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TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 16, 1871.

RELIGIOUS ENTHUSIASM NEEDED.

Why is there not more enthusiasm in religion? The world is full of enthusiasm. It ought to be. It would be a dull, inactive, monotonous world without it. Little would be commenced, and comparatively nothing would be accomplished. It is the power that keeps everything in motion, which annihilates obstacles and wins success. In trade, in politics, in science, men grow intensely enthusiastic. They know no hardship, stay not at any mountains of difficulty, see no lions in the way, but eagerly pursue their chosen objects, determined to win success, and they do win. In these and other things of a purely worldly character, there is enough and to spare of enthusiasm. But why is there not more enthusiasm in religion? In the promotion of Christian truth, in the forwarding of the grand enterprises which aim to ameliorate the condition of mankind? which have already done so much and may do vastly more to bring humanity from death to life? If subjects of minor importance are sufficient to awaken so much of the enthusiastic spirit, why does not the grandest subject in the universe call forth more of it? The attention of man never was—never can be—called to anything more important than the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ. Who can deny it?

A million of dollars is to be gained. He who pursues his business with such enthusiastic industry and shrewdness to gain it is praised; and we do not say the applause is unjust. A soul is at stake. Christ, who knows full well its value—He having died to redeem it—says it is worth more than all the world. Ought not the desire to secure its salvation be most intense? Should not the possessor of a soul—so priceless a treasure—be enthusiastic in his efforts to reach heaven? The first and chief object of each individual should be to gain an assurance of pardon—a title to the heavenly inheritance. Then the consciousness of his own acceptance with God, and the rich and sweet experience accompanying such consciousness, should lead him to enthusiasm in the work of winning souls. "He that winneth souls is wise." The world is in wickedness—in the "gall of bitterness and bond of iniquity." To save it there must be earnest work. A routine of cold and dull religious duties will not accomplish anything. A periodical sermon, a stated prayer meeting is not enough. There must be sowing beside all waters, working in all places and at all times. "Go ye into the highways and compel them to come in," is the command. Christians above all people ought to be enthusiasts. Christ their Great Head and example was one; His disciples, apostles, early Christians, martyrs, all were enthusiasts. They counted all things as nothing, not even their lives were dear, if they could but win souls to love and obey their Lord. Can like enthusiasm be dispensed with in this day? Not by any means. Men must be brought to Christ now as they were lost. Christians are in danger of becoming indifferent as to their duties to their fellows. If his child were dangerously sick would the father sit carelessly in his house, or walk leisurely to the physician? No, he would be filled with anxiety, and would make haste. If he saw his friend in a position where his life was imperilled would he stand listlessly by? No, he would instantly warn him. If his house were on fire would he make his own escape and leave his family to perish without even telling them of the danger? When greater danger—eternal death—threatens them, how earnestly protest should the efforts be to save them. More enthusiasm—a hundred times more of it—is what is needed. Not only are enthusiastic preachers and deacons in demand, but all who bear the name of Christ, young and old, men and women, need to be filled with holy enthusiasm. Without this nothing can be done. More of the Spirit of Christ will make His professed followers what they ought to be. Then seek that Spirit. There is no time to be lost. This is the day, the working time. It will soon close. Night—the night wherein no man can work—comes on apace. Work then while it is day. Be real religious enthusiasts, preaching the saving truth in word and life, warning of danger and pointing to the Lamb that was slain those who are out of the ark of safety. With your might do what your hands find to do.

MEN OF PLAIN SPEECH.

In a recent address by Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, he described the kind of men needed to preach the Gospel. Among other qualifications he argued that they must be men of plain speech. He said: "The next thing we need in the ministry, now and in all time, is men of plain speech. The preacher's language must not be that of the class-room, but of all classes; not of the university, but of the universe. Men who have learned to speak from books are of small worth compared with those who learned from their mothers, their mother tongue, the language spoken by men around the fireside, in the workshop, and in the parlor. 'I use market language,' said Whitfield, and we know the result. I rejoice in the Latin and German jargon of certain schools of pedantic and pretentious intellectualism, because their learned clatter renders them powerless with the masses; but I mourn when similar loudness of speech are adopted by evangelic divines, for it assuredly weakens their testimony. Anglo-Saxon speech, homely, plain, bold, nervous, forcible, never fails to move the English heart. At the same time we do not desire a race of coarse men, who regard slang as being plain speech, which it certainly is not. Admitted that a coarse man may have his sphere, it is equally certain that he is limited for many other spheres of equal importance. If it be granted that a spice of vulgarity may adapt a man for special service among navies and customers, we question whether even with them there may not be a more excellent way, and there are other people in the world to be considered besides these. We are confident that, ordinarily, coarseness is weakness, and ought to be avoided; and we should no more think of preaching the gospel in the slang of the thieves' kitchen, than in the jargon of the Neologists. The gospel's apples of gold are worthy to be carried in bags of silver. Language should be fitted to the dignity of the subject. The most truly dignified language is, however, the simplest: simplicity and sublimity are next of kind. Gospel simplicity is equally removed from childishness and coarseness. Bunyan's English is as pure as it is plain. Our grand old authorized version is a model of speech; though marred here and there by antique idiosyncrasy, it is, as a whole, perfection itself, both for grandeur and simplicity of style. We need men who do not only speak so that they can be understood. The plodding multitude,

