

JANUARY 5, 1866.

time past may surely suffice you to have slept. Awake to be wise. Awake to be safe. Awake to be happy. And why not to-day?—Rev. J. C. Ryle.

TERMS AND NOTICES.

For one year,\$2.00
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 ALL LETTERS FOR US, either on business connected with this Paper or otherwise, should hereafter be directed to us at Fredericksburg.

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 5, 1866.

A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS AND READERS.

This number of our paper commences the thirtieth volume of the RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER, weekly. One semi-monthly volume was published previous to the weekly issue—making thirteen volumes now complete, and bringing us to the fourteenth year of our editorial labour! During all this period, we have recollection of only one week in which we did not contribute something to the columns of our paper; and during nearly all that time, we have furnished *unaided* the whole matter which has made up our columns. We believe few persons connected with the press have contributed as much in the same number of years to the newspapers as ourselves, or whose labours have been so unremitting and constant in that department as our own. And we are persuaded that few persons have enjoyed the work more than ourselves. We confess to beginning to feel a little venerable in our capacity as an editor; and we are not ungrateful of the very suggestive fact that time's rapid flight is making us venerable in age and years. Our ardent desire is that we may be venerable in that which is good and wise. The record of our past labours is with God and our readers. The latter may differ in their estimate of what we have done; the former will ultimately award to every man according as his works have been. To Him we have long since committed the issue of our life's labour.

OUR PROSPECTS.

True, we cannot tell what a day may bring forth; but we enter upon the present volume with good prospects. At no period since the price of the INTELLIGENCER was raised above one dollar, has our subscription list been so large as at present, and we are happy to say that it is increasing weekly. Nevertheless, we still require a large increase to make us easy financially, and place us in a position to make such changes and improvements in our paper as we are desirous of doing.

THANKS.

We tender our sincere thanks to the many friends and subscribers who have so promptly renewed their subscriptions. Their ready compliance with our terms—PAYMENT IN ADVANCE—has greatly contributed to our relief from financial embarrassment, and aided us to meet to a large extent the claims of our publishers upon us.

REQUEST.

We beg most respectfully to suggest to those whose subscriptions are unpaid for the current year, that we are yet in much need, and their prompt compliance with our terms would do us a great favour. We have continued the paper to some who have requested us not to stop it, without their orders to do so; we have also continued it to some who have long been subscribers, and of whose patronage we are certain. At this season of the year we are always in special need of funds to settle up arrears, and provide for the future. We therefore appeal to our friends and patrons who have not yet renewed, to remember us, and forward to us, or to our publishers, Messrs. BARNES & CO., St. John, the amount of the year's subscription. Our terms are PAYMENT IN ADVANCE, and it is only in special cases, and where we feel that we can confidently rely on the honor and integrity of subscribers, that we depart from these terms. We trust we shall be disappointed no more.

AGENTS.

Our thanks are due to our agents in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, who have interested themselves in extending our circulation. We solicit the continuance of their efforts in this direction. We wish to multiply the number of active and responsible agents; we should be glad to have one in every village and settlement in both Provinces. We wish each subscriber would become a responsible agent, and add another subscriber to our list.

TERMS FOR THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER—Two Dollars a Year, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

GRATUITOUS CIRCULATION.

We send out this number, and will continue to do so for a few weeks, a number of copies of the RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER to persons who are not subscribers to it. We shall not hold any such responsible for the payment. We wish to make them acquainted with our paper; and we have great hope that after reading it a few weeks, they will be so well satisfied with its character and excellence as a FAMILY NEWSPAPER, that they may be induced to send in their subscriptions for its continuance. Any of our present subscribers having a friend to whom they would like it sent for three or four weeks, gratuitously, in order that they may be acquainted with it, may forward us their names and Post Office address.

