

# The Religious Intelligencer.

AN EVANGELICAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER FOR NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

Rev. J. McLEOD,

"THAT GOD

IN ALL THINGS MAY BE GLORIFIED THROUGH JESUS CHRIST."

Peter.

[Editor and Proprietor.]

Vol. XVIII.—No. 48.

SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1871.

Whole No. 932.

## NEW FALL GOODS.

OCTOBER, 1871.

THOMAS LOGAN

Has received per Steamships from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, the greater portion of his

FALL STOCK

OF

STALE AND FANCY

Dry Goods!

DRESS GOODS.

In all the novelties for the season.

WOOL SHAWLS,

In New Stripes and Clan Tartans.

TWEEDS AND Winceys.

VELVETEEN AND CLOTH JACKETS.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

NEW MANTLE CLOTHS.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.

COTTON AND LINEN GOODS

of every description.

Clouds, Sontags, Breakfast Shawls, &c.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY,

"PARKS" ST. JOHN

COTTON WARPS.

Socks, Mitts, Yarn and Hosiery wanted in

exchange for Goods.

THOMAS LOGAN.

Fredericton, Oct. 27, 1871.

THE NATIONAL

Life Insurance Company

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Was chartered by Congress, in 1862, with a capital of

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

This capital is four times as large as that of any American

Company doing a Life Insurance business. Exclusively

beside this immense capital, the Company have invested

a premium reserve to meet maturing Policies of seven

hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars, having their total

assets to January 1st, 1871, one million seven hundred and

sixty-six thousand dollars. Their liabilities to same date

were \$87,360, or in other words, they have more than ten

dollars assets for every dollar of liabilities. This success

is owing to the facts that their business is conducted upon

the only common sense plan—no "much money" and that

the Company's financial management has been economical and

cautious.

In this Company there are none of the bewildering

uncertainties and disappointments of "mutuals," "dividends,"

"&c., &c., &c.," which enter so largely into the business

plans of Mutual Companies. The insured pay what they

pay for insurance. They are not called upon to insure

others, but they are insured by the Company.

Instead of charging thirty per cent. more than is neces-

sary to cover possible losses, the National charges less than

the cost of insurance and risks its capital to cover any extra

mortality. Mutual Companies may not need to cover this

extra thirty per cent.; in that case it is returned to the

Policy-holder and mis-called a "Dividend." The National

does not need any extra guarantee, its capital being am-

plentiful, and consequently its rates are from 25 to 30 per

cent. lower than those of Mutual Companies.

The National's Policies are more liberal than any issued

in the Province, allowing residence or travel anywhere in

temperate climates, no extra Premiums, Policy-fees, Pen-

sions, or extra charges, except upon the half-dozen oc-

casional generally recognized as EXTRA hazards.

The National is the only Company which has made the

required deposit at Ottawa for the sole benefit of Canadian

Policy-holders. All others are for "Policy-holders

generally."

Five cents per day will insure a young man, a thousand

dollars, in good, payable to him at the age of sixty, or to

his representatives should he die sooner. Four cents a

day will insure a man, aged 25, for one thousand dollars,

payable to his wife or children at his death, wherever that

may occur. What easier way is there to make such a pro-

vision? Is it not worth your while to investigate?

Agencies are established throughout the Lower Provinces

where the fullest information will be cheerfully given. Should

there be none to whom you can conveniently apply, a note

addressed to the General Agent at St. John, will be promptly

answered. Address

JOHN C. RISTEN,

P. O. Box 428,

Saint John, N. B.

References in regard to the Company's standing will,

upon application, be given to prominent men in all parts

of the Lower Provinces.

CHURNS! CHURNS! CHURNS!

HEALTH! TIME! MONEY!

WHY SHOULD I BUY KITCHEN'S PATENT CHURN?

