

POSTAGE.—To prevent any misunderstanding or difficulty, we may just state that no Post or Way Office keeper, can collect any postage on the delivery of the INTELLIGENCER, as we have paid in advance the postage on our whole issue!

TERMS AND NOTICES.

The Religious Intelligencer is published weekly, at the Office of Messrs. BARNES & Co., St. John, N. B. TERMS.—\$2.00 PER ANNUM. PAYMENT IN ALL CASES IN ADVANCE. JOSEPH McLEOD, Editor. All Communications for insertion, should be addressed, JOSEPH McLEOD, Fredericton. Remittances may be sent to either Messrs. BARNES & Co., St. John, N. B., or to the Editor, at Fredericton.

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. JUNE 10, 1870.

WHY MAN SHOULD BE RELIGIOUS.

That man should not continue to follow the evil propensities of his nature, and plunge deeper into sin, is generally admitted. But why should he be religious is the universal testimony. But why? This is the question we wish to discuss. For so important a change as that from sinning against, to worshipping God, we should be able to assign a good reason. Reasons have been given which we think fall short of showing why religion is binding upon man. Some think because it is the pride of the nation to which one belongs, and in harmony with the institutions of his country, that he is bound to be religious. We say not. This is virtually no reason. If man is bound to be religious because his country is religious, then he lives in Turkey he should be a Mussulman; or in China, a Buddhist. Our reason for being religious is not found in the fact that our country has adopted a religion. National religions are often false, and should not be binding. Under no circumstances should man adopt religion simply because it is in harmony with the outward institutions of his country. Others think they should be religious, because it has been adopted and recommended by great men. This certainly is a great fact in connection with, and in favor of religion. It has enlisted the sympathies, commanded the intellects, and directed the genius of some of the greatest and most useful characters the world has produced. It is a significant fact, and one that should make little men modest in speaking of religion that, amongst the greatest scholars, poets, philosophers, and philanthropists on the world's fair roll of fame, are men who have recommended religion by their pious lives as well as by their convincing arguments. Nevertheless, we should not take this fact for more than it is worth. We admit, and would argue that it gives to religion a just claim to the serious and earnest attention of all. But it is not the reason why man should become religious. We do not receive it because great men recommend it, but because of its intrinsic value. Religion is valuable independent of all the circumstances and abilities connected with the men who recommend it. No man can be truly religious who calls any "man master" in the sense that he receives his religion merely on the authority of another. The fact that a man's tutor and sovereign are religious is not the reason why he should be, and if they were wicked unbelievers, his obligation to be religious should be as firm as under opposite circumstances. The social utility of religion is not the great argument for its adoption. True, the religion of Jesus has given the world the institutions which alleviate human woe, dispel ignorance, and guard and promote the rights of man, have sprung from it. But if these are our reasons for becoming religious, we make it a matter of mere contingency, rather than a binding moral principle. If, then, the reason is not found in all these, where is it? Why should man be religious? It is this, "If the Lord be God, follow him." This is the reason and the argument. The God ought to be served. The Divine existence is the foundation of all moral obligation. Were there no God there could be no religion. As well talk of obedience where there is no law, as of religion without a God. Religion then is binding because there is a God. This is admitted when we consider the relation of His being to our existence. He created and sustains us. He made us, and not we ourselves. Of this fact we can form no adequate conception. He holdeth our souls in life. He is also our Redeemer. This relationship is not like the others, necessarily connected with the idea of a God. It is one into which He mercifully entered with us as sinners—one that adds new force to His claims. Another reason is seen when we think of the relation of God's will to man's constitution. Brutes are created and sustained by Jehovah as well as man; but religion is not binding on them because they have not the power. God wills that man should serve Him, and he has made him for it; all the powers of his soul, through the aid of the Holy Spirit, are calculated for the great and glorious work of worship. The will of God accords with our ability to perform. The obligation of a command cannot be felt where there is no ability to obey it. God's commands and claims are like himself—just and holy. God wills that his creature man should be happy—hence he wills that he should be holy that he may be happy. That religion makes man truly happy, is an evidence that it is the will of God that he should enjoy it. The fact is, that because there is a God, and he is thus related to us, religion is binding upon all. Shall we yield to the just claims of a merciful God and be saved, or oppose them and be lost?

HE THAT WINNETH SOULS IS WISE.