MARK! Persons receiving the RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER, who are not subscribers for it, and who have not ordered it, will not be called upon to pay for it. But should any of those persons wish to continue it, they will please forward their subscriptions as soon as convenient. We trust many of those to whom we send sample copies will appreciate it sufficiently to make it their FAMILY PAPER.

HOME MISSION REPORT.

No. 6.

To the Corresponding Secretary.

MY DEAR BRO.—I am still in the field as one of your missionaries, and am reminded by the coming in of another month of my duty to you. This is not only the commencement of another month, but is the first day of a new year. Many and solemn have been my thoughts this morning. While retrospecting the past, my heart at some moments has been drawn out in sympathy with those with whom I have been in the hour of death and mourning. I remember that the two first Sabbaths of the old year were spent in the same neighbourhood attending the funerals of departed friends. Many flowing tears and heavy hearts have I seen during the year, as I have frequently gone to the house of mourning. At other moments the spirit of joy and thanksgiving has filled my heart while thinking of the happy converts I have been blessed to see. In several communities in this province and in Nova Scotia I have heard young converts rejoice in a new born hope of glory through Christ our Saviour; I have heard old pilgrims shout for joy, and have seen many, many weeping, penitent backsliders, return to their Father's house. Thanks be to God our Saviour for his abundant and rich blessings vouchsafed to me and my family, and the good he has permitted me to see in connection with my humble efforts to advance his cause in this. In the year 1865 I have led into the baptismal waters and baptized one hundred and sixteen

persons. Shall I meet them all in heaven? O! shall I! To as many of them as may read these lines, let me say, dear brethren and sisters, live near to Christ. "Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering, for he is faithful that promised; and let us consider one another to provoke unto love and good works;" and "Stand fast therefore, in the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage." We may look towards the future, but how will we know of its changes. Many of us have commenced the year, but who will live to see its close? We know not what awaits us. Whether sickness or health, life or death, prosperity or adversity; none can tell. Let each so live as to be conscious that the Lord is his Shepherd, then he may ask, "who can be against us?"

My remarks, thus far, are somewhat foreign to my missionary report, but are natives of my heart. Six months of mission labor have been expended. One half of my year gone, and how little I have seen accomplished. When I look at the wants of many of our churches and the desolation of our country, and see how much there should be done, and how little I have seen done, I feel quite dissatisfied. "The harvest truly is plentiful, but the laborers are few." I think, however, that I do feel thankful to God for as much of his salvation as I have seen. Nearly all of my last month has been spent with the 2d Nashua church. A few days of the first of the month were spent with the 1st church. I have also preached once—Christmas evening—in the Methodist meeting house, about ten miles up the Nashua above this. I held several meetings with this church while laboring with the upper church, aiming at preparing the way for an especial and concentrated effort for a revival. There were a few brethren in this church who were maintaining the Christian course and character. Bro. Kinghorn has been laboring with them a short time, and by his faithful preaching has been doing good. There were, however, a great many backsliders in the neighbourhood—many of whom stood as members of the church. I engaged in the work, preaching evenings and visiting from house to house in the day time, feeling assured that God would give us to see victory in his name—and victory has come. There have not been many persons baptized, but we have had some powerful and blessed meetings. In one meeting we had as many as twenty backsliders come up and confess their wanderings and declare their desire to return and engage again in the service of the Lord. Some of the members of the church are from home, but I believe every member who has attended the meetings has taken some part with us; and nearly all feel that God has forgiven their backslidings. The language of the prophet may be applied to this church, when he said, "Moreover the light of the moon shall be as the light of the sun, and the light of the sun shall be seven fold, as the light of seven days, in the day that the Lord bindeth up the breach of his people, and healeth the stroke of their wound." I have baptized eighteen persons during the month, ten of whom were in connection with the 1st church, and eight here. I have had baptisms seven Sabbaths in succession. I have added seven to this church besides those I have baptized—persons who have been baptized before, and who were with us in sentiment and sympathy, but who had not united with the church. There are several others of this class I hope to see united with the church before I leave yet. Our first baptism here was a very solemn and impressive scene. The candidates were two brethren, quite advanced in life. One nearly sixty years old and the other in his seventy-third year. While these aged men went down into the baptismal waters with the humility of children, and came up out of the water rejoicing with the love of God shed abroad in their hearts, many of the concourse of witnesses exclaimed, "surely this is the work of God." I expect to remain here until after next Sabbath, when I hope to baptize again. Unless the orders already received from you be revoked, I expect to go to Stanley next week.

