continue Act providing for reporting and publishing Kate Smith was about 21 years of age, comely in decisions of Supreme Court; also Bill relating to City person, agreeable in features, and a general favorite of Fredericton. (This provides for increase of Mayor's among the visitors at the house. Her reputation was salary, and makes other provisions for management of bad even for one of her class, having been engaged in City affairs.) Also Bill Incorporating St. John The new temperance movement in this city, though | numerous quarrels with her male acquaintances, and | Caulkers' Association; also Bill amending Sect. 15,

FREDERICTON, July 7.

Jerry O'Brien, though young, has long been known | The following Bills passed: Bill for the purchase In the first place, the rascals that sell liquor in this as one of the more prominent thieves of the Eighth of land for City Hall, St. John; Bill for amending