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TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JUNE 11, 1869.

These same principles hold good in regard to truth or spiritual seed. The analogy seems to be complete. Christ says, "The sower sows the seed." Paul says, "Whatsoever a man sows that shall he also reap." This he said not in regard to literal husbandry but in regard to spiritual culture. He particularizes to that there can be no doubt as to the use which he wishes to make of the figure. "He that sows to the flesh shall reap the flesh; but he that sows to the Spirit shall reap the Spirit." "He that sows sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and he which sows bountifully shall reap also bountifully." Here, then, is the principle of quality and quantity. Whatever we cultivate of a moral and spiritual nature will produce its legitimate fruit, whether it be right or wrong, whether it be of a carnal or spiritual character.

The disposition, habits, tastes and principles, vicious or virtuous, which we cultivate, will show themselves in their appropriate and varied results. We cannot cultivate a peevish, fault-finding, overbearing disposition and exhibit it, and expect to have the reputation of being pleasant, affable, kind, agreeable. What we wish to be we must cultivate. If we train ourselves to habits of intemperance, profanity, licentiousness, falsehood, theft, fraud, or any other vice, we cannot expect the opposite character to manifest itself. So it is with our principles. The old motto, "As a man thinketh so is he," is not without foundation. "According to your faith be it unto you." Those principles which we adopt and believe will control us. They will mould our character and determine our conduct. We shall be no better than our principles, so that it is of the utmost consequence that we cultivate right principles in ourselves and give right instructions to others.

How is this to be done, is a question of far more delicacy and difficulty than the germination of a plant. That may require skill, but to sow the truth in such a manner that it will take root in the human heart and bring forth fruit unto eternal life, with any degree of certainty, requires more than human wisdom. "Paul may plant and Apollus water," and yet fail of an increase. A sermon may be prepared with the most careful skill, abounding in truth, and be delivered withunction and pathos, and yet fail to produce any signal effect. Seed sown in the heart does not all germinate. Sometimes it seems as if none of it did, notwithstanding its genuineness and adaptation to the necessities of the case. Hence there must be "precept upon precept, precept upon precept; here a little and there a little," with all perseverance, not knowing which will succeed. He that is wise to win souls should never become weary in his work so as to relinquish it. He should use all his own skill and assiduity, and then flee to Christ for succor and wisdom. With wisdom from on high to help him, with Christ to strengthen, with grace sufficient, he has heart for his work and feels the assurance that his labors will not be "in vain in the Lord."

As there is an appropriate time for sowing temporal seed, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, so there are favorable times to sow spiritual seed, times when the heart, like the soil, is prepared to receive it, and with wonderful facility it will germinate and fructify. At other times it amounts to nothing; the ground needs preparing; and it requires discretion to know what to say, how to reach the heart, and how to impress the truth upon it so that it will take root. It not only must be the word, but it must be *fitly spoken*, and that in *due season*, and then "how good it is!" Who can tell? Eternity alone will reveal it. But if it is not the truth, or if it is spoken unadvisedly or out of time, it will fail; like pearls before swine it will be trampled under foot.

There is a seed-time for the soul and both the sower and the reaper are interested to know it and improve it, that they may finally rejoice together. These favorable times in human experience rapidly pass away. Youth with its tenderness and impressiveness is soon lost in the nerve, hardness and care of middle life, and the indurating process is constantly going on and opportunity and hope are fast dying out, until they are finally lost in the insensibility of age and death.—*Star*.

REVIVAL IN PORT MATOON.

DEAR BRO. McLEOD.—There has been a gracious outpouring of God's spirit in Port Matoon. During my visit there, previous to my last, Bro. Johnson (Methodist) was holding special services in a hitherto neglected part of the community, which under God resulted in the awakening and conversion of many sinners.

