"It is years since I was found in my place," he said. "I got astray little by little, until I was as | lume, and has combined and concentrated our powone of the ungodly. By His goodness, the Savi- ers, rather than diminished our strength, our called me back and arged me to repentance, but I did not listen. He blessed my family with wealth, but I would not turn from my hardness of heart. He gave me worldly prosperity, but still I would not seek him, 'Before I was afflicted I went astray.' At last He took my son, the hope of my life, away, and I was conquered. That BROUGHT ME!"

Is there no reader, who, if he is "brought" at all, seems likely to need to be brought in some such way.

TERMS AND NOTICES.

ALL LETTERS FOR US, either on business connected with this Paper or otherwise, should hereafter be directed to

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

Beligious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 10, 1866.

THE FREE BAPTIST BODY.

In our article, two weeks ago, we referred to the origin of our denomination in this Province in its organized character. We have since learned that the number of churches in New Brunswick at that time was only six, and but two preseners at first united with the Conference. In June, 1835, the number of preachers had increased to eight, and the number of churches to twenty. In 1847, the Conference numbered tourteen ordained preachers, and forty churches, containing 2.008 numbers. As stated in our former article, during several years of our early history, great trial and reproaca were felt in consequence of unworthy persons under the denominational name of " Christian" coming in upon us from the United States, and holding and teaching doctrines with which our body had no sympathy. Even so early as 1835, only three years after our organization, our General Conference unanimously passed a remonstrance against Universalism, Umtarianism, Antimonianism, Infant Purity and Annihilation. The simple name of "Christian," however, was retained as our only denominational name, and no articles or summary of christian doctrine was published by us in New Brunswick as our Confession of Faith, until 1847, at which time also the denomination took the name of FREE CHRISTIAN BAPTISTS. From 1835 to 1849 the Conference was divided into two districts, each having an annual sestion. The Conference was then composed of all the preachers in the denomination, and of two lay delegates from each Church, and all measures adopted by the Conference were required to have the ununimous vote of the body. This rendered nearly all attempts for progress, in the direction of denominational enterprise, abortive; as a single member of Conference by refusing his concurrence to proposed changes, would defeat the wishes of all the others. It is only about five years since this rule-which, most singularly, was intended to preserve union, but which manifestly placed the Conference under the control of the minority - was changed, and a vote of four-fifths considered the voice of

As the courches increased, it was found that the constitution of the General Conference, which admitted two lay delegates from each church as members, required changing; the large representation hindering rather than facilitating the outliess. This suggested the idea of District Meetings. In 1849 our churches were set off into Districts, six in all ; each district to hold its annual meeting, composed of such preachers as the General Conference would appoint, and two delegates from each Church. The General Conference to meet henceforth but once a year, and to be composed of all the preachers in the denomination, and the lay delegates from each District. This plan has operated quite satisfactorily since; and yet the constitution of our Conference is not so perfect as it should be, and a committee to revise and submit | ers in behalf of the motherless children and our bro alterations and improvements now exists, to report ther, who is now left entirely alone in his village. ()

sion of the Conference, nor any report of the church- our brethren have been out to comfort him, and es or denomination was ever printed until 1850, good old woman from our Christian village is now eighteen years after the Conference was organized. Up to this time, also, very strong objections existed arrangements with certain churches, but it was con- have generously contributed to our aid. Upwards a ples of the body, and as indicating a tendency to depart from the early spirituality of the ministry. By an itinerant ministry the churches had been planted; labour; it was regarded as the only scriptural mode of giving a free gospel to the propie, and great fears | presses sorely still. existed that settled pastorates was but a hireling

Another thing worthy of notice in this place is the fact, that previous to 1851, no fund of any description existed in the Conference, or under its control. No missionary labour had ever been employed or directed by the Conference, and the only appointments ! made by the Conference which incorred financial liability, was the appointment of two or three annual I commenced at once. delegates to the F. B. Conference in Nova Scotia, each ment and government required much persistent effort on the part of those who regarded them as necessary, and provoked in others many foreboding fears, and from some strong predictions, that " the glory had departed from Israel," that with these innovations the true spirituality and usefulness of the body would entirely cease. Events have subsequently proved

that these changes were only the gradual development

and unfolding of that genuine spirituality and chris-

tian power which existed in the body, but which to

a great extent had been lost for the want of proper-

ly organized channels through which it could flow out

to our own churches in spiritual labor and care, rather

than being expended in spasmodic efforts, and building

up other bodies rather than our own. Had the changes

and innovations (so called) to which we have refer-

red, and others which have since followed, not taken

place, what would have been our condition-denomi-

nationally-now? Without a treasury-without a

out stated pastorates-without any properly directed

labour and systematic effort for the care and enlarge-

ment of the body, could we have held together, or

could our spiritual power been so effectual and use-

our spiritual union has flowed and increased in vo-

LETTER FROM INDIA. NO. XL.

