### TERMS AND NOTICES.

For one year. ..... \$2.00 PAYMENT IN ALL CASES IN ADVANCE. ALL LETTERS FOR US, either on business connected with this Paper or otherwise, should hereafter be directed to

13 Parties wishing to pay money in Saint John for the Intelligencer, can do so at the Bookstore of Messrs. BARNES & Co., Prince william street.

# Meligious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 7, 1866.

### PERSONAL-SIX WEEKS' WORK.

It is, perhaps, proper that we should inform our correspondents and others of our place of labour for the next six weeks. We intend (if the Lord will) to leave St. John for Windsor by the steamer this (Friday) evening. We purpose spending next Sabbath at Falmouth, and the following Sabbath at the General Conference in Canning, Cornwallis. We hope to be home the next Lord's Day; immediately after which we intend having again to attend the District Meeting in Williamstown on the last Saturday in this month; the D. Meeting at Fitzherbert on the first Saturday in October; and the D. Meeting at Southampton on the second Saturday in October. We go to the Conference in Nova Scotia as a Delegate from the Conference in New Brunswick; and we attend the District Meetings in order, 1. To preach the gospel of Christ as we may have opportunity; 2. To urge upon the triends the claims of our Home and Foreign Mission and Education Societies; and 3. To increase the circulation of the INTELLIGENCER if we can, and receive payment for renewal from subscribers whose terms have expired. We are not in the employ or pay of any Society. The labour we shall perform is, we believe, necessary for somebody to do. and if we cannot do as much as another, we teel willing to do what we can.

Bro. W. J. Galley will preach in the Free Baptist Church, Fredericton, next Sabbath, at 11 and 3 o'clock; and Brother George W. McDonald the following Sabbatu, at the same hours.

## HOME MISSIONARY MATTERS.

Brother Graham, in the letter we publish from him in another column, asks us several questions relative to the operations and success of our Home Mission work. It being the eve of our departure for Nova Scotia, to attend the General Conference there, and being in consequence greatly pressed with other duties, we are not able to answer these questions at present as fully as we would wish. We purpose publishing an article on our Home Mission work, which will probably embrace the answers Brother Graham desires, as soon as we get through with our | was reminded that I was in our Yearly Meeting which present contemplated tours from home. Two questions asked by him may, however, be answered at

time in a few places, or for them to spend little time responding delegates. The expense would be light, in many places? Or, is there no general rule in the | and the mutual benefit much.

ual; and much hard and unthankful toil will be re- partment. quired afterwards to place the Church in proper Just now, as you are aware, we are loudly called order, and it will be a wonder if many fruitless upon to send laborers among the Freedmen. This, branches have not to be taken away.

mainly on their preaching to adults?"

in any case given attention to the "planting" of Sab- | ly \$150 was taken on the spot for Foreign misssions, bath Schools. They have, we think, depended entirely | and quite twice that amount in behalf of the Freedon their preaching to adults.

#### THE CARE OF THE CHURCHES. LETTER NULBER THREE.

the tour of which I have given a sketch in my two former letters, some things came under my notice. your permission, I would like briefly to refer.

gaining ground; not only in point of numbers, but wield a strong influence in this Province. Great numbers are being yearly added to our church lists; to do what they do for the Freedmen's cause, through and now which fact is, of course, encouraging, and should our Society. as I trust it does - call forth heartfelt thanks, given to God for the prosperity with which he crowns our | with unusual interest, the second Annual Report of labours. But it is evident that power does not con- your Foreign Mission Society. It is very encouragsist in numerical strength alone. Numbers, if pro- ing, and it is evident the good seed is taking firm root perly managed, will add to our strength; but if ne. in your churches. I wish your churches to-day had. glected, they will, I am convinced, rather tend to the ability to send two more missionaries to Orissa.

We are always glad to see souls converted we weet the increasing demand in that rapidly improving labour to this end—this is our mission—but it is not field. Our missionaries have, for over thirty years, all. The time has come when some more efficient been sowing in tears; but the seed has been imperand extensive means should be adopted for the care | ceptibly taking root and the blade is unexpectedly and government of our churches. It is good to or. appearing in many places in the constantly widening ganize churches, but unless they are properly cared field. It will soon need the extra reapers to prevent the people, and that Mrs. Currie will find a large and hundreds of the children, and the boys and girls at for, they effect but little good; they soon cease to the ripen ng harvest from returning to the earth. exert a healthy influence; their light soon grows dim. One thing in the Penobscot Yearly Meeting was and frequently is quenched altogether. The past ex. | very indicative of a wise policy, viz. : the attempt to perience of the denomination teaches us that system | plant churches in the new villages springing up along and order is absolutely necessary. God designs that | the Rail Roads. At several of these new points the the flock should be fed and cared for, and not ne. efforts bid fair to be successful; still, for want of men glected as soon as brought into the fold. Then why and means, they leave some of the most important not adopt some good wholesome plan, by which all places of this kind unoccupied. They have, howevmay receive a share of labor? It is not enough that | er, sent one missionary into the field, and he may be a church occasionally receives a running visit from able, during the year, to provide for some of them. one of our ministering brethren. It is not enough | On the whole, I must say, the harmony with which that they have a season of refreshing once or twice in | business was dispatched, the linerality displayed toa year. The darkness is generally greater afterward, | ward the causes of beneficence, and above all the exthan it was previous to the time of revival. They cellent devotional spirit which pervaded all the con-