We held our missionary meeting last week. The weather was very unfavorable, and several of the brethren were away to the woods, but all things considered, we succeeded beyond even my own hopeful expectations. Our meeting was presided over, as Chairman, by Rev. Michael White, who last year became a life member to our society, and is one of our staunch friends. Bro. Kinghorn was expected to be present as one of our speakers, but I regret to say, was hindered by sickness in his family. Our only speaker beside your missionary was Rev. Aaron Hart. Bro. Hart is a member of the F. C. Baptist Church at Douglas, but resides here and teaches an excellent school, in the fine new school house recently erected by Mr. Gibson. To him for his excellent speech and other valuable assistance I feel deeply indebted. At this season of the year there is little or no money in circulation. We got in cash in this meeting \$10.70, and obtained pledges to swell the amount to \$61.70. I have collected in cash during the month \$37.72, and about \$50 in pledges. Hitherto the Lord has helped us. I love the work, and am pleased to be able to say that my health is good, and my voice stands the labour beyond my expectations. Continue to pray for your missionaries.

Yours, in hope, G. A. HARTLEY.
 NASHUA, Y. C. Jan. 1, 1866.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

DEAR BRO.—Since my last monthly report I have continued my labors in connection with the churches on the island of Campbell. The meetings were continued in connection with the Church at "Wilson's Beach" until Dec. 3rd, on which day three followed Christ in the ordinance of baptism, making an addition to this church, by baptism, of thirty-three, together with a number of others, who had been previously baptized, who united with the church. Receiving an urgent solicitation from the brethren on the other side of "Harbor de Lute" to pay them a visit, and hold a few meetings, I complied, believing it would be for the glory of God and the good of souls. This little band of Christians, separated as a branch from the Church, at the Beach, are ardently and faithfully laboring to sustain the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom. It is in this neighborhood Elder Malloch resides, and here for years he has evinced more than a paternal care and anxiety that this little church should live and grow in grace and strength, and increase in spiritual influence and usefulness. And now, believing God was offering the people salvation, he earnestly united with me in prayer and zealous labor for the conversion of sinners and the building up of the church.

As I had but a short time to remain I held meetings twice each day, and spent the intervening time in visiting from house to house, conversing, praying, &c., as I saw would be profitable. Almost immediately sinners began to be affected, conviction, deep and pungent, fastened upon their hearts, and many were found enquiring the way to Zion. I continued my labors for a little over two weeks, saw the church much revived; baptized fourteen happy converts whom I hope to greet in the great Church triumphant above, when the toils and trials of this life are over. Other engagements rendered it imperative for me to take my leave, which I did with deep regret. I shall not soon forget the many acts of hospitality and kindness bestowed upon me while laboring on that island, and can only pray God to reward them for their kindness. Others came forward for baptism just before I left, but a snow storm prevented its administration. Bro. Malloch will probably attend to it.

The brethren on this side the Harbor labor under the disadvantage of not having a meeting-house; not however, because they are unable or unwilling to build one, but in consequence of not being able hitherto to procure the land on which to place it. I sincerely hope this difficulty will be ultimately removed, and this church be permitted to purchase a spot in which to inter the remains of their loved ones, and upon which to erect a house for the worship of their God after the dictates of their own consciences.