MIDNAPORE, INDIA, May 16, 1866 To the Editor of the Religious Intelligencer :-On the 6th inst one of our Christian sisters was called home to her reward. This is the first death

that has occurred in our church since my arrival. The deceased was the wife of one of our new brethren, the teacher, living 22 miles from here, of whom I have several times spoken in previous letters. She died of puerperal fever, and leaves three little girls, one an infant. Some of the circumstances of this sad event may interest your readers. The wife of Bangsee Mahantee, the first of these converts, attended our sister during her illness, and was present at her death. A messenger brought us the tidings of her iliness; but from his account I gathered strong hope of her recovery. Next came the neavy tidings that death had done its work. It came over me like a shock. The woman, whom only a few weeks ago I saw in health and spirits, was now in heaven. Our brother was now alone in his sorrow. He had sent his servant to summon a Christian friend, but long ere he returned all was over. Being the only one in his village who has renounced heathenism, he finds sympathy nowhere. But though no man speaks a word of consolation or proffers his aid in this dark hour, still the blessed Lord is with him to comfort and bless. Denied the privilege of burying his dead lsewhere, our brother digs a grave within his own garden. His own hands prepare the remains of his loved one for interment. His own arms convey the body to this resting place. He drops the clods upon the cold clay, builds the little mound to mark the spot, and returns to care for his sobbing little ones. But it is very cheering to see this lone man's steadfast faith through all this bitter trial. Well did he know before, for he had counted the cost, that for Christ's sake he might any day be counted an outcast But, thank God, his hold on the adorable Redeemer was too strong to be easily shaken, much less broken. Nor need we wonder at this, for his faith in Jesus had just been freshly and mightily confirmed. He had witnessed that spectacle which had silenced many a sceptic, and made a heart of carcless levity ie of confiding love. He had looked upon a Christian in that glorious triumph, when the last enemy is vanquished. His own wire, having so recently conlessed Christ in baptism (you will remember that I baptized her last february) had now gone to join the praises of that innumerable company around the

Very distinctly do I recollect how happy our sister thrown aside that Hindoo timidity and seclusiveness, which keep women forever in the dark, she moved! about the house in her husband's presence, cared for the wants of her guests, and in every way appeared so like a Christian woman at home. And as my horse waited at the door, and my guide was urgent to start, I remarked to her that we should have a season of prayer before parting. Her eyes brightened, and she quickly fetched a bit of a rug and spread it in the centre of their principal room; and there the husband and wife knelt together. My heart heavewith gratitude, and tears of joy blinded my eyes as I knelt beside them to invoke our Father's blessin upon the only Christian household in that heather village. In another moment I was galloping away from the happy home, the wife and mother of which I-was to see no more, until we met in the happier

In this connection let me make a correction. In previous letter I think it was said that in the little volume of tracts, which, under God's blessing, led t the conversion of these eight believers, was procure from Cuttack by a neighbour. Upon investigation however, it has been ascertained that it was other wise. The book was given away by my dear fathe and his party twenty years ago, at Muhapal Market on the Surbiorurika River. Thus, it appears, that the seed sown so long is now yielding precious fruit. What an encouragement this is to work on! But le me not forget to beg the prayers of your pious read the 16th prox., I hope to visit him and the Christian Singular as it may appear, no minutes of any ses- beyond, and then may say more about this. Two

It affords me great pleasure to state that our friendin both preachers and churches to settled pastors. in Calcutta and Upper India, hearing of our famine One or two brethren had ventured to make limited and distress in this and the neighbouring districts sidered as rather a violation of the rules and princi- \$1,000 has already been put into the hands of ou missionaries, and larger sums has been paid to the Gen. Bap, brethren at Cuttack to relieve the wants o the native Christians and heathen about us. By God had greatly blessed that description of gospel this timely help many will be saved from starvation. The cholera has abated somewhat, but the famine

JAMES L. PHILLIPS.

HOME MISSION REPORT.

eral Conference that your Executive Committee

1848 the first real approach to a settled pastorate be- made arrangements with brethren McLeod, McDon- heeded it. We were in Turin in 1854, when this brilliant results. And if any one should still say gan ; in 1850, the first minutes of Conference were aid, and E. C. Freeze to be with me, our meeting was question of sequestering the estates of the convents This first effort at systematic missionary labour was | ded to the mouth of Oromocto where I remained over | ed by the Jesuits, the tools of the Pope. Nobly has made by the Fifth District, at its session held at the next Sabbath, and fulfilled my Conference ap-Kingston in February, 1853. Rev. A. Taylor, for- pointment in connection with the ordination of Bro. merly a member of the Freewill Baptist body of McDonald. From there I came home preparatory to Maine, was the first Home Missionary employed un- | leaving my family for some weeks. Last Monday, der a salary by the Free Baptists of this Province. the 29th, I spent with the Church at Beaver Harbor. The introduction of these changes into our manage- To-morrow I expect to leave home for the eastern part of our Province, and I hope to have the prayers of the lovers of Zion for my success in this good work. I have received during the time I have labored, in

> cash, \$11.34, besides a number of dollars pledged. Campobello, August 1st, 1866.

