

## TERMS AND NOTICES.

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## Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 10, 1868.

## WORKS OF FAITH vs. WORKS OF DUTY.

In the Christian world, on a close examination, it will be found that, much of the labour of professed Christians is performed, not so much from a sincere love of Christ and with reference to His law of kindness and benevolence, as from a sense of duty. Such persons have read, either in the scriptures, or in the writings of some eminent divine or other Christian writer, what it is God requires of his followers.

From this knowledge of their duty, they, to satisfy an enlightened conscience, perform a round of labours, attend to many things of a religious character; visit the sick, for instance, feed the poor, clothe the naked, and bestow alms to the needy, all to make themselves think they are pious and sincere; when at the same time, they are fully conscious it is intended merely as a balm for the troubled, and perhaps, guilty conscience. All such work may be set down by the agent of it, be he who he may, whether minister or lay member, whether rich or poor, bond or free, as but the performance of duty; for all such labours, be they ever so valuable in themselves, will receive no reward at the judgment.

Man cannot always discern the motives which prompt action; but there is one who can—He with whom we have to do, who is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart. Man may, and often does deceive man, but he cannot deceive God; so that works, if prompted by no higher motive than a mere sense of duty, will not avail us in the great day of accounts. What is required is works of faith.

The works of the law have long since ceased, except with the Jew, who still clings to the Mosaic code; but instead thereof, God requires works of faith and labours of love.

When the Christian feeds the hungry and clothes the naked, not because he knows he should do so, but because he feels the love of God welling up in his bosom, because he loves his neighbour as himself, because he feels it is Christ-like, then, and not till then, will his deeds be recorded as God-honoring; and only to the individual labouring thus, will be extended the welcome, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." No sincere Christian need deceive himself on this point. We would not wish to be understood as intimating that works, though done as mere duty, or from no higher motive than vainly to strive to satisfy a disturbed conscience, should not be performed, or are in themselves worthless—by no means; we would that every man's conscience should prompt him to act; but Christ's followers—sincere believers—will never let the matter rest here; but by repentance and faith, reach the higher and God-honoring position of showing their faith by their works, or reaching the point of doing what they can through love to Christ; and hence have produced the genuine works of faith. However good works of duty may be in time, to the recipient thereof, they will avail the performer of them nothing in the judgment.

It is sad to reflect that much of what is now being accomplished in the world for the cause of Christ, may, after all, be prompted by no higher motive than to satisfy an uneasy conscience. Christians, allow your thoughts to rest on this subject for a moment, and then ask yourselves, "Whence come my Christian labours? from what source do they arise? Is it to be seen of men, or of the great 'I Am'?" Is it from love of self, or love of the Saviour? Decide this matter honestly between your own souls and Him who died to redeem. Happy, indeed, will it be for that soul who has spent a life of toil for the Master, prompted by a living faith in that name which is above every name. May it be the lot of all God's people to work the works of faith, and secure thereby a right to the tree of life.

## WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

We frequently receive from friends in different parts of the country expressions of appreciation and encouragement, which have from time to time incited us to increased activity. We, of course, do not wish to frequently parade before the public the sentiments of our private correspondents; but they have done us good, and we do not know that it will do us any harm to let our readers know what some, at least, think of our paper, and our course as a journal. We make extracts from only a few of the many letters containing similar sentiments; and at the same time we would express thankfulness to all who have encouraged us in our labour.

The following is from a minister, one whom we hold in high esteem:

"I am pleased to see the paper so well conducted, and so well sustained by the public. May the Lord give you much grace and wisdom to help you in the discharge of your responsible duties."

A subscriber in Carleton County, enclosing his subscription for the current year adds:

"I hope your paper will increase and do much good wherever it goes. To me, it is a good messenger; in the perusal of its pages, I receive much comfort."

A voice from the United States says:

"You have my most earnest wishes that God will guide you in the management of the paper; so that it may continue to be a power for good."

An aged brother, one who has long been a subscriber, writes—

"I have been so often benefited by reading your valuable paper, that I think I could not do without it now. When I get through with reading one, I am anxious for the next."

