

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 20, 1907.

CHRISTMAS.

Before our next issue Christmas will have come and gone. The usual festivities of this joyous season will have passed. It is a fitting season to reflect on the event which the day commemorates. How few there are who really consider why it is distinguished from all other days in the year. The appointed seems to be recognized by general consent; but how few celebrate it as the anniversary of an event transcending in importance all others—the birth of the Low Jesus Christ; while multitudes make it a day of festivity and thoughtless mirth. If anything should inspire our hearts with gratitude and thanksgiving to God, it certainly should be the recurrence of the anniversary of that event which was so gloriously announced by an angel messenger—which brought "good tidings of great joy," and to which the heavenly host was not indifferent; it constituting a theme for a song in which they sang: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

No event in the history of mankind can at all be equal in importance to the birth of the Saviour. As far back as the fall, God had promised to our first parents that "the seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's head," and the fulfillment of this promise was looked forward to with much anxiety. Promises made subsequently to this could never have been realized had this one failed. Types and figures and shadows would have been meaningless had not the promised Messiah been born. More than seven hundred years before its fulfillment, Isaiah declared among other predictions: "Unto us a son is given; and unto us a son is given; and the government shall be upon his shoulders, and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace." No doubt, during the long years that intervened from the time the promise was made till it was fully realized, many tears were shed, and many hearts were broken, as the "consolation of Israel" would not come. But God had promised. The years rolled round; events were continually transpiring which were paving the way for the crowning event—the advent into our world of the Son of God. It cannot be said that anything in connection with it was accidental, for no events were ever surrounded by such an array of evidences, no events are recorded with such wonderful accuracy, and no events were ever attested to so clearly, and by so many witnesses, as those connected with the birth, life, death and resurrection of the Blessed Redeemer. Not only is the testimony of men given, but that of angels as well, while the Father and Spirit also join in bearing witness to the fact that Jesus is the Son of God.

Astonishment and wonder should be excited, and we are provoked to the deepest humility when we consider the wonderful circumstances connected with His birth. The King of kings, the Lord of lords, the Maker and Ruler of the Universe, and yet "no room for him in the inn." A host of angels surrounded him at his birth, yet he was born in abject poverty. But even in his deep humiliation how brightly is the glory of the Messiah reflected in the message of glad tidings to the shepherds of Bethlehem: "Unto you is born this day in the City of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord;" and then again in the angelic chorus (which we repeat) that followed that announcement: "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will toward men."

The birth of Christ! How wonderful an event! God manifest in the flesh. The first-begotten of the Father—the God-man—all the angels of God summoned to sing his natal song. Surely this event, the first of a series of memorable events in the life-history of the man Christ Jesus—events that were to complete the glorious plan of Redemption—a plan so great that it could be conceived in the heart of no other than the great God, and which could only be wrought out by the incarnation, suffering and resurrection of the Redeemer. Surely, we say, such an event is sufficient reason that the followers of Christ should have some definite period fixed to commemorate so great, so glorious, and so important an occurrence. There is no probability that this day now kept as Christmas is the true anniversary of the event referred to, and which it is designed to commemorate; neither do we consider it important that it should be.

How many keep Christmas without seeming to give a single thought to the event it is intended to commemorate. It should be a day of gladness and joy, it should remind us of God's "unspeakable gift" to man. But how many instead only know the day as one of idleness, mirth, feasting, dissipation and sinful pleasure of every kind. We have no doubt that thousands of believers earnestly believe it; but we cannot shut our eyes and ears to the fact that there are tens of thousands who wickedly desecrate it.