TO OUR HOME MISSIONARIES. - Will our brethren please observe the twenty-first section of the Constitution of the Society, and send their monthly reports direct to the Corresponding Scretary? The reports whom they are to be laid, before publication. You will save the Editor of the Intelligencer the time and trouble of sending them to me, which he does, and as it is his wish that the reports shall pass from my hrads to the paper, it will be more direct both for the Committee and for publication, if you will address printed report-without a missionary society-with. | tracts from them as we think advisable.

G. A. HARTLEY, Cor. Sec. H. M. S.

ing from the heart to the throne of God, and prayer | the religious condition of nations, and in the progress invited to unite. Dr. Prime says: ful as it now is ? The systematizing and organization is the despatch which it conveys. God is at one staof our efforts has opened channels through which | tion or office, and man at the other. B. M. \terest the unfolding of events.

(From the N. Y Observer.) RELIGIOUS BEARINGS OF THE EUROPEAN

* * * * In the changes that are taking place in the world, God is executing his plans, and his plans never fail to embrace the interests of his Church. Sometimes the most important religious events are brought about by causes which in the beginning seemed altogether of a secular character. It is a singular, but a remarkable fact, and one illustrative of what we are saying, that the French Revolution, which was so decidedly irreligious in its character, was the means of awakening from the sleep of spiritual death Robert Haldane, whose conversion to the faith of Christ, was the commencement of a great revival of true religion in Europe. The Reformation in England, if not brought about by personal and unworthy considerations, was, in its beginning and progress, greatly mingled with purely secular affairs. being." We would not glory in ourselves, or in our We know not what purpose God has in view in con- doings; but would acknowledge that whatsoever nection with the present war, but we believe that it will not pass by without exerting an important influence upon the religious destiny of the continent of Europe. In this connection, we publish the following letter which we have just received from a French correspondent, who is not only observant of public affairs, but specially qualified to speak with intelli- ties in the investigation and application of the laws gence on the subject.

FRANCE, July, 1866. "It would be needless for me to attempt to give ou any intelligence in regard to the war. But there is in one aspect of the subject which should be noted. this our purpose. And shouldest Thou permit suc-Some one one has said that in the 19th century most of the military conflicts arising among nations have so dispose the nearts of men that the establishment been commercial wars. In other words, that commercial interests have played the principal part in great national quarrels. This remark is true in many fraternal affection and mutual interests. And may it, nstances. Let'us not, however, forget that the reigious question enters largely into these events. This is not always apparent, and escapes the eyes of the masses. Statesmen and diplomatists rarely acknowledge that religion is one of the causes of their warlike enterprises. The people themselves are not aware of it. But the fact is no less certain to re-

"Consider, for instance, the recent events in Gernany. Austria is, in this war, the champion of tomanism. It had all the sympathy of the Pope, he Cardinals, the Jesuits, the Ultramontane faction n general. Prussia, on the contrary, represented the cause of the Reformation, Protestant ideas, freedom t belief in religion and science. I have no intentio being the apologist of the Prussian Government. King William I, is a weak, irresolute prince. Count Bismarck has shown herself, on every occasion, haughty, tyrannical, unscrupulous in means provided they promised success. But these serious defects | cessful, and produce those things which He says He mands of religious and political liberty in our day. appeared the last time I saw her. Having entirely The Italians bring the same tendencies and the same spirit to the field of battle. Although Roman Cathoics by birth and name, a large majority of them are the most determined opponents of the Papacy.

"Now what has been the result? You know by the European journals that the Austrians have, thus far, been overcome. The defeat has been so disastrous that the Emperor Francis Joseph has given up Venetia to Napoleon III. without requiring any territorial compensation. Prussia and Italy march forward with manly confidence, and hope to attain the end which induced them to appeal to the arbitrament of the sword. As I am now writing, I know not what will be the result of the mediation of Napoleon between the belligerent parties. The struggle is, perhaps, not ended. New reasons for protracting the war may arise. Russia and England have not revealed their intentions. But one fact is certain, Romanism has met with a great check in Germany and Italy by the defeat and humiliation of Austria. All the ultramontanes, bishops, priests, monks, and bigoted faity, are plunged into the deepest consternation. They hold themselves alooi and preserve a suiten silence, while the French people manifest the greatest joy and loudry applaud the triumphs of Italy

tested for many generations, that Romish countries become more and more weak, impoverished, and inapable of maintaining rank with Protestant countries. You have striking proof of this in America in Plause. the comparative condition of Mexico and the United States. So in Europe. See the miserable condition of Spain, Portugal, the Papal dominions, &c. It is. an universal fact that Popery is a scourge to politics and religion, and it must soon disappear."