Another highly esteemed brother writes thus encouragingly—

"Permit me to congratulate you upon your success thus far in the conduct of your—our—paper. I trust, under its present management, it will be all your respected and deeply lamented father laboured to make it. It is a welcome weekly visitor in our household."

The writer of the following sends us the names of two new subscribers, enclosing the amount of the subscription; thus giving substantial proof of the esteem in which the paper is held:

"Your energetic efforts to sustain the reputation of the *Religious Intelligencer* have not been unnoticed; and as it enters the dwellings of its numerous subscribers on its weekly mission, it is always received as an old and much esteemed friend; and to many it is like a ministering angel. Something is always found to encourage. Speaking for myself, I know that often when severely tried and tempted, scarcely knowing what to do—and again, when some neglect of duty dark, heavy clouds have hidden the face of my Redeemer, I have been aroused by some touching appeal in the columns of your valuable paper."

A brother, who is not a member of our denomination, in sending his subscription for renewal, says: "In looking over a late number of the *Intelligencer*, I observe you wish the continued support of your friends to the paper. I most cheerfully comply with your request. I have taken the *Intelligencer* from its first issue till the present time. \* \* \* I have always admired its straightforward and independent course."

## THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The following from the *Temperance Advocate* will afford our readers some information concerning the different Temperance organizations:

**SONS OF TEMPERANCE.**—This organization, which has been in existence over twenty-five years, has thirty-six Grand Divisions, and extends into nearly every State in the Union, and also into Canada, Australia, New South Wales, etc. It numbers about 800,000, and is rapidly increasing. Its entire freedom from the machinery of signs, degrees, or grips leaves it free for effective missionary work in the great cause of temperance, and it embraces some of the ablest and best moral and religious element in the land.

**THE GOOD TEMPLARS.** organized in 1851, has had a rapid and extended growth, having branches in most of the Northern States and territories, also Canada, and is now laying its plans to compass the Southern States. It has a liberal financial basis and is everywhere active in scattering a temperance literature supporting lectures in the field, and holding county and district conventions, where principles and objects are brought prominently before the public.

It has degrees and methods of recognition. It numbers twenty-five Grand Lodges and about 350,000 members and is fast increasing.

**TEMPLARS OF HONOR AND TEMPERANCE.**—The first temple was organized in 1845, and now embraces fifteen Grand Temples, with subordinate temples in several of the other States. It is intended as a higher organization, with advancement by degrees as its members are found worthy. It has six degrees in addition to the initiatory degree, besides the Social Temple, with three degrees, where ladies are received into full membership. Its beautiful ritual and fraternal bonds unite its members in a strong bond of union and friendship not easily broken.

These three great and powerful organizations are universally in favor of prohibition and against license, having each a sound financial basis, holding regular weekly meetings with occasional and rapidly multiplying public meetings; circulating freely and widely temperance documents—such as papers, tracts, pamphlets, books, etc.—are doing yeoman's service for the temperance reform.

As we take note of the signs of the times, there never was so much real substantial progress in the cause as at the present moment.

There is no discouragement in the ranks, or faltering along the line, anywhere from Nova Scotia to California.

From almost every quarter come tidings of good cheer, strong faith, and earnest work. The standard is raised higher than ever before, and there is a general advance of the combined hosts of temperance against the enemy's works. Temperance men realize, as never before, that there is hard, persistent work to be done; and they are doing it all over the country. Organizations are being multiplied, and new recruits enlisted. Let the good work go on. Organize in every town and school district. Hold public meetings; circulate tracts and papers in every family in the land. Work, pray, and labor, for the glory of God and the good of man. The harvest-time will surely come.

## HOME MISSION REPORT.

G. A. Hartley, Cor. Sec. of the Home Mission Society.

**DEAR BROTHER:**—The flight of time has brought me to the end of my month's labour in Stanley. The church in that locality is in somewhat trying circumstances; yet there is a number who are endeavoring to sustain the Redeemer's cause amongst them. I think the interest of religion is on the increase. Some have recently manifested a determination to seek and serve the Lord. The brethren have been encouraged, and are hoping for brighter days. I held meetings nearly every day while there, and spent much of my time visiting. I was kindly received, and enjoyed special seasons in prayer. I hope the Lord will bless the labour to the good of His cause and the salvation of souls.