It is an established custom at this season to exchange friendly greetings, and to renew family friendships. Among the pleasant duties and employments of the festive day are social reunions and family gatherings. Christmas has charms for all of every age and every grade of society. The bright-eyed, prattling "little child," who is deeply interested in the fact that Santa Claus has a wonderful power to supply all the real and imaginary wants of the little ones; and the grey-haired grandfather, the wrinkles on whose brow give evidence of his having seen many Christmases, are alike charmed with the return of Christmas, and each in his own way enjoys the festive season. If there is one season of the year more than another when old age and infancy meet on a level, and distinctions of age and experience are forgotten, it is certainly Christmas. These friendly greetings, these social reunions, these generally happy seasons, may all be made productive of much good. Acknowledge God in them; keep an eye to the design of the day we celebrate, which is to commemorate the birth of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

To all our readers we wish a joyous, happy and peaceful Christmas! May they have many returns of the festive season; and above all, may they have an interest in the death of Him whose birth Christmas is designed to commemorate!

DEDICATION.

The new Free Baptist meeting-house in Lower Queensbury, York Co., will (O. V.) be opened for divine service on Sabbath, the 29th inst., service to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. The dedication sermon will be preached by the Rev. Wm. Downey. The committee of management extends a cordial invitation to all our ministers, and hopes that as many as can possibly come will be present. The public, generally, is invited. Seats free.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

In another column will be found the statement and appeal of the Treasurer of the Foreign Mission Society. This subject has been referred to in our columns several times of late; but there seems to be an unusual apathy painfully prevalent among the people. As will be seen by the statement of Bro. Peters, comparatively nothing has been done. Only Eighty-Two Dollars in the Treasury! and with this trifling amount a payment of Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars is expected to be made. We are sure Bro. P. will have to do some very skillful financing if he would succeed in converting \$82.00 into \$350.00. We do not know that ever before since the organization of our Foreign Mission Society, were the funds so low as near the time when a payment was due.—The Treasurer, in his letter, says: "I know there are hundreds of our people who will say Bro. Phillips must be sustained." We are glad to believe with Bro. Peters that this is so. Since the organization of our Society, our missionary has been liberally supported; but the present state of the finances of the Society seem to indicate that the warm interest hitherto evinced has considerably declined, rather than increased, as should have been the case. The question naturally suggests itself, What course is to be pursued? We cannot believe that any are so indifferent to their own interests, and the interests of the perishing millions of heathendom, as to stand quietly by and see the operations of our Missionaries cease without at least putting forth an effort to support the good cause. The money might be hired, and the annual payment be made in this way; but we believe this course would be suicidal; it would entail a debt upon the Society which would probably never be removed; a continual embarrassment would thus be experienced, and would result in putting an end to the Foreign Mission enterprise as far as we as a body are concerned. We sincerely hope this step will not be made necessary. We do not believe that God would be well pleased with such a movement.—He will not be satisfied that His work should be carried on on credit, when He has supplied His people with the cash to do it. It can be avoided; and the ability to avoid it is in our hands. Will we be true to the charge committed to us? If we would, let us begin our work at once. There are very many who, when they read a statement such as the Treasurer makes this week, feel very sorry that such a state of things does exist, and either from some peculiarity in their temperament, or from habit or some other cause, they sit down with folded hands, and lament over the coldness and inactivity of the people; they indulge in long drawn sighs, but never once seem to realize that something more than this is required of them. This will never do, it will never raise the necessary funds; it is simply a waste of precious time, that might be employed in extending the Society from its difficulty. The circumstances, as now existing, call more loudly than ever before for something more than lamentation and sorrow for the apathy so painfully evidenced. They call for a more tangible sympathy—a sympathy expressed not in prayers only and tears only, but in dollars and cents. There is now the most absolute necessity for action—prompt and vigorous action. Who will go to work? There are yet two weeks before the Treasurer will have to make a remittance. In that time three times the amount required could be raised. We suggest that our ministers, deacons, church members—young and old, male and female, begin at once to canvass their respective localities, canvass each other, canvass every body, do not pass any, but solicit everybody to contribute something to the good cause of Foreign Missions.—We want contributions—large and small—copper, silver, gold, paper; indeed, money of any value or description is the commodity most needed just now, and that which will be gratefully received. Brethren, sisters—one and all—do something—do all you can, and the blessing of the God of Missions will be upon you.