will never be benefited by preaching which requires them to bring a dictionary with them to the house of God. Why should they be called to work on the day of rest, in order to get at the minister's meaning? Of what use is it to them to listen to a spread eagle talk, which conveys to them no clear sense? The Reformation banished an unknown tongue from the reading-desk; we need another to banish it from the pulpit. I speak for English people, and demand English preaching, moral condition of the world is in the truth itself, not in the obscurity of the preacher. We must have plain preachers. Yet plain speech is not common in the pulpit. Judging from many printed sermons, we might conclude that many preachers have forgotten their mother tongue. The language of half our pulpits ought to be bound hand and foot, and with a millstone about his neck cast into the sea; it is poisoning the wells of English undefiled, and worse still, it is alienating the working-classes from public worship. It is a very proper thing, in expressing one's sentiments among students and scholars, to use those technical phrases which have been collected from all languages and generally accepted among the educated. The Latin, the Greek, the German, the French, and other tongues, have all given us words which convey to the learned shades of meaning which the less plastic Saxon cannot compass; and to the mass of the people such speech is to all intents and purposes a foreign language. The Latin of some preachers reminds us of the old fable of the boy that perched in the apple-tree. The owner of the orchard tells him to come down, but his words are laughed at. He then tries turf, but the rogue is not dislodged. At last he throws stones at him, and the boy is soon at his feet. Now the devil does not care for your dialectics and eclectic homiletics, or Germanic objectives and subjectives; but pet him with Anglo-Saxon in the name of God, and he will shift his quarters.

THE CHURCH IN ST. JOHN.

We were unavoidably prevented from preparing a notice of the reopening of the Waterloo Street Meeting House in this city, which took place on Sabbath, the 4th inst., in time for publication last week. Since then a friend has supplied us with some information in reference to the formation and progress of this church, which we consider of sufficient interest to our Free Baptist readers to warrant us in giving a more extended notice than we could have done at an earlier date.

During the winter of 1841-2, when the Free Baptist Churches of this Province were in their infancy, and before any Denominational organization had been thought of, a few brethren, who had formerly been connected with churches in the country districts, commenced to hold prayer-meetings in Exmouth street, at the residence of Bro. B. J. Underhill. On the 6th of April following (1842), a church was organized by Elder Hartt, who, at that time, was in the very prime of his career as an Evangelist. Some fifteen—seven males and eight females—composed its whole numerical strength, and although none of them were endowed with education or oratorical powers, yet each felt it his or her duty to exercise the talents which God had blessed them with, and their meetings partook entirely of that social character which has probably done more to assist in building up and strengthening the denomination than regularly ordained preaching could have done, while it, at the same time, excited considerable opposition from the worldlings, who facetiously called them "new lights." Meetings of the new church were continued regularly on the second floor of the house owned by the late Ebenezer Lawson, Exmouth street, and continued there until in August, 1844, when they removed to the unfinished rooms in Bro. Daniel McKenzie's house, Waterloo street (since burned). Here the writer can remember attending their prayer-meetings, where, within the rough, unfinished walls, on rude benches, the members seemed to delight in testifying, in their humble but earnest manner, to the goodness of God and their faith in the willingness and power of Christ to save them.

In 1847 the present meeting-house was erected on a lot—presented to the church, we think, by the late Hon. Charles Simonds—on Waterloo street, opposite Golding. On the 23rd of November of that year, the first meeting was held in the basement, which was then a room 25x37, and was continued there until the summer of 1851, when the upper room—37x59—was completed and opened for public worship. Up to this date the church was without any pastoral care, the ministry at that time being very limited in number, and entirely of an itinerant character. From this time the church made considerable progress, and enjoyed a moderate amount of regular preaching by Elders McLeod and Noble, as well as frequent visits from Elders Hartt, Pennington, Gunter, Taylor, and others. The membership and congregation regularly increased, and the church was frequently blessed and strengthened by revival. Since 1860 it has been under the pastoral care of Elders Hartley, Perry, Downey, Gunter and Parsons, respectively. The latter has been resident here now about eighteen months, and has proved a most indefatigable worker; and it is largely owing to his zeal and enthusiasm in the cause that the recent improvements have been made.