I received for the Mission eight dollars. There are pledges amounting to nearly fifty dollars to sustain the Mission and other labour.

In addition to the labour in Stanley, I held a number of meetings on the Nashwaak, and enjoyed some blessing. The cause of religion is very low, especially at the lower church. I purpose spending a few days with them soon, the Lord willing.

Yours in Christ, **SOLOMON SMITH.**

Ruehlagorich, Dec. 27, 1867.

## DEDICATION.

The new Free Baptist Meeting House in Lower Queensbury was opened for divine service on Sabbath last. Rev. Wm. Downey preached the Dedication sermon, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The House was filled with a very attentive audience; and all the services in connection therewith passed off very satisfactorily.

Sermon in the afternoon by Rev. Wm. Kinghorn, and in the evening by Rev. Mr. Campbell (Baptist). On both occasions the house was well filled, the sermons were timely and instructive, and all were apparently well pleased with the day's privilege.

The brethren who had gone to so much pain and expense in building this House for God, deserve credit for the energy evinced in the accomplishment of their purpose. We learn that the sittings are not only free, but that it is free from debt as well.

Ample provision was made for the temporal wants of the visitors, so that every comfort was enjoyed by those who were in attendance.

The House is roomy, and stands upon a good granite foundation, and appears every way well calculated for the purpose to which it is to be henceforth applied. We trust God may pour out of His Spirit upon the people, and revive His work among them, so that this House may early become the birth-place of souls.—**CON.**

Our thanks are due to our agents and other friends who have sent us lists of renewals and new subscribers. We hope they will not cease their efforts in behalf of our paper. Owing to the increased duty on printing paper, and the postage on newspapers, which is proposed to take effect in April next, our weekly expenses will be considerably increased.

To meet the extra expenditure we want renewals from all our present subscribers—we cannot afford to lose any—and also additional lists of new subscribers from those who have already furnished us with quite a large number, as well as from some from whom we have as yet had no tidings. We must also urge upon delinquent subscribers an immediate payment of all arrears. We do this from absolute necessity. At this season of the year large payments have to be made, and consequently all available means are required. Will not our friends who have allowed themselves to get in arrears forward at once the amounts due, accompanied with renewals for the current year? We shall expect to hear from the delinquent ones within a few weeks.

**DONATION VISIT.**—We learn from the *Sentinel* that the friends of the Rev. J. T. Parsons made him a donation visit on New Year's night. Notwithstanding the severe storm, quite a large number attended and passed a very pleasant evening. The donation amounted to \$54 in cash, &c.

## MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

BURMAH.

A missionary, in speaking of the present state of the missionary force in Burmah, says:—"We feel that we are getting into a very strait place. Where are the men to step in and fill up vacancies? Join us in praying the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth laborers into his harvest."

The demand for tracts in the region about Rangoon is said to be as great as ever, and people are always found who are willing to listen to the gospel. The leading men are very cautious about undertaking to uphold their heathen system by argument, though they raise objections against Christianity. One man, in a crowd of disputers one day, said "it was a shame to worship dumb things, and none but fools did so." The conviction is said to be growing among the people that their religion must give way before the religion of Christ. On a single journey, lately, 50,000 tracts were circulated by a missionary and the preachers who accompanied him. The Burmah Bible and Tract Society, last year, supported six native preachers, who have kept the gospel daily before the minds of their countrymen. The work of conversion through this agency has proceeded slowly, but the labour is not in vain. Eleven have been added to the Burmese church in Rangoon, of whom all but three are heads of families.

An unknown friend of missions, anxious to awaken thought among the Burmese and Karens, has offered one hundred rupees for the best manuscript of a historical tract to either of those languages, on the condition of the people of Britain before the introduction of Christianity, and what Christianity has done for them. The printing of the Bible in Sagau Karen is just completed, and the people manifest extensively a desire to learn, and to avail themselves of the books provided for them, especially the Bible. In one district, numbering over 1,500 Karen converts, while there was a good supply of Testaments, there were not more than four entire Bibles. This edition of 5,000 copies will at least afford a copy to every Christian teacher and chapel, and leave several for general sale and distribution.