BECAUSE it preserves health, saves time, saves money,

and the churning is all done in 5 or 10 minutes. You

will then believe what I assure you is true, viz.: That I

have for sale the best churn ever invented—KITCHEN'S

PATENT ROTARY DOUBLE DASHER. This churn has two

Dashers, each revolving in an opposite direction. It is

useless to attempt a description of the churn in an adver-

tisement, it has to be seen to be appreciated. It is estimated

by practical farmers that it will produce one-tenth more

butter from the same quantity of cream than any other

churn now in use. The public are respectfully requested

to call at my store, examine the article, and select for

themselves.

Fredericton, April 27, 1870.

NEW BOOK STORE, FREDERICTON.

J. McLEOD, Sunday School Libraries, Packages Sun-

day School Cards, Theological Books. For sale by

Fredericton, July 31.

M. S. HALL.

McLEOD & BEVERIDGE,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, NOTARIES, CONVEYANCERS, &c.

OFFICE—6, Ritchie's Building, Princess street,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

R. McLEOD, JAS. BEVERIDGE,

October 25, 1871.

## The Intelligencer.

PREMIUM TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

"THE OPEN DOOR" WITH EACH PAPER!!

We are anxious to increase our list of subscribers. We have therefore been at some pains to make arrangements whereby we can offer the following liberal inducement:

To EACH NEW SUBSCRIBER SENDING ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION (\$2.00) WE WILL SEND (POST-PAID) A COPY OF "THE OPEN DOOR."

INDUCEMENTS TO CANVASSERS.

To our present subscribers we are deeply thankful for their faithful adherence to the paper. That they may also receive the premium, we make them the following offer:

To each person who will send us, before the first of January next, FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS (with the cash, \$10.00) WE WILL FORWARD A COPY OF "THE OPEN DOOR." The names may be sent singly or all together, it only being required that the whole number be sent before January first, to secure the premium.

The book which we propose to give is a good one, and we know the reader cannot but be interested in its perusal. Its retail price in the United States is \$1.25; and it is only by special and very favorable arrangement with a friend in New York who is interested in the work, that we are able to offer it as we do.

Shall there not be a grand rally of the friends of the INTELLIGENCER to increase its subscription list? Begin the work at once, and carry it on vigorously, and we do not fear for the result. Send the names along as soon as possible. From whom shall we hear first?

For the Religious Intelligencer.

"BE STILL, AND KNOW THAT I AM GOD."

PSALM XLVI.

EVEN.

Yea, Lord, in all the stillness of despair

My hands are folded quiet; and my eyes,

Fixed on the earth, see naught of joyance

where

Each leaf partakes the glory of the skies.

How still, O Lord! Thou alone dost know,

As heeding not the knell of passing hours,

Sit and hear the dark stream flow—

Catch from the night-wind scents of dying

flowers.

MOIN.

"BE STILL!"

Yea, Lord, in listening stillness see me stand,

Longing, yet quiet, for a word from Thee;

As Thy Dawn-Angel light upon the land,

And stoops to awake from sleep the mean-

ing sea.

And, as it thrills at His swift finger's touch,

And breaks in rippling song along the shore,

Father of light, I ask—is it too much?

A little, on my way, from out Thy store.

EVEN.

"BE STILL!"

Yea, Lord—behold how very still I keep;

How quietly Thy peace doth make me lie,

Watching, with eyes upturned, the changes

sweet,

Of passion and of peace in all Thy sky;

Knowing, at last, the tender, silent love

That higli and smooths my pathway up

the hill;

Knowing, at last, the living peace and trust,

Of "hands that hold each other, and are

still."

Y.

FIRES IN HISTORY.

THE GREAT CONFLAGRATIONS OF ANCIENT AND

MODERN TIMES.

Fire has ever been at once the greatest blessing

and scourge of the human race. While

ministering to human wants, it has never failed

to give to war retributive horrors, and invest

peace with uncertainty and dread. The dread-

ful scenes at the fall of Troy are invested with

a lurid, ghastly splendor when Homer de-

scribes the demonic flames bursting from the

devoted city, roaring and battling with the

clouds, while the Greeks, frenzied with victory

and maddened by their ten years' absence from

their wives and children, rush through the blaz-

ing streets and slaughter the Trojans in their

ancestral halls. When Alexandria returned from

the Hyades and entered Persopolis, the

mysterious and wonderful capital, he revenged

himself for the Grecian cities which had been

burning with fire and sword 170 years before,

by burning that city, of which the sublime

Chelchelmair, or Fort Pillars, alone remain to

bear actual evidence of its former greatness.

