GE.—*To prevent any misunderstanding or y, we may just state that no Post or Way Office can collect any postage on the delivery of the* IGENCER, *as we have paid in advance the post- our whole issue!*

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 4, 1870.

NEED OF ACTION.

In most undertakings there is generally more talk than work, more time spent in forming plans and making resolutions (mental or on paper) than in real earnest effort. Too often is this true in religious matters. It is proper and necessary to think and talk—to understand what we wish to do—but let us have action. Theories are good, they are necessary, but "action, vigorous, prompt and persevering must crown theories or they will be mere flowers of thought. Says an exchange—actions cannot be effective from mere decision of the will—from mere mental effort.

Without zeal action is like an engine without propelling power; like machinery without an engine. Action and zeal must be united with decision in order to make them effective. Convictions deep, earnest, and abiding are essential to success.

We recur to the thought that action is one of the great needs of the age. A man must learn to act if he can do but little. The heresy which practically prevails is, that if we can not ourselves do the whole work, or secure its success, we are excused from acting at all. Not so are military and political movements pushed forward. Not so are churches built up. Not so are moral reforms promoted, or revivals of religion carried on. Men who would be practical must learn to put in their mite of effort as the rill does to the mighty river, as the drop of water does to the vast ocean. If we can do but little, the Master can and will order it that the labors of other workers shall be combined with ours through undiscerned by us; and even enemies of righteousness shall, though knowing it not, work as tributary to our success.

We must learn to act though it should be alone. Every one stands or falls for himself before his Master. If duty demands, and obedience requires, our acts must be thrown into the great current of action singly though it seems counter to that of all others. Helps or majorities are not the proper criterions of conscience and duty. Actions should correspond with a single eye.

Actions should be defiant of the world's frowns and uninfluenced by its smiles. Truly, "Ridicule is not often the test of truth." Many a one, however, would rather resolutely face the cannon's mouth than dare provoke a smile of ridicule. Servitude to the opinions or caprices of others is of the most abject kind. A man should learn to act for himself before God,—a lesson hard for human nature to learn, nay, which only a divine spirit can properly discern. But while men should learn to act for themselves, it is wisdom that they should learn the value of combined action. The body politic, the church, all nature, teach us that success greatly depends on combination. Master minds learn to shape the actions of others in a degree, and to coalesce in action. Without this, our most complete successes must be in miniature.

Individuals pass resolutions in the councils of the mind; but if not brought into action they avail nothing. For this reason benevolent designs, heroic purposes to withstand evil, and all manner of embryo goodness, have failed to spring into life and efficiency.

Ministers conceive the finest designs concerning their appointed labors, but the week passes and the year ends without their good resolutions being put into practice. The layman determines that he will better guard the heart, that he will be more faithful in attendance upon public worship, that his life shall better contribute to the glory of God; but, alas! he fails in practice, and his life seems almost identical with the man devoid of such resolutions. Action is the great thing needed.

Conventions, assemblies, and conferences, meet; resolutions, sometimes beautiful, sometimes full of promise, are passed; but, alas, they seem to sink into oblivion with the sheet on which they are written. They seem afterwards to be only intended to indicate how those bodies think they ought to feel and act, instead of what they really propose doing. It is needful that our age be made one of actions. Shall the many resolutions passed by official bodies in our Church within the past few weeks, be followed by corresponding action? Let us, as a people, resolve that proper resolutions and vigorous action shall go hand in hand.

OFFER UNTO GOD THANKSGIVING.

The appointment of a day of Thanksgiving annually is almost exclusively an American custom. In the United States it was for a long time confined to New England, but now it has become a national observance. The President has appointed the 24th inst. as the day to be observed this year. Last week we published the proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor, in which he appointed Thursday next, the 10th inst., as the day on which the people of this Province shall, with one accord, "offer unto God thanksgiving." It is good for the people of any country to give up at least one day in the year to such a purpose. All our benefits—and they are countless—come from God; and it is fitting that we should publicly and heartily recognize Him whose hand is in every mercy—whose love is in every blessing. That all have abundant reason to thank God no one will doubt. The people of this Province have very great cause to humble themselves, before the Most High with sincerest gratitude for the very many favours which have been theirs to enjoy. The labours of the farmer have been attended with the blessing of a comparatively plentiful harvest. Of all that is necessary for the comfort of the physical man there is enough and to spare. In many other places similar blessings are not so fully enjoyed. Peace also is within our borders. No enemy has succeeded in disturbing the quiet and happiness of our homes. The Fenian marauders, who would have done us injury, were driven back without loss of life on our part. Acknowledge God's hand in this deliverance. Other countries are laid waste by the ravages of war. Upon the bloody battle field tens of thousands have fallen. Sorrow untold, unutterable, has been carried into thousands of homes and hearts. Nations are clothed in the habiliments of mourning. Be thankful that our land has been preserved from like sad experience. It is God that hath kept us from it, and not we ourselves.