A Karen teacher has entered the Siamese country "to do the work of Christ, and is now teaching the people in one of the villages to read." Another teacher has been to another village, and reports a hopeful state of things. The people endeavor to induce him to return to them, to preach the gospel and to learn to read. The Karen teacher replied to the application, "If it is duty and please God, I will go and try, of course." The only remaining preacher at Mrs. Ingalls's station has just died.

At Promé, the converted soldiers in the cantonments were organized, August 17, as a branch of the Baptist church in Promé. Another soldier and a thug had been on the same day baptized. A young man has recently been baptized at Promé—the first instance of the kind for several months. A class for native assistants was instructed at Promé during the last rains.

Twenty—mostly young men—entered the Two school at Bassein, and did well in their studies. Nine have lately been baptized at an out-station twelve miles east of Bassein. Members of this church reside in eight villages; in five years 50 have been added to this church. They have just erected their first chapel. It was originally a heathen zayat, but has been taken down and removed five miles by water, and reconstructed. The work was participated in by heathen friends and neighbors.

A Bghai assistant, in a recent tour of two months around Toungou, visited twenty-six villages, in 23 of which no white man had ever been, and in most of them no native preacher but himself. One village has built a chapel, and taken a teacher, promising to support him; six other villages promise to build chapels, if teachers can be furnished them. There was never a time when labors were more needed to gather in the spiritual harvest around Toungou. The way seems to be opening to the Red Karen country, and everything in the mission is wearing a brighter aspect. The school at Toungou numbered the first term, about 100; next year the number might be increased to 150, if there were means to support them. More ought to be done for female education. The four thousand Christian women of Toungou should not be overlooked.

INDIA.

At the asylum for lepers and the blind in Ambala, the gospel is still doing a quiet but effectual work. There are now fourteen communicants among these people. The work of itinerant labour is carried forward in some parts of India with great vigour. A missionary reports a recent tour in which, during twenty-five days, he preached the gospel in nearly three hundred and fifty villages. A Mohammedan has lately made application for baptism. He is a man of education and high position. In a neighboring village the natives have made request for the establishment of a school. Two native converts asked permission, after the day's labour was done, to go out and tell the story of salvation to the people of the city where they labored from day to day. They were gladly sent forth, but were mobbed and beaten by the opposers. One of them said, afterwards, "Has the Lord suffered so much for us, and shall not we bear that little for Him?" In connection with the Baptist mission at Delhi, it is said that a more general knowledge of the truth exists among the natives than the most sanguine are prepared for. The number at the station and outstations who read the Bible is large and ever increasing. A missionary on a recent tour says, that in almost every cluster of houses he visited, two, three, or more, would pull out their Hindoo Testaments and read from them. Two female Bible readers, near Calcutta, report that their visits have been very encouraging. Large numbers of men and women quickly gather around them in the villages, and listen attentively to the story of the cross. They everywhere were received with civility, and in some with a warm welcome.

AFRICA.

A church was established in 1862 among the native people west of Liberia, in Western Africa, which has been constantly increasing in prosperity. The church numbers fifty-seven natives of the country, who have turned their backs upon their former heathenism and become worshippers of the God of heaven. They are principally of the Bassa tribe, and since their conversion have been subjected to persecution, but they advance in grace and steadfastness. Two of the number are local preachers, and one an exhorter. Schools are called for from the far interior, the parents having an idea that education will help their children to make money. Recently an old man in the country, in a conversation on personal religion, said that he was "too old for God," but he wanted his children "to learn book."

The American Board proposes to locate a mission composed of Freedmen within the region of Liberia as soon as possible.

Seven Christians of the Congo tribe have expressed a desire to the Church Missionary Society that the gospel should be preached to their people, offering to guarantee one half the requisite expense. They themselves are residents of the Christian settlement at Free-town, near Sierra Leone.

ITALY.