These improvements were the raising of the building four feet, and moving it back from the street seven feet; excavating the rock and enlarging the basement to the entire size of the house. The vestry is now large, commodious, well lighted and ventilated, with two smaller rooms separated with folding doors, neatly fitted up and carpeted, for the use of the Bible and Infant's classes. This work was done before the enlargement of the main building was contemplated, and cost \$700. The addition to the main building, since made, is twenty feet, and is finished with a tower; and gives thirty-two additional pews, and has been thoroughly finished outside and in. The whole building is lighted with gas. The pulpit stand and aisles are neatly carpeted, and the walls painted, which gives the whole interior a clean, neat and commodious appearance. Cost, about \$1,500. Total, \$2,200. The re-opening services in the morning were conducted by the Pastor. Text—Numbers xxiii. 23. The theme of his discourse was—The impossibility of Satanic agencies employed against the Church of Christ, proving ultimately successful, illustrating it largely from the history of the past, as well as from the position and unchangeable assurances of God's inspired truth, giving confidence for the present and hope for the future. He referred to the struggles, discouragements, and sacrifices, of the church worshipping in that place; and contrasting the present with the past, felt that what God had wrought for them in enabling them to overcome the obstacles of the past, was an additional incentive to diligence and zeal, in laboring for the future.

In the afternoon, at 2 1/2 o'clock, Rev. E. Weyman preached an appropriate and acceptable sermon, &c. Preaching in the evening at 6 o'clock, by Rev. G. A. Hartley, of Carleton, from Acts vi. 3, 4. He spoke—1st. Of the Church in her Charities; 2nd. Of the Church in her Ministry; and 3rd. Of the Church in her united Power. Collections amounted to \$50.00. The congregation on each occasion was unusually large, and the services listened to with earnest attention. We should have mentioned the Sabbath School in connection with this church, which was organized in 1848. It is now, under the superintendence of Bro. William Peters; probably one of the largest and most flourishing of any in the Denomination. We sincerely congratulate Bro. Parsons and his

little flock, on the success of the undertaking; and earnestly pray that it may prove a new era in their progress—that they may go on and prosper—and that God may be glorified through them. \*

RUM AND RUMSELLERS

are equal to almost anything. One night last week a little boy was found lying in the street near Queen's Square, dead drunk. He was totally insensible, and he continued so till the next morning. The man who sold him the liquor was brought to the Police Court and fined \$20, the Magistrate declaring that he was determined to punish all such wretched offenders. It is gratifying to know that the Police Magistrate is doing all in his power to stay the terrible evil, at least to keep it within the limits of the law. It is a pity that the heartless creature who would supply a mere child with liquor could not be sent to the Penitentiary. The man who can so degrade himself is fit for almost anything.

The new law which requires all Bar-rooms to be closed from 11 o'clock Saturday night till sunrise Monday morning, is being rigorously enforced. Let the offenders have punishment often and to the full extent of the Law.

But after all the "regulation" that can be enforced what an abominable, unmitigated curse the traffic is. It is evil and only evil, full of bitterness and curses here, and with thousands and tens of thousands it peoples hell. Yet it is countenanced and fostered by efforts to regulate it, and make it profitable. And this is a Christian country. "How long, O Lord, how long!"

YARMOUTH AND SHELBURNE QUARTERLY MEETING.

DEAR BRO. McLEOD.—A short notice of the Yarmouth and Shelburne Quarterly Meeting of Free Baptists, convened at Cape Sable Island, N. S., on the 5th inst., will be looked for by some of your readers.

In consequence of heavy rain on Friday and showers on Saturday, accompanied with high wind, many were prevented from attending, and as a consequence our gathering was quite small. A few of our brethren, however, being present on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, a. m., a meeting was called to order by the standing Clerk, when those present joined in a hymn of praise to God; then prayer to the glory of all good for direction and success, in which those present joined most heartily.

The meeting was opened by the transaction of business. It was voted that the Rev. J. I. Porter preside during the ensuing quarter. Committees were appointed to arrange and forward the business of the session. A motion that the letters from the churches be read at the commencement of the social conference in the afternoon was carried unanimously. The business of this meeting being chiefly preparatory, the Chairman did not confine it to the strict order of business, and consequently the debate assumed a very interesting style which rendered the occasion quite an enjoyable one.