Send to the Treasurer, Wm. Peters, Esquire, St. John; or, as previously stated, we will continue to receive and acknowledge contributions, which will be at once handed over to the Treasurer. Subscribers remitting to us for the paper have a good opportunity of sending in their contributions to the Foreign Mission cause.

A SUNDAY IN PARIS.

A correspondent writing to an American contemporary speaks thus of the Parisian Sabbath. It is Sunday morning in Paris. The earlier hours have been passed in a quiet, unexciting way. The calm, peaceful Lord's days we have spent in our own land, come to us like gentle winds from a summer sea. God bless this day to our souls, is our prayer as we go out to attend the assembly of our Baptist brethren. We reach the street. It must be crowded, and not Sunday. The streets are crowded. The shops are all open. The omnibuses for the Exposition are filled. The gardens of the Tuilleries swarm with people bent on pleasure. The little steamers on the river are covered with men, women and children. All Paris has turned out for the day. In front of the innumerable cafes all the chairs are occupied. Here goes a rollicking battalion of Zouaves, preceded by their fine band, to relieve guard at the Palace. We have to pass through the great boulevard of the Palais Royal, and never before have we seen such a jam of people making the tour of the shops. The morning everywhere are at their places, and as busy as on other days. No, we have not mistaken the day. This is a Sunday in Paris. This is the Roman Catholic Sunday. Paris, with one million eight hundred thousand people, has a Protestant population of less than a hundred thousand.

But making our way through these streams of men and women, we turn up a little narrow street, ascend two flights of steps, and enter a room some fifty feet by twenty, furnished with a small pulpit and many rows of folding chairs. A congregation of sixty to a hundred people is present. The church is crowded, about eighty members, most of them very poor. They live in all the quarters of this vast city, and it is a long walk for most of them to come to this meeting. There, on that side, are three soldiers: they join most heartily in the singing, and play strict attention to the sermon; they are faithful brethren of the bond in Christ are manifest in the Palace—"that gentleman is an under-Secretary at the Tuilleries. Here is a face that tells of gentle blood and nurture, and was marked with the lines of years for days of her worldly prosperity. God converted her through the preaching of the Nestor of the French Mission—brother Crelin. When God gave her Jesus, He took away her wealth that she might find her all in Him." One of the younger pastors said to me, "I shall never be able to tell a low to that dear sister for instruction in the truth."

You have been in a Baptist meeting, I believe. Well, go to our churches in Europe, and it is the same thing over again—only they speak French, or German, or Swedish, according to locality.

In Paris, this church was organized fifteen years ago, with four members. For a long time it met in such a room as we would not use to store wood. It is now comfortably placed. Brother Dez, who was for ten years pastor, and faithfully served the church, is laid aside from pastoral duties by illness of the heart. Not willing to be a burden upon the efforts of the Mission, he has taken a situation in a bank. Yet, though laid aside from continuous work, I shall not soon forget the simple, direct, excellent sermon I heard him preach.

Brother Leprieux, the active pastor, is a man about fifty years of age. For twenty-three years he was pastor at Chauny. He is known as the friend of the poor—the constant visitor at the bedside of the suffering. No one, in any quarter of Paris, sends for him in vain. Ask any one who knows him, and he will tell you that brother Leprieux loves Jesus, and loves to preach His Word.

Is there anything more antipodal to Roman Catholicism, in all its pomp and circumstance, than a simple Baptist church? Did not Luther and Zwingli battle the Baptists as greater heretics than even Roman Catholics? They are in the spirit of their own, devoted Baptists to the slaughter. They only as

gued with the Romanists. Now I want you to mark that while in Germany and Sweden most of the Baptists have come out of the Protestant churches, in France, with very few exceptions (not five per cent.) our members are converts from the heart of Catholicism. They must have been everything but Baptists; and when they do become Baptists, they are strong in the faith.

God's seed are oftenest mustard-seeds. Jonah's cords, that spring up at night, give shade one day, but wither very soon—while the tree that slowly rises from that small seed gives food and rest to God's winged hymns. Look now at these Alpine torrents of European politics—nation against nation, kingdom against kingdom—every inch of those broad lands have been wet with human blood. Beneath the apparent exciting causes of so many of these wars lies the unvisited, to them yet insoluble question of Church and State, which has drawn after it the tears and woes of centuries.