The man who sets his heart on winning souls makes a wise choice. In doing so he may have to sacrifice all earthly ambition, and consequently give up the study of the world. He may be required to give up reading or making many books, even of a religious character. Like his Master, he may be required constantly to go about doing good, often neglecting the common friendships and temporal demands of life. The strong and prevailing tendency now is to take all of these along, so that there is little room for the burden of souls. It is painfully true, that while we are careful in these lesser matters, we let many of the most favored opportunities for winning souls pass unimproved. The man who wins souls, by this gives evidence that he is wise. He may come far short in many branches of earthly science. He may find but little time for either making or reading many of the excellent books that crowd the library of the religious world. He may, in the common view, but poorly pay his many debts of friendship, and fail to gather about him the conveniences and comforts that belong to an easy-going and worldly life, and yet before God he stands as wise. And wherefore? Because he successfully pursues, and meets the great end of his mission. Because "he that converteth the sinner from the error of his way shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins." Because, when all the messengers of God return, and render up the account of their mission, he that has won souls, shall have stars in his crown; and, while "they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars forever and ever."

though every way deficient in the former, think himself (or be thought by others) a fool; and so become discouraged and retire from the work. As well might the unlearned retire from the wreck, where he has been bearing the helpless to the shore, or from the burning building where he has been rescuing the exposed at his side. If they both succeed well in saving the perishing, then they are both wise in their relation to the great interest before them. O may common sense, and the awful demands of God the Redeemer, and of men redeemed, and yet exposed to an endless hell (not a "sugar-coated" phrase or doctrine), rather than priest-craft and world-pleasing, rule the hour, and direct in this tremendous work.—Zion's Herald.

TIMELY COUNSEL.

A Presbyterian minister not long since had the following Pastoral address printed and placed in the hands of all his people. It was a good act, and good cannot but flow from it. It well deserves to be read by all our people. We cordially give it a place in our columns, and hope it will be read by every one:— "Beloved Flock: An unsaved sinner's great duty is to believe and be saved. A saved sinner's duty is to believe and work, not that he may be saved, for he is saved already; but because he is saved; and because work for Christ is the will of God concerning him. 'We are His workmanship, created unto good works, which God hath before ordained that we should walk in them.' (Eph. ii. 10.) 'Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit, so shall ye be my disciples.' (John. xv. 8.) Vigorous growth follows vigorous exercise. A lazy Christian is always weak, dwarfish, withered, shrunk, shrivelled, and contracted. Hence, to be round, full, plump, well developed Christians, the grass must be in healthy and lively exercise. Work for Jesus is one of the most precious means of grace to the worker's own soul; and the more enlarged the sphere of operations, the more enlarged will be his enjoyment, satisfaction, and comfort. He that strives to convey blessings to others, will receive many to his own soul. But our main purpose in working for Christ is not to receive blessings to ourselves, but to convey them to others. It is the will of Jesus that we should glorify him by abundant labors. Christ calls Andrew, and Andrew tells Simon. Jesus calls Philip, Philip is immediately told to Nathanael with the glad tidings. In this way every true disciple of Christ becomes a practical missionary, bearing the burden of souls not yet converted to Christ. My dear flock: Are you missionaries for Jesus—doing, like Mary of old, what you can for him? Or do you plead the excuse of Moses: 'Lord, I am not eloquent, but of a slow speech, and of slow tongue?' You may take this excuse to be evidence of great humility, but be careful it furnish not greater evidence of indifference. Why do you decline to go forward in the path of duty? Has not Christ said that his strength will be made perfect in your weakness, and that his grace will be sufficient for you. Some of you show a commendable degree of diligence; but I have long desired to see, on the part of many of you, some stronger evidence of consecrated spiritual life. Unless that life is soon manifested by a deeper interest in spiritual things, I must tell you, as the Apostle Paul did some of the Philippians, even weeping, that you are the enemies of the cross of Christ. Your coldness, deadness, and formalism, do, with respect to others, one of two things. It either leaves others to draw the inference that your little is required of a professor, and if they make your life a gauge of their own, and appear to be satisfied if they only come up to your example of piety. It is thus an inefficient membership is perpetuated in the church; or, on the other hand, you make yourself a stumbling block in the way of others. More than once have I been met with the excuse of young men, who say they do not wish to unite in church fellowship with persons who live regardless of the profession made, and solemn vows taken when uniting with the church, and which you have renewed every time a child has been baptized. These persons say they know you do not observe family worship, although many times before the whole congregation you have promised to do so. We will admit that this is not a valid excuse. Those persons who appear to know so well how a Christian ought to appear to his neighbors, all means make a profession, and by a life consistent with the Gospel, put to shame our present class of covenant breaking professors. You knew your duty, but ye did it not. The standard of Christianity is faithfully lowered. The life does not correspond with the profession. You know, my friends, this is made an excuse by the ungodly. Who can tell to what degree you will be answerable for the blood of souls? Beware lest you be stumbling blocks, over which sinners stumble into hell. It does not argue a high degree of piety and consecration, when you deny the claims of God on your time and means. Instead of being grieved that the calls are so many, the occasions so numerous, and the opportunities so frequent, you should rather rejoice that so many ways of doing good are opened up to you. You should never get tired working and giving for Jesus. Suppose God should get tired of giving to you, what would be the consequence?—You life would quickly vanish. If you have the love of Christ in your hearts, you will consider no sacrifice too great, no service too severe, no burden too heavy, and no cross bearing too grievous, if thereby your divine Master may be glorified. Your earthly all should be on his altar. FAERLY YE HAVE RECEIVED, FREELY GIVE."