A half-past 12 p. m., the meeting adjourned to Monday, at 8 a. m. At 2 p. m., the friends began to assemble from different parts of the community with the view of presenting for social conference. After the opening services, the letters from the churches were read, some remarks were made by several brethren present concerning the interest in their respective localities, after which a social conference was enjoyed. Quite a large number participated in the exercises, affording the meeting quite a variety of Christian experience under varied forms of expression, thus avoiding a dull monotony. All being accompanied with the Divine presence rendered the occasion highly interesting and profitable.

Met again in the evening in the capacity of home-missionary meeting. After preliminaries, the meeting was favored with a very excellent address from Rev. J. I. Porter, a few remarks from the writer and other brethren. The weather being very unfavorable the attendance was small, yet the collection and subscription was creditable to those present. Sabbath services were as follows: At 10 a. m., preaching at Center church; at 3 p. m., Clark's Harbor; at 7 p. m., Center. The subjects for the day were well chosen and treated with ability, much of the Divine presence evidently being manifested. Business meeting convened on Monday at 8 a. m. As these meetings occur every three months there is not usually very much business connected with a single session, yet, although the business was done with despatch, it was found there was enough to engage the attention of the meeting from the early hour of commencing till half-past 12 p. m., the meeting adjourning after a very agreeable session, to meet at the regular time Tuesday, at the place named by a committee for the location of next session. WM. M. KNOLLIN, Q. M. Clerk.

To-morrow—Saturday, the 17th—the Third District Meeting will commence its Session with the Lower Queensbury Church. Will the friends of the good cause pray that it may be a means of blessing to all present, especially to the church where it meets, which is much in need of help? We are hoping to hear of great good resulting from all the meetings that are about being held. Let all the people pray the Lord to be with His servants and people to bless them, and to make them a blessing.

The Christian Messenger is informed that the recent election in Yarmouth is regarded as a Temperance triumph. Mr. Gayton, the new member elected at the head of the poll, being the nominee of the Yarmouth County Temperance League. We are also informed that Mr. Gayton is a good Confederate; if so his election by so handsome a majority is significant.

REV. AARON KING, we are informed, is now on a visit to Miramichi. We hope his labours may be blessed.

The Wesleyan Conference will commence its Annual Session in this city on Tuesday next, 29th inst.

The INTELLIGENCER ought not to be forgotten at the District Meetings. Will some brother at each bring it to the notice of the people and solicit subscriptions? One Dollar pays to the end of this year for a new subscriber.

REV. S. C. FULTON (Methodist) writes to the Wesleyan, from Fredericton Junction, that God is graciously reviving His work at the Patterson Settlement, where, for three weeks, nearly, we have been holding special services. Old Christians are being quickened and revived, wanderers from God are turning, and many others, for the first time, are anxiously, earnestly enquiring "what must I do to be saved?" To God be all the glory ascribed—He is worthy.

A lengthy discussion between Rev. A. S. Hunt, Superintendent of Education in Nova Scotia, and T. H. Rand, Esq., ex-Superintendent, has been going on for some weeks in the Christian Messenger. Mr. Rand evidently has the advantage of his opponent.

By notice on the next page it will be seen that the Second District Meeting will commence on the second Saturday in July, and not on the first as stated in the Conference Minutes.

OUR THANKS are due to the Editor of the Freeman for the following complimentary reference. He says:—"The Religious Intelligencer did more than any other paper in the Province to carry Confederation."

DOMINION STATESMEN.

We have finished the sketches of the Cabinet, and beg now to introduce your readers to a few of the more distinguished Commissioners, among whom we shall first notice