A century later, the world was appalled by the

conflagration that swept Carthage into obli-

tion. In her last melancholy struggle with

Rome, Zenuianus, the besieged general, carried

fire to be applied to the houses as the

only means of gaining a footing within the

walls. The city was allowed to burn six days,

when the flames were extinguished. On her

final subjugation, Rome's inexorable decree,

"Carthago delenda est," was carried into

effect. The city was set on fire, and in many

quarters at once the renewed conflagration

raged with incredible fury for 17 days. Here,

unlike at Chicago, the flames were assisted

rather than resisted by man; but so vast in

extent and so filled with treasure was the

African metropolis, that for 23 days the smoke

of her burning palaces and warehouses as-

cended.

In time, Rome herself was burned. The

flames raged for six days and seven nights,

and out of fourteen quarters, only three es-

aped unharmed. The origin of this dreadful

calamity is involved in doubt, although the

frequent occurrence of minor fires in Rome

lends probability to the assumption that it was

due to accident. So common were conflagra-

tions in Rome, that Crassus amassed much

of his great wealth by speculating on these

calamities. When a fire broke out he would

hasten to the scene with a gang of slaves, and would induce the afflicted householders to part with their burning property at considerable under its value. He would then employ his slaves in arresting the flames, and afterward would have the buildings repaired. In this way he became landlord of a great part of Rome.

Constantinople has suffered most of all places from fire. Early in the reign of Justinian it was the scene of the greatest conflagration known in history, and to the present day the Turkish capital retains its proverbial liability to the ravages of fire.

The great fire of London broke out at one o'clock on Sunday morning, Sept. 3, 1666, at the house of one Farayner, a baker, in Puddington Lane, Fish St. Hall. Whether it originated in accident or design, is a point on which historians by no means agree, while all concur in representing it as, at once, more destructive in its progress, and ultimately productive of more beneficial effects, than any conflagration recorded in history. The part of the city where it began, consisted of narrow lanes and passages, and the houses were principally of wood. The fire soon spread to the adjacent houses, and defied the power of water poured from buckets, for the engines could not be brought to bear upon it successfully, on account of the narrowness of the streets. It was then suggested to the Lord Mayor, who arrived on the spot at 3 o'clock in the morning, that it would be advisable to pull down several houses to interrupt the progress of the flames, but he refused to permit so prudent a measure, and is said to have expressed his opinion of the fire in flippant and indecorous terms. By 8 o'clock in the morning it had reached London Bridge, and there divided. The main body of the flames pressed forward into Thames Street, which was filled with combustible materials that augmented the fires considerably, which raged with great fury the whole day, and struck the inhabitants with such terror, that, says Lord Clarendon, "All men stood amazed at spectators only, no man knowing what remedy to apply, nor the magistrates what orders to give."

On Monday, the wind changed and spread the flames over places deemed quite secure the day before. Grace Church Street and parts of Lombard and Fenchurch streets were soon in flames, and the fire then burning in the form of a bow. The night of Monday was more dreadful than the preceding one, and the fire shone with such fearful blaze that the streets were as light as at noonday. The Cathedral of St. Paul's was entirely consumed. On Tuesday night, the fire continued sweeping away Ludgate Hill, the Old Bailey, the whole of Fleet Street and the Inner Temple, and threatening even the Court at Whitehall, which now began to be alarmed and gave directions to blow down several houses with gunpowder. On Wednesday morning, when the inhabitants of Westminster and the suburbs were preparing for flight, the wind fell, and the fire stayed. Thirteen thousand and two hundred dwelling houses, 89 churches, and 400 streets were destroyed in this conflagration, which, is perhaps, the only one commemorated by a monument. The extent of the ravages covered 436 acres, and the value of the property destroyed was estimated at \$50,000,000.