ONLY EFFORT REQUIRED.

The following letter to the publisher of the *Christian Freeman*, we transfer to our columns, showing, as it does, how much can be accomplished with but a slight effort, and hoping it may induce some friend of the *Intelligencer* to "go and do likewise" in its behalf. Who will make the attempt?

DEAR BROTHER:—Enclosed find (\$26.00) twenty-six dollars, for which please send the CHRISTIAN FREEMAN until Jan. 2, 1899, to the following persons and places:— * * * These subscribers were nearly all obtained in the First and Second Wayne churches, and only cost me a part of two days' canvassing while attending the recent Q. M. session at the former church.

The fact is, if the pastors of our churches in the West would do their whole duty to your noble enterprise, the number of subscribers would be doubled in three months.

I assure you that you shall have our hearty co-operation by the United States of America, and not let them go until they bless us with two dollars for the FREEMAN.

Hoping and praying for your personal prosperity, and that of your good cause, I subscribe myself, Yours, P. W. PENNY.

NEWMAN HALL ON CHOIR-SINGING.

Among the most successful devices of Satan for preventing congregations from entering fully into the worship of the Lord's house, is the modern choir, by which the singing, which should be done by the whole congregation, is monopolized by a few, often irreverent and vain persons, who sing with no true spirit of worship in their hearts. Rev. Newman Hall, the great English minister, who is now so widely and warmly welcomed in American churches, has been strongly impressed with the evils of the choir system, and hopes that it may not find its way across the Atlantic to defraud the hearty English worshipper as it defrauds Americans. In a letter to a London paper, dated Oct. 10th, Mr. Hall wrote:—

I have been welcomed indiscriminately to the pulpits of Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians. In all of these the order of service is much the same. First a piece of sacred music performed by the organ, and a choir of four or five voices, then a chapter, then a prayer, then a hymn, sung generally by the choir alone, then the sermon, followed by prayer and a hymn in which the whole congregation unite, and then the benediction. This quartette singing is almost universal. It may suit our own method, but I have heard of it being introduced among ourselves. The performances I have heard have frequently been of great excellence. The singing of a hymn by four perfectly-trained voices, and with great taste, has thrilled my soul, and I can testify that such a means of grace to a congregation sitting quiet with their hymn-books open before him. But I have longed nevertheless to hear the roar of voices from the great congregation, however discordant some of the elements of it might be; and from the manner in which my allusion to the quartette singing has been received in one or two public meetings, I infer that a change would be hailed by a great majority of the people. There is already in some districts a steady progress toward making the psalmody more congregational.

STATEMENT AND APPEAL.

DEAR BRO. McLEOD:—For some time past I have felt considerable uneasiness on account of the low state of funds in the treasury of the Foreign Mission Society. I have on hand about eighty-two dollars to meet three hundred and fifty dollars due January 1st. In two weeks this amount must be paid. As there are some unpaid pledges I am hoping to receive them; but even these would not make the amount required; and I would respectfully solicit donations from the friends of our F. M. Society. I know there are hundreds of our people who will say Bro. Phillips must be sustained; a few dollars from each of those would relieve the treasurer in his present straits. Will not our friends come to our aid? Hoping to hear a hearty yes, I wait. Yours, &c., W. PETERS, Treasurer F. M. Society. St. John, Dec. 10th, 1907.

HOME MISSION REPORT.

To Rev. G. A. Hartley, Corresponding Secretary of the Home Mission Society.

I have delayed sending the report of my last month's mission labors until now. I am still at the Narrows, in Johnston. I have now been here nine weeks, and have held two meetings each day. Bro. Reed was with me three weeks, and laboured hard, and to good advantage. He is a young man of good abilities, and sound in the Free Baptist faith. He is a good labourer in revival, and I can recommend him with all confidence to any of our churches.