I wish you may carry daily with you a sense of your stewardship—that for all the earthly talent and treasure you now possess, and for their use or abuse, you will have to give an account to God. Try to live daily in view of that account. Suffer not the little world of self to absorb all your attention. Live for Jesus. Work hard for Jesus. Agonize for souls. Pray for sinners.

"He wins the souls of men to win; Go forth into the world's highway; Entreat, compel them to come in"; And do all for the glory of God.

DENOMINATIONAL. GRARY, S. Co.—We are gratified to learn that Bro. Barnes is meeting with much success in all parts of his circuit. God is crowning his labors with much blessing in the awakening of the churches and the conversion of sinners. At Grary quite an extensive work of grace is in progress. Last Sabbath nine were baptized, and we think some previously, but we do not know the number. To the Lord be the glory.

BLACK ROCK, CORNWALLS.—From this place, under date of May 26th, Bro. Moses Brown writes encouragingly of a good work enjoyed under the labors of Bro. Doucet. Trials that for some time had existed in the church, have been removed. "The church has been greatly revived, backsliders reclaimed, and sinners converted to the Lord." Six have been baptized, and ten added to the church. He says: "Bro. Doucet is absent at present, but his work is still progressing."

Bro. Babcock has gone on a tour to Grand Falls. Bro. Gunter's labors on Nashwaak continue to be productive of blessed results.

The Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the year ending June 30th, 1869, has been received.

MORE UNFORTUNATE VICTIMS.

The following, from the Halifax Citizen, teaches its own lesson:— Yesterday morning a man named Parker, a carpenter, who had served in the Royal Engineers, was taken to the station house, being drunk, and annoying people on the street. In the afternoon he showed signs of being affected with delirium tremens, and commenced to divest himself of his clothing, until his drawers and shirt alone remained. The awful disease at last got complete possession of him, and in his madness he tore his clothes into shreds. When we saw him last night he was in a state of nudity, standing on the boards of his cell, feeling round the walls with his hands, as if trying to get something within his grasp, crying all the time, "I am coming, I am coming." The poor man was utterly insensible to feeling, nothing that could be done being able to startle or draw his attention. The demons which he saw all around him seemed to mock and jeer, and it was with a feeling of horror that we looked upon this poor human wreck, bereft for the time of that reason which Daily implanted in him. If the apologetic were to see such a sight, what a reformation of their plausible argument would it be! If some of the young men of the "we won't go home till morning" stamp had been there last evening, and gazed upon the end of excessive rum-drinking, they would pause ere they allowed another drop of liquor to pass their lips. We cannot help pitying the fearful victim of this unfortunate man, as he wandered up and down the station, looking upon the wreck of one who was once to be hailed that could be conceived of manliness and worth, and who, though fallen very low, she yet tends and sorrows for. It is but just to state that every officer on the force has done his best to alleviate this man's sufferings, but alas, he is insensible to kindness.

One other instance of the effects of strong drink is furnished by the sad fate of Nazari John, the young Frenchman who was found drowned in our harbour last week. The evidence given in the inquest proved that he had been drinking heavily, and was very drunk when last seen alive. Following this, comes the news from St. Stephen that a young man named John Toomey was found dead in the street. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict that he died while in a fit induced from the effects of intoxication. Another sad case, is that of Robert Milken, recently city editor of the Troy Whip, who was killed on Tuesday night by falling through a railroad bridge in the southern part of that city. He was intoxicated at the time, and for a long time previously had led a dissipated life. Thus it is that rum is doing its fearful work; and none are free from danger while the inhuman traffic is sanctioned, protected, and encouraged by law.

OTTAWA CORRESPONDENCE.