An evangelist who preaches to four churches not far from Milan reports that for a long time in that field a most interesting work has been in progress. He preaches three times during the week, besides three sermons every Sabbath. The number of hearers continually increases. The place of worship accommodates 300, and is entirely filled, while many stand without in the street. A very great desire and interest to hear the word is manifested, but there is great need of sincere and earnest laborers.

From every part of the peninsula comes up the call for faithful, earnest and devout men for the Lord's work. At one place where meetings are held, at the first service 70 were present; in about two weeks the audience increased to 270. The windows of the chapel and of the adjacent houses are all filled, and the people sometimes utter aloud their approval. Many priests are said to listen from the neighboring windows. On the borders of Tyrol, to the north, there is great desire for the Bible and religious books. The light is penetrating from Italy eastward and northward into regions long buried in ignorance and superstition. In the Theological class in Milan are fifteen students and four professors; and more could be received if there were means to support them.

CHINA.

An interesting work is evidently going forward in Hangchow, Mr. Kreyer's station. There is a Chusan colony in that place, and many of the people heard the gospel in Chusan. The work of revival is due, under God, to the voluntary efforts of a young man who enjoyed the instruction of Mr. Knowlton for three or four years, and labored for a season as a preacher. He fell into sin and was dismissed, but has since repented, and begun a good work among the people from his native island. Another helper has been sent to aid in the work, and eight are requesting baptism.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The missionaries in Bogota are very much encouraged in their work. They find an open door, increasing audiences, and opportunities of teaching the young, and putting into circulation Christian books. The mission is well established in Santiago, the capital of Chile. Three newspapers were established with a view to oppose Protestantism. In the month of April, the Papal powers are evidently alarmed. Three newspapers were established with a view to oppose Protestantism. In the month of April, the Papal powers are evidently alarmed. Three newspapers were established with a view to oppose Protestantism. In the month of April, the Papal powers are evidently alarmed.

FRANCE.

The work in Paris is at present (Nov. 5) very encouraging. In every part of the capital interesting meetings are held weekly. Five were baptized at Chauny, Oct. 20. The ceremony made a deep impression upon several, some of whom are very serious. Two persons in a village entirely Catholic, have been instrumental in bringing others to Christ. At Denain crowds are interested to attend the religious services, and the need of a chapel is painfully felt. In all the mission new hearers are present at every season of worship. Evidence appears on every side that the work is not in vain.

SIAM.

An interesting baptismal occasion was enjoyed in Bangkok, in connection with the Chinese department of the mission, Aug. 3. Three men under thirty and an old man upwards of eighty were the candidates.

CONCLUSION.

As the new year opens upon us crowned with mercies, the question naturally arises, Will this year be a year of the right hand in the Most High? And in anticipation of the advancement of the Kingdom of Christ, it becomes every disciple at the commencement of the year to consider seriously the question—"How much earnest truth unto my Lord?"

## A CHANGE OF DOCTRINE.

Only a few years since, those who believed in the final salvation of all men argued that as Christ had made an atonement for all, it followed that all would be saved, otherwise the efforts of Christ to save the world would be a failure, and his blood would be shed at least partially in vain. They also reasoned that as Christ had suffered the penalty of the law for the sinner, it would be useless for the sinner to suffer it again.

Now those who advocate the final holiness and happiness of all men, we believe, almost without exception, teach that man is not depraved and does not need any sacrificial offering for his sins; that God is kind and merciful and demands no sacrifice to make a vicarious atonement. They teach us that the only salvation Christ has wrought for men is in a wide reform, by his example and teaching pointed out to men the way to live, that they might be saved from sin and temporal disaster.—**A. K. W.**

## MISCELLANY.

The Christmas collections for the Poor in the Cathedral in this City exceeded \$800.

Dr. Livingston is alive and well. Positive advice just received from Africa leave no longer any doubts of his safety.

The net profits of the Paris Exhibition amount it is stated, to \$120,000.

The debts of President Lincoln, when he was killed, amounted to thirty-eight dollars and thirty-one cents. Few men in public life keep their accounts so strictly in hand.