Go to him as your Shepherd, for you are one the denomination. Let our churches be divided into body. of the lost sheep which he came to seek, that districts, or circuits, or whatever else you choose to may be kept in a healthy working condition. Some other places, induced by the good wages which labor thing of this kind is certainly required. As things now commands. If any of your readers are coming, are at present conducted, the labor is not equally dis- I wish, through you, to make them heartily welcome tributed. Some communities get all they want, and to Casco street Church while they sojourn among us. more than they deserve; others get none. Let us Last Sabbath I was pleased that the son of one of have equality. God never instituted confusion. your ministers made himself known to me, and was Order is visible in all His works. Then let us as a only grieved that he had not done so before, as he had people professing to be governed according to His | been in my congregation two or three Sabbaths bewill-let us, I say, follow out the design of our Great | fore. The first Sabbath is the time. Head in doing everything in order. Much more might be said on this subject, but it is supposed that all are fully persuaded of the necessity of system, and I merely make these suggestions, hoping they may induce some of our influential brethren to take some further action in this very important matter. We must not however cease our efforts to plant churches where we now have no interest.

The circumstances which gave rise to the thoughts expressed in the preceding part of this letter, were connected with a church which is altogether alone. I refer to the one at Beaver Harbour. To insure to that church the amount of labour which it requires (and I might add deserves,) it is absolutely necessary that other Free Baptist interests should be established in that part of the country. And there is in my opinion, every chance for a great work there. And why should it not be done by Free Baptists? find that our doctrines are quite as popular if not more so, than those of any other denomination. I do not pretend to advocate any interference with the nterests of any sister denomination. We are all engaged in the same great work, and should be united in our efforts as much as is possible; but as a people oyal to the government of our country, we should also be loyal to our denominational government, and do our utmost to advance her interests; more especially, when we believe that by so doing, we are not only widening our own influence, but at the same time advancing and building up the cause of the Redeemer. Then let us be awake to our interests. I feel confident that should some of our more experienced brethren make a visit to the part of the country referred to, an additional Free Baptist interest might be established. This would not only add to our influence by the addition of one or more churches, but would be of incalculable benefit to the one already established; as it would doubtless be much better cared for than it is under existing circumstances. Will not some of our brethren think of this?

Fredericton, August 30th, 1866.

### LETTER FROM REV. D. M. GRAHAM, D. D. PORTLAND, Me., August 28, 1866.

Mr. EDITOR-It was my privilege to attend last week, for the first, a session of Penobscot Yearly Meeting. Inland, I had never before been beyond the Kennebec. As I met a minister at the session whom I have been accustomed to meet in your Province, I borders upon your country. Upon reflecting a little, I could but wonder that as this Yearly Meeting and your Conference are contiguous, you, two bodies, have 1. "Is it best for the Missionaries to spend much | never adopted the plan of sending and receiving cor-

At this very session there was a subject up and We believe our Missionary Society has prescribed | acted upon in the Yearly Meeting on which your exno definite rule relating to this. Difference of opinion | perience would have been of material assistance to may exist as to whether the Missionaries should re- the Yearly Meeting : I refer to Yearly Meeting Mismain any longer than just while they are engaged in | sions. The success with which your Home Missionrevival interest. As a general thing, the Missionaries | aries have met has always been of rare interest to have remained but a limited time in each place visit- me ever since you sent them out. It would bring a ed by them. If no special interest could be awakened, bright new day to our denomination in the States, if they have soon left; and where special interests have | we could make this department of our efforts a sucbeen awakened, even there labour has only been con- cess like yours. Our General Conference has recomtinued during that interest, or while additions were | mended the appointment of Yearly Meeting Missionbeing made to the Church. Relative to what is aries, and some of our Quarterly Meetings have at-"best" in the case, depends, we think, greatly on the | tempted a corresponding plan within their own borcharacter of the work, or interest produced by the | ders; but we have never met with that decided suclabor of the Missionary. We think it very unfortu- cess which attends your missionaries. It is a measure nate for the cause of religion and seriously detrimen. which we must make succeed, or fail to make that tal to the true interests of a church, to have a large | denominational advancement which it is our duty to number of young persons "rushed" into the fold make. Wherein lies the secret of your success and without proper instruction, and perhaps with very our corresponding failure? Is it a difference in the superficial Christian experience, and then immedi- people visited? or in the plan adopted by the Socieately left without any pastoral oversight or proper | ues and missionaries? Is it best for the missionaries to care. In cases like these, we think it would be spend much time in a few places, or for them to spend "best" for the Missionaries to spend more time, in little time in many places? or is there no general rule order to establish and perfect their work-unless | in the case? Do your missionaries give much attenthey are immediately succeeded by others filling | tion to the planting of Sabbath schools, or do they the pastoral office. Where large numbers are sud- depend mainly upon their preaching to adults? If denly brought into a church, and then immediately | convenient to you, I should be pleased to read in your left without care, there will be a declension, unless | paper your thoughts on these points as matured in the "revival" has been unusually healthy and spirit. the light of the working of your Home Mission de-