OTTAWA, 31st May, 1870. DEAR INTELLIGENCER—Your welcome visits to this distant city remind me of a promise of an occasional letter on my part. The chief topic of interest here during the past week has been the Fenian raid, of which you have had all the leading particulars from other sources. But a brief recapitulation may not be amiss, and I shall endeavor to give it. Some two months since our Government were apprised by their agents of the secret service, that a formidable Fenian movement was afoot. This was further confirmed by information given by the American authorities, and so complete and definite was the intelligence received, that the Government was made aware of the very day that the raid was to take place. Active preparations were made—troops sent to the frontier, and the Halifax corps act suspended, in order that suspicious characters might be arrested and detained. These demonstrations on our part showed the Fenian leaders that we were in their secret, and they postponed their dastardly enterprise for a time. Meanwhile some asserted, and many believed, that our Government had been hoaxed, and the country put to needless expense. Others pretended that the alarm was used for political effect, and was manufactured for this purpose by the Government. In this way time passed on, till a portion of our volunteers and some of the regular troops were sent off to Red River. Only two regiments of regulars, in detachments scattered from Halifax to Saranac, remained in the country. Sir John A. Macdonald was sick, and there was some alienation of feeling between the French and English population of the country respecting Red River matters. This, then, was the favorable moment for Fenianism to strike.

On the 23rd of May intelligence again reached here, that there was extraordinary activity in Fenian circles; and on the 23d these were confirmed, and your correspondent was told confidentially, on inquiry of a cabinet minister, "They are coming to-morrow." And so it proved. That night the Council sat late, and the telegraph offices were kept open, till before morning the cable that underlies the St. Lawrence and connects Prescott with Ogdensburg was cut. A Fenian force was reported at the latter place, and threatening Ottawa. This seemed to be a real danger. We had no force at Prescott and Fort Wellington, these had been dismantled last Fall. The miscreants might cross, seize upon the railway, and in a few hours make a descent upon the capital. We had only two companies of regulars here. During the day the wildest rumors prevailed, and at night the wires between here and Prescott, in the township of Gloucester, were again cut. Many suspicious looking characters were noticed about town, and though no arrests were made, a careful watch was kept by the police. The Public Buildings were closed to all but ministers and their deputies, and guards were placed upon the Banks, the clerks of which were also armed with revolvers, to be ready for an emergency.

On the following day the van of the Fenian army crossed the frontier at Pigeon Hill, and were at once engaged by a few companies of home guards, under Major Chamberlin, editor of the Montreal Gazette. The Major had been chiefly known heretofore as an accomplished scholar, a ready and able writer, and a fluent speaker. He is, moreover, young, small in stature, a bachelor, and a member of Parliament for Missisquoi County. The pen, though reputed to be the mightier weapon, was for the time exchanged for the sword. It appears that the Hill referred to is quite close to the boundary on the Canadian side, and nearly opposite Franklin, a town in Vermont, some 15 miles from St. Albans. The position is said to be naturally a strong one, but the Fenians were speedily driven out of it by a greatly inferior force in point of numbers. Canadian volunteers wear scarlet uniforms, and on this occasion advanced so steadily, and fired so rapidly, that the Fenians became convinced they were British regulars, of which they have a wholesome dread. They broke and fled after a few shots, but rallied again, and were again driven back. The next night was two days later, at a place called Front River, a considerable distance west of Pigeon Hill. Major Chamberlin also figured in this affair, and was again victorious. On both occasions our men escaped without a scratch, while in the two encounters about a baker's dozen of Fenians were killed, and twice as many more, including General Donnelly, were marked by Canadian bullets. One field-piece, a large number of rifles and knapsacks, thrown away by the cowards in their hasty retreat, and above a thousand stand of arms and large stores of ammunition secreted near the border, have fallen into the hands of our men. Our borders in Huntington are now all well armed with Springfield rifles, designed for use against them. These weapons will be preserved as mementos of the raid of 1870, and will find willing hands to use them for deadly work if another raid occurs. Previous to the last encounter a raid was made across at a point where no Canadian force was stationed, and in the night time. A store