SIR ALEXANDER TILLOCH GALT, K. C. M. G. Born at Chelsea, London, in the year 1817, son of John Galt, Esq., a gentleman of distinguished literary merit, and a friend of Byron, his life and talents were destined to be employed in one of England's fairest colonies. He received his education in England, and evinced very early in life a taste for the literary pursuits of his father, having, it is written of him, contributed to the pages of Fraser's Magazine at the early age of fourteen. Two years later, however, he came to Canada with his father, where he entered the service of the British and American Land Company, whose estates were situated in Lower Canada; and in this service he rose through successive gradations of office until he was in 1844 appointed a Commissioner for this Company. This post he occupied for a period of twelve years, in which also he displayed, as he had for years before, those sterling business qualities that in no very long time were to be employed in a higher sphere, and which raised the affairs of the Company from hopeless insolvency to prosperity. His political connection dates from 1853, when he was elected for the town of Sherbrooke, in the Province of Lower Canada, and has represented this township ever since, a period of eighteen years, which fact of itself speaks his genuine worth. Since his entering Parliament, he has been extensively connected with the public works of the country, notably among which is the construction of Railways. To his efforts and those of his coadjutor, Hon. John Young, is mainly due the successful completion of the only line of railway which connects us directly with the sea-board at Portland. Among the foremost advocates of British North American Union, he is in company with Messrs. Cartier and Ross, proceeded as early as 1858 to England, to urge upon the Home Government this proposition. This same year, Sir A. T. Galt was asked to form a Government, the previous one having been defeated in its attempt to carry the measure for making Ottawa the seat of Government. He declined the honor, but accepted the position of Minister of Finance in Sir George Cartier's Cabinet, in which high and responsible position, he got for himself a well earned distinction; he effected the consolidation of the public debt of Canada in England, and soon after brought forward a measure for making Gaspé, in the Province of Quebec, and Sault Ste. Marie, at the outlet of Lake Superior, free ports of entry, which was carried. With the exception of two years, he was in the Cabinet until 1866, in the above capacity, and he accepted the same position in the present Government; but after four months' term of office, he resigned for private reasons. Being an active supporter of Union, he attended all the Conferences which were held with a view to consummation; in 1866, he was a delegate to Washington, respecting the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty. To understand and admire this statesman, one needs to see him in the House of Commons and hear him speak; for he is one of the few whom every one is anxious to hear. His extensive erudition coupled with his experience in the financial affairs of the country, gives him great influence, and render him a reliable authority in all matters connected therewith. His large open countenance affords an index to his character, and indicates the largeness of his heart and the sincerity he is so well known to possess. He now occupies an independent position in Parliament, and supports every wise and prudent measure brought forward. Always self-possessed and gentle, it is a pleasure for those even whose measures he opposes, to hear the force of his persuasions. The best evidence of his sincerity and uniform political course, is found in the fact—that a constituency which he has represented for eighteen years, is more devoted to him than ever. It is our earnest wish to see him again occupy a place in the Government Council, and long enjoy such high preferment, since he ranks among the foremost statesmen of the present day, and as such, every Canadian is proud of him.

He then read the passage in Revelation xiii. 18, "Let him that hath understanding count the number of the beast, for it is the number of a man, and his number is six hundred threescore and six" (666).

THE REV. MR. SPURGEON ON LIFE INSURANCE.—Life insurance by some people is considered distrust in Providence. The great preacher of Sturtevant, of London, one day selecting for his text "Therefore take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? or what shall we drink? or where shall we be clothed?" commenced the sermon with the announcement, "I insured my life for £1,000 last week, and have thus been able to carry out the injunction of the text, and not to be over anxious for the morrow; for much undue care and anxiety that I had is now laid aside, being secure in the knowledge that my forethought has provided for my loved ones." As a further practical proof of his opinion of the value of life insurance, Mr. Spurgeon has lately induced all the young men of the Metropolitan Tabernacle College to insure their lives, he paying half the premium for them.—Advertiser.

See advertisement of the National Life Insurance Company on the last page.

THE CHRISTIAN'S MISSION.—Every man, that is, every intelligent human being, has a mission to fulfill; a specific work to which he is best adapted than to any other. One has a taste or adaptation to till the soil, the other has a mechanical genius, another is adapted to a professional life. Each has a work to do that no one else can do for him. It will be a happy day for the world, when every man is ready to work in his vocation, and his calling is called. All work, that the interests of society require, should be done; it is honorable, and it is a false estimate of the dignity of manual labor that has caused many to look contemptuously upon the hard-handed mechanic or sturdier farmer. The man is not the occupation or position that honors the man, but the man, by his prompt and faithful performance of the duties assigned him, that magnifies his calling and makes it honorable.

A MOHAMMEDAN PROTECTING NATIVE CHRISTIANS.—Some time ago an Indian gentleman, who had embraced Christianity, was sent to Jatin, in the Nizam's territories, to preach the gospel. He succeeded so well as to make several hundred converts, who, of course, were expelled from their caste. Sir Salar Jung gave to these persecuted people 1,000 acres of land that they might build their churches and schools, and form new communities for themselves.