We have had a good revival. God has been with us, and much good has been effected. Twenty-seven have been baptized, and thirty have been added to the church. We expect others will be baptized next Sabbath. This church is now in good standing. It is so situated that it needs constant labour and care. I expect to leave here in a few days to go on up the river. This good work is still progressing, and looks as though it would continue all winter if the labour could be continued. There have been over sixty baptized in this revival in the two churches.

I have received \$15.00 in cash, and \$15.00 in pledges. W. E. PENNINGTON. NARROWS, JOHNSTON, Q. C., Dec. 10th, 1907.

FOR THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

MR. EDITOR:—Nothing could more fully demonstrate the absurdity of taxing newspapers, than your announcement in your paper of the 13th inst., that you will "furnish the INTELLIGENCER at the old price, whatever may be the tax imposed by Government."

This only goes to prove that instead of taxing the people, they are taxing newspaper proprietors to the amount of from two to four hundred dollars per annum. This, certainly, is a handsome return for the aid, many of them rendered in carrying Confederation. Why such a tax is needed I can't conceive, when thousands of dollars might very easily be saved at Ottawa, which are uselessly spent by paying unnecessary officials, which would more than equal all that will be realized from a newspaper tax.

One would have supposed that instead of taxing the people of the most ready and rapid modes of educating the people, our representatives would have sought to encourage the press of the Dominion, for any observing person can tell in a moment, on entering a family, whether a newspaper is taken and read by the family or not. The tax on papers will not only cripple newspaper publishers, but must reduce the number of readers greatly, so that a double injury will be the result, as there are many who will not pay a tax in this way—they will stop the paper first.

I hope, sir, your noble decision will be duly appreciated, not only by your present subscribers, but by the public at large, so as to swell your present subscription list, and thus make up your loss, which you must otherwise sustain. I could not believe, till compelled that the members of the Commons would vote to tax newspapers, as they must know it to be a very unpopular measure, and not only unpopular, but unnecessary and unwise. Yours, &c. X.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY.

There are 273 C. Baptist Churches in the State of Maine, and of these 100 are without pastors.

The cost of the Abyssinian war is estimated at \$200,000.

The American Board of Foreign Missions have determined to send six men to China.

There are eight newspapers published by colored men in the United States. The New Orleans Tribune has the largest circulation—10,000 copies daily.

About a million of children gather weekly in the Methodist Sunday schools in the United States under the instruction of 100,000 teachers. The M. E. Sunday School Union last year expended nearly \$30,000 in assisting feeble schools.

It is stated that the Methodists, during their centenary year, raised thirty-eight hundred thousand dollars for missionary purposes; that the centenary collections amounted to nearly eight millions of dollars; that the number of houses of worship erected during the year averaged more than two for every week-day; and that they, with the parsonages, added more than seven millions of dollars to the church property.

Rev. A. H. MORRILL, of the Freedmen's Mission Western Virginia, writes to the *Morning Star* the cheering news that conversions continue to take place, and that a large proportion of the converts are young men. He thinks a large percentage of the labour performed among the Freedmen should be by colored preachers, they being best adapted to preach to their own race. The object of this work among the Freedmen is a good one, and we trust it may be well supported and much blessed.

The West India island of St. Thomas, lately purchased by the United States of America, is about seventeen miles long and five in breadth. It is only productive in sugar cane and that in but small quantities, the soil being but indifferent and the heat excessive. It is but a short distance from Porto Rico. Its commercial importance is considerable, and its defence of great value to the United States as a port of refuge, and in case of war, convenient for coaling her navy. The price paid for it is \$5,000,000.

NO WORK ON EARTH PAYS SO WELL.—A Missionary once writing from India to some of his friends, who thought he would wish to return home, on account of his many trials, says, "Our work is hard. It taxes the body greatly. What our reward is, we will hereafter we know not. But one thing we do know, if we receive no other reward than what is given us here every day, there is no other work on earth that pays so well. In all the pursuits of this world, even in my childhood hours, I never have found so much pleasure as in the service of Christ, the way, the truth, and the life; to these perishing heathen. It is a work that perfectly satisfies the cravings of my soul; and as I pursue it I can cheerfully sing:

"Go thou earthly fame and treasure,
Leave thy vain and empty name;
In Christ's service pain is pleasure,
With His favour loss is gain."