Religious liberty is ours. Nothing has interfered with our religious privileges. The people of other countries have not been so happily situated. Iniquitous laws have fettered them, and they have scarcely dared think, much less act, as the Word of God directs.

Material prosperity in almost every form has, in a great degree, visited our country. Spiritual prosperity also has been enjoyed in no small measure—though not so much as is desirable, owing to want of faith and faithful work.

We trust the day appointed will be solemnly observed throughout the whole Province. Let all the people bow before the Lord—let all the people praise Him for His manifold blessings. And with the thanksgiving let there be mingled prayer for those parts of the world not so favorably circumstanced as our own; prayer that the startling events now transpiring may be overruled for the good of the nations and the glory of God; prayer for continuance and greatly increased blessings—temporal and spiritual—upon our own loved home in the year to come; and prayer for the speedy bringing of the whole world to Christ the Saviour. Let there be none who shall not

"With grateful hearts, with joyful tongues,
To God send up united songs."

CHRISTIAN RECREATIONS.

Christians say they must have recreation—amusement. So they must. Some—a great many, however, seek their amusement in places where everything surrounding them only has the strongest tendency to destroy their Christian life and enjoyment. When spoken to they say they do not know how to choose—how to distinguish between what may have an injurious effect and what may not. There is, though, no real difficulty in the matter. An exchange very wisely advises thus:—

"Rest, recreate, amuse yourself, in any way that your conscience approves of, when you feel in your heart that for that day your possible work for Christ is done, and He himself says 'rest.'

Go—wherever you can take Christ with you, and witness faithfully for Him in the going.

Do—whatever you can kneel and ask the Lord's blessing on, and afterwards thank and bless Him for the privilege of doing.

Draw your conscience lines in this way, before the 'innumerable company' and the 'great cloud of witnesses,' and the question of theatre, ball or prayer-meeting, may safely be left to take care of itself. On the whole, we do not think you will be particularly troubled with it."

WORKS OF FAITH.

Everybody has heard of Mr. Muller, and the glorious work which, under God, he is doing. The following particulars of his enterprises, and the way in which they are sustained, will be found interesting.

Mr. Muller holds no anniversary at Ashley Down Orphanage, never sends out deputations to plead the cause of the Scriptural Knowledge Institution, and obtains help from men only by prayer to God. But happily he issues every year a "Brief Narrative of Facts," a report of the gifts received and the work done by him. We have just read this wonderful story for 1869—1870. It is full of interesting incident, and ought to provoke very many to deeds of liberality and works of faith. We are glad to note that the orphanage is flourishing. On the 26th of last May there was a balance on the right side of £12,837 8s. 11¾d. The missionary fund was also well supplied. At the same date Mr. Muller held the sum of £2,383 9s. to be devoted to the maintenance of schools and missions. This state of things implies large and many gifts. Towards the educational and missionary objects £13,556 3s. 8d. was sent during the year. Donations received for the orphans within the twelve months amounted to £20,262 17s. 1¾., so that the total incoming from gifts was £33,819 0s. 9¾d. And this large sum was contributed without canvassers, or collecting cards, or public meetings!

But the record of work is more satisfactory than is the balance-sheet. Sixteen day-schools, with 1,165 children under instruction, have been entirely supported, and twelve others partially assisted, by Mr. Muller. Sunday and adult schools are aided to some extent. A suggestion is made which ought to be adopted. "Since March, 1834," says Mr. Muller, "there have been 10,619 children in our day schools. In the adult schools there have been 3,693 persons. The number of Sunday scholars amounts to 4,463. Thus, without reckoning the orphans, 18,775 souls have been brought under *habitual* instruction." Mr. Muller asks his readers to pray "That God would be pleased to work mightily in the hearts of those who were formerly under our care in bringing to their remembrance the truth which was then set before them." How about the other hundreds of thousands which have passed through Sunday-schools during the last half century? In many counties well-nigh the whole population come under the "habitual instruction" of the Sunday-school. Are the former scholars forgotten? With Mr. Muller, we suggest that they should be remembered at the throne of grace. Might not some well considered attempt be made to recover such of them as are lost to the churches? In the circulation of the sacred Scriptures Mr. Muller has been especially active. He reports that 186,747 copies (in whole or in part) of the Divine Word have been sold or given away since 1834. Home and Foreign missions receive a large share of Mr. Muller's attention. During the last year 179 laborers have been sustained. China, Spain and Devonshire appear to be the principal scenes of these missionary toils. The extracts from the letters of the brethren employed produce the impression that Mr. Muller has secured the services of men like-minded with himself. Certainly he does not bribe them. The highest amount sent to any missionary was £150, and several laboring in China received but £75. They go forth in faith, and Mr. Muller evidently keeps their faith in active and constant exercise. The orphanage, however, is the best of all the institutions sustained through Mr. Muller. On the 26th of last May there were 1,722 orphans under his care. The girls, it appears, generally remain in the orphanage till they are about seventeen years of age, when they are sent out, for the most part, to domestic service. The boys are apprenticed to some trade when they have passed their fourteenth year. What a testimony is this alike to the power of prayer and to the liberality of Christians. "Without any one having been personally applied to for anything by me," writes Mr. Muller, "the sum of £323,693 7s. 9½d. has been given to me for the orphans, *as the result of prayer to God*, since the commencement the work, which sum includes the amount received for the building funds for five houses."