THE BIBLE FOR THE WORLD.—The whole number of languages and dialects into which the Holy Scriptures have been translated is two hundred and fifty-two. Of these, two hundred and five are versions prepared since the origin of Bible Societies, at which time the Scriptures had been translated into only forty-seven different languages. The two great Bible societies of the world, the British and Foreign, and the American, have issued of these, two hundred and forty-three. The greatest work of the American Bible Society has been the preparation of the Arabic Bible. By the Revs. Drs. Smith and Van Dyck, which will go to 150,000,000 of Arabic-speaking people, and the Slavonic and Bulgarian Testament, which will supply 80,000,000.

Seven thousand heads of families representing 20,000 souls, Roman Catholics, in one province in Germany, have signed an address sustaining Dr. Dollinger in his opposition to the Pope's blasphemous assumption of infallibility.

Every Saturday says that in Bangor, Maine, a divorce suit was brought, a few days ago, notice proved, testimony heard, divorce decreed, and certificates issued, the whole time occupied being only eight minutes and a quarter!

THE REIGN OF VICTORIA.—Of the persons who occupied thrones when Victoria's reign began, almost all are dead or in exile. Nicholas of Russia, Louis Philippe of France, Ferdinand of Austria, Frederic William of Prussia, Charles-Johannes of Sweden, Leopold of Belgium, William of Holland, Ferdinand of the Two Sicilies, Louis of Bavaria, Maria of Portugal, Sultan Mahmood, Pope Gregory, and others, all have gone beyond that river which every breathing thing must cross, without the aid of bridge, or boat, or balloon. Dom Pedro II. of Brazil, is one of the few survivors of 1837 who survive, but he was then a child of eleven years. Isabella II., the Spanish Queen, "still lives," but she does not reign, being in exile. Mr. Van Buren, who was our President in 1837, has been dead for some years. If we look at the great changes that have taken place since Victoria became Queen, we cannot fail to be struck by their number, for they include the overthrow of the Papal temporal power, the conversion of Italy from a number of small countries and foreign dependencies into a united kingdom, the loss of the European leadership by Russia, the destruction of the Germanic Confederation, the defeat of Austria by Prussia, the overthrow of three branches of the House of Bourbon, the restoration of the Bonapartes in France, the creation of two French Republics, the conquest of France by the Germans, the fall of Napoleon III., the re-creation of the German Empire under the House of Hohenzollern, the setting up of a new dynasty in Spain, the disestablishment of the Irish Church, the second British Reform bill, the Sepoy mutiny, the opening of China and Japan to Western intercourse and influences, the gold discoveries of California and Australia, the establishment of ocean steam navigation, the creation of the electric telegraph, the conquest of Mexico by the United States, the secession war, and the abolition of American slave-trade rule, and many other strange events. Perhaps not the least remarkable of these changes is that which placed Victoria herself on the Mussulman throne of Akbar and Aurangzebze.—Watchman.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKER.—The June number of this Magazine, published by J. W. McIntyre, St. Louis, Mo., contains its usual variety and value. It is designed to be adapted to all sections and all evangelical denominations, and consequently is constantly gaining friends and subscribers. The Lesson Papers published for the Scholars, will very greatly add to the interest and profit of any School that introduces them. Specimens on application to the Publisher.

The Sun is the name of a new paper published in Truro. The first number is before us, is well filled and neatly printed. We hope it may be a success.

PREDICTIONS OF PIUS IX.

At a recent meeting of the Protestant Reformation Society held in London, the Rev. Dr. Cumming spoke, and is thus reported:—

Alluding to recent events connected with the Church of Rome, he stated that for several years previous to 1870 the Pope frequently assured those about him that a great catastrophe was drawing near that would change the political aspect and moral condition of the world. It would be a great international conflict in Europe, which would result in a Roman revival of incomparable splendor. It would be a thunderstorm poured down on the head of the wicked. It would be a war against Germany by France. The Emperor would be crushed, and the Pope, armed with infallibility, would be ready to vindicate his claim to regulate and direct Europe. It was in this expectation that the priests in Paris impelled the Emperor, by the action of many influences, to hurry on the war—assured as they were of the success of their cause. It is unnecessary to state that all the Pope's prophecies have been disappointed. But it may be asked, how could the Pope anticipate the war that actually took place? The answer is found in the confession of the Emperor, who was shattered and looked for with delight, and inspired by what they learned there, the voices of the priests were loud and frequent on the streets of Paris, "a Berlin." The speaker showed that the (Germanic) Council, inaugurated to deny the Pope, has resulted in his destruction, and that a succession of catastrophes, amid material storms and portents, had descended on the Papacy, which it was not credulity but sound interpretation of events to allege were Divine judgments on the Apostasy. Spain, Italy, Austria, and Hungary, were all sent from the Tiber. Great Protestant Powers have come to the front, and the nations that now lead the world are England, Germany, America, and Russia—Powers at least hostile to Rome. The speaker also noticed what he did not mention, a call a remarkable coincidence, the following numbers:—

Number of fathers who voted in favor of infallibility..... 533
Number in favor of, with modifications..... 62
Number neutral..... 70
Pope's own vote..... 1
Total..... 666

He then read the passage in Revelation xiii. 18, "Let him that hath understanding count the number of the beast, for it is the number of a man, and his number is six hundred threescore and six" (666).