of course, absorbs thousands and thousands of dol-2. "Do your Missionaries give much attention to lars which might, but for this call, be employed the planting of Sabbath Schools, or do they depend among our feeble and destitute churches in sustaining them by the labours of missionaries. At the very We are not aware that our Home Missionaries have | session of which I am speaking, a collection of nearmen's mission. As a denomination, we have never been compromised in the sin of slave-holding; we have declined all fellowship with so called slave-holding christians, and night and day have cried unto Is-MR. EDITOR-In our wanderings abroad, there is rael's God to break the fetters of the slave. As that tish institutions remained unsevered during the revogenerally opportunity for observation, and while on prayer has been answered, there is necessity laid upon us to enlighten and evangelize the Freedmen. We cannot stay our hand without displeasing our Maker, which gave rise to certain thoughts, to which, with | and yet, it seems to us, that the call comes just at a time when it is most difficult to answer. The proba-I believe that we as a denomination are rapidly oilty is, however, that this call is more urgent now than it will be after a while, and so we are inclined in influence. We are now taking a prominent stand to regard it as a special effort. It is pleasing to state among other denominations of Christians, and already in this connection that our General Baptist brethren in England, at the recent Annual Association, voted

In a recent number of the Intelligences I read. Ten more missionaries there would not more than

have all the good things at once; then comes a vocations, rendered the meeting a very encouraging itinerancy a comfortable home. The dissouri River. Another hundred miles is promised Musicu, Aug. 31.—Both Bavarian Chambers have famine, which not unfrequently lasts a long time | and comforting season, and if it shall be my happy | A minister was dying. He had spent twenty five | everywhere. There is a kenter was dying. He had spent twenty five | everywhere.

Yours truly,

EDUCATION-STUDENTS. We are glad to inform the friends of our Educaional movements that the Committee to whom was entrusted the disbursement of the Educational Fund have arranged with the young brethren who are called to the ministry, to take a course of literary and other studies, to prepare them for greater usefulness. They are now attending the Seminary in Fredericton. Another brother is also with them, who has commenced a course on L.s own resources. We hope the example of these brethren will prompt others who are intending to enter the ministry, to come and do likewise." The Committee expect to have one or two more under their care soon. We trust that the friends of education and an intelligent ministry, will aid the Committee with funds. The advances to the students by the Committee are only as loans, to be refunded at stated periods without interest. The brethren during their studies will preach every Sabbath day in some of the churches contiguous to Fredericton, which are not otherwise supplied with ministerial labor.

### THE BACKSLIDER'S LAMENT

The editor of the INTELLIGENCER makes no prewritten by him several years ago, and were suggested by a very painful circumstance. They were laid away and forgotten, until brought to minc again rehope and prayer that they may do some good.]

For carnal love, or carnal joy, Shall I my hope of heaven forego; In sin my thoughts and time employ, And sell my God for things below?

O mad'ning thought-O direful deed, To barter Christ and heaven for sin; To part with all the joys of bliss, For dregs of folly, guilt, and shame!

What secret sin assailed my heart-What bold temptation crossed my way-Why did I with my Saviour part-O why my s.ul-why did I stray?

Once in pure love, and holy joy My days in sweetest pleasure went; In holy work and sweet employ, All were for God and glory spent.

But now, alas! how dark the days, How sad the thoughts that rise withn; What trouble o'er my spirit strays-What fears and dread because of sin.

Tho' tempest tossed on many a wave, With yawning death beneath thy treal; The sea, and storm, and ocean grave, Yield nothing like my inward dread.

Is there no hope—has mercy gone— Must guilt forever cleave within-Has God His sovereign grace withdrawn, And left my soul unwashed from sin?

O tell me, thou, who walked of old, The golden candlesticks among; In whose right hand the stars did hold, And keys of hell thy girdle strung.

Tell me, O tell, Thou Christ of God, Thou Prophet, Priest, and Saviour bless'd, Cans't not thy all atoning blood Wash out my sins and give me rest?