In a previous report I gave a statement of a missionary meeting in connection with the district meeting, held at Wilson's Beach, and its results pecuniarily. In that meeting, \$27.89 was contributed to our Home Mission Society. They also became responsible for the amount of labor your missionary would expend among them. On the other side of the harbor, just before leaving, I held a missionary meeting, in which, with previous contributions, was contributed in cash, \$44.97, and pledged to be paid before the first of July, \$78.00. Total \$122.86, American currency. The interest these friends take in our mission movement is thus demonstrated by their acts. May God prosper them in "basket and in store," and may the willingness with which they have contributed to the assistance of others, be the good seed, germinating under the genial rays of the Sun of Righteousness, that shall eventuate in an abundant harvest of blessings upon themselves and the entire island.

I am at present at my home, after an absence of five months. I intend spending my next Sabbath here, after which, as soon as possible, go back to Grand Manan, and finish my engagement with them. The church at Calais would rather I would make my visit to them after my return from Grand Manan, as many are in the woods at this season of the year. Craving an interest in your prayers, I remain yours, J. T. PARSONS.

Woodstock, Dec. 27th, 1865.

(For the Religious Intelligencer.)

Post Office, N. S., Dec. 29, 1865.
 DEAR BRO. MALLOCH—I am about to proceed to the westward, and visit the churches before my return home.

A few weeks have been spent at Harmony, where I enjoyed quite a little revival; nine persons are awaiting baptism. The church is very desirous of securing the labors of a pastor who will settle among them—having considerable means on hand they are about to build a parsonage. This was the late and much lamented D. Thorp's circuit, where he spent the last six years of his life. He was so well sustained, that although poor when he first came to Harmony, yet he left quite a comfortable home, and a true little property to his widow.

It was affecting to hear the friends speak of their loss, and hard to resist their earnest appeals to remain with them. I have also enjoyed a blessed revival at East Port Maitland, part of Bro. Noble's circuit. Many of the people are fearful of his returning to New Brunswick, and express themselves as not knowing what to do without his faithful and earnest labors, and are extremely desirous of retaining him and his Christian lady, who is earnest and untiring in the many labors of love.

The meetings in this place are nearly as interesting as in the revival. A few are awaiting baptism, two of whom, although far advanced in years, are very anxious to follow in this ordinance before they die. A. B. MARSH.

From the Christian Visitor.

The Week of Prayer

opens in the Mechanics' Institute, on Monday the 8th instant, instead of the first as stated through mistake last week. It seems to us that the first week of the year is really the proper time for such an exercise; but we see the evangelical alliance recommends the second week in January. That Society has issued the following programme:—

Sunday, Jan. 7.—Sermons on the duties of Christians to each other, as members of the body of Christ.
 Monday, Jan. 8.—Acknowledgments of Divine mercies and confession of sin.

Tuesday, Jan. 9.—The Christian Church: That its testimony may be clearer, its faith stronger, and its devotedness, liberality, and zeal enlarged.

Wednesday, Jan. 10.—Nations: For their temporal and spiritual welfare; for kings, and all in authority; for the maintenance of peace; and for the increase of righteousness, which exalteth a nation.

Thursday, Jan. 11.—For Christian families, for servants, and for schools and colleges.

Friday, Jan. 12.—For Christian missions and ministers, and for all engaged in Christian work.

Saturday, Jan. 13.—For Christians in sorrow, in sickness, and in persecution; for the widow and the orphan.

Sunday, Jan. 14.—Sermons: The blessing to be expected from the manifested union of believers of all countries.

The paper is signed by the officers of the British, French, German, Russian, Swedish, and Turkish branches of the Alliance. We now look for a general and earnest observance of this solemn season of intercession. There is something unspeakably sublime in the thought of the whole Church of Christ in the world, prostrate before the throne of grace in these continuous services, each day engaged with the same thought, and praying for the same object.

We presume the committee in charge here have selected the second week instead of the first for the purpose of harmonizing with the above suggestions. Let it be emphatically a week of prayer with all Christians, in the closet and in their families as well as in the noon meetings. Then may we expect a visitation of mercy from the heavenly hills!