and telegraph office were sacked, and the plunderers got off out of harm's way before morning. Moving up along the boundary in order to find some undefended spot to plunder, a considerable Fenian force was for some days concentrated at Malone, nearly opposite Cornwall, and it was believed with intent to attack the latter place. But a Volunteer force was on hand, and the bold "liberators" did not deem it prudent to cross. From Malone a portion of them came up to Ogdensburg, and again there was some fear of an attack on Prescott. A few battalions of volunteers were thrown into the latter place, and a detachment of the Carleton County volunteers sent out from Ottawa. It was two o'clock on Sunday morning when they got the order to go to the front, whither they had been most anxious to go, but had been kept back to guard the capital. The order to move was received with the wildest demonstrations of delight. Though quartered in different parts of the city, and in some cases from one to one and a half miles apart, and in the dead hour of the night, these men were at the station and embarked in half an hour from the time the order was received. Cheer upon cheer rent the air as the train bore them away, only too anxious for a brush with the dastardly Fenians. This, however, they were not permitted to have. O'Neill had been arrested immediately after the first reverse—that is, he had told the United States authorities to "hold him or he'd fight." The other Generals, including Gleason and Mosbey, of Southern notoriety, seemed also to have a wholesome dislike of Canadian soil on learning that our volunteers had taken hold of the front, and even Father McMahon, who came as far as Ogdensburg to give them his blessing, did not care to cross the river for fear his former penitentiary hours might lead to speedy promotion to the gallows. And now, at length, we have reached the concluding scene in the history of this despicable enterprise. We hear of the rank and file of the Fenian host negotiating with the railway companies for passages home in the cattle cars at half price. And so, put up in the stifling boxes, where the green uniforms can obtain additional ornament from the odour of cattle and pigs, and the whiskey fumes can be mingled with other equally delicate and grateful odours, the grand army of liberators rolls away. Hurled back with contempt and loathing by united Canada, they go to seek a more congenial atmosphere amid the slums of New York, Chicago and Boston. Let us thank God, if we must have enemies, that they are such as these. If such murderous, sneaking, cowardly miscreants were other than anti-British, we should blush for the fair fame of our country. And what shall we say of the great republic that has nursed the abhorrent institution of Fenianism from its incipient stage up to its present maturity of infamy? That has petted and courted and fondled this cut-throat enterprise against a neighboring and friendly people? We will be silent, and take credit for carrying our charity to an extreme.

Yesterday intelligence was received of a body of 1,500 Fenians being concentrated at Buffalo. It now appears they were also en route for Malone and St. Albans, and to reinforce the Fenian force there. As it is they will no doubt return. Thus far it has been a "war without tears" on our part. None of our men have received a scratch; not a gun, not a button even, has been lost. The destruction of a telegraph office and a store is a matter of a few hundred dollars compared with what Ogdensburg, Malone and St. Albans must have endured in being occupied for a week by the ruffianly horde, who plundered their saloons and groceries of whiskey and food for their hunger and thirst. We are not sorry to hear that the people of these places have been compelled to subscribe, and the city treasuries to contribute funds towards sending away their visitors; it may make them less sympathetic with Fenianism, when their pockets are thus touched.

There is a good deal of loss resulting from interruption of trade, and the loss of time by the volunteers at the front. The pay sheet will also foot up to a large total, but this will be money taken out of one pocket and put in another. The money is distributed among brave men who rallied to the defence of the country, and the country will cheerfully pay it. On the other hand we have gained in national feeling and in self reliance. We have gained, too, in the greater efficiency of our volunteer force. Nothing can exceed the alacrity and enthusiasm of the men, and the color of their movements from place to place along the frontier of one hundred and fifty miles. Their steadiness and gallantry have excited unbounded admiration. In the event of actual invasion of the country in force, Ontario alone would place fifty thousand men under arms in a day, ready to fall upon the invader with the impetuosity of an avalanche. Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick together, would do as much; and such a force of brave men, fighting for their firesides in a righteous cause, would be invincible.

Meanwhile I think we more inexcusable failure than the present has never attended the bad projects of wicked men. They have found our climate unhealthy for Fenian constitutions, and our people unfriendly to their enterprise. But if they should call again they will find us "at home."

Perhaps the next most engaging topic of public interest here is the illness of Sir John A. Macdonald. He has had within a few days a recurrence of painful and dangerous symptoms, and it is feared that he cannot recover. He is yet in his office where he was first attacked, and is reduced to an extremely weak state. I learn that he gets little sleep except with the assistance of opiates. Daily bulletins respecting his condition are posted at the entrance to the Eastern Block, and these lately are very cautiously worded, but one of them reports the sufferer in "a very precarious condition." Doctor Campbell, of Montreal, one of the most eminent of Canadian practitioners, and who was with Sir John shortly after his first attack has been recalled, and is now here. The Premier has hosts of friends and admirers, who feel the greatest anxiety in common with the public at large, for his speedy recovery to health. Whatever may be said of his public policy or his private failings he has never used his power or influence to assist himself. Like Sir Geo. Cartier in this, talents that would have proved a fortune had he practiced his profession, and holding the power to create Governors and Judges, after making many rich, the two leaders remain poor. So scrupulous is Sir John respecting the use of public property, that it is reported he has repeatedly expressed regret that his confinement in his office occasioned a large consumption of the gas charged to public account! But I must close as this letter is already too long.

Faithfully yours, J. E. B. McCready.