In guilt and pain forever lie; With anguish must this soul be riven, And hopeless must thy servant die? O God forbid-O Saviour speak,

O must this heart by sorrow driven,

My heart is faint, my faith is weak-To me thy grace and pardon give. Like him of old, whose substance gave, And hungry, e'en of husks bereit,

And bid the wanderer turn and live;

In rags and wretchedness forlorn Thinks of the Father's house he left; So pines my soul in sadness now, And sighs and thinks of former years;

Remembrance makes my eyes o'erflow, And strews my path with bitter tears. Hope, O my soul, hope in the Lord, Though mercy long seems to delay; Trust in His grace, believe His word-

HIS BLOOD CAN WASH THY GUILT AWAY! GABRIEL WEST, AND OTHER POEMS: BY MARGARET GILL CURRIE, Fredericton, N. B. H. A. Cropley

Printer and Publisher, 1866.

This is the title page of a neat little volume of 127 pages of original poetry, by Mrs. Currie (formerly Miss Gill), who resides near Fredericton. It is inscribed to the descendants of the Loyalists, the author herself being one of that class; and Gabriel West, the first poem in the volume, is the touching narrative of one of those whose attachments to Brihome and a grave in New Brunswick. The story details the ardent love of Gabriel and his young bride, Margaret Clay, for each other; the sad death of the latter with their only child, in consequence of the villany of a Captain who was employed to cast away the vessel in which Gabriel and his family were coming to these shores. His subsequent loneliness is pathetically described in few words. He resided until his death on the banks of the St. John River, ing dogs and children; slaughter-houses recking with | ir jured a few days ago in Vincent's Mill.

"He slumbers where the sound of river waves Is heard from 'mid the verdant, nameless groves ; Where, in the fresh clear morn, the shadows fail Of the old willow trees and grey church wall. And the gold gleams of the bright, western sky, Upon the lowly mounds delight to lie; There winter's snows lie deep, as if to save

From the keen biting frost, the loyal soldier's grave." Beside the touching story of "Gabriel West," there jects, several of which have much merit. The volume is very neatly printed and bound, and is creditable to the Publisher. We hope this contribution to our Provincial literature will be appreciated by erally any conception of the lamentable condition of ready sale for her book.

## SUPPORT OF PASTORS.

Brethren, concludes an excellent article on "Pastors and their support," as follows :-

desire a home of their own; and after wandering who would fam reclaim them. He will hear them round for a few years, dragging their families from | coin oaths with horrible facility, see them drink gin one field to another, should resolve to settle down like water, and, should they quarrel, he will witness ermanently, and with their own hands hew out that such a fight as will make him expect murder. which they never had, and herer will have in the The twin monsters of this vast district of the me-

be separated from them forever, it was not strange | "Rise!" stand up and singthat when he remembered how many of his brethren had grown rich, while he grew poorer, and still poorer, laboring for them and theirs; he should feel a degree of sorrow that cannot be described. But conflict was soon over-he rested in heaven. As his family of little ones was driven about from post to pillar after his disease, often suffering for the | and women in the east of London, no doubt, and the necessaries of life, other ministers could not but desire | Bands of Hope, there, will, it is anticipated, do much to leave their children in a better situation, and to | to produce a sober future; but any one who explores determine to provide for them, if they had to locate; the localities infected with cholera, and also the conor take care of their families first, and give as much of their time and talents to the Church as might be premacy of drunkenness. Many men and women left after providing for their own.

Such is the practice of hundreds of the ministers | can spare, and many which they cannot spare. Hence in this Church. It is the best they can do. Whenever the Church provides homes for the u on the different fields, and renders them a decent living. they will more and more give their whole time. But they cannot do it the way they are now paid, or rather not paid. Now and then one whose father was rich, and bestowed on him a large patrimony, or who may have no family to depend on him for subsistence, may give himself wholly to the ministry. Till this is done, the various charges must content hemselves with what they get.

How easy it would be to change all this! There is not, perhaps, one member in ten who pays to the support of the gospel as God has prospered him. Why not some up to the Bible rule, and have done with all the troubles growing out of the system of trust in the Supreme Father, will enable us to preimpoverishing the ministry?

### From of the New York Observer. SCEPTICISM AND SUPERSTITIONS IN FRANCE. N. N., FRANCE, July, 1866.

Nothing is more true than the old proverb, "Extremes meet," and our country, at the present time, furnishes many and striking examples of this truth. ture, all that is the exponent of the public mind, is | Cholera. deeply stamped with anti-Christian tendercies. It is tence to poetical genius. The following lines were | true that violent and sarcastic hostility, as in the second half of the eighteenth century, no longer prevails; Voltaire's bitter sarcasms against the dospel would not now be tolerated. But there is deep contempt, or utter indifference, for Christ and cently. They are now given to our readers, with the bis doctrine-still more, even, for the elementary truths of natural religion, such as the existence of God, the immortality of the soul.