UPPER GAGETOWN.—Last Sabbath we spent at Upper Gagetown, being called there to attend the funeral of Mr. David Coy, a very aged and highly respected inhabitant of that place. He was brother to the late Rev. Benjamin Coy, and is spoken of as one whose long life was marked by the strictest integrity and uprightness. A very large concourse of people testified their respect and esteem by attending the funeral of the deceased.

WE HAVE BEEN absent from our church the two last Sabbaths. We were not a little gratified in going into our place of worship, since our return home, and seeing that during our absence the former pulpit seat (which was a very comfortable one), had been removed, and a fine new sofa had been put in its place. This was the kind act of a young lady—Miss Eliza J. Atherton, assisted by the liberality of a few friends, who at her solicitations contributed the price. For ourselves and others who may be our successors in the pastoral office in this church, we tender thanks to Miss Atherton and those who aided in this *New Year's Gift* to our pulpit.

AFFECTIONATE REMINISCENCES OF AN ONLY DAUGHTER AND FIRST-BORN SON, by their bereaved father. This is the title of a finely printed pamphlet, of over 40 pages, from the press of Messrs. Barnes & Co., St. John. It is the biography of Mrs. Mary Ann B. McIlroy, only daughter of Rev. I. E. Bill, editor of the *Christian Visitor*, who departed this life at Salisbury a few weeks ago; and also her brother, Asahel, eldest son of Rev. I. E. Bill, who died about seventeen years since, at the early age of 21 years. It is an affecting tribute of parental love to a Christian son and daughter, who have gone before to the better land, and whose lives on earth were illumined by the sunshine of a genuine religious faith. These brief "reminiscences" cannot be read without awakening profitable thoughts, and provoking tender and solemn emotions. The pure scriptural sentiment which is interwoven therewith render them peculiarly excellent and valuable.

SHEPHERD BIBLE SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening the Sheffield Bible Society of the New Brunswick Bible Society was held in the Temperance Hall. The Branch is creditably sustained, being only surpassed

in amount of contributions by a few of the most important cities of British America. The meeting was addressed by James Johnson, Esq., who delivered an able speech in defence of the inspiration of the Scriptures—the theme assigned to him—and by the Revs. Messrs. Stirling, Beckwith, Lathen, Wilkes, and Tweedy, and by other gentlemen, whose earnest and practical addresses secured the attention of a large and intelligent audience until a late hour.

In addition to the sums voted for the purchase of Bibles, and contributions to the support of the Bible Society, the meeting was pledged to the payment of \$40 towards "The Parker Testamental Fund," thus aiding to that extent the magnificent project of the Bible Society, and worthily concurring in honor on the name and memory of one of the best men, and one of the most faithful friends of Bible circulation.—*Col. Farmer.*

JAMAICA AFFAIRS.

The hanging of Mr. Gordon in Jamaica by the authorities, arbitrarily constituted by Governor Eyre, has produced great excitement in England, and called forth just and profound indignation. No evidence has been adduced, as yet, that Mr. Gordon instigated the riots, or even favoured them in the least degree. He was the friend and advocate of the colored population, and by his outspoken and fearless denunciations of the unjust and partial government of the Colony by the party in power, had provoked their hatred; and as soon as an opportunity was afforded, by which they could rid themselves of a fearless antagonist, under pretence of seeking the public peace, and punishing a ringleader of sedition and rebellion, they availed themselves of it; and according to the accounts which have so far reached us, perpetrated as foul a murder as any recorded in the annals of modern crime. The accounts of the condition of Jamaica—the agitation for redress—the oppression and tyranny of the governing class—the riotous outbreak, and the cruel and summary manner in which those engaged in it were dealt with, with the murder of innocent persons under pretence of their being guilty, is deeply interesting. The following will give some idea of what might be expected from the Government and legislation of the Colony:—

There was a Governor, representing the Queen, and a Legislative Council, nominally the House of Lords, but with very little influence on the legislation of the island. The really influential element in the Government was the House of Assembly, numbering forty-seven members, representing (in 1864) 2,023 electors out of a population of 441,264. The qualification of the elector was a money one; practically the negro was excluded, and the race had a representative.