There is certainly far more than a mere secular awaken the earnest attention of all thinking, Chrisuan men. White, as our correspondent remarks, testant, and the head of a Protestant nation, the under difficulties in the ooze, under two miles and a position of Victor Emanuel possesses, in this connection, perhaps even more interest. From this very accession to the throne, though a Roman Catholic, and waters, in the way of lawlul commercial adventure, yielding obedience to the Church in matters purely with the hope that it will be found again after many spiritual, he has been in reality a Protestant, main- days. It might be said that commercial undertakings taining an ant gonism to the Pope, and denying his and their people. He inherited from his father a dis- nothing incongruous in it. The greatest business pute in regard to the control of the temporal affairs | committees in these realms, the Lords and Commons of the convents which had obtained possession of a large portion of the property of Italy. Charles Albert of the convents, and appropriating a portion of their surplus funds to the education of the people, instead of supporting a herd of lazy ignorant priests. Victor Emanuel, with true filial reverence and a manly inde- sings around him as He advanced on His way, so His pendence, proceeded to carry out this measure with the sauction of the legislative branch of the government, and this it was that provoked the wrath of threat of excommunication and next the hypothetical Religion and commerce may well go hand in hand. I proceeded to the north branch of Oromocto, excommunication which was all that the old man Victor Emanuel carried himself through all these tween the Arabia and the Europe had not been foled to all the subjects of the government, including the long persecuted Waldenses, by the Constitution ture rule is to tell the offender his fault in private, of 1848, which was voluntarily given to the people.

Should the arms of Prussia and Italy continue to prevail, the movement will not end in Germany. they been sighing for deliverance. Every one knows, and it is nowhere better known than in Rome itself, are to be sent to the Executive Committee, before | that the people, almost to a man, hate with intense | meeting separated. hatred the ghostly tyranny of the Church, which is be free in one hour if the French troops were withdrawn; and we cannot but hope that this freedom

THE ATLANTIC CABLE-A RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

It is exceedingly gratifying to learn that the recent uccessful attempt at laying the great Ocean Cable was commenced with a recognition of dependance on Him who rules the winds and the waves. An interesting religious service was held at Valentia on the eve of the sailing of the expedition. A large number of clergymen and of distinguished scientific gentlemen were present, and participated in the exercises. The devotional services were conducted by the Archdeacen of Ardfort, and consisted of singing of the one hundredth and the reciting of the one-hundred-andfourth Psalms, and prayer. The following is the paragraph in the prayer especially referring to the

O God, we would humbly acknowledge our entire dependence upon Thee for life, and health, and all things. "In Thee we live and move and have our faculties and powers we possess, from Thee we derive them all, and whatsoever good is done, to Thee we give all the glory. And now, O God, seeing that we are assembled here to-day in connection with this attempt to unite the two hemisphere of our globe, we confess our inability to accomplish this enterprise without the concurrence of Thy Divine providence. Whilst, as Thy creatures, we would use all our lacuiwhich Thou hast imprinted upon matter, and our utmost energies in carrying out the projects which we have devised, we do humbly and reverently look to Thee for Thy Divine benediction upon the means by which we hope to succeed in the accomplishment of cess to crown our efforts, we pray that Thou wouldst of this link between the two great portions of the earth may contribute to bind those who are separated by the mighty ocean more closely in the bonds of O God, tend also to the diffusion of light and knowedge, and also to the progress of truth and righte-

Mr. Bewley, one of the Directors, presided at the subsequent proceedings, and several gentlemen gave extended addresses.

The Rev. Mr. Disney said: My dear friends-It seems to me there is nothing more important than that we should continually bear in mind the words that the Apostle James has given us, that every good and every perfect gift cometn from above. It is important that we should bear this in mind, that we may ever glory not in the gift but in the Giver. In this great enterprise, whatever be its issue-and I trust God will make it successful-1 believe we have evidence-indeed the greatest proof-of what science and wealth and power combined can effect. It is, indeed, a great, a mighty enterprise, and we now ask that God may overrule it in order that it may be sucdo not affect the general statement. The Prussians delights in-loving kindness and righteousness and we must remember what Mr. Bewiey has already set before us-the result is with God. He holds the waves and the winds in the notiow of His hand. Hear can bid the angry waves rise, and He can still them. There have been, indeed, failures in this great undertaking, perhaps more than in most great undertakngs, but I believe we may see God's purpose in peritting this. We know that the investigations which have ensued from those failures have tended to bring t more forward towards perfection. Now, I believe, hat one object was to hasten on the knowledge of this science, and also that God would teach us the esson that I have endeavored to draw, that the resuit is lis; and we now ask Him to bring it to a successful issue, if it be His will.