Open the books which have the most success in France; attend theatrical performances; listen to will find manifestations of vague pantheism or bartheism or barren materialism. Religion is generally regarded as a superannuated institution. The idea of a future of rewards and penalties seems wholly abandoned; and, as a logical result of this scepti- had most painfully attracted her attention. The increase with the progress of the Provinces in popucism, public and private morals are very corrupt. "Demoralization increases in an alarming degree," said lately a man thoroughly familiar with the opinions and actions of our population.

offers no resistance to this moral decay; on the contrary it favors the circalation of those petty sheets which abound in scandalous anecdotes, obscene stories, immoral sentiments, which weaken the sense of duty and kindle evil passions.

There is sadness in the reflection that the civil power severely punishes every thing inspirited by political opposition, but is indifferent, and even triendly, to ideas and actions of an immoral nature. Is it their system? Certainly it is very wrong; for a nation demoralized is fatally drawn into degradation and ruin.

We have given you one side of the picture. The other is the revival of superstition. Never since the darkness of the middle ages did the Romish Church have so many pious frauds, puerile practices, ridiculous processions, pilgrimages founded on the grossest imposture, &c. Can your readers believe that the priests and monks

circulate an immense quantity of letters which, they say, are written by Christ's own hand? The documents are extravagant laudations of Papacy, and credulous people read them, believing them to be

They announce full pardon, or absolute indulgence for all sins-on what conditions? That of adoring a certain image, in some particular sanctuary, and of contessing to a Priest! These two formalines being accomplished, salvation is sure. What a religion! Worship of the Immaculate Virgin has the first rank, an exclusive place, in the teachings of the

Romish clergy. The Father and Son are Mary's instruments and servants. They follow her directions, and grant favors according to her will. This is Mariolity in excess. Certainly there are in France enlightened, pious,

and upright men, even among members of the Roman Cathone Communion. But the number daily diminishes. Scepticism and superstition seem to join hands to extend the sway of immorality. To what are we dritting. Let us pray the Lord to have mercy on our country and on his people.

## CHOLERA AND ITS CAUSE.

It would have been strange indeed if the calamity that has fallen upon the dwellers in the eastern parts of London had not called forth a general feeling of compassion, and led to varied and earnest efforts for | ing from cholera; and for this there seems to be evokes much Christian sympathy and large contributions; and there is doubtless profound truth in the remark one often hears at such seasons, that a visitation is not all evil which gives free play to the generous instincts of humanity. But one is constrained to ask whether the same self-sacrificing spirit might not be displayed by zealous endeavours to avert the sufferings which all classes of society are now anxious to mitigate and remove? Nothing can be clearer than that the cholera has seized upon Stepney, Bow, Shadwell, Whitechapel, and other places, because want and filth abound in those places. The halfstarved and the dirty are the chief victims, but of course the scourge has swept off some of the well-fed and the cleanly who happened to be in its path. The state of many of the streets, and thousands of the dwellings of the poor, in the plague-stricken spots, is perfectly horrible, and an utter disgrace to our much-vaunted "local self-government."

Mr. McCree, of Bloomsbury, has made several visits to the eastern parts of the metropolis, and declares both their sanitary and moral condition to be perfect-

No dweller at the West-end can have any conception of its crowded apartments, narrow alleys, swarmblood; pawnorokers' shops filled to repletion with the pledges of the poor; factories, yards, workshops, all noisy, ill-ventilated, and very dirty; crooked, un swept, and unsavoury lanes, where every woman seems consumptive, and every man half starved; beer-shops, the haunts of thieves, and gin-shops angry, wretched people; the famous " Highway," with its sailors, crimps, hawkers, soldiers, pickpockets, watermen, negro melodists, butchers' men, Lascars, dock-labourers, flaunting women, more cruel are more than forty shorter poems on different sub- than tigers, policemen walking in pairs, ship-captains with gay girls hanging on their arms, touts from boarding-houses, grimy stokers, Irish emigrants, beggars, and pugilists-in brief, its noise, dirt, crime, want, disease and misery. Nor have the public genthe East-end of London. It is simply tearful. Sunday-schools, ragged-schools, and Bands of Hope conrity are shamefully neglected by their parents. Let tablishing a Synod for the Island. - Witness. The Religious Telescope, organ of the United any one walk through Poplar, Spitafields, White-chapel, Commercial-road, Ratchiff Highway, Aldgate, and Back Church-lane, as I have done, and he will see scores of children who are not children, but little It is a sad fact that so few fields of labour provide | withered imps of cruelty, talsehood and vice. He parsonages for their ministers. In many cases the will also see elder boys and girls who are the victims at 7 a.m. The Great Eastern is now 700 miles from with Prussia by the Plenipotentiary of the King. reacher must search out a house to live in, pay a of the most precocious passions -hard, toul, repulnigh rent, and after all, live in a poor house badly | sive and savage - who hate the parents who for sook ocated. What wonder if many of them should them, the law that punishes them, and the Christians

to your soul, and that you may obey his laws, and and prevails to a fearful extent. A more regular lot to attend their session again, I hope I shall be so of the best years of his life in the ministry. His wife phere, which makes you feel faint and weary. Your Our city is beginning to rise from its ruins. Many been half educated; he knew the Church would not But, alas, they are not near you, and if, perchance, tain amount of labour. In this way our churches are in progress. Many mechanics are coming from of a Church which had failed to provide for them over the door, and, looking in, see a number of poor,