How admirably adapted the M. P.'s of Jamaica are to teach honor and honesty by any means, may be seen from the conduct, character, and personal position of not a few among themselves. A member for St. Andrew's has been convicted of theft and forgery, and has been an inmate of the penitentiary. Another, when Master in Chancery, embezzled the money of the poor. A third ascended the bench, a judge of justice, and with those all things entrusted, being his principal creditors. A fourth was detected in defrauding the revenue; and a fifth, of the same kidney, put into his own pocket money voted for repairing the roads of the parish whither he represented. Others are placemen; among the rest, the printer to the House, the Government statistician, the Superintendent of Prisons, the Receiver-General, a Government contractor, an official assigned to road inspectors, four clerks of the peace, and so on. To those who receive no salaries or profits under Government, the privilege from arrest attaching to the representative of the House, is a valuable privilege, and a model of a colonial Parliament. With the reins in his hands, what was to be expected but a disastrous overthrow?

As are the law-makers, so are its ministers; at least, in those local courts to which the negro's appeals are referred. The prisons are full, most of the inmates having been condemned for larceny, and others for common assault, in which case the magistrate is empowered to commit to the felon's jail, where the unfortunate creatures are damaged for life; while the work of the crowded penitentiary inflicts a new grievance on those who are sentenced by deputation to the value of honest industry. The prevalent complaint among those who work for wages is, that they are defrauded, in many instances, of the scanty pittance really earned. The hire of the labourers who have reaped down the fields, is of the owners kept back by fraud. The owners of the estates, who are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth; and they have been exhorted, to be "patient unto the coming of the Lord." But patience is easier to preach than to practice; and its bounds have in this instance been passed. The wages labourer appeals to the district tribunals, but the seat of justice is occupied by that most unjust of judges, blundering self-interest, and the other pliant plaster the view, not of the complaining labourer, but of the defending employer. A striking, though a lurid light is thrown upon this part of the subject by the flames which consumed the courthouse of St. Thomas's.

It appears that in this case was literally fulfilled the inspired axiom, "When the wicked build, the people mourn." This state of things was not the fault of the Imperial Government, which prior to Dr. Underhill's letter to Mr. Cardwell, had not been acquainted with the real state of things; but it was the fault of those who occupied places and posts of trust and power in the island, and who by misrepresentation to the British Government succeeded in protracting their rule of oppression and tyranny.

To effect a change in this state of affairs and secure redress for the wrongs inflicted on the negro population, Mr. Gordon devoted his superior talents and energy. He contemplated no rebellion, no riots, but by an appeal to her Majesty's Government in England, he expected to secure a change. He accordingly appealed to the people to attend the meetings, which were called by the authorities themselves, in order to assert their grievances and apply for redress, and this was the head and front of his crime. He was not even acquainted with the negro Bogle, who was engaged in the riot, and was also executed.

A returned Wesleyan missionary—Rev. E. Blake—gave at a missionary meeting in England, the following immediate cause of the outbreak:—

He said a poor negro went to gather fruit on a neglected estate, the proprietor of which he did not care about it. In fact it would have been allowed to rot. He was prosecuted for trespass, and because he was fined it was that the outbreak took place, and it was not till after they had been fired upon that they rose. He did not think that Englishmen would have stood such proceedings without resistance, and he thought more than the untutored negro. The authorities had taken deep revenge—they had taken twenty lives for one. He did not hesitate to say that Governor Eyre had shown himself quite unfit for his post, and he must no longer rule that island. He painted a man with a furious head, and a sound judgment. The speaker concluded, by signifying that the class legislation of the island, and that the country would never be prosperous so long as they had the present venal house of assembly.