Before I sit down, however, I should just like to make one more remark. I have spoken of God's gifts; let me say one word of the inestimable Giver. When we think of that mighty cable, which I hope shall soon stretch from shore to shore of the great Atlantic, we feel that this is indeed a wonderful enterprise. But what shall we say of the infinite wisdom that bridged over a still greater gull, for who can measure the distance that hes between a sinner and his God? God has made a link connecting those two, so distinct and separate in themselves, for now we who were afar off are brought nigh through the blood of Jesus. In "These new events confirm what history has at speaking of His gitts, and in thinking of His power, as this mighty work must cause us to think, I do believe it is not out of place that we should remember His greatest gut, and praise Him for it. (Ap-

Tue Rev. Dr. Hall said he could not deny himself the pleasure; and he could not, as a minister of the Gospel, decline to join in that open and public recognition of Divine authority in this unique undertaking, which formed the main object of that meeting. would be satisfactory to the mass of the community formed that the Lord's Supper was also administered to know that the directors of the company had sancinterest connected with this war, and the religious tioned this step. This great enterprise may be reattitude of the governments involved cannot fail to garded in more than one aspect. It will first strike and a precious season enjoyed. most persons as a grand commercial undertaking. It is intended, and the hope will, no doubt, ultimately be realized, that a good pecuniary return shall be and is more than usually rich and fresh with excel-King William of Prussia more strictly represents had from this cable. It is expected that the copper Protestantism in the struggle, being hunself a Pro- will be transmuted into gold, and that the seed sown half of Atlantic brine, will yield an adequate harvest in due time. Valuable property is being east, if the expression may be employed, into the depths of the the title page of a neat little pamphlet of a dozen are not usually inaugurated with religious observances. It might be replied so much the worse for the | in the course of his travels. The pieces it contains, | right to interfere in the temporalities of sovereigns undertakings. But why should they not? There is while claiming no great poetic merit, are otherwise open their meetings with devout acknowledgments of the Supreme. And there is no reason why the Christian religion should not be as really present as the inaugurated a movement for equalizing the revenues victims and fillets, and enaplets and sacrifices with which classical heatnests consecrated its public efforts. Christianity does not frown on commerce ; for as the Master while the redemption of human souls was His great aim, scattered temporal blesreligion advances common human interests as narches on to the spiritual results which form its crowning glory. Sin, with its inherent selfishness, dissociates and divides men. Religion, with its John and the capital, the beauty and healhtfulness of "there is but a step between us and death." Funeral wished me to labor under its direction for six months, Pius IX., and brought down upon the King first the grand spirit of self-sacrifice, associates and unites. They may co-operate with material advantage. of which did not require an expenditure exceeding where I held a few meetings. I found religious inthe Oersteds, and Morses, and Varieys, and Cliffords, are beginning to render it popular among tourists; fins in one room; the husband, fathers and mothers, about twenty dollars, and which was paid from the terest very low. One object I had in view in going thunder of the Vatican has been treated by Victor and Cannings, and that the value of the Vatican has been treated by Victor and Cannings, and that the value of the Vatican has been treated by Victor and Cannings, and the value of the Vatican has been treated by Victor and Cannings, and the value of the Vatican has been treated by Victor and Cannings, and the value of the Vatican has been treated by Victor and Cannings, and the value of the Vatican has been treated by Victor and Cannings, and the value of the Vatican has been treated by Victor and Cannings, and the value of the Vatican has been treated by Victor and Cannings, and the value of the val Oui bono? the reply is ready. Is it nothing that printed and distributed among the churches; in 1851, held on the evening of the 19th with good results. | was under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, | London to Halifax, countermanding the return of the when the last cable was alive a single message from | Fredericton will be a great resort for persons residing | bile, on Monday night, attempted to frighten some the first Conference fund was raised; and in 1858, The claims of both Home and Foreign Missions were and well do we remember with what virulence the 62d Regiment, saved the country £50,000 one the first Home Missionary was employed on a salary. | presented and nobly responded to. Thence I procee- King and all who advocated the measure were attack- tenth the cost of making the new cable? Is there any sum at which you could estimate the relief to a perfect kind for a grand display on Thursday at thousand hearts when it was told that a collision be- Judge Wilmot's garden and grounds. Large numyears of controversy with Rome, and as nobly in lowed by any tatal result? He expected yet greater maintaining the equal civil rights which were grant- results from closer communications among great nations like those of Europe and America. Monarchs, handsome proceeds in cash will be the result of the heart. The sympathy of the people favored the like other men, have misunderstandings. The Scrip- arrangements. and he could not but hope that friendly whispers through this common friend may explain all before long delays and partisan discussions have blinded men's mind to the point at issue, and the iron fingers has not been favorable for making hay, in conseshall have indicated the right before passion has Even if other nations should not become involved, raised its clouds of dust, and diplomacy diffused its there is Rome anxiously waiting to be liberated. If wilderness of mist. He would not forget that the we believed that her people really loved the priestly first message that was sent across was "Peace on as Mr. William Smith, builder and Mr. D. Heffernan, earth, and good-will towards men;" and ne could mason, superintending the buildings at present in government that presses so heavily upon their necks, not but rejoice in America and the British empire we should not applaud any interference with their coming nearer. It was with the Lord to determine affairs, but the contrary is the truth. For ages have the amount of success, and all here will say, what walk in King street, four or five bricks fell from the ever the issue, His will be done. Addresses were also made by other gentlemen when the Christian Doxology was sung and the