On my way from attending Q. Meeting in Barrington I tarried at Port Matoon to fill my regular appointment. I found a good religious interest and continued meetings during the week. On the following Sabbath evening God was pleased to visit us in much mercy. Many were stricken down under a sense of their lost condition, and emerged from that into the liberty of the gospel. We continued meetings through the next week with good result. On the Sabbath it was my privilege to baptize fifteen willing and happy converts—aged, middle-aged and young. In the evening these all, with one sister who had previously been baptized, united with the church. This was a good day for Port Matoon. Many rejoiced to see it.

We continued meeting a few evenings, more and took our leave from them to engage in other duties. We do not know just how many professes to be converted during these meetings, as they gathered from a considerable distance around the shores and then scattered again, but no doubt there were upwards of thirty. I may perhaps be safe in saying also that as many more were converted during the effort put forth by the Methodists. This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes. To Him be all the praise. A number expect to go forward in baptism during my next visit to that place.

THOS. H. CROWELL.

Port Matoon, June 2, 1869.

SUBSCRIBERS IN CARLETON AND VICTORIA COUNTIES. We have concluded arrangements with our Agent, Mr. E. M. Treadwell, to make a tour through Carleton and Victoria Counties in the interest of the INTELLIGENCER. He will probably call on all those who are in arrears, or whose subscriptions are about expiring. There is quite a large amount now due in those Counties, and as employing a collector is attended with some expense, we must expect a prompt and general response to his call. He will start on his tour immediately after the middle of the month.

The *Christian Messenger* has the following extract from a Chicago letter:

"Quite a ripple is being caused just now upon the otherwise rather quiet stream of Chicago Baptist affairs, by the recent conversion to the Baptist faith, of Rev. H. B. Woods, late rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, in this city. Mr. Woods preached a sermon in the Second Baptist Church last Sunday evening, giving a statement of his reasons for his change of views. At the close of the sermon he was baptized by the pastor Rev. Mr. Goodspeed. So situated, rampant as it is, is not having all things its own way in Chicago."

In our issue of last week there were some typographical errors. In the article "Peculiar Logic," in the second line, instead of "some of the pillars," read "some of the *pieces*;" in the thirty-sixth line we intended to say "whose characters bear," instead of "were;" and in the nineteenth line, read "show" instead of "shun."

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

How shall I obtain a freehold on which to build myself a home? This is a question that perplexes the mind of many persons, who, tired of living in tenement houses, breathing the stifling atmosphere and suffering the innumerable inconveniences pertaining thereto, long for a permanent abiding place, under their "own vine and fig tree." A place where they can harvest the savings from their hard earned wages in building and furnishing a home for themselves and their children—when every dollar spent in the improvement and adornment of their dwelling will be for their own enjoyment, for their own benefit, and not revert to the use and abuse, perhaps, of a stranger. Various schemes have been presented with this desirable object in view, and we believe that in England and the United States have been carried out with a considerable degree of success.

In this city there are hundreds of respectable, intelligent men (tradesmen, clerks, and mechanics), who would gladly avail themselves of the advantages of a well directed effort in the way of associations, and devote a portion of their earnings, in order to secure to each a freehold building lot. In and around our city there is any quantity of available land that might be purchased on favorable terms.

Associations might be formed with a view to the purchase of building lots, and the terms and conditions so arranged as to give to each member, in two or three years, a freehold of his own. In the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., societies of this kind have succeeded admirably. Their mode of procedure is simple and free from the machinery and legal intricacies which too frequently clog the machinery of co-operative institutions, and convert what was originally intended to be a philanthropic and useful society, into a mere machine worked for the benefit of a few officials. Below we give an extract from correspondence to the N. Y. *Sun*, describing the manner these Lot Societies in that city are managed, and express our hope that some effort will be put forth in this city to carry out similar enterprises. The *Sun* says:

The first Lot Society originated in Temperance Hall, Fulton street, June 8, 1867. It was organized originally as a Building Association. The Society labored hard for its creation, drew up rules and condemned them, adopted new ones and revised the members. There are now nine in full blast, and a tenth in process of formation. It is found that by co-operating a lot of land may be obtained for two-thirds what it would cost each individual separately. The first estate was purchased in January, 1868, and consisted of 34 lots. There was just one member to each lot. These form the Society. Each member pays \$1.50 a week. The plan of these co-operations is to buy at wholesale, and retail at wholesale prices. The societies have no power to raise the price of a lot one penny above cost, and this statement exhibits the fundamental idea of co-operation. Mutual aid societies that infringe this law are worthless speculations. Lot Association No. 1 pays \$51 a week on 34 lots, and as the estate is paid for by instalments, it is considerably in advance of its contract. I understand the members are to come in possession of their deeds in July, when it is thought they will readopt the building society articles, engage a builder to erect the 34 houses at a wholesale bid, and go into their homes within a year. The price of each lot is \$800.

FEELING vs. DUTY.

On the above subject, we have recently published two articles; the first from the pen of a correspondent, "C. F. R." the other from Rev. A. Taylor. This week we have received from "C. F. R." a second communication, in which he aims to reply to Bro. Taylor's article. Had we supposed that the publication of the first letter would have provoked controversy, we should have refused it admission into our columns. When, however, Bro. Taylor took exception to the sentiments of "C. F. R." article, we felt in duty bound to place his letter before our readers. We then supposed, or at least hoped, that nothing further would be written. For fear it may be thought by some, that "C. F. R." intended to provoke controversy, we must in justice to him, say that we have the most positive assurance that such was not the design; his aim being to arouse Christians to a greater degree of activity, showing that a reliance on feeling was but a precarious resting place, and tended to religious lethargy; that Christians to have the growth in grace, which is desirable and necessary, must be governed by a living principle, rather than by "frames and feelings." Considering all the circumstances, we think it best not to publish "C. F. R." second letter. For this, we have several reasons. We think it unwise to countenance the continuance of a controversy which cannot possibly result in any good, and may be productive of injury. We do not like controversy ourselves, especially on religious subjects; neither do we care to encourage it by lending our columns as the medium for carrying it on. We think that thus far the controversy has arisen, in part at least, from misunderstanding; and the parties engaged, will probably feel much better to allow it to drop just here.

A DISCLOSURE.

An exchange says that in the midst of the excited discussion concerning religious liberty, in the Spanish Cortes, a discovery was made which must have brought consternation to the ranks of the Papal party. In making excavations for improvements now in progress the workmen laid bare a series of long black layers, extending 150 feet in length and about two feet in depth, which at first were taken to be a geological formation, but on examination were found to be leaves from quite another book than that of nature. It was, indeed, the old site—called *Quemadero de la Cruz* (burning place of the cross)—where in the days of the Spanish Inquisition the victims of that terrible tribunal suffered the *auto de fe*, and these black layers were the ghastly vestiges of the intolerance and cruelty of the Romish hierarchy. One who visited the spot describes the layers as consisting of "coal coagulated with human fat, bones, the remains of singed hair, and the shreds of burnt garments."

The excitement in Madrid, upon the disclosure of these horrid evidences of fanatical hatred was intense. Thousands visited the place from curiosity, or to satisfy themselves of the fact, and the scene must have recalled vividly to mind the time when other thousands had crowded thither to witness—perhaps with jeers of delight—the expiring agonies of martyrs to the cause of religious freedom.

The discovery was used with telling effect by Senor Echegaray, a young but eloquent liberal, in a speech against enforced unity of religious belief, delivered just before the Cortes voted upon the religious clause in the new Constitution. He said—and the passage is worthy of notice, as showing the absolute freedom of speech now, in the interregnum, enjoyed in Spain:

In this place Senor Canja has said that the Church never persecuted individuals. In lieu of the word Church let us substitute another word, and call it the "theocratic power." Has the theocratic power ever persecuted individuals? Walk through the street of Ancha de San Bernardo, turn to the right, and there, close to the monument of Dacia and Verre, you will see the *Quemadero de la Cruz*. . . . Not many days ago (and I vouch for the fact) a boy with a stick happened to be poking into this mass, and drew forth from these layers three objects of eloquence—three dark discourses in favor of religious liberty! These were a piece of oxidized iron, a human rib almost calcined, and a braid of hair burned at one extremity! These constitute three very eloquent arguments! I wish the Deputies who defend religious unity would submit them to a severe interrogation.