The Fifth Annual Report of the National Temperance Society and Publishing House is received. A number of good books and tracts have been issued during the year, besides the "Temperance Advocate" and "Youth's Banner," which have been regularly published. The receipts of the Society, exclusive of donations, were \$30,191.73; and the total number of pages issued was 27,851,210. The report also contains an account of a very enthusiastic meeting held on the evening of May 10th.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Mrs. W. J. B.: The letter of May 7th, to which you refer, has not been received. We shall not allow you to suffer any loss, however, but will send the paper, as directed, commencing this week.

HOME MISSION REPORT.

To the Corresponding Secretary of the Home Mission Society:— DEAR BROTHER—When I wrote my last report, I was at Taylor's Village, W. Co., where I saw some revival. The church was much encouraged, several professed conversion, and one was baptized and joined the church. The interest was good when I left. The first of May was approaching, and I was obliged to leave home to move my family to Fredericton. The church was anxious for me to remain longer, but I could not do so. Since I moved to Fredericton, I have been with the church on the Nashwaak. I found them very low, and much scattered, but the scene soon changed. Light broke in upon us; the people gathered and began to work for God, and the Lord has blessed us to see some revival. There have been, up to this date, seven baptized and added to the church. I have held, since my last report, 79 meetings, and collected for the Home Mission Society, \$41.32 in cash, and obtained in pledges, \$10.25. JACOB GUNTER.

Nashwaak, June 7, 1870. *The National Division of the Sons of Temperance will hold its Twenty-Sixth Annual Session in Newark, New Jersey, on the 22d inst. *Three missionaries of the American Baptist Missionary Union have died during the past year. *School Trustees in Delaware say that at least one third of the population cannot read. *The Methodists have already raised \$24,200 toward establishing a Chinese Mission House in San Francisco. *A Roman Catholic priest, in a Connecticut town, and 150 of his parishioners have petitioned the authorities to enforce the Prohibitory Law, and they promise their assistance. *A considerable shower of sand in some places mixed with snow, fell Feb. 13th and 14th, in Italy. The microscope showed the sand to have come from the Desert of Sahara. *The Cholera is making fearful havoc in some portions of Hindostan. Thousands have been carried off by it, and hundreds of bodies are laying on the ground unburied. The natives are panic-stricken. *London has 300,000 street lamps, 6,200 policemen, 400 miles of telegraph wire, and drinks 50,000,000 gallons of porter and spirits—which is 5,000,000 gallons in excess of the water which its people drink. *Two deaf and dumb persons in Nottingham, Ct., both of whom had been educated as muses, married some years ago and now have half a dozen children, all of whom learned to talk at a remarkably early age. The last, now an infant of 18 months, not only talks plainly, but converses readily with its mother in sign language. *The old embalmer of Egypt had little notion of what their work would come to. One of the items of trade between Alexandria and England is the shipment of mummy bones, which are ground up for fertilizers. The process of transforming dried up Egyptian into a full-fledged subject of Queen Victoria is simple. First, bone dust, then turpentine, then tannin, then Englishmen. *The Ecumenical Council has decided that the infallibility dogma shall be proclaimed on the 29th inst., in honor of the feast of St. Peter. Great preparations are being made for the occasion; and it is supposed the display will surpass anything ever witnessed in Europe. *BURMA.—What a tract did.—Six years ago, as four Karen converts were returning from the annual meeting of the Association of native churches held at Langoon, they stopped one afternoon to cook their rice at a house below Pantauan. The man of the house was absent, but while the rice was boiling, they told the woman and her eight children of the true God whom they had learned to worship. She begged them to remain and preach to her and her neighbors. They did so, and next morning they left with the family a tract, "The way to heaven." The woman and her oldest son continued to study the tract, and about two years later, were led fully to Christ. The family then moved to Kyau-ma-nai, and there showed the tract to their neighbors, and told them what they could about the eternal God, and Jesus the Saviour. Several became interested, and January, 1869, the woman, her son, and seven men went to Bascin to see the Missionary, and inquire what they must do to be saved. In April following, the missionary visited Kyau-ma-nai, and thirty presented themselves as candidates for baptism, fourteen of whom he baptized the next morning, and the remainder were advised to wait a little. *The official records tell us that in the last ten years more than one thousand persons have died through accidents from Kerosene oil. *Father Chiquoy has been obliged, owing to illness, to suspend his labours for a time among the French Catholics of Montreal. He will probably be able soon to resume his work, which has been blessed of God to the conversion of many who were in bondage to Rome.