maintained only by foreign bayonets. Rome would COMMUNION IN MR. SPURGEON'S OHURCH. Dr. Prime, the senior editor of the New York Observer, is now on a visit to Europe. He spent a Sabwill in some way result from the war before it shall bath in London, and went to hear Mr. Spurgeon close. What effect it may have upon the prospects preach. He sends a long account of the service and them to me. We will publish them entire, or ex- of the Papacy as a spiritual power we must wait to his opinion of the preaching, to the Observer. He see. But at this day time moves on apace; events was much pleased and gratified with what he saw succeed events with a rapidity that seems never to and heard. At the close of the sermon the Lord's have been witnessed before in the history of the Supper was administered in one of the rooms of the FAITH is the electric telegraph of the soul, extend- world. We may be on the eve of great changes in Tabernacle, and all members of sister churches were

go in?" "Certainly," said the Deacon, with a smile | the whole community. - Ib. of welcome, and he gave me a ticket of admission to the Lord's table in a Baptist Church, a regular orthodox Baptist church, of the purest, most scriptural type of any in which I have worshipped. The service was brief, simple, but very beautiful, tender and refreshing. It is administered every Sabbath. The mother Baptist Church of England, the Church of Bunyan and Robert Hall, is open communion, free, full, loving, genial, Christlike. The slavery of exclusiveness, the dearth of isolation, the loss and sorrow of Christian separation, is peculiar to American Baptists."

> For the Religious Intelligencer. THE SWEARER.

O swearer! listen now to me, For I have thoughts concerning thee; As thou hast won thy Maker's ire, And doomed thy soul to endless fire.

The thund'ring voice of God hath said. When He to Sina' Israel led: "Thou shalt not take my name in vain, "Or else, my vengeance thou shalt gain."

And strictly did He keep His word, For many felt His wreaking sword : And thousands slept beneath the sand, Before they reached the Promised Land. As God the Jewish nobles slew.

When Death shall clip the wings of time-Then in thy guilt thou shalt repine. In the dark caverns of thy heart, Whose sin and guilt their stain impart; F'rom thence arise thy foul desire,

So will He justly deal with you:

In oaths and threats with awful ire. O for a moment, stop and think, And view thyself on rain's brink, Just think if God should answer thee, O where would all creation be?

This world would be to atoms rent. And all mankind to ruin sent ; The starry orbs to hell would lean-Damnation then would veil the scene !

The Majesty of heaven foiled-Jehovah of His glory spoiled-Celestial harpers cease to sing-Their crowns and palms to Satan fling!

O who art thou, poor feeble man, Whose life is like a single span, To breathe a woeful prayer like this, To swallow worlds in that abyss. Frequently dost thou damn thyself,

To change thy nature to an elf: Ne'er enter where Jehovah reigns, But bind thy soul in mis'ry's chains. Now, if this course you will pursue,

Your situation you will rue, When 'tis too late for to repent-To wisdom's ways give your consent. A Sovereign Ruler is thy God, Imperial justice is His rod;

And dare His vengeance every hour.

Remember in the judgment day, When Death yields up his ghastly prey, Thy wretched oaths against thy King Shall on thy head damnation bring.

Yet thoughtlessly you scorn His pow'r,

I beseech you in Jesus name-O plunge no longer in your shame; Let Faith illumine thy dark mind, Whilst mercy pleads for all mankind.

Heaven's chief Magistrate devised An antidote for sin disguised In glittering dewdrops of disdain, The hissing wit of the profane.

O flee at once to Jesus' side, From where He poured man's healing tide; There He will all thy sorrows brook, And write thy name in His great book.

PRESQUILE. - We learn that Brother Marsh spent a few days, immediately after the Conference, with the neat. On her bow on each side is a scroll with the Church at the mouth of Presquile, Carleton County, A good interest was awakened, the church revived, vid Weston in the centre. and fourteen others professed conversion and were baptized by Brother Marsh. We are glad to be in-

FREEWILL BAPTIST QUARTERLY for July is received lent articles. We shall notice it at length hereafter.

pages, printed in Fredericton for Mr. John W. Loan, touching narrations in rhyme of thrilling events and her wheels are 28 feet 6 inches in diameter. which happened in our own Province.