PERSONAL HISTORY OF MR. GORDON.

From a statement published by the Rev. Dr. King, of London, formerly of Jamaica, it appears that Mr. Gordon was the son of a much-respected Jamaica planter, by one of his slaves. Being a boy of good natural parts, he taught himself, with very little aid, to read, write, and cast accounts. By his diligence and intelligence he continued to gather money, with which he bought his freedom. Once free himself, he gained enough to emancipate his sisters, and afterwards sent them to Europe for their education—first to London, and then to Paris.

"Through the reverse of the colony," says Dr. King, "the father, from being very rich, came to lose all, and the coloured son bought his estate—not, however to deprive him of it, but to leave him in occupancy, surrounded by the comforts he had been accustomed to enjoy. So the son of a bondswoman, when the feelings of his father's white wife and her children would not allow him to enter the paternal abode. Yet he always spoke to me with deferential regard for his father, and never uttered a disrespectful word regarding Mrs. Gordon. He was tenderly sensitive, and very, as we were walking together he became pensive and absorbed, and after ceasing for a

little to speak or listen, he requested me to step aside with him. He stopped before a slight elevation of the grass, and said to me, with much emotion, 'My mother is buried there; she was a negro and a slave, but she was a kind mother to me, and I loved her dearly.' As he uttered these words his hands trembled down upon her grave. The efforts of the son could not make the impoverished father happy in Jamaica, where he had long held a high position, and it was arranged that Mr. Gordon, with his family, should leave for the mother country, either or exclusively by the aid which George's kind munificence provided. When the day of departure was at hand the son said to me, 'You know that I am not permitted to give my father valedictory attentions. I have promised him that you will do so for me, and my white family to the ship.'

All the facts that became known about Mr. Gordon are of the same complexion with this story. He was married to a white lady, who gave him her hand from respect of his noble character. All his tastes, habits, sympathies, and efforts attracted sympathy towards the white race; all his hope for the negroes he loved so well were based upon the support or friendship of white friends. And are we expected, without a word of evidence, to believe that this man was a prime mover of an insurrection having the extermination of all the whites in Jamaica for its object? A more unreasonable demand was never made upon the credulity of a nation.

MR. GORDON'S LAST LETTER TO HIS WIFE.

The sentence of death passed upon Mr. Gordon was only communicated to him one hour before it was executed. In that last hour of his life he wrote the following touching letter to his wife:—

My Beloved Wife,—General Nelson has just been kind enough to inform me that the court-martial on Saturday last has ordered me to be hung, and that the sentence is to be executed in an hour hence, so that I shall be gone from this world of sin and sorrow. I regret that my worldly affairs are so tangled; but now it cannot be helped. I do not desire this sentence, for I never advised or took part in any insurrection. All I ever did was to read to the people who complained to seek redress in a reasonable way; and if in this I erred, or have been misrepresented, I do not think I deserve the extreme sentence. I have, however, the will of my Heavenly Father that I should thus suffer in obeying His command to love the poor and needy, and to protect, as far as I was able, the oppressed. And glory be to His name and I thank Him that I suffer in such a cause. Glye be to God the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ; and I say it is a great honor thus to suffer, for the servant cannot be greater than his Lord. I can now say with Paul, the aged, 'The hour of my departure is at hand, and I am ready to be offered up. I have fought a good fight, I have kept the faith, and henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me.' Say to all friends an affectionate farewell, and say they must not grieve for me, for I die innocently. Assure Mr. Arty and all others of the truth of this. Comfort your heart. I certainly little expected this. You must do the best you can, and the Lord will prosper you; and do not be ashamed of the death your poor husband will have suffered. The Judge seemed against me, and from the right manner of the case I could not get in all the explanation I intended. The man Anderson made an unfounded statement, and so did Gordon, but his testimony was different from the deposition. The Judges took the former and erased the latter. It seemed that I was to be sacrificed, and the man Bogle, the man Bogle, I never allowed him to the act or acts which have brought me to this end. Please write to Mr. Chamervozow, Lord Brougham, and Messrs. Henckell and Du Bois. I did not expect that, not being a rebel, I should have been tried and disposed of in this way. I thought His Excellency the Governor would have allowed me a fair trial, if any charge of sedition or inflammatory language were partly [fairly] attributable to me; but I have no power of control. May the Lord be merciful to him.