The record of the receipts of gifts affords a singularly clear insight into the principles and motives of the givers. Some believers are apparently moved to renounce "the pomps and vanities of this world," as the Prayer-book hath it. Thus one of the donors sends "a gold watch, a gold watch-guard and ornaments, two gold brooches, three gold rings, a silver tooth-pick, a jet chain, two jet bracelets." A page or two further we read—"Received for missions and the Bible fund the following valuable trinkets: Five gold rings; four gold rings set with diamonds; two silver rings; one hair ring, gold mounted; a gold bracelet set with rubies and diamonds; a gold necklet with locket; another gold bracelet; a gold brooch set with a carbuncle, a pair of gold ear-rings, &c., &c." We cannot withhold at least this other instance of Christian self-denial. A visitor brought to Mr. Muller "one thousand pounds for the orphans." He "had intended to buy and furnish a house with this money; but the Lord directed him to give the money to me instead," says Mr. Muller; "to which he joyfully replied: 'Lord, all I have and am is Thine. I will gladly take the money to dear brother Muller.'" The report before us shows that systematic beneficence is gradually making way among Christians.

We take almost at random a few illustrative facts, and allow them to tell their own tale to the provoking, we trust, of very many:—"June 30.—From a Christian merchant who contributes as the Lord prospers him, £40 for missions, £40 for the school, £40 Bible and tract fund, and £40 for the support of the orphans." "July 1.—From Bedfordshire, £5 from a little shop keeper and baker, who contributes as the Lord is pleased to prosper him, and who has sent me many five pounds donations since he first began to contribute." "August 2.—From Hampshire, £5 18s." This was from a worthy couple who many years ago resolved "that they would give the tenth part of all the Lord might send them" to the orphans at Ashley Down. And so out of the small income of £59 this good man, "a preacher of the gospel," devotes to the support of orphans £5 18s. This systematic giving is a strong point with Mr. Muller. He urges, "Give as the Lord prospers you. Really do it, do it faithfully, do it habitually, do it in bad times also, according to the little of prosperity; and you will find it the best remedy against heavy bad debts, against other losses in your business, and against bad times." Notwithstanding our hearty endorsement of the principle of giving as the Lord prospers, we somewhat question the soundness of the reason assigned for its adoption. In the narrative which lies on our table, Mr. Muller cites an instance seemingly for the purpose of inducing his readers to give, and to give an increasing proportion of earnings to the Lord. A Christian cripple, determined in 1858 to give one penny per week. At the end of the year it was found she possessed £10. "She now gave one halfpenny per day of all the Lord might give her. At the end of the year it was found she possessed £15. In 1860 she doubled what she had given before," and the Lord doubled her income. And thus she advanced in liberality, till in 1868 she dedicated to the Lord 1s. 8d. daily; and this poor helpless cripple, who began to store for the Lord with nothing, was now possessed of £250 at the close of the year." The motives of this large-hearted and conscientious believer are doubtless pure, and, we should be the last to question the reality of the Divine blessing she has enjoyed. Still, there is danger lest a reader should "go and do likewise," not from love to Christ, but in the hope of bribing Heaven to prosper his earthly business. To invest money, be it one-tenth or nine-tenths of an income, for the sake of the high interest given, is not liberality. Mr. Muller, in citing such cases as that quoted above, desires to honour God. We add this word of caution lest any should be led to dishonour the principle which Mr. Muller commends.