The Editor of the *New York Examiner and Chronicle*, after twelve and a half years editorial connection with that paper, indulges himself in a social chat with his readers, in which he reminds them of some things they know and tells them of many things they did not know. We make a short extract in which he just refers to the work of an editor and to his experience during his connection with the Press, expressing his ardent love for the work, notwithstanding the serious difficulties of the position. We doubt not that the experience of most conductors of religious journals will accord with his:

We suppose the time never was, when a man could be the editor of a journal, having some positive character of his own, without making very earnest finders, and some pretty decided enemies. He cannot say, Yes, and because he is sometimes obliged to say No, the fault-finding and dislike are inevitable. But notwithstanding the remarkable character of the times through which the country and the churches have passed, in these last twelve years we every day find reasons for thankfulness that the service of an Editor has been to us a service in which the pleasure of it has so far outweighed its trials, that we hardly ever think of the latter in the retrospect. There is no position in this wide world that we would exchange for the one we occupy. We have the responsibilities, the friendships, the toils, and the thousand little annoyances of the Christian journalist; and if any man has wanted friends, or more of them than we have, he is a man to be proud and grateful every moment of his life.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH—Breaking up of the Jaffa Colony.—The Jaffa colony, about which so much has been said in the papers during the past year, originated in this section. Twenty-three of the ill-starred colony returned to this State a few days since, having been assisted by the charities of managers of steamship and packet lines. Some of these persons tell hard stories of Adams, the leader. They looked upon him as an impostor and swindler of the deepest dye. Had it not been for the American Consul in Jaffa, the colony would have starved to death for the want of means; Adams having from the first started managed to become the custodian of the funds. Appearances would indicate that the followers of Adams have become sadly demoralized. Although rejoiced to again tread the soil of their native heath, they find themselves without cash or property, having invested and lost their all in the visionary schemes of Adams. They left their homes in good circumstances, and were all, or nearly all, professing Christians of the Baptist or Methodist persuasion. Many of them now return undeveloped, entertaining the faith of the infidel. After months of untold suffering the veil is removed, and Adams, instead of being inspired of God to raise up a "new nation" beneath the shadow of Jerusalem, was only a tool in the hands of Brigham Young to establish and propagate Mormonism. The Christian world is thankful for the failure of the Jaffa scheme.—*Cor. Boston Advertiser.*

THE article in our last issue entitled "Christ the Preacher's Example," should have been credited to the Star. It was by some means overlooked.

CORRECTION.—In our last issue our printers made us say, "there are at present eight students attending the Baptist Seminary;" it should have been eighty-one.

THE NEWS AND THE PRESS.

DECEMBER 20, 1907.

The usual oral examination of the classes at the University took place on Monday last, beginning at 9 A. M., and continuing over four hours. In addition to the Professors, there were present His Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton, Justice Wilnot, Dr. Brooks, Spurgeon and Hurd, the Provincial Secretary, and a few other gentlemen.

The classes were examined in the following order: 1st. Freshmen, in Virgil, by Professor Campbell; Juniors, in Mathematics, by Dr. Jack; Seniors and Juniors, in Physical Geography, by Prof. Bailey; Freshmen, in French, by Prof. D. Avery; Juniors, in Logic, by Prof. Jardine; Seniors, in Greek, by Prof. Campbell, and also in Ancient Philosophy, by Prof. Jardine. The examination was alike creditable to the Professors and students. The classes under the management of Prof. Jardine, having had so little time for preparation in the subjects treated by him,

could not be expected to show much proficiency, yet clearly there are evidences of a taste for such subjects. At the close, His Lordship the Bishop delivered a short address, observing that he was well pleased with the examination, and remarked that while the young men at the University studied such a variety of subjects, which were all necessary, he hoped they would each select some one subject, on leaving college, according to taste, and make that the business of life, so that each would excel in the subject of his choice, and in this way, while they benefited themselves, they would at the same time benefit society.