The British and Foreign Bible Society held its annual meeting in Exeter Hall, London, on the 4th of May. The report gives a detailed account of the work being done by the Society. Encouraging results are everywhere apparent. The following is a summary of the receipts, and the number of copies of the Scriptures issued: The receipts from ordinary sources for the year ending March 31, 1870, have, it was stated, reached the sum of £175,285 1s. 9d., including £25,079 14s. 1d. applicable to the general purposes of the Society, and £50,155 7s. 8d., receipts for Bibles and Testaments. To this must be added £208 5s. 5d. received from the China Fund; £3,119 15s. 11d. for the Special Fund for Spain; £2,337 8s. 7d. further contributions to the Building Fund; and £214 14s. 7d. on account of Lieut. Col. Roxburgh's Fund for Colportage in India; making a grand total of £182,265 8s. 3d. The ordinary payments have amounted to £159,024 12s. 10d.; and adding the sums paid on account of the Special Funds, including £7,740 10s. 8d. for the Society's operations in Spain, the total expenditure of the year has been £179,476 2s. 0d. The Society is under engagements to the extent of £108,788 11s. 8d. The issues of the Society for the year are as follows:— From the depot at home, 1,271,902; 2,186,186 From depots abroad, 1,142,294; 2,186,186 The total issues of the Society now amount to 59,396,971 copies.

Y. M. C. A.—The Reading Room of the Young Men's Christian Association, having been painted and thoroughly cleaned, is a most comfortable place for young men of the city or strangers paying a temporary visit, to spend a leisure hour in. The tables are well supplied with papers and periodicals, and the daily attendance of the members is increasing. The Room is centrally situated on the corner of Union and Charlotte streets, near the principal hotels. It is opened daily (Sabbath excepted) from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Strangers visiting the city are cordially received, and invited to accept the free use of the literary food provided, and to attend any meeting of the Association. The following meetings are held weekly: a Bible Class every Sabbath afternoon at half past 8 o'clock; a Literary meeting every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock; a Prayer-meeting for young

men every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, for one hour. The members of the Association now number over 500. The Literary Meetings are well sustained, and exceedingly interesting, whilst the attendance at the Bible Class and prayer-meeting is of an encouraging nature. We are pleased to say that many of our leading professional and commercial men show an interest in the welfare of the Association, and encourage the young men by their attendance at the various meetings. We wish the Association continued prosperity, and earnestly recommend it to the notice of the young men of our city, who will always receive a cordial welcome at the Rooms.—St. John Daily News.

We learn from the Canadian Baptist that the Rev. J. C. Hurd, formerly of Fredericton, and more recently located in Medford, Mass., has received a unanimous call to the Baptist Church in Brantford. The call was accepted, and Dr. H. has quite lately by this time entered upon his duties in his new field of labor.

We are glad to learn that Rev. Mr. Lathern, who has been ill for some time, is again able to attend to his duties.

We are indebted to a friend in California for late San Francisco papers.

THE NEWS and THE PRESS. SAINT JOHN, JUNE 10, 1870. SPECIAL INDUCEMENT! Our list of Subscribers ought to be increased. To effect this, we make the following liberal offer: To any new Subscriber remitting One Dollar, we will send the INTELLIGENCER TILL JANUARY 1st, 1871! Will not the friends of the paper—the ministers, agents, and every subscriber—make known our offer?

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.—The House of Assembly is dissolved, and writs for a general election have been issued, returnable July 14th.—Dr. Harrison, at present Master of the Sheffield Grammar School, has been appointed to the Chair of Moral and Mental Philosophy in the N. B. University, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Jardine.—Fifteen new candidates have applied for admission to the Military School.—Mr. Starratt, of Cornwallis, has had a tall horse on exhibition in this city. He is 19 hands high, and though not in very good condition, weighs eighteen hundred. He has been purchased by Mr. James J. Fellows.—Frequent complaints have recently been made that the employees of E. & N. A. Railway, carry on an extensive trading, which is against the regulations. Mr. Carvill will not be slow to deal with the offenders.—The men working in the Newcastle Steam Mills, have "struck" for the ten hour system.—An elegant Silver Tea Service was presented to Rev. Mr. Hearty, by the Exmouth Street congregation, previous to his removal to another field of labor. The gift was accompanied by a very complimentary address.—The Assessment for the current year in Fredericton, is about \$3,500 in excess of last year. Grumbling is quite general.—It is said that there are thirteen candidates soliciting the votes of Charlotte County electors.—A special telegram to the Daily Telegraph and Journal, says that in John H. Gray's case, the Court at Toronto unanimously granted criminal information against Hon. Geo. Brown, notwithstanding strongly on the article which appeared in the Globe.—The same despatch says that Kiel is preparing to fight the Canadian Expedition. It is reported that he has two hundred hunters on the plains waiting for further developments. A ramour not known to be very reliable, says: "A band of 250 half breed scouts have set out to harass the expedition."—A newspaper editor in San Francisco, was the other day shot through the head for publishing a scurrilous article. It is thought he will recover.—Mr. J. J. ... fell off a platform ... and received serious injury.—The Elections in St. John will probably be held, for the County, on the 29th, and for the City, on the 30th inst.—An old man named Frank Duce, residing in Dover, was killed by a tree falling upon him and crushing him.—An aged minister in England, and his housekeeper were murdered a short time ago for the sake of a small sum of money they had. The murderer has been captured.—The British Templars are—says the Telegraph—to hold a Convention on Grand Manan, on the 14th inst.—There are as many as six or seven candidates before the electors of Carleton County. L. R. Harding, and Ivory Kilburn, Esqs., are the latest named.—The cards of several aspirants to the honor of representing York are in the canvass is going on quite briskly.—The Telegraph calls Mr. Beckwith's card to the electors of York, "an endearing effusion." The independent voters will not be likely to allow themselves to be influenced by such soft words.—Peter Landry, Esq., son of the present member, is the choice of the French of Westmorland, as their candidate.