THE REV. MR. SPURGEON ON LIFE INSURANCE.—Life insurance by some people is considered distrust in Providence. The great preacher of Sturtevant, of London, one day selecting for his text "Therefore take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? or what shall we drink? or where shall we be clothed?" commenced the sermon with the announcement, "I insured my life for £1,000 last week, and have thus been able to carry out the injunction of the text, and not to be over anxious for the morrow; for much undue care and anxiety that I had is now laid aside, being secure in the knowledge that my forethought has provided for my loved ones." As a further practical proof of his opinion of the value of life insurance, Mr. Spurgeon has lately induced all the young men of the Metropolitan Tabernacle College to insure their lives, he paying half the premium for them.—Advertiser.

See advertisement of the National Life Insurance Company on the last page.

THE CHRISTIAN'S MISSION.—Every man, that is, every intelligent human being, has a mission to fulfill; a specific work to which he is best adapted than to any other. One has a taste or adaptation to till the soil, the other has a mechanical genius, another is adapted to a professional life. Each has a work to do that no one else can do for him. It will be a happy day for the world, when every man is ready to work in his vocation, and his calling is called. All work, that the interests of society require, should be done; it is honorable, and it is a false estimate of the dignity of manual labor that has caused many to look contemptuously upon the hard-handed mechanic or sturdier farmer. The man is not the occupation or position that honors the man, but the man, by his prompt and faithful performance of the duties assigned him, that magnifies his calling and makes it honorable.

A MOHAMMEDAN PROTECTING NATIVE CHRISTIANS.—Some time ago an Indian gentleman, who had embraced Christianity, was sent to Jatin, in the Nizam's territories, to preach the gospel. He succeeded so well as to make several hundred converts, who, of course, were expelled from their caste. Sir Salar Jung gave to these persecuted people 1,000 acres of land that they might build their churches and schools, and form new communities for themselves.

THE BIBLE FOR THE WORLD.—The whole number of languages and dialects into which the Holy Scriptures have been translated is two hundred and fifty-two. Of these, two hundred and five are versions prepared since the origin of Bible Societies, at which time the Scriptures had been translated into only forty-seven different languages. The two great Bible societies of the world, the British and Foreign, and the American, have issued of these, two hundred and forty-three. The greatest work of the American Bible Society has been the preparation of the Arabic Bible. By the Revs. Drs. Smith and Van Dyck, which will go to 150,000,000 of Arabic-speaking people, and the Slavonic and Bulgarian Testament, which will supply 80,000,000.

Seven thousand heads of families representing 20,000 souls, Roman Catholics, in one province in Germany, have signed an address sustaining Dr. Dollinger in his opposition to the Pope's blasphemous assumption of infallibility.

Every Saturday says that in Bangor, Maine, a divorce suit was brought, a few days ago, notice proved, testimony heard, divorce decreed, and certificates issued, the whole time occupied being only eight minutes and a quarter!

THE REIGN OF VICTORIA.—Of the persons who occupied thrones when Victoria's reign began, almost all are dead or in exile. Nicholas of Russia, Louis Philippe of France, Ferdinand of Austria, Frederic William of Prussia, Charles-Johannes of Sweden, Leopold of Belgium, William of Holland, Ferdinand of the Two Sicilies, Louis of Bavaria, Maria of Portugal, Sultan Mahmood, Pope Gregory, and others, all have gone beyond that river which every breathing thing must cross, without the aid of bridge, or boat, or balloon. Dom Pedro II. of Brazil, is one of the few survivors of 1837 who survive, but he was then a child of eleven years. Isabella II., the Spanish Queen, "still lives," but she does not reign, being in exile. Mr. Van Buren, who was our President in 1837, has been dead for some years. If we look at the great changes that have taken place since Victoria became Queen, we cannot fail to be struck by their number, for they include the overthrow of the Papal temporal power, the conversion of Italy from a number of small countries and foreign dependencies into a united kingdom, the loss of the European leadership by Russia, the destruction of the Germanic Confederation, the defeat of Austria by Prussia, the overthrow of three branches of the House of Bourbon, the restoration of the Bonapartes in France, the creation of two French Republics, the conquest of France by the Germans, the fall of Napoleon III., the re-creation of the German Empire under the House of Hohenzollern, the setting up of a new dynasty in Spain, the disestablishment of the Irish Church, the second British Reform bill, the Sepoy mutiny, the opening of China and Japan to Western intercourse and influences, the gold discoveries of California and Australia, the establishment of ocean steam navigation, the creation of the electric telegraph, the conquest of Mexico by the United States, the secession war, and the abolition of American slave-trade rule, and many other strange events. Perhaps not the least remarkable of these changes is that which placed Victoria herself on the Mussulman throne of Akbar and Aurangzebze.—Watchman.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKER.—The June number of this Magazine, published by J. W. McIntyre, St. Louis, Mo., contains its usual variety and value. It is designed to be adapted to all sections and all evangelical denominations, and consequently is constantly gaining friends and subscribers. The Lesson Papers published for the Scholars, will very greatly add to the interest and profit of any School that introduces them. Specimens on application to the Publisher.