I would like them to ask that hair-braid how the cold steel cooled from its roots, and how it stood erect on the head of the victim as the flames crept up to it. I would like them to ask that poor rib how the heart of the unhappy Jew palpitated against it. I would like them to ask that piece of iron, which perhaps was a peg, how many dolorous ejaculations, how many cries of anguish it stifled, and how it became oxidized by receiving and retaining the blood-impregnated breath of the victim, so that even the hard iron had more bowels of compassion, and was more tender-hearted than the infamous executioner of that infamous theory, &c.

Against such denunciations, enforced by the dreadful revelation of former cruelty brought home so plainly, in vain the protestations and special pleadings of the priest Mantorola and his followers! The evidence was against them, and we may well suppose that the eloquent preaching of that mass of human remains was not without effect in securing the triumph of free thought. That curse, surely, has "come home to roost."

DISTRICT MEETINGS.

Fearing it may escape the notice of the District meetings, we just call their attention to the change in the constitution respecting the appointment of delegates to the General Conference. Hereafter the constitution provided that each District should have two delegates; but the revised constitution says, "Each District meeting shall send lay delegates to the General Conference, one by virtue of its organization, who shall be its standing clerk, and an additional one for every three hundred members in the District." The churches will at once perceive the necessity, not only of being represented in the District meetings, but of furnishing the meetings with correct statistics.

MISSIONARY GLEANINGS.

Last year over one thousand five hundred Spanish Bibles were distributed in Chili.

It is reported that the Catholic missionaries in the province of Sechoon, with several hundred converts, have been massacred by the natives.

The Madura Mission reports the addition of 96 members last year, making a total of 6,322. There are 170 "village congregations," embracing in all, 6,665 persons, with an average attendance upon Sabbath services of 4,420; 88 common schools, with 744 pupils; besides 74 male and 88 female pupils in boarding schools.

Glorious tidings come from all parts of the heathen world. In China, India, Turkey, Sweden, France, Germany, Africa, revivals are in progress, and in some instances the most powerful. The missionaries are greatly encouraged, but they call for more help; they say "the fields are white, ready for the harvest," and they need more laborers to gather in the whitened fields. Shall they be sent? Enough are ready to go—but, alas! with all our wealth, we lack the funds. Is not this a sad comment on the spirit of our Christianity?

Among the converts to Protestantism in Japan, is the prime minister of one of the great daimios, with his brother, son, and physician, who have all been baptized. These facts were not concealed from the daimio, who did not reprimand or punish the profession of Christianity, though it is contrary to shinto. On the contrary, he has taken to reading the Scriptures, and has sent his minister to the missionary, earnestly requesting him to come to his capital and take up his residence there permanently, in order to establish schools throughout his dominions upon a Christian foundation.

One of the strange things which this year has been privileged to see, is a meeting in Exeter Hall, London, in behalf of the American United Missionary Society in Egypt, and presided over by a Hindu potentate, His Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh! This grand-on of the terrible Sikh conqueror, Runjeet Singh, who founded the Kingdom of Lahore, and who ought by virtue of his lineage and ancestry, to be busy impaling converts and burning widows, is begging British Christians to help our Presbyterian missionaries to preach the gospel in Cairo. The Maharajah has long been a Christian, and resides in England.

At some of the fields in China, violent opposition is experienced in prosecuting the missionary work. In one case at an outstation near Shanghai a native assistant was recently driven from the city, and a native land-agent, who assisted him to rent a room for preaching, was so severely treated that it will probably cost him his life. The matter has been laid before the American Consul. Several interesting cases are mentioned, of native converts connected with the station of Shanghai. One of them, sixty-seven years of age, has been a daily student of the Bible for years, and is able to quote its passages with accuracy and readiness. He has removed from the niches the ancestral tablets, and substituted the names of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. Though he lives three miles away, he comes to the house of God on foot to worship every Sabbath, and his neighbors testify that he is striving to let his light shine. Two women Christian women have visited very many of the heathen at their houses and told them of a Saviour, and induced many of them to attend worship on the Sabbath. Another convert, at a large fair held near his home once in five days, often attends, and never fails to preach Christ.