THE BIBLE AMONG GERMAN SOLDIERS

Dr. Hurst, writing to the *Methodist* from Germany, gives some interesting particulars concerning the measures for the spiritual good of the Prussian army. Although there is no such powerful organizations as was the "Christian Commission" in the American army during the war, yet he says:

Much has been done in an individual way for the spiritual interests of the German soldiers, and more of this kind of effort may be expected if the war should continue for any considerable length of time. Religious societies within the State churches have been doing what their means would allow. The various denominations outside the State churches have been doing all in their power, and their influence has already been most salutary, so far as it could go. One tract house, for instance, has issued a number of very excellent tracts for the soldiers, and these, with Testaments and separate books of the Bible, have been distributed in person by our preachers and colporteurs. The students of our institute here have distributed tracts and Testaments in all the general hospitals in the city, the sanitary authorities allowing them access everywhere.

At some future time, I hope to give you a full account of what the evangelical Christians of Germany have done to meet the spiritual wants of the soldiers; at present, the data are quite too meagre, and, perhaps, it is best that the public should not know as yet how far effort is making in this direction.

The most gigantic religious agency in behalf of the German army is the British and Foreign Bible Society. No barriers are placed in its way, for does not every German ruler know that his country owes everything to the Bible? No sooner had war broken out than the British and Foreign Bible Society gave orders to its agent in Paris, M. de Pressense, to put a force of colporteurs in the field, and supply the French army with Testaments. Similar instructions were given to the Society's agent in Germany, the Rev. G. P. Davies, who divides his time between Frankfort and Berlin, and has these two cities and Cologne and Breslau as his centres of operation. It was a great undertaking to supply an army of nearly two millions of men already, or soon to be, under marching orders. But the Bible distributers went to work in good earnest, distributing to the troops on their passage through the cities toward the front. Here are some of the experiences of the colporteurs, in their own words:

"On Sunday, the Sixty-first Regiment of the line passed through Berlin, and halted for a few hours. With longing hearts they inquired for the Bible colporteurs, but found none. Just as they were about to leave, one soldier took out a worn, yellow printed leaf from his pocket, and, holding it high up, said to his friends and relatives from whom he was taking leave: 'Look, this is a leaf of an old Bible; no one has come to give us God's word, and this is the only portion of it with which we march into battle, and, perhaps, to death.' Since this incident occurred, we have trebled the number of our men, and now, if we can help it, no company of any regiment passing through shall march to battle, perhaps to death, with only a torn leaf of the Bible as their only consolation in the thick of danger.

"The work takes place under the most unfavorable circumstances that can possibly be imagined. The troops have often not a quarter of an hour to stay, and then there is a rush for the meat and drink which they receive for nothing; and it is in the midst of this hurry and scuffle that we have to ask them to buy God's word; and yet in one single day, among regiments which I could only address in this way, I sold more than three hundred copies. The principal difficulty is to catch the attention of a few men to begin with; when this is done, they show the book to the rest, and spread the good news abroad, and then the difficulty is, on my part, to supply their wants. I do not mean to say that I am never rebuffed, but such is my general experience. One night, about eight o'clock, I was walking not far from the Potsdam Railway Station, and observed a gathering of troops. 'It would be a nice thing,' I said to myself, 'to supply these people with God's word.' No sooner was it thought than it was done. I hurriedly fetched my books, which I had left for such surprises in a neighboring house. I was in time to catch some of the men before they had got into the carriages. Although the men were burdened with heavy knapsacks, and it had become so dark that they could not see what they were buying, I kept selling even after the train was in motion. I heard that other trains were to pass. I hurried to the depot at ten o'clock at night to fetch books, and remained at work till midnight. On this evening I sold two hundred and fifty copies to a single regiment."

The plan found to work best in distributing to the troops is to *sell* to the soldiers in the field, and *give* to the prisoners and wounded. There are now in Germany about 120,000 French prisoners, and measures are now in progress to supply these with the Scriptures. Of the French wounded in Germany, I have seen no estimate as yet, but they are not forgotten. The Turcos are generally glad to read the Gospel, the present time being the first they have ever had the opportunity of doing so. The number of copies of Bibles, Testaments, and parts so far distributed is between 200,000 and 250,000. The binders have to furnish 5000 copies a day. The agents of the Society keep right in the rear of the armies. Nancy, Saarbrucken, and Sedan are the centres on French territory. The universal testimony of the colporteurs is, that the soldiers are glad to get the Bible. Mr. Davies says: "We are not forcing the books on the men; they urgently beg for them. Last Sunday, the first thing I saw, on entering an hospital in Frankfort, was a Turco deeply absorbed in his Arabic New Testament, which we had given him a week or more before. Germans, French, and Arabs are alike in the joy with which they receive God's Holy Word. . . . It may give you an idea of what war brings with it for the agents of the Society when I tell you that in the last two months I have spent twenty-three nights in railway-carriages, or sleeping, covered by my railway wrapper, on loose straw."