There are several applicants for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms, vacated by the death of A. T. Coburn, Esq. Of the number, however, Mr. J. Garden and Mr. Harry Beckwith are the principal competitors. The claims of the latter exist solely in the fact that he is the son of the ex-Provincial Secretary, who may have some influence with the Government. Between the two, public opinion is decidedly in favor of Mr. Garden; and if either is to be appointed, Mr. G. ought unquestionably to be the man.

We speak from experience when we say that persons visiting Fredericton, or those wishing permanent board, will find comfortable quarters and every attention, at moderate terms, at the ALBION Hotel, kept by Mr. Jacob Hazelton. Mr. H. has recently taken the house which he has furnished throughout anew, and is prepared to do everything that will contribute to the comfort of his patrons. The location is very convenient, being on Queen Street, just opposite the Officers' Barracks and handy to both Steamboat wharves.

Some of our Exchanges are addressed to St. John. The Editor's Office is in Fredericton, and Publishers will confer a favor by addressing papers intended for him to FREDERICTON.

The News and the Press.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 16, 1871.

REMEMBER: ONE DOLLAR SECURES TO A NEW SUBSCRIBER THE "INTELLIGENCER" (post-paid) TILL JANUARY 1st, 1872.

BREVITIES.—One of the company of Swedes—a young man—died of sun stroke on the way to New Sweden.—Several names besides General Grant's are mentioned in connection with the next Presidency of the United States, among them Horace Greely and Gen. Sherman's.—A new case of small pox was reported on Saturday.—\$347,954.44 have been received at the German Consulate in New York in aid of the North German Relief Fund.—Two moose were killed in Cambridge, Queen's Co., last week.—A woman in Halifax is under arrest for polygamy, she having three husbands. She admits the charge, but gives no further explanation.—"Sneak thieves" are multiplying in this city. Several tills have recently been relieved of considerable sums.—Mr. Samuel King, of the firm of S. T. King & Son, was drowned at Mosquito Cove, Lancaster, on Saturday last. He was at work in the mill-pond, at that time.—The carpeting of the Victoria Hotel, just erected in this city, will cost about \$12,000. J. & J. Hegan have the contract, and have imported carpet especially for it.—Salmon is beginning to be quite plenty in the market now.—The papers say that 7,000 New Yorkers started for Europe last Saturday.—The movement for a new trial in the case of Mrs. Laura D. Fair, who was found guilty of shooting Lawyer Crittenden in San Francisco, has failed, and the murderer has been sentenced to be hanged on the 28th of July next.—The Montreal Witness is urging the advantages of a tunnel under the St. Lawrence at Montreal.—Several Swedes are working on Western Extension.—The census shows the population of Montreal to be 160,000.—By a recent earthquake in China over two thousand lives were lost.—The Flood Quarters is offered for sale.—The Mississippi newspapers report this as the worst season they have ever had for cotton and corn.—The Missouri River has washed away its eastern shore at Council Bluffs, Iowa, to the distance of seventy feet in six weeks.—European correspondents report the young king of Bavaria as on the point of turning Protestant.—The Haytian journals are publishing protests against annexation to the United States.—The government of San Domingo is making a desperate attempt to finally crush out its rebels.—The revolution in Venezuela continues, as usual.—The crops of the central counties of Arkansas are reported nearly ruined by recent rains and frosts.—The Indian agents in Nebraska report very favorably concerning the prospects of success in civilizing the Indians of that region. Many of them are becoming industrious agriculturists.—There are in the United States about 275