The Roman Catholic mission in the Fiji Islands, has not been a very great success, except in the endeavor to convert the natives. After fourteen years, the missionaries had baptized only a few children and old people. They had to oppose a paganism which was more than an absence of all religion, and a vigorous Methodist Protestantism which was gaining rapid control of the population. These Methodist converts they stigmatized as "carrying a Bible under their arm, but retaining all the vices of paganism." About the end of 1858 they began to make progress, and in 1861 had 600 baptized adults and 2,600 catechumens out of a population of 200,000. Since then their progress has been but slight. They claim that Vanou-Levon, the second largest island, is "almost wholly Catholic. The chiefs, at least, appear to have embraced our religion; and when you have the chiefs you may say you have all." Their reports are mainly taken up with their manual labor, in building houses and churches, told which the priests were compelled to perform themselves from utter lack of appropriations to their aid. The Protestants number 22,000 church members and 90,000 adherents.

A WORTHY EXAMPLE.

A contemporary has the following extract concerning a Christian captain. If other men professing Christianity were to give the same prominence to the religious principles by which they want men to think they are governed, the world would more readily acknowledge the reality of religion, and manifest more earnestness in seeking to obtain it. Here is the instance referred to:

A few days ago we met the captain of the ship *California*, now in this port, five months from Boston. He is the son of the Rev. Dr. N. Adams, of the Essex Street Congregational Church in Boston. We had seen him once before in this city, a few years ago. Captain Adams is a very young man still, but a very competent, steady and trustworthy man. He makes his ship a kind of floating Bethel. He is an actively religious man, and secures other officers and crew in a sympathy with himself, when it is practically. He conducts daily morning and evening worship in the cabin, holds special Sunday services, and has a social or Bible class meeting every Wednesday night. Thus he carries his church with him to sea, and offers the blessings and privileges of it to the little world about him. On his last voyage out he was accompanied by Mr. Lowrey as a passenger, who came from college to the coast for health and recreation, prior to entering on his studies for the Christian ministry. This young man was a pleasant companion and valuable helper to Captain Adams on this voyage, taking upon himself one-half of the labor of conducting the sacred meetings. Ah, if all captains were such as this one is, and all ships were favored with such religious exercises as this ship is, how pleasant it were to go to sea, how few arrests on arriving in port, how safe would the cargo, and how practicable it would be for men to become warriors, and still improve in knowledge, manners, character and usefulness.

We should consider it a favor if the publishers of the papers with which we exchange would address their papers *Federator* instead of *St. John*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"E. M. T."—The paper you write of was stopped at No. 794.

Rev. A. Kinney has returned to Biestown. During his visit up river he baptized four persons at Salmon River, where Licentiate Henderson had been labouring. He also baptized one at River DeChute.

A new Paper—The *Presbyterian Advocate*—has been added to the religious press of the Province. It is published by Mr. Livingston of the *Telegraph*. It presents a good appearance, and promises to be a valuable addition to religious journalism. We wish it success.

MR. CARSWELL.—This gentleman delivered his second and last Temperance address in this city, at the Mechanics' Institute, on Tuesday evening. The hall was well filled and the Lecture was listened to with delight by all present. A much better effect was produced on this occasion than the first. The speaker manifested more earnestness, and his appeals were better calculated to reach the right chord. Mr. Carswell's tour has been a grand success, and we only regret it could not be prolonged and extended.

The *Religious Intelligencer* will be represented at the Jubilee by a gentleman from this city, specially engaged to contribute to its columns, and we promise our readers a readable and faithful sketch of the same.

OTTAWA CORRESPONDENCE.