The British and Foreign Bible Society has also provided for the distribution of the Scriptures throughout the armies of Holland and Belgium, which, although not engaged in the war, are placed on a war footing, and are on the frontiers, guarding their neutrality. The agents at Brussels and Amsterdam have been instructed to this effect, and are now busy distributing the Bible to the Belgian and Dutch soldiers.

IN MOURNING.—The *Unita Cattolica* now appears with a black border, and promises not to go out of mourning till the Pope has his own again.

DENOMINATIONAL NEWS.

SEVENTH TIER.—We have not had any definite information from the protracted meeting held in this place. At last accounts Bro. Abram Rideout, who has been so long sick, was the only preacher present. We are heartily glad to know that Bro. R. is again able to preach some, and hope he may grow stronger every day.

REV. WM. DOWNEY has been on a short visit to this Province. Sabbath the 23rd ult., he preached for Bro. Hartley in Carleton; and last Sabbath he spent in Fredericton, where he preached twice. Bro. D. is looking well, and evidently enjoys his labour in Barrington, where he is now located. He left this city on Tuesday last.

RETRIBUTION.

During the terrible war that has been and is still waging between France and Prussia, there have been numerous incidents that look much as if God were remembering the past and visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children in terrible judgments. The city of Metz, for instance, which has witnessed the most bloody battles of the war, was the city, as stated in the *Moravian*, where in 1685, the Romish priests burned the Bibles of the Huguenots after the faithless and cruel revocation of the Edict of Nantes, it taking twelve hours to consume them when gathered in one great pile. It was at Sedan, also, where the Roman Catholic power has now received such a crushing blow, that the Huguenots then had a flourishing and useful Theological Seminary which the Roman Catholics utterly broke up. Even now, too, while in all this war, from its very inception, there has not been, so far as we have seen, on the part of the authorities of France or of the officers of its armies, the slightest recognition of a dependence upon God, or of a desire to have him interpose in their behalf, it certainly looks as if, in righteous judgment, God has literally stood at a distance, and left their armies to be defeated and slain, and their country and proudest cities to be beleaguered and threatened with utter ruin.

"Verily he is a God that judgeth in the earth." "Them that honor me I will honor, and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed."

ANOTHER VICTIM.

A woman named Jackson and her child, a little girl, were drowned last week in the Portland Mill Pond. The Coroner's Inquest revealed the fact that for some time she has been much given to drinking, and that while under the influence of liquor she had taken her child, late at night, and wandered to the Mill Pond, fallen over the embankment, and both were drowned. The *Telegraph* says:—

"The evidence developes the fact that her death was due in a large measure, to the existence in this city of a class of abominable gin shops, where men and women, however far gone in intoxication, may freely obtain all the liquor they may demand. It reveals, also, the existence of a class of persons,—men, they are called,—who do not hesitate to ply their intimates of the other sex with liquors until they become unable to walk steadily,—until, in fact, they are deprived of their reason and march to their death as in the case of this poor woman on Thursday night. Will the time ever come when such conduct shall be punished as it deserves? May men and women constantly pursue the course indicated in the evidence, and yet pass along in life as if they had done nothing worthy of censure?"

And still the traffic in the "death working beverage" is in the sight of the law an honorable business. The country looks on complacently while the evidences of its destructive power multiply. How much longer shall a professedly Christian people sanction so unholy a business?

For the Religious Intelligencer.

UP-RIVER CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR—It may not be of any interest to others, but I know that it will be to you, when I assure you that your paper is anxiously looked for and carefully read, and, I trust, not without profit and advantage, by at least *one*. The writer would not be without its weekly visits for thrice its present cost.

From the oft expressed opinion of persons of almost every religious creed, that the INTELLIGENCER stands first among the family journals of this Province, I have no doubt there are many, very many, as well as myself, who feel a special interest in its success.

I am often at a loss to know how any man, who pretends to the least interest in the Free Baptist denomination of these Provinces, can deny himself and his family the privilege and advantage of its acknowledged Organ. One would almost be led to question his sincerity. But enough of this, though, for the INTELLIGENCER is able to take care of itself.

What just now most interests the people of this section of the Province is somewhat hard to say. The earthquake, by its sudden and unexpected shakings, has introduced itself as a subject worthy of thought and conversation. Through Carleton it was not severe, but somewhat lengthened, compared with the shock of just one year ago. I hear of no injury being done through this part of the Province. Victoria County seems to have had a more severe shock, and as we travel northward, reports says, some damage was done; in, or near, Quebec a Catholic Church, built of stone, was broken in two, and destroyed; and in other buildings the effects are visible.

The question arises—Are we to have an annual return of this phenomenon? or is this a mere coincidence? No doubt the latter; and, like the "Saxby gale," may, or may not, occur again. With all due deference to the philosophy of the present, as well as the past ages, these are matters, the primary causes and peculiar surroundings of which are of such a nature that they baffle the wisdom and skill of man, and teach a solemn and useful lesson, that He who rules the universe is God. We may learn many things about such matters, but there remains a point beyond which we cannot go. Well, says the poet, "God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform," &c.