To-day (Thursday) the Hon. George E. King will be sworn in as Attorney General of this Province, in the room of Mr. Justice Wetmore, now elevated to the Bench.—News.

CROWN LANDS.—The following is a copy of an order recently passed by the Governor in Council: Ordered.—That all Crown Lands which have been applied for, and on which one or more instalments have been paid, having full claims against them lodged in the Crown Land Office, must be settled for, and Grants taken out, within six months from this date, as after that time the Office will not recognize such claims; and after six months from this date, no claim will be received at this Office.

E. & N. A. RAILROAD.—The following is a comparative statement of Traffic Receipts for the month ending 31st May, 1870, compared with the same period in the two preceding years:—

Table with 3 columns: Year, Passengers, Freight, Mails and Sundries, Total.

ASSAULT.—A young man named Reed, accountant in the Bank of British North America, was set upon about half past nine o'clock last evening by several persons near Lily Lake, and pretty severely handled. He lost his hat in the melee. It is not likely that any of the assailants will be brought to justice, as they were all strangers to Mr. Reed.—Saturday's Globe.

THE ENGLISH ORPHAN CHURCH FOR ST. JOHN.—For the information of the parties who have applied, through the Emigration Agency in this City, to Miss Rye for a number of her orphan girls, we may state that this lady, who sailed from Portland in the Hawaiian, for England, on April 30, is expected to return to Quebec about the end of the present month with the children for Ontario and New Brunswick.—Those for New Brunswick will be landed at Quebec, and brought thence to St. John where they will be conveyed to the Protestant Orphan Asylum, to remain until called for by the applicants, to whom notice of the day of their arrival will be furnished by Mr. Snives. We understand that about forty of these children have been applied for in this Province, chiefly by persons in the county districts, including residents of Charlotte, Westmorland, King's, York, Queen's, Sunbury, etc. Six applications have gone from St. John.—The New Brunswick Government pays the expense of these young immigrants, from Quebec to St. John.—Tel.

KING'S COUNTY SURE TOWN.—This question has been settled at last, the Lieutenant Governor having selected Oaskeg.—Globe.

Half a dozen of the late Geo. G. belonged to Benevolent & Wakefield, this. The bidding was American, was the

DEATH OF MR. ... learned that information of the death, at Oromocto, of Mr. ... city, Mr. ... press of this ... At the time of his ... sion on the 10th ...

INDIAN ANTI-SHORT SWORD, which had under stone pipes, the ... of a frog or fish ... Rawdon, N. S. ... msk's" was also ... relics of some ... goods were bur ...

A PHOTOGRAPH of North America is appearing in the photograph is numbered 25 on the right hand note is poor, and the forgery will with ease.—Tel.

AN EXOTIC ... since he took ... car loads of pro ... and a quantity ... raising ... gress of the ... they offer to ...

QUEBEC AND ... of this Lily ... York, of the ... Scotland, in 1 ... 14 feet high; ... miles. Her p ... state room ... barrels. She ... be ready to go ... and Pictou, a ... of the City ... is this season ... put on a spar ... accommodation ...

A ST. JOHN'S ... of the 29th April ... with the ship ... Brunswick, did ... no one on board ... crew were sa ... close by the d ... the deck. The ... house, which ... had doors we ... down, and the ... boards. A ti ... articles. The ... register. The ... John W. Bow ... both of St. J ... of Wales; A ... seaman, a DA ...

SUPPLEMENT ... els are in the ... vicinity of S ... owned by M ... launched in ... and Andrew ... a progressive ... are also bu ... lespie, Pres ... tons, at Thom ... fish. Some ... of preparatio ... sixty hands ... On the whole ... Tel.