London rapidly recovered from this disaster, and in four years had rebuilt, in an improved style, the greater part of the burned district. The inherent vitality in great cities, and the full of promise to Chicago, which, unlike London, has at her command all the great improvements introduced within recent years for facilitating the construction of buildings.

The burning of Moscow, was, perhaps, more remarkable in its character and ultimate effect, than any other conflagration recorded. It changed at one stroke the fortunes of Napoleon, and delivered Russia from the invader. Napoleon had advanced with successive victories 2,000 miles from his capital, and at length entered the Russian capital with nearly 300,000 men when the city was fired, and the French soldiers shot the incendiaries, bayoneted them, tossed them into the flames, but still the gangs plied their work. The fire continued with unabated fury for three days, until nothing was left of Moscow, save the remembrance of its former grandeur.

The fire in Liverpool, in 1842, the great fires that have taken place within the last 20 years in London, and the dreadful scenes last April in Paris, may be regarded as among the principal conflagrations that have occurred in Europe during this century.

The conflagrations of American cities have so far, not equalled in extent the great European burnings, but still have entailed vast losses and created great suffering. The most fearful fire that ever devastated New York, broke out on the night of the 16th of December, 1835, in the lower wards. The flames raged fiercely for three days, laying waste the business part of the city, and consuming 648 houses and stores with \$18,000,000 worth of property, among which were the marble Exchange in Wall Street, hitherto deemed fire-proof, and the South Dutch Street in Garden Street. Some buildings were finally blown up by gunpowder, and the work of ruin was thus arrested. This calamity was soon followed by the commercial distress of the winter of 1837, but the elasticity of the city was not long depressed by these misfortunes. A reaction took place before many months had passed, and business revived more briskly than before.

Four years later, 46 buildings were burned, entailing a loss of \$10,000,000. In 1845, a fire broke out in New Street, then extended to Broad Street, where a building in which saltpeter or other explosive material was stored, blew up, carrying six or seven buildings with it, and shaking the whole city like an earthquake. After raging all day, the flames were extinguished about midnight. In a section nearly bounded by Broadway, South William Street, Exchange-place, and Beaver Street, 268 buildings had been destroyed, causing a loss of about \$6,000,000.

In other parts of this State, fires of great magnitude have occurred. In August, 1840, 24 acres were burned over in Albany, and 600 buildings, with a number of steamboats, were destroyed. The fire of April 10, 1845, consumed 200 houses in Brooklyn, causing a total

loss of \$800,000. In Troy, a fire in 1820, destroyed the business part of the city. Another fire (Aug. 25, 1854), destroyed 300 buildings; and again on May 10, 1862, property valued at \$3,000,000 was burned, including 681 buildings, among which were many public edifices.

San Francisco has been in a special degree scourged by fire. The first great fire was on December 24, 1849, and the estimated loss was \$1,000,000, the next on May 4, 1850, loss \$3,000,000; the third, on June 14, of the same year, loss \$3,000,000; the fourth, on May 2, 1851, loss \$7,000,000; the fifth on June 22, 1851, loss \$2,000,000—making a total of \$16,000,000 lost by fire within 18 months, by a city whose population did not then exceed one-tenth of the present population of Chicago.

The city of Washington, which was burned down by the British during the war of 1812-14, was visited in 1836 with a fire which reduced to ruins the General Post Office and Patent Office, and consumed 10,000 valuable models and drawings.

Pittsburgh was the scene of conflagration on April 10, 1845, which destroyed 1,500 buildings, and entailed a loss of \$6,000,000. In Philadelphia, the fire of July 9, 1850, destroyed 400 buildings.

St. Louis endured a similar calamity in July, 1849, levelling 418 buildings and destroying 25 steamboats. The total loss was over \$6,000,000.

In the fire at Portland, Maine, July 5, 1866, 1,600 buildings were reduced to ruins. The loss was \$9,000,000. The value of the property insured did not exceed \$4,000,000.