Mr. Lindsay has been returned without opposition, and thus Carleton stands as an endorser of the measures of the present Government. What about Mr. White, who led the poll, in opposition, at the last election? Strange things happen in the political world as well as in the natural, and almost as unaccountable. I acknowledge to a feeling that the men now in power are quite as safe, quite as progressive, and quite as honest, as any I can see in the Opposition. If the Opposition were men who stood high in the scale of intellect, morals, political acumen, or progressive antecedents, then I could see some reason why a change would be desirable. But, the question is, is this so? What answer must be given? Desire for office, just now, is the motive power; a thing the people should frown down. When we see men going into positive opposition to Free Schools and progress, and these men strongly supporting the opposition, the County should question the propriety of a change.

It is said, and no doubt truthfully, that many of the Opposition, so called, would have accepted the Surveyor General's office only for fear of being ousted. If this be true, what does it teach us? Simply that ambition for office is the controlling desire. What improvement can this County expect from a Government composed of the men in opposition to the present Executive? I fail to see it. True, we would like to see strange men, skilful men, experienced men, men of dignity, and high political worth, in our Government; but are these properties to be found more fully developed among the outs than among the ins? I think not. Then why ask for a change?

But enough. I will let politicians deal with that matter, and turn to another subject. The crops are said "to be light;" and yet, I find the people are far from complaining. Go where you will, the people tell you of very light crops in some other place, but with them they, on the whole, are tolerably fair. Hay, as a rule, is light on the high lands; yet, in these Counties, it will be, by no means, scarce. With quite a large quantity of old hay on hand, and a large supply of good straw, and an excellent quality of new hay, including a fair crop of oats and an excellent supply of potatoes, the stock will be put through well.

I find my sheet fast filling up, hence to a conclusion. Lumbering is now one of the chief topics. It is said that large operations are already on the move; provisions and provender are being sent forward largely, and soon the work will begin in full earnest. The sudden rise of water is setting free much of the lumber which was hung up; and the prospect now is that large quantities will yet be taken to market this autumn. This will be a great relief, should it prove true.

In the religious circles there appears to be much quietness; men's minds are chiefly occupied, it would appear, about their bodies, rather than about their souls; about earth, rather than Heaven. Let us hope that this may soon change, and the time come when the first, purest, and leading thoughts of our fellow beings shall be upon Heaven, eternal life, and Christ, the Redeemer of all who trust in Him.

Yours truly,

AMICUS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

"A Member" writes in the *Telegraph* of the benefits of the Y. M. C. A.:—

"The room, Horton's Building, corner of Charlotte and Union streets, is open from 8 a. m., to 10 p. m. On its tables you will find nearly all the leading papers of Canada, United States and England. We have also in connection with it one of the best libraries in the city, which is free to all its members, (open Tuesday and Friday evenings.

"Throughout the week there are various meetings held, viz.:—Tuesday evening there is a meeting for literary exercises, which has been well attended and which is a potent means of introducing young men of literary tastes to the fellowship of others like minded. This is a great advantage, and this, I know, has been influential for social good.

"Thursday evening, there is a prayer-meeting for young men at half-past 7. This meeting, I am sorry to say, has not been as well attended as it ought to be, considering the large number of members. I hope that, in future, young men will feel that this meeting ought to be encouraged, and that they will come and see for themselves its advantages.

"Union Prayer Meeting on the first Friday of every month. Friends of all denominations (male and female) are cordially invited to attend.

"A very interesting Bible Class, free to all young men, is held every Sabbath afternoon, at 2½ p. m.

"I trust the presentation of these facts may be the means of stirring up those interested in the Association's behalf."

SUGGESTIVE!

Zion's Herald chronologizes thus:—

1870.	July 14.	Infallibility proclaimed by the Pope and his Council against the Protestants.
	July 25.	War proclaimed against the only Protestant power of the Continent of Europe by Napoleon III., the eldest son of the Church.
	Sept. 1.	This Eldest Son captured by the Protestant King.
	Sept. 20.	The Pope and his capital captured by a King he had excommunicated.

Golden Text: "This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Rev. T. H. C.: We have no knowledge of the communication to which you refer. Have given further directions concerning the paper.

The St. John Advertiser is to be published semi-monthly. The first number is received.

*** No new name should be sent without $2.00 if the benefit of the special offer is expected. Anything less than two dollars is credited in the ordinary way.

The News and the Press.

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 4, 1870.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS WANTED!!