OTTAWA, JUNE 2, 1869.

EDITOR INTELLIGENCER.—What an unseemly thing it seems—excuse me, I am not going to punning, but frequent intercourse with No. 33, where sits a gentleman who is one of your correspondents, may have had a contagious influence—for civilized men to be at work, legislating for their country, at this season of the year, when hands (not tongues) are wanted, in employment for their country's service. The field, the mills, the mines, the counting houses, call loudly for the services of their several proprietors.

I will not presume to say that some of the honorable gentlemen engaged here, are better adapted to make a successful work in ploughing, ditching, sowing fields torn from the forest, than in pursuits incident to the broad field of politics. I only mean to infer that it is a most inconvenient time for the one to interfere with the interests of the other. To the mere visitor, I judge this to be the finest time to visit Ottawa. The summer weather here is of that kind that boils the mercury and the blood; the winter is of that kind we, in New Brunswick, know well enough about; but now, the weather is delightful. The city lies in a stumbrous haze, while beyond, the dark green fields and forests, relieved here and there by bright openings, where tributary streams come sparkling to the river, refreshes the eye.

Sunday last was a grand religious festival among the French Catholics. I believe it is not participated in so generally by English; nor am I aware that in New Brunswick the day—the Sabbath following Corpus Christi—is observed by any outside demonstrations. After Grand High Mass in the forenoon, in the handsome Cathedral, the procession of the Host formed, and occupied some two hours in passing through several streets, pausing at certain points, where repositories had been erected. The streets through which the procession passed were lined with green bushes, and arches were thrown across, while flags and banners of a religious, benevolent, and national character, were profusely displayed along the streets, or carried in the ranks of the procession.

The Conference of the Episcopal Methodists has just concluded here, many of the pulpits of the city having been supplied last Sunday by visiting reverends of that body.

In Temperance matters, it may please you to know that there is at present great activity in this part of the Dominion, and efforts are being very successfully made to create a public sentiment in favor of stringent, if not prohibitory enactments, that shall affect the traffic in liquors. The "Good Templars" appears to be the most forward of the Temperance organizations; it has a large membership, and of this a considerable number of Indians form a part. It is a peculiar and striking fact, that the head of this Order in Ontario is an Indian—a full blood Mohawk chief. A right gentlemanly, well educated, good looking man he is.

Some of the measures referred to by me in my last have been disposed of; you have learned how by telegraph. Others of them have not been reached, and the Banking resolutions occupied the attention of the House yesterday, and the debate was adjourned, on motion of the Premier, to give members an opportunity of weighing the matter. Mr. Holton moved an amendment, which simply sought delay. Now this motion, coming from the source it did, was not received with favor by supporters of the Government.

The doctrine seems to be, among old Canadian politicians, if you are a supporter of the Government, you must, if you cannot always vote with the Government, vote against any measure affecting the policy of the administration that comes from the ranks of the Opposition. Messrs. Rose and Tilley were the only speakers who defended the policy of the Government measure. Cartwright, Galt, Hillyard Cameron, and Gibbs, made masterly speeches against it; and the speeches of Holton and McKenzie, mover and seconder of the amendment, were clever, but they did not go into the general merits of the measure. Some of the speeches are pronounced the best ever made in this Parliament. The object, a vast one, requires minds of the ordinary calibre to grasp and discuss it thoroughly. Right or wrong, the bill does not receive a welcome, and the Government, after the moving by Mr. Cameron of an amendment to the amendment, "Resolved, that this House recognize the great importance of a uniform system of currency, but inasmuch as immediate uniformity cannot be obtained, it is expedient to extend the charters of the Banks about to expire, for such a period as Parliament may decide."

Having carried an adjournment of the debate, there is a possibility that the matter will not be further moved in this session.

It is supposed that the Newfoundland arrangements have been made; at all events I have heard nor read anything on the subject lately.