"There is a happy land, Far, far away."

you pass on with tears in your eyes, for you feel, alas, that the happy land is indeed " far, far away." King Drunkenness, however, reigns quite as much figures were as follows :as King Dirt. There are thousands of sober men tiguous parishes, will be shocked at the evident suseem to drink apparently nearly every penny they rags, desolate homes, crime, pauperism, and now pestilence in its most fatal form.

What can be done to check this horrid vice? One thing might be done. Every publican who supplies liquor to drunken persons should be summoned before a magistrate and fined in the most severe manner. It is a social crime for any class to profit by drunkenness at such a crisis as this. Drunkenness breeds cholera as marshes breed lever. Dr. Sewall, who visited the cholera hospitals of New York, states that of 204 cases in Park Hospital there were only " six temperate persons.

Mr. McCree adds :- " Cleanliness, sobriety, abstinence from immoral pleasures, and honest work for our daily bread, combined with prayer and serene sent an impregnable front to the pestilence which walketh in darkness and the destruction that wasteth at noonday. Let taith and works go together. Es pecially let Christian pastors do what they can to induce men to be sober; and let the police authorities entorce the law against every publican who violates his license by permitting excessive drinking on his premises. When pestilence is abroad and the dead are multiplying it is time for us to deal heavy blows at every abuse and vice, and the sooner we attack On the one hand, the press, theatre, popular litera- | King Drunkenness the sooner shall we banish King lows-

REMEDIAL MEASURER.

The loud call for help for the East-end has been responded to in various ways, and really vigorous efforts are making to cope with the evil, not only in the way of sanitary improvements and in medical resources, but also by providing the poor, who are as get unattacked but nearly starving, with the nourishment which may, under the Divine blessing, keep them in health. The Bishop of London has set on clergy and their helpers, and large contributions have been given to it, Her Majesty the Queen giving £500, and warm thanks for doing everything in their power It must be confessed that the government itself | and valuable institution, which stands in the very centre of the infected district. The zeal of the medical staff of this hospital has been wonderful to witness. There are five resident medical officers and

seventy nurses, who have had to attend to more than the hospital, writes :-

On entering the wards you would see at a glance that there were patients in every stage of the disease. Many of them are in a state of such complete collapse, so motionless and so death-like, that you would scarcely toink them living; and yet even they will show signs of attention to a psalm or a prayer. Others, whose look is, perhaps, less distressing, are evidently in more acute suffering. A few appear to be in a fair way towards recovery. This poor tellow, who looks so terribly ill, was brought in only a tew nours ago. He is a ticket-collector at a neighbouring tailway station; and those two fine lads are his sons, who have just come to see him; soon, as the result has proved to be left fatherless. In the next bed is a man who seems recovering, buthe will tell you that he has already lost his wife and child by cholera, and that he is left with six chiluren. This dying little boy came into the hospital a few weeks ago with a broken thigh. He first caught the measles, and now has the cholera. Benind that screen is another such case as I have described in my last letter. A poor patient has lived just long enough to become a mother. Nothing in the whole ward is more touching than the sight of the little children. For want of room they are put two in a bed, one at the head and the other at the foot; and they are the quietest and most patient of sufferers.

Yet even among these sadscenes there are pleasant things to see. It does one good to watch the cheerful readiness with which the nurses do their work. They seem to think no labour too great or too disagreeable. I have never noticed any one of them shows a sign of discontent or irritability. It is the same with doctors and servants; no one appears to grudge labour or to think of risk. Ladies, too, some of them of high rank, are constantly to be found in the wards, helping their very utmost."

Mrs. Gladstone, the wife of our late Chancellor of the Exchequer, has successfully appealed for help towards a convalescent home for the children recover-

THE LATEST OFFICIAL REPORT.

the estimated number at this season of the year. No less than 1,053 persons died of cholera, and 354 of diarrhoes, making 1,407 deaths from both forms of Mr. Charles Buxton's fearful tale of the wholesale isease. The deaths returned in the four last weeks from cholera were 32, 346, 904, and 1,053; from Governor Eyrc's orders or approved of by him, was diarrhœa, 150, 221, 347, 854. The deaths from cholera exceed by 149 the deaths in the previous was no sympathy for the hapless victims of military week; the excess in the total deaths is only 6-1. Christian World.