The President said that the students had been closely engaged at their written examinations for four days, and were no doubt weary. He united with His Lordship in wishing them much happiness during recess, and closed by saying, he hoped to see them all in their places again, at the close of vacation, to pursue their studies as usual.

It is to be hoped that the readers of the INTELLIGENCER will not forget that this Institution, now open alike to all religious creeds, and at present represented in its students by nearly all, opens up one of the most honorable, as well as one of the most convenient and profitable, ways to settle their sons for life.

Considerable excitement has been created in this city over the new tariff, which came into force last week. The enemies of Union are now jubilant over the fulfillment, as they think, of their prognostications of increase of taxation, which they affirmed would naturally accrue from Confederation, and many, who have been warm and active friends of Union, feel disappointed with this measure of the first Parliament now in session at Ottawa. That there is ground for complaint we are satisfied, but until we receive more information and explanation than have yet come to hand, we cannot give the new tariff that wholesale condemnation that has already been passed on it by both friends and foes of the administration. Additional duties have been placed on many articles, such as tea, sugar, molasses, and flour, &c., which are absolutely indispensable in the families of the poor as well as the rich, while, on the other hand, a reduction has been made on other commodities, coming under the head of luxuries, and which should properly pay a heavier tax. Again, many articles which cannot be produced in this climate, and are essential to our comfort and convenience, have been taxed nine or ten per cent. additional. The increase on spirits, tobacco, and patent medicines, articles not essential to our good, as well as such goods which may be manufactured within the Dominion, is, we hold, a wise provision, and had the duties been even higher we would not have complained. As the tariff is now interpreted, much ground exists for fault-finding by those so disposed, and a strong canvass will be made against our representatives in the Cabinet, but we prefer to get a better understanding of the whole matter ere we go further into its merits and demerits. One apparently strong ground of complaint on the part of our millers is the duty of ten cents per bushel on corn, while foreign meal is admitted at twenty-five cents per barrel, thus giving an advantage of about fifteen cents to the foreign miller. We have been informed that Government will grant permits to grind corn "in bond," which may then be "duty paid" at the rate of meal. It is also promised that this duty on corn will be entirely removed at the March session of Parliament. Next week we shall probably have more to say on this subject as well as the Postal and Internal Revenue Acts.

We learn that S. Watts, Esq., editor of the *Carlton Sentinel*, has been appointed Secretary to the Emigration and Colonization Committee at Ottawa.

We are glad to learn that arrangements are nearly completed for the transmission of a daily mail from Montreal through the State of Maine to Montreal. This will obviate existing inconveniences, and insure regularity in the transmission of mail matter.—*St. Croix Courier.*

WE would remind the travelling public that George R. Atterton & Son's line of Mail Stages continues to run between St. John and Woodstock—Stages leave St. John and Fredericton every evening, and Fredericton and Woodstock every morning, Sunday excepted. Passengers may leave Woodstock in the morning and be in St. John next morning. Good time is made, and travellers made as comfortable as is possible on a long drive in winter.

A MINE OF UNTOLED WEALTH.—We are informed, on what appears to be reliable authority, that the silver mine, discovered in Prince William, is capable of producing silver ore to the value of \$10,000,000 per day, and that the antimony extracted from the ore is sufficiently valuable to pay all the expense of mining. We have been further told that Mr. Lawrence, the owner of this mine, has refused \$200,000 for a single acre of the silvery soil, and that he is said to have sold acres, thinks the mine inexhaustible, and supposes himself to be the richest man on this continent. Visitor.

The death of the Hon. Edward Whelan, Editor of the *Examiner*, is, we regret to say, announced. Mr. Whelan has for many years taken a prominent part in the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, and was respected and admired for his amiability of character, his commanding abilities, and his steady and eloquent advocacy of progressive measures. He was a practical printer, and served his apprenticeship to the Hon. Joseph Howe.—*Journal.*

NOVA SCOTIA ITEMS.