THE REMAINDER OF THIS YEAR FREE!!

Our list is not so large as it ought to be. It may be easily increased if our friends will help us. On our part we make the following offer, which we think is quite as liberal as can be expected:

☞ *The* INTELLIGENCER *will be sent* FREE *the remainder of the present year to all new subscribers who remit* $2.00 *for* 1871.

Ministers and other friends of the paper may help us amazingly by making known the above offer to those who are not subscribers. Who will send us the first name? *The sooner the offer is accepted the more papers for nothing.*

BREVITIES.—Hon. Wm. Lindsay was returned as Surveyor General, last Wednesday, without opposition.—The steamer "Ida Whittier" has not yet been got off the bar where she grounded and sunk. The loss to the owners, especially at this season of the year, is very heavy.—Report says Hon. S. L. Tilley has purchased a residence in St. Andrews.—The men May and Cox, tried in St. John for stabbing Bernard Mullin, were discharged by proclamation, two juries having failed to agree upon a verdict.—An old man, in a fit of delirium tremens, jumped from Rankin's wharf, Portland, and would have been drowned had not Mr. Samuel Houston jumped in and rescued him. After recovering consciousness he wanted to try it again.—There are already as many as six candidates spoken of as ambitious to fill the vacant seat for Westmorland.—The earthquake was far more severe at Quebec than here; considerable damage was done.—J. J. Marshall, Esq., Speaker of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, is dead.—The bell of St. Mark's church, Halifax, fell while being rung on a recent Sunday, reaching the ground but a few feet from some persons entering the church.—John Robinson, of Baillie, Charlotte Co., has raised a beet which measures 29 inches in length, and weighing 12½ lbs.—A correspondent of the St. Croix *Courier*, writing from San Francisco, says: "The rates of wages for most mechanical trades are now lower than they have ever been here. Where men formerly got $4 per day they are now getting $2, $2.50, and $3 to $3.50, averaging about $3 per day."—There was a very heavy fall of snow on Monday.—The man Casey, arrested for passing altered Bank of N. B. notes, has been committed for trial. He denies all knowledge of their being spurious, asserting that he received them from a pedlar named Taylor.

Mr. William Sandall has been appointed by the Common Council Chamberlain, and Receiver of Taxes, in place of James R. Ruel, Esq., who has been appointed by the Dominion Government Collector of the port of St. John.

SCAMMELL BROS.' circular shows that between the 1st Sept. and 29th Oct., there were shipped at this port 106,411 sugar shooks, as against 70,867 in the same period in 1869, and 74,765 in 1868. The increase is very satisfactory, and would probably be maintained in the same proportion throughout the season, did the supply of suitable pine wood permit. This, we regret to learn, is quite short,—a circumstance that is the more to be deplored, since the demand and prices in the West Indies are quite satisfactory. Messrs. Scammell quote shook freights at twenty-five cents.—*Tel.*

It is stated that Mr. Grindley, who hs been Manager of the Bank of British North America in this city since 1862, has been appointed to the more important position of Manager of the Branch at Montreal. Mr. Grindley is an officer who knows his duties thoroughly and discharges them most carefully and faithfully. He will take with him the esteem and good wishes of the whole mercantile community of this city. It is said that he will be succeeded by Mr. Thomas McLellan, now Manager at St. Stephen, whose place will be filled by Mr. James Lockie, now in the employment of the Bank, at New York.—*Freeman.*

ANOTHER BLOW.—Another lot of timber was washed away from the Sand Point Railway Wharf, on Thursday night, during the high wind and heavy sea. Messrs. Clark & Stackhouse have been very unfortunate in this respect with their contract, this being the third time a storm has caused them loss on this work. The house, under the floor of which the lad Fawcett was killed on Tuesday, was also completely undermined, and fell against that of Mr. Brennan. Every storm seems to make damaging inroads at this place.—*Telegraph.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We learn from the *Globe* that as two young men of Mace's Bay,—James Ellis and John Mawhinney, jr.,—were on their way home from Eastport in an open boat, on Thursday, Oct. 27, when off Red Head in a rough sea, the boat capsized. Mawhinney was drowned. Ellis clung to her and was washed ashore unconscious. The deceased was 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and eight children.