The arrangements made by the delegates for the annexing of the North-West Territory, as you know, have been approved by the Parliament. A magnificent extent of country has thus, at a comparatively small cost, been added to the Dominion. It is supposed that the Government will, at once, proceed to organize, at all events, a temporary government for the district, and it is said that Hon. Mr. McDougall goes out as first Governor. It is also presumed that steps will at once be taken to open up some means of communication, based on a report to that end made by S. J. Dawson, Esq., C. E. The scheme, ultimately, involves the building of a railroad from Lake Superior, 40 miles, to the navigable waters of the interior, which extend 311 miles, and thence a railroad 90 miles to Fort Garry; but in the meantime it is proposed to open up wagon roads, to make the connection complete from Lake Superior to Fort Garry. The expenditure necessary on the Lakes to make the interior water navigation thoroughly available, will be, it is said, comparatively light.

The promises for the next harvest here, and further West, are abundant and satisfactory. Winter grains are looking exceedingly thrifty, and cheap bread is anticipated,—indeed, it is cheap in the West now. Flour is quoted in this city at \$4.75 to \$5.00. No. 1 Super. flour is quoted at Toronto \$4.00. There are other mills besides those that grind out flour in Ottawa that render this city worthy of a visit. The number of the saw-mills, their complete-

ness and capacity, is remarkable, and the quantity of work performed reaches a big figure. There are logs provided for these mills for the year that will make some 200,000,000 feet, board measure. Added to this there are mills in every direction where there is water power, and the extent of this means of operation is amazing. It is a country, in fact, of streams, of falls, of mills. And the number of men employed, the quantity of provisions consumed, the amount of money put in circulation in connection with the lumber trade, is enormous. S. W.

THE SUN'S RAYS AS A MOTIVE POWER.—Mr. Ericsson the inventor of the calorific, or hot air engine, is now trying to devise some means to make the heat of the sun's rays available in driving his engines. He has satisfied himself that it can be done; and "he estimates the heat falling on ten square feet of the earth's surface as more than equal to one-horse power." This certainly seems marvellous, but Mr. Ericsson believes firmly in his theory, and is laboring earnestly to reduce it to practice. Should he succeed our manufacturers will no longer be interested in the fluctuations of the wood and coal markets, though they might have reason to dread the appearance of our day of Fanny Fag.

Twenty-nine thousand volumes were last year added to the British Museum, which is now said to be the finest library in the world. READING.—The amusement of reading is among the greatest consolations of life; it is the muse of virtue; the upholder of adversity; the prop of independence; the supporter of just pride; the strengthener of elevated principles; it is the shield against the tyranny of petty passions; it is the repeller of the fool's scoff and the knave's reason.—*Sir Egeron Bridges*.

8,133,000 lbs. tea were imported into Great Britain from India in 1868, and it is estimated that the latter country will be made capable, in due time, of producing one hundred million pounds a year.

The Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland recently in session at London, reports that representatives were present from 2,447 churches composed of 231,506 members. The congregations, it was stated, numbered at least one million persons.

A GRAND MOVEMENT.—The Methodists of New York City have recently organized a church extension society. Subscriptions have been commenced to secure a fund of \$500,000, to build churches in distant parts of the city. They have already raised \$175,000, which \$122,000 have been expended upon four well-built chapels in different parts of the metropolis.

The Coliseum, in which the Boston peace jubilee is to be celebrated, is rapidly approaching completion, and is now closed to visitors.

The journey of the Empress Eugenie to the Holy Land will cost 2,400,000 francs.

The expected number of deaths from street accidents in London is seventy-four in nineteen weeks, and the estimate for the present year has proved correct to a fraction.

"Smoking Cars" are receiving special notice from some of the religious papers in the States. Running the Cuban Blockade is now the favourite amusement of many New York speculators.

THE NEWS AND THE PRESS.

JUNE 11, 1869.

THE "INTELLIGENCER" TILL JULY FOR NOTHING. To every new subscriber remitting \$2.00 new, we will send the INTELLIGENCER till July 1st, 1870. By availing themselves of this offer, new subscribers will receive the paper free till July next.