# THE NEWS and THE PRESS.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1866.

Mrs. Crawford (widow), of Fort Howe, in attempt. or Eyre fully approved the sentence, and it was carng to cross a stream of water near her residence, on | ried into execution with his express sanction .-- Chris-Tuesday last, was swept down by the force of the tian World. current and drowned. A family of three children have been deprived, by this sad catastrophe, of a fond mother's care .- Visitor.

James Tatter and Thomas Dolan were seriously The Horse Railway in Halifax is working admirably. The Witness reports much delightful and sea-

sonable weather. The Chronicle states that a couple were married in

ing husband and wife.

over 7 teet 6 inches high. The same paper states States." feet in a neighboring field.

town, called the attention of the meeting to the pre. and towns in the interior of Russia. societies, there being now no Church of England out

HEART'S CONTENT, Sept. 2. The Atlantic Cable of last year was picked up this for Quebec. (Sunday) morning, at 4.40 o'clock, in lat. 51 52, long. 86 03. The splice was made and the cable lowered formally approved the treaty of Peace concluded here, paying out. Everything was going on well, and they expect to reach here on Saturday next.

day has been the greatest work achieved, but three of Hesse will abdicate. now reached Fort Kearney, 195 miles west of the instead of seven and a half millions.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA AS A MARITIME STATE. system of labor is necessary to the life and growth of happy as to meet corresponding delegates from your lines looks yellow; your lines looks yel a rented house. He was not leaving a barrel of flour | hands get defiled; your eyes grow dim; you long to greater dimensions in the course of a comparatively for the support of his family. His children had not for green fields, fresh air, flowers and bright skies, short period of time than the Maritime interest, When British North America is elevated into a Conhe may keep you from straying from his blessed | call them, and let each circuit be supplied with a cer- new buildings have already gone up and many more | do much for them. He was leaving them in the care | you should pass some buildings have already gone up and many more | do much for them. He was leaving them in the care | you should pass some buildings have already gone up and many more | do much for them. the third Maritime State in the world. Great Britain while he lived and labored; and now that he should | white, forlorn children, who, when the teacher says | and the United States will alone exceed it in Maritime influence. In 1863 no less than 628 vessels were built in British America, of which the aggregate tonnage was 230,312. The industry represented by these figures shows an export value of nearly nine million dollars. On the 31st December, 1863, the

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Canada, ..... 2,311 287,187 
 Nova Scotia,
 4,539

 New Brunswick,
 891

 Prince Edward Island,
 360
309,554 211,680 84,222 Newfoundland, ..... 1,429 932,336

Great Britain and the United States largely exceed this number, but France, the next greatest commercial State, with thirty-five millions of population, an immense foreign trade, and an extensive sea-coast,owns only 60,000 tons of shipping more than British America. In 1860 the aggregate commercial navy of

France was 996, 124. Another important statement is the return of shipging entering and leaving the ports of British Ame-

1,091,895 2,133,204 Nova Scotia ...... 712,959 719.815 1,452,854 New Brunswick ..... 659,258 727,727 1,386,985 P. E. Island..... 69,080 150,288 Newfoundland ...... 156,578 148,618 305,188 2,659,182 2,769,347 5,428,519 And for inland navigation, Canada, ..... 8,580,701 3,868,432 6,907,133 6,189,883 6,187,779 12,835,652

The United States at the same period only exceded

us by 4,000,000 tons and our excess over France in

It will also be interesting in connection with this subject to see what will be the strength of the United Provinces in sea-faring men. By the census of 1860 it appears that the number of those engaged in maritime pursuits were as tol-

one year was 4,000,000 tons.

Canada ..... 5,958 Nova Scotia, ..... 19,687 New Brunswick, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2,765 

Here we see that five years ago the Provinces unitedly had no less than 70,000 able-bodied men engaged at sea, either in manning their commercial hipping or their fishing vessels. In case of war this force would be the most valuable element of strength British America would possess. Facts like these the conversation of worldly men-every where you foot a special fund to be administered by the East end must have great weight when placed before the world. They give an idea of the importance of British North America that other statistics could hardly afford. It must be remembered that this maritime with an intimation that the sufferings of the people interest is not stationary but progressive. It must managers of the London Hospital deserve especial lation, and the other elements of wealth. A half century hence-it is not hoping too much-British America will stand side by side with the mother for the sufferers who have daily crowded that great | country, - the foremost maritime State in the world. -Montreal Witness.