The Archbishop of Paris, in his recent speech in the French Senate on the Roman question, observed that if the Pope was obliged to quit Rome and wander through the world as a pilgrim, "the very earth would tremble beneath his footsteps, and his words would be maledictions!"

The Emperor of Austria has sent a magnificent present to the Empress Eugenie on the occasion of her birthday. It consists of a pianoforte in rose-wood, elaborately carved, and adorned with mosaics, and valued at 20,000 francs.

Upwards of 25,000 have been subscribed to the fund now being raised by the Lord Mayor of London for the relief of the sufferers by the hurricane in the West Indies, and money is still coming in. Over \$4,000 have been forwarded to the Southampton committee. This irrespective of the subscription which is being conducted for the same purpose at Southampton.

An English paper mentions three things not generally known:—

That all Fenians are "Colonels." That when taken up they are incarcerated in British "dungeons;" never shut up in English prisons. That when violent they are never hanged, but always "manacled."

**MISDIRECTED LETTERS.**—Not less than a million letters were mailed last year without signatures, and misdirected. More than a million and a half others were restored to their writers by the care of the dead letter office. Thus it seems that at least two and a half million of mistakes were made, in an operation which one would think likely to enlist the sufficient care of the writer, the addressing of a letter. These letters contained nearly \$150,000 in money, bills of exchange, deeds, checks, etc., to the value of over \$3,000,000, and over 49,000 contained photographs, jewelry, &c.

A correspondent in the *Star* states that in a Free Baptist church recently organized in West Virginia, there were among its members two ministers formerly connected with the C. B. Baptists.

**REVIVALS.**—During a series of meetings recently held in Lee, N. H., about fifty were converted.

A good work of grace is in progress in North Yarmouth, Me., a goodly number have been converted, and the work still goes on. We see it stated that as many as fifty students of Oberlin College experienced conversion during the last term.

In most of our American contemporaries we see accounts of revival interest. The news is cheering. We trust that the churches in our province may be blessed with a general outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

**REVIVAL AMONG THE CHOCTAWS.**—The Choctaws, Creeks, and Cherokees are very near to each other, and have been united in religion, running along the lines of these red men, is in progress. Union meetings for some time. Large accessions have been made to the Methodist and Baptist churches, a debt of \$3,000 paid of the church, a Juvenile Missionary Union formed to support destitute Sunday schools

in that region, and large numbers are turning to the Lord. Rev. Mr. Byington, who, with the aid of other missionaries, has placed the Choctaw language among the other written languages of the world, is now at the Bible House in this city, printing the Bible for the use of the Indian tribes. When the missionary took up his residence with the Indians, not one word of the language was written. A lifetime has been devoted to this important work. Mr. Byington refused to come home when sent for, or to take any vacation. Living among the savages, he has devoted over a quarter of a century to this great task. The work of printing the Bible in the Choctaw is passing rapidly through the press.

**PREPARATIONS FOR BURNING BISHOPS LATIMER AND RIDLEY AT OXFORD.**—The following account of the martyrdom of Latimer and Ridley should be engraven on the hearts of all Protestants, as Rome is eagerly thirsting for renewal of similar tragedies.

On the morning of October 16, 1555, Latimer and Ridley were led to the place prepared for their burning, in the front of Balliol College, at Oxford. They knelt down and prayed separately, and afterwards conversed together. A sermon was then preached, in which their doctrines and their characters were aspersed, but they were not supposed to reply. "Well," said Latimer, "there is nothing hid but it shall be opened." The jailor then took off their upper clothes, to prepare them for the stake, when it was seen that Latimer had put on a shroud as his under-garment; and although he had appeared a withered old man, his body came and bent under the weight of years, he now stood upright, as comely a father as one might anywhere behold."