We further offer to send an extra copy for one year, to any person sending ten new subscribers, and \$20.00. Or we will send an extra copy for six months to any person sending five new subscribers and \$10.00.

ITEMS.—The Rev. Mr. Woods (from England,) will preach in Exmouth Street Methodist church, on Sabbath morning.—The dead body of an infant was found in the water at Indiantown, on Monday.—Half fares, only, will be charged on the Boston Steamers, next week.—The National Division, Sons of Temperance, will meet in Washington this week.—The salary of the Chairman of the Intercolonial Railway, will be \$4,000; other Commissioners to receive \$3,000.—The contributions to the New St. Paul's (Valley) church, on Sunday last, amounted to \$4,500; one gentleman gave \$1,000.—A carman, named Riley, was run over by his team, on Wednesday, and was seriously injured.—The Government have subsidized a Steamer for the North Shore route.—Mr. Joshua Corkery, Junr., brought from Canada, via Portland, in last steamer, six splendid beef cattle.—The Hon. Messrs. McAdam, Lindsay, and Kelly, were in town this week.—Hon. S. L. Tilley is expected here about the 25th inst.—Four Gold Medals have been obtained by the city Corporation for presentation to the Champion Oarsmen. They cost about \$49.00 each, composed of gold, and are very neat and appropriate in design.

MARKET REPORT.—In future we shall publish, each week, a price list of Country Produce. We shall endeavour to make it as reliable as possible and consequently valuable to a large number of our readers.

PEACE JUBILEE.—Tuesday next will be opening day of the Grand National Peace Jubilee in Boston. Tens of thousands of strangers will probably flock to the "Hub" to witness and to hear the performance of music on the grandest scale ever attempted. Oratorios, choruses, etc., by the great masters will then be attempted on instruments of mammoth proportions, aided by the vocal powers of thousands of human voices. Boston people never attempt anything without calculating to outdo all the rest of creation. How they will succeed in this, in a musical point of view, the trial alone will tell; but of one thing we are certain—thousands will be induced to visit their city, and their railroad companies, hotel proprietors and shopkeepers will reap a rich reward. Whether success or failure attend their efforts, the National Peace Jubilee of 1869 will take prominent place in the future history of the city of nations. This demonstration is intended by the restoration of peace and harmony throughout the Union after the years of war and bloodshed which have devastated that country. The idea is a grand and a noble one, and deserves the success which its zealous and patriotic promoters labor for.

The Hon. ex. hunch, recently perpetrated on the unsophisticated people of Keswick, including a certain newspaper reporter, has exploded. Eggs bearing religious, political or any other mottoes, can be made to order by the aid of a small quantity of varnish and vinegar.

Messrs. Grant and Elliott, have now seven gangs of men, in all over three hundred, working on three sections of the Intercolonial Railway between Campbellton and Eel River. About one hundred are also employed on Tobin & Co.'s section at Eel River.

A HOME MISSIONARY MEETING was held in the Exmouth Street Church on Wednesday evening. The attendance was good and the speeches were well received. Mr. Hale occupied the chair. The principal speakers were the Revs. Messrs. Allen, (late of Newfoundland), McCarty, Spry, and Stewart. The remarks were well-chosen and the illustrations very appropriate. The reference by one of the speakers to the Rev. Mr. Nicholson, who was not very long since pastor of the Exmouth Street Church, was highly complimentary to that gentleman. Besides the Rev. Mr. Hester we observed on the platform the Rev. Mr. Woods (from England), and the Rev. Mr. Black. A collection was taken up, and the choir added not a little to the spirit of the meeting.—*Telegraph*.

WESTERN EXTENSION.—A gentleman from Hart's Mills reports that the laying of the rails from Brunswick Point to that place was completed on Tuesday night, and the locomotive had made its appearance there. A few days ago the work of constructing a temporary bridge over the Oromocto at the mills was begun, and it is expected that track laying on the section beyond the bridge will commence almost immediately.—*Telegraph*.