> THE TELEGRAPH. - The following remarkable fact illustrates the wonders of modern science. On Monday the 30th July, Mr. Lesseps, the lamous projector of the Suez Canal sent a despatch of congratulation . to Cyrus Field to Newfoundland. Mr. Lesseps was 500 patients. The Rev. Thomas Scott, chaplain to then in the city of Alexandria, Egypt. He sent off his message at half-past one in the afternoon, and Mr. Field received it in Newfoundland at half past ten in the morning of the same day! Thus the message outstript the sun by the space of three hours. It traversed about 8000 miles, desert, mountains, cities, seas and oceans; from the land of old Pharoah to the borders of the newest "nationality,"-in less than half the time that it takes the light of the morning to accomplish the same distance! - Presbyterian

> > TORY SYMPATHY WITH TYRANNY .- The present Gov-

ernment feels throughout all its members that it

exists only upon sufferance. The Tory instinct is

strong, but the tories know that they dare not give

it full scope without immediate loss of place and power. They are dimly conscious of the force of public opinion whilst they affect to despise it. They have a conviction which they will not utter even to themselves, that their mere accession to office has provoked the hostility of every intelligent friend of national progress; and yet they find it impossible to suppress the arbitrary, anti-popular spirit that animates them as a party. The shifts and expedients by which they strive to reconcile with their own intolerant principles such a measure of public tolerance as may leave them undisturbed are really too mean for British statesman. The Tory ministers look up every act and declaration of their predecessors in office which by even the most strained interpretation can be shown to sanction their high-handed doings; but their zeal for authority always carries them beyond the boundaries of such interpretation. This was clearly evinced in the debate upon Mr. Charles Buxton's Jamaica resolutions last week. The Liberal Government had made it plainly understood that they disapproved of Governor Eyre's proceedings against the unhappy rioters, and especially against Mr. Gordon. Lord Russell and his colleagues were probably unwilling to bear hard upou a man whom they had invested with supreme authority, although he had so frightfully misused it, under the influence of fear and vengeance; but they deprived him at once of that power, and thus sufficiently marked their its relief. Widespread distress of any kind always | urgent need, seeing that children are attacked in | censure of its exercise. The Tories, encouraged by what we must call the unjustifiable lenity of the late Government, extend that lenity, and convert it into absolute approval. They plead the authority of the It had been hoped that the change in the weather | Whigs for showing their real nature as Tories. They last week, with a considerable fall of rain, would have are not satisfied with excusing the culpable ex-Govsensibly diminished the rate of mortality. But, in- ernor; they boldly justify him, and hold him up as stead of this, the deaths in the metropolis from Satur- a kind of martyr to what they call law and order. day to Saturday, were 2,661, being 1,395 more than It is impossible not to notice how easily and naturally the Tories yield to those affinities which draw them towards whatever is arbitrary and oppressive.

## BRITISH AND FOREICN.

slaughters, floggings, and burnings, perpetrated by

listened to calmly by Her Majesty's Ministers. There

license and brutality. 440 had been shot down or

hanged; 600 had been barbourously flogged, among

whom were many women. A gentleman of position,

a Member of Parliament and magistrate, had been

dragged from his family on mere suspicion, hurried off to a district in which martial law had been pro-

claimed, and there tried by court-martial before three

boy-officers, who condemned him to death. Govern-

Constantinople, Aug. 27 .- Affairs in Turkey are in a very bad state. The revolt in Candia progresses. The Cretan inhabitants have asserted their independence of the Turkish empire. Constantinople is announced to be in a state of

Paris, Aug. 30. - The belief grows here that Maxijail the other day. The woman had appropriated milian will abdicate the crown or Mexico. The Debats echoing with the gabble and blasphemies of heated, some money from the man. He went to see her in in an article today alludes to the honours that were jail, and there they made matters pleasant by becom- paid to the American embassy in Russia, and after making the signicant enquiry, "What is the value TALL CORN. - The Wolfville Acadian says that of the demonstrations between the United States and Mr. Martin L. Cleveland, of that village, a tew days Russia," says that " France has done little to revive ago cut a field of rye, some stalks of which stood the old friendship between herself and the United

> that some Indian corn has reached the height of nine | Moscow, Aug. 29.—The U. S. Embassy have received complimentary addresses, and invitations by Bishop Binney at his recent visitation in Charlotte- | telegraph from a large number of the principal cities

sent position of the Church of England in the London, Aug. 81. - In consequence of further re-Colonies, as being the same as that of other voluntary | presentations made to the Home Government by the Canadian authorities, relative to the further anfer great benefits upon many of them, but the majo- of England. The meeting decided in favour of es- ticipated troubles on the part of Fenians from the United States, the question of sending another cavalry regiment to Canada is under discussion, and a regiment of this arm will probably soon be despatched

> MUNICH, Aug. 81. - The Bavarian Chambers have London, Aug. 31.-The 18th Hussars and 53rd and fist foot are ordered to Canada at once, and it THE PACIFIC RAILWAY is one of the grandest is possible that more troops will be ordered there. attempts of Railway engineering. Hitherto a mile a | BERLIN, Aug. 81 .- It is reported that the Elector

> miles a day has been laid out West, and a mile and VIENNA, ug. 81.-Retrenchment of Court expenthree-quarters is the regular average. The road has ses with the New Year will be five million florins,

approved of the Treaty of Peace.

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