General Nelson, who has just come in for me, has faithfully promised to let you have this letter. I have said to him, 'I have only been allowed to let you have this letter, and I have only been allowed to let you have this letter, and I have only been allowed to let you have this letter.' I have said to him, 'I have only been allowed to let you have this letter, and I have only been allowed to let you have this letter, and I have only been allowed to let you have this letter.' I have said to him, 'I have only been allowed to let you have this letter, and I have only been allowed to let you have this letter, and I have only been allowed to let you have this letter.'

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THE NEWS AND THE PRESS.

JANUARY 5, 1866.

In another column we have spoken of our paper, and intimated our prospects and intentions. In this department—THE NEWS AND THE PRESS—we shall continue to give our readers, as usual, the latest general intelligence, both domestic and foreign, with opinions; the press upon current subjects, and also such notes and comments of our own upon matters and things in general, as we may deem expedient and proper. We shall conscientiously and fearlessly continue to expose and denounce hypocrisy and disloyalty, and keep our readers posted with reference to the schemes and plans, so far as they may come to light, of those who are the enemies of our Queen, our Country, and our Religion. We hate no man, nor class of men; but we are the avowed opponents of every policy that would retard our country's progress, politically, commercially or socially; and we shall also resist to the utmost of our power the policy and influence of that portion of the press that would sever the country from British connexion, and annex these free and happy Provinces to the Republic of the States. We are for union, but it is union among ourselves—it is the union of loyal British hearts and British interests—so that we may not only have new and improved fields for enterprise opened before our men of energy and talent, but also that we may be better able to resist all those organizations and attempts to subvert and overturn British interests on this continent, which would so highly gratify Fenian sympathizers and annexation advocates. Recently we say it—to glorify God and honor the Queen—to defend the Protestant faith, and maintain British rule—will continue to be the mission of the RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

THE CROWN LAND AGITATION.—We have avoided saying anything about this matter, which has agitated the secular press for some weeks, and we had intended to have passed it by altogether in silence, as we felt very little interest in the affair. But Mr. Anglin seems very anxious that we should refer to it; and some of our readers have suggested that we would hardly be doing justice to those who depend exclusively on the INTELLIGENCER for the news, if we did not make some statement relative to it. The facts, as far as we can learn from reading both sides, are these:—

In October, 1862, the following order was made by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and was published for general information:—ORDERED, That pending the negotiations for the Intercolonial Railway, that "None of the Crown Lands of this Province shall be sold, except with the sanction of the Executive Council."

JOHN McMICHAEL, Esq., Gen. Secy., applied for a large tract (about 10,000 acres), on the supposed line of the Intercolonial Railway, contrary to the above Crown Land regulation, and obtained a survey of the same, for which he himself paid. It is stated that both Mr. Tilley and Mr. Hathaway, both of whom were then in the Government, said to Mr. Gibson that they could not dispose of this tract to him, because it would be "a gross violation of the Regulation of 1862." No sale took place, and advertisement for sale was published by the Tilley Government. The present Government came into power last Spring, and was aided to power by Mr. Gibson. It would seem that he then renewed his application for the land in question. A smaller tract of about 5,000 acres was also applied for in the names of persons in his employ, and obtained in November last. But to comply with Mr. Gibson's application for the large tract, it was necessary to rescind the