A DELICATE OPERATION.—We learn that Dr. Thomson, of St. Stephen, yesterday successfully removed a calcareous deposit from the eyes of Elizabeth Drinkall, situated inside the corner and completely covering the aperture of the pupil. The operation, which is one of great nicety, and requires the most perfect steadiness of hand and surgical skill, was performed by the insertion of a needle behind the iris. The girl is 14 years of age, and was born blind.—*Courier.*

THE BIGGEST POTATOES YET.—A gentleman from Portland, who has just returned from a visit to Queen's County, informs us that Mr. James Porter, at the mouth of Jemseg Creek, had 80 potatoes raised on his farm this year, (and which were selected from a waggon load, as they were dug,) that filled a flour barrel. Our informant is a reliable authority and was an eye witness of the above fact. He also asserts with confidence that 60 potatoes can be produced on Mr. Porter's farm that will fill any ordinary barrel.—*Tel.*

NEW BRUNSWICK ADAPTED TO THE RAISING OF WHEAT.—We understand that Mr. Zebulon Richards raised on his farm, this season, at Greenwich King's Co., 70 bushels of prime wheat from 4 bushels sowed last May. If farmers in this Province generally would give more attention to the raising of wheat and corn, there would be very little money sent to Canada and the United States for flour and meal.—*Tel.*

A novelty in the form of a clock is, at present, at Mr. Hutchinson's establishment, Prince William street. It is a German affair and so arranged that at every hour folding doors open underneath the dial and a soldier with a bugle appears and plays a long "call" after which he retires, and the doors close.—*Tel.*

A telegram to Messrs. Scammell Bros., received on Wednesday, and posted in the News Room, reads thus:—"Schooner *Evans & G.* is a total loss near Machias—crew saved by the skin of their teeth."

FREDERICTON, NOV. 1.—The following persons were tried at the recent Year's Sittings, and sentenced this day by His Honor Judge Weldon, as follows:—

Driscoll, for the robbery of John Masson, 12 years in the Penitentiary. Davis, for the murder of Tague, 12 years in the Penitentiary. The learned Judge read several objections made by prisoner's Counsel, answering them fully. McCarron, for robbery of Perley's store, and other robberies, 27 years Penitentiary—in all four indictments.

MORE CAPTURES.—The *Grenadier*, of Provincetown, Mass., was seized by the Dominion cutter *Ida E*, Captain Tozer, at Port Hood, C. B., on the 25th ult., for violation of the Revenue Law. The prize was taken in charge to Guysborough.—*Ha. Reporter.*

A NEW BRUNSWICKER ABROAD.—New Brunswickers turn up in all sorts of out of the way places. We notice in a late San Diego (California) paper that Dr. Thomas C. Stockton, who for some time practised in Portland, is located in the flourishing town of San Diego, and that with the view of maintaining the purity of the profession, he was instrumental lately in forming a Medical Society for the county, and also that he was chosen a prominent officer of the Society.—*Globe.*

TROUBLE AMONG CATTLE.—We have read recently in the P. E. Island papers of a remarkable number of deaths occurring among sheep, and now the *Chignecto Post* records similar mortality among cattle in Cumberland County:—

"Through the eastern part of Cumberland several fine cattle have lately died from eating the plant called toad-stool, of which there appears to be an immense quantity growing on the commons this season. P. Colter, Esq., of Six Mile Road, Wallace, lost four head of very fine cattle, and several other farmers in that vicinity have also lost some—in all some ten or twelve head have died from this cause. On examining the carcasses it is found that when the organ known as the *manifold* is cut open it is one solid mass, all the interstices and cavities being filled with the glutinous matter of the toad stool. Farmers, beware!"

CHANGES IN THE MILITIA SYSTEM.—We understand that at the next session of the Dominion Parliament the Militia authorities intend endeavoring to secure a number of important changes in the militia system of the country. In the first place it is proposed that henceforth the volunteers be required to put in the sixteen days' annual drill in that number of days, receiving 50c. per diem, rations and camp equipage. Formerly they were allowed to put in two days drill in one, providing themselves with their own food. The officers will, instead of receiving $1 per day as they have hitherto done, be paid according to rank as provided in the recent militia regulations. In the next place it is proposed to further extend and enlarge the system of brigade camps which proved so successful last year, by practicing the men in the construction of entrenched camps, &c., and we understand that the militia authorities have been looking for a suitable location for one of those camps in each district. But the most important change contemplated is the adoption of the Prussian military system, which is based on the assumption that every man capable of bearing arms should do so. It is proposed to adopt this system as far as it can be made applicable to Canada, and to give commanding officers power to draft when their corps are not of the required strength.

William Garvie, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, has been chosen by the Anti-Confederate party in Halifax as a candidate for the vacancy in the representation of Halifax City and County in the House of Commons, caused by the appointment of Mr. Northup to the Senate. P. C. Hill, Esq., is up on the Confederate ticket.

On the 15th inst., a boy named Henry McCully was killed at North Mountain, Cornwallis. He had been throwing stones into a cart body, which, becoming loaded, tipped upon him while he was stooping, and strangled him.

The Kentville *Star* reports that a little son of Mr. William Lee, of South Branch, was accidentally drowned on the 15th inst.