THE NEWS and THE PRESS

AUGUST 10, 1866.

traction in this Province for tourists. The pictur- fled forever. The scene can hardly be described, esque scenery, and the river St. John, the splendid steamers now on the rout between the city of St. before with light and merry hearts. How true that the neat and clean little city of Fredericton, with the services attended on the 18th by Rev. A. Lovejoy .excellent Hotel accommodation which it affords, and Several ministers of the place were present, some of that there is another place in New Brunswick beside St. John. We are quite sure that in a few years at a distance, who travel in quest of rest and health.

We learn that the arrangements are of the most bers of persons are expected from St. John, and from different sections of the country, and no doubt but

From every section of the country, we hear of the prospects of an abundant harvest. The grass crop is almost unprecedented, but the last week or two quence of numerous showers.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT. -On Wednesday forenoon, course of erection by Messrs. Lawton & Vassie and Mr. Hall, respectively, were standing on the side northern wall of Mr. Hall's building, one of them striking Mr. Smith on the top of the head and another hitting Mr. Heffernan on the shoulder. The injuries to the latter are not of a very serious character, but the reverse was the case with Mr. Smith, his skull being fractured so badly that his chances of recovery were from the moment considered doubtful. Dr. H. Livingstone and Dr. Bunting who were present, accompanied the injured man to his residence at the Marsh Bridge. His regular physician is Dr. Smith, a relative. Up to nine o'clock last night, Mr. Smith was alive, but the full extent of his injuries had not been ascertained .- Tet.

Temperance Hall, Portland, in aid of the Protestant of the Sons of Temperance of New Brunswick. The Orphan Asylum, was brought to a close last evening. British Templars are anxious to work in harmony The attendance throughout was large, and the pro- with all kindred Temperance bodies in advancing ceeds we understand will be ditto-probably \$800 or "the cause of all mankind;" but although the British more. The Band of the 15th Regt. was present and Templars are anxious to be in unity with others, treated spectators to many soul stirring strains of they are not disposed to yield to any body of men in

was for other than Baptists, as this is the largest disposed off by auction, the whole realizing a very Baptist church in the world, I went to the room handsome amount in the aggregate. The ladies who where the Deacons were distributing the cards, and I have been instrumental in securing so large a sum said, "I am a Presbyterian from New York, shall I for the benefit of the Orphans, deserve the thanks of

> A NEW TELEGRAPH LINE. - We understand that the new line which is being gradually pushed forward in Canada, will be extended to the Maritime Provinces in due course. A Montreal paper says :- The Provincial Telegraph Company, gradually advancing eastward like the Prussians in Moravia, has pitched its last stake and taken possession of Montreal; its communications extending westward to Ottawo, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London and Detroit, and extending south via Cape Vincent, Buffalo, and the commercial emporium of Wisconsin to New York and the Great West. Its last pole and insulator were erected in this city on Saturday, and the company now announce that it is prepared to send despatches to any of the above points.

THE NEW STEAMER "DAVID WESTON."-This new and beautiful steamer is now on her route between Indiantown and Fredericton, and is everything that can be desired for the accommodation of the travelling public. The following description of this exceellent boat, we copy from the Telegraph :

This fine steamer which has just been completed by Messrs. Hatheway & Small for the route on the river between St. John and Fredericton, is one of the most perfect specimens of naval architecture ever set affoat in the Province. In every respect, from the laving of her kee! until the present time, she has been constructed with a scrupulous regard to strength, speed, and safety, and if she fail in any of these particulars it will certainly not be the fault of her builders and owners

The hull of the David Weston was built in Carleton by Mr. John Retallick, and has been put together with the greatest care. The floor timbers are birch. the upper timbers are of haematack, her planking of birch and hacmatack, and ber deck of white pine. Her timbers are 14 inches by 6 inches, and her planking 3 mches in thickness. The following are her principal dimensions: length of keel 180 feet, length over all 185 feet; breadth of beam 27 feet, breadth over all 48 feet, depth of hold 81 feet.

The David Weston is fitted up with main deck, and hurricane deck. On the main deck aft is situated Ladies cabin-27 feet in length and 20 feet in width. It is supplied with a marble topped table, six fine velvet covered sofas, and numerous chairs, is carpeted with Brussels carpet and fitted up in the most tasteful manner. Off the Ladies Cabin are a wash room and a water-closet, and close by are the office and a spare state room. An unusually large space has been reserved between the door of the Ladies cabin and the stairway leading to the promenade deck, for the purpose of placing luggage, &c. On the main deck also, are the Express room, Bar room, Engineer's room and kitchen. The latter is 22 feet long and y wide, and is fitted up with an immense stove and every convenience for cooking. On the promenade deck the great feature is the immense saloon, which is 140 feet long, 26 wide, and 8 feet between decks. It is lighted by numerous windows, which are supplied with damask blinds, is carpeted with tapestry carpets, and elegantly fitted up, the woodwork being all pannelled, painted white with gilt cornices. Besides this, the Saloon contains two solas, four settees, and about two hundred chairs and stools. At each end of it a large Mirror is placed, and marble topped tables are arranged at suitable distances. The forward portion of the Saloon, some forty feet in length, is extended for dining purposes, and has two fine walnut extension tables, each 36 feet long, and capable of accommodating a large number of persons, who will take their meals in this spacious apartment with a degree of comfort not usually felt on board of a steamboat.