"All being prepared, a lighted fagot was brought and laid at Ridley's feet. Latimer then turned and addressed his fellow-sufferer in these memorable and emphatic words: "Be of good comfort Master Ridley, and play the man: we shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as I trust shall never be put out." The fire burned fiercely; Ridley suffered much with great constancy, but Latimer was soon delivered. He exclaimed aloud, "O Father of heaven, receive my soul!" Bending towards the flames, he seemed to embrace them, and bathe his hands therein, and speedily departed. When the fire was burned low, the spectators crowded around the dying embers; they beheld his heart unconsumed, and a quantity of blood rushed from it, reminding them of his prayer already mentioned. He had indeed shed his heart's blood as a testimony to the truth of the doctrine he preached.—**Bulwer.**

The Free Baptist Sabbath-school, in Woodstock, held an exhibition on Tuesday evening, the 31st ult., which was quite a success. In the recitations, dialogues, &c., which were included in the exercises of the evening, the boys and girls who took part acquitted themselves creditably. The choir, led by Mr. S. L. Churchill, with Miss Melan's presiding at the melodeon, discoursed excellent music. The meeting was addressed by L. P. Fisher, Esq., and the Rev. Mr. Burns.

The Union Prayer Meetings are crowded daily with those who seem deeply interested in offering supplication to Heaven. Dr. Botsford occupied the Chair on Monday, and James McMillan, Esq., on Tuesday. Prayers and addresses, short, earnest, and to the point.—**Visitor.**

## SPECIAL ELDERS' CONFERENCE.

Notices is hereby given to the Elders and Licentiate in full and regular standing with the General Conference of Free Christian Baptists of New Brunswick, that an *special Elders' Conference* will be held in the Perry Maclean house, so called, in Johnston, Queen's County, on Wednesday, the 12th day of February, 1868, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M.

BENJAMIN MERRITT,  
Chairman of the Elders' Conference.  
Hamstead, Q. C., Jan. 6, 1868.

## THE NEWS AND THE PRESS.

JANUARY 10, 1868.

It will doubtless be gratifying to our readers, and the mercantile community especially, to learn that the Dominion Government has made an arrangement with the Bank of Montreal to issue in this province half a million of dollars of government notes redeemable in specie in St. John. There can be no doubt that this measure will remove the present stringency of the money market, and enable our business men to obtain such accommodation as will facilitate commercial enterprise. We submit some extracts from an article in the *Journal*. It says:—

"This arrangement, made in consequence of recent legislation, including the abolition of the Usury Laws, will enable the Bank of Montreal to convert to the aid of the other banks in affording the amount of discount required by the commercial public. Moreover the free issue of the government notes will prevent the withdrawal of gold from the Banks in the event of Government account is not kept, and thus enable them to discount freely and make good profits for the stockholders. When the Bank of Montreal sends in for exchange the notes received at the Treasury, the Banks will soon be in position to offer in return the Government notes, which will be repaid into circulation. We may expect that the Bank of Montreal will now open quite a number of accounts here and station their present or other officers in St. John permanently. The arrangements, in short, supplies Saint John with the means of a Bank which was an absolute of the public funds; while it contributed little or nothing to the public accommodation. The good news has not come a moment too soon; indeed, no bank, not being a bank of issue and discount in St. John, should ever have been permitted to collect any revenue here—a work that could have been performed equally well through other sources."

"This is the best news which the Confederates have had for some time, and the most pleasing feature of it is that the beneficial operation of the commercial arrangement just announced will extend to all classes. We presume a similar arrangement has been made as regards Nova Scotia."

The Quarterly Examination of candidates for licenses at the Provincial Training School will commence on Monday the 13th inst.

**EXTRAORDINARY RUN.**—The ship, *Great Republic*, Captain Hatfield, sailed from this port on Sunday, Dec. 1st, and arrived in Liverpool on December 15th. This vessel is over 3,000 tons burthen, and is the largest merchant ship afloat. She is owned in Yarmouth, N. S. The *New Lampelo* sailed from our port on the 25th; arrived at Liverpool on the 18th of December; 3 days after the *Republic*. In a heavy gale on Dec. 6 and 7, the *Lampelo* lost one man overboard, part of deck-load, sails, rigging, etc.—**Telegraph.**

We learn that a project is on foot to establish a "Home for the aged" in this city. The movement is a good one, and we hope will meet with success.

**GOOD TIME ON THE ROAD.**—The *Head Quarters* states that his Excellency was