Extensive brick and pottery works are in course of erection at New Glasgow.

The Hon. Mr. Vail, Provincial Secretary, was elected by a large majority.

The Hon. Anselm F. Connel, M. L. C., died on the 27th ultimo.

A house and barn, occupied by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, Kirk minister at Wallace, were destroyed by fire on the 5th instant. Mr. and Mrs. A. barely escaped with their lives.

Rev. A. S. Hunt, pastor of the first Baptist Church, Cornwallis, has, owing to ill health, resigned his pastorate.

Three, of a gang of robbers, engaged in stealing cattle, &c., in the Western Counties, were arrested the other day in King's County.

Four additional policemen have been added to the Halifax force.

Dickens will probably give one or two readings in Halifax in April or May.

About six hundred young men and boys are now attending the free evening schools in Halifax.

A young man, named Thomas Harner, employed in the factory of John P. Mott, Esq., Dartmouth, was seriously injured by a cart passing over his legs that one leg had to be amputated.

Four cases of death, from exposure, have occurred within a month. The last was that of Mr. William Isles, of Halifax, who was found frozen to death on the Liverpool road.

MYSTERIOUS APPARITION.—A mysterious figure has been seen about the streets the past few nights which has caused a great excitement. It appears to be a very tall person—some say eight feet high. This apparition has been chased, but it is too fleet to be captured. The feet are a yard long. We are inclined to think it is some tall person on snow shoes; but there is no doubt of the fact. Detective Hunt gave chase a night or two ago, but he could not catch the "mystery."—*Halifax Reporter.*

The fishing licenses paid for by Americans in Nova Scotia during the present year amounted to \$13,432.

The brigantine *Ada*, of Walton, Hants County, Captain A. Tobin, from Portland for Halifax, with a cargo of flour, is reported to have been wrecked at Cape Sable on the night of the 4th inst., and all hands lost. The boat and portions of the wreck were washed ashore. The vessel was owned by Mr. M. Fisher. The captain and most of the crew were married men, and live in Hants County.

could not be expected to show much proficiency, yet clearly there are evidences of a taste for such subjects. At the close, His Lordship the Bishop delivered a short address, observing that he was well pleased with the examination, and remarked that while the young men at the University studied such a variety of subjects, which were all necessary, he hoped they would each select some one subject, on leaving college, according to taste, and make that the business of life, so that each would excel in the subject of his choice, and in this way, while they benefited themselves, they would at the same time benefit society.

The President said that the students had been closely engaged at their written examinations for four days, and were no doubt weary. He united with His Lordship in wishing them much happiness during recess, and closed by saying, he hoped to see them all in their places again, at the close of vacation, to pursue their studies as usual.

It is to be hoped that the readers of the INTELLIGENCER will not forget that this Institution, now open alike to all religious creeds, and at present represented in its students by nearly all, opens up one of the most honorable, as well as one of the most convenient and profitable, ways to settle their sons for life.

Considerable excitement has been created in this city over the new tariff, which came into force last week. The enemies of Union are now jubilant over the fulfillment, as they think, of their prognostications of increase of taxation, which they affirmed would naturally accrue from Confederation, and many, who have been warm and active friends of Union, feel disappointed with this measure of the first Parliament now in session at Ottawa. That there is ground for complaint we are satisfied, but until we receive more information and explanation than have yet come to hand, we cannot give the new tariff that wholesale condemnation that has already been passed on it by both friends and foes of the administration. Additional duties have been placed on many articles, such as tea, sugar, molasses, and flour, &c., which are absolutely indispensable in the families of the poor as well as the rich, while, on the other hand, a reduction has been made on other commodities, coming under the head of luxuries, and which should properly pay a heavier tax. Again, many articles which cannot be produced in this climate, and are essential to our comfort and convenience, have been taxed nine or ten per cent. additional. The increase on spirits, tobacco, and patent medicines, articles not essential to our good, as well as such goods which may be manufactured within the Dominion, is, we hold, a wise provision, and had the duties been even higher we would not have complained. As the