Off the Saloon are six state-rooms, which as the David Weston will not be employed as a night-boat, will be found quite sufficient to answer the requirements of the families or invalids for whose use they are intended. These rooms have two entrances, one from the Saloon and the other from the outside.

Aft of the main Saloon is a space 20 feet long and the width of the vessel, arranged with seats, and extended forward outside of the Saloon on each side to the paddle-boxes, which form a pleasant seat or promenade for those who wish to view the river. Above the promenade deck is the hurricane deck,

which is covered with a preparation of mica to render it fire-proof. On this deck the wheel-house is placed, and behind the wheel-house a cabin for the mate. Three boats, each 16 feet long and three dozen buckets, are also placed aft on deck.

The outside finish of the David Weston is very Union Jack on a circular shield. Her paddle box is an open fan with colors and the bust of Captain Da-

The Weston is provided with two dozen life preservers, she has three anchors and chains. Forward beneath the main deck is a small cabin containing our berths for the firemen, and aft is a large cabin to the church, including the newly baptized converts, 48 feet long tor the hands, also supplied with berths. The joiner work of the vessel was done by the employes of James Quinton, E-q., M. P. P.; the furniture was made by Messrs. J. & G. Lawerence, and the painting executed by Mr. John Mercer. The enne which is perbaps the finest ever made in the Province, is from the foundry of Messrs. Fleming & Humbert. It is a low pressure beam engine 40 inches POETRY ON THE GREAT FIRE OF 1825; STANZAS ON cylinder, and 11 feet stroke, being a foot longer in A DEATH AT SEA; AND THE LOST CHILDREN. - This is stroke than any other engine ever before built here. It is supplied with a steam and vaccoun guage, and is some 250 horse power. As a specimen of excellent workmanship it would be hard to beat. The boilers who is about to visit several sections of the Province | were made by Dougal McLachlan & Sons, and are on business, and intends to offer this pamphlet for sale | tubular boilers, each 17 feet long and 9 feet in diameter. They are equal in workmanship to anything that can be made in America. The highest working pressure of the David Weston is 46 lbs. to the inch.

A SAD ACCIDENT .- Co the evening of the 17th, three ladies residing at Great Falls, N. H., viz: Mrs. Olive A. Maddox, wife of Mr. Ivory Maddox, aged 27 years; Miss Mary E. Maddox, aged 16 years, and Miss Vienna Stone, aged 16 years, were drowned while bathing in the Salmon River. The alarm was soon given, and every effort made to recover their Fredericton is rapidly becoming the centre of at- bodies, which was not done until the vital spark had when the three lifeless forms were conveyed to their of great solemnity .- Mor. Star.

SAD AFFAIR. - A man living at a village near Mogirls by wrapping a white cloth round his body and personating a ghost. All ran but one, who pulled out a revolver and deliberately fired six balls into the head and body. At the first shot the ghost fell, but she continued firing. She then went home and relate t the circumstance, and parties returning to the spot ound life completely extinct, two balls having penetrated the forehead and the other four the region of girl, and she has not been arrested.

On Wednesday, the 1st inst., the Worthy Supreme Grand Lodge met in this City, and continued to hold ts sessions up to Saturday evening last. Upwards of 150 Representatives and Visitors were present from Canada, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and a very large amount of business for the benefit of the Order was transacted. During the Session of the Supreme Lodge a basis of Jmon between the British and British American Orders was agreed upon, and a Delegation appointed by the Grand Lodges of the British American Order to confer with the Supreme Lodge on the same and, at no distant day, the union will probably be ratified by a the respective bodies. The order of British Templars is reported in a very efficient and prosperous con-lition; in case the two branches become united they will present, numerically, the strongest Temperance organization in British America.

On last Phursday a public Temperance Meeting. under the auspices of St. John Lodge, No. 2, was held in the Mechanics' Institute, presided over by W. P. Flewelling, Esq., M. P. P., and P. G. Chief, of New Brunswick. Speeches were made by Rev. Was. Savage, Supreme Chief, and Rev. Jas. Scott, Supreme Secretary, Geo. P. Tanton, Esq., P. G. Chief of P. E. Island, J. N. Freeman, Esq., P. G. Chief of FUNDS FOR THE ORPHANS. - The Bazaar held at the Nova Scotia, and by O. D. Wetmore, Esq., G. W. P. nance, and wishing to be certain that the invitation music. Numerous articles not sold at the stalls were their right to plant the British Order of Good Tem-

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