

holes bored in the bottom, filling the box with leaf mold and well-rotten manure. Drape the box with German ivy, a geranium or coleus in the center.

**"Religious Intelligencer"**  
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## The Religious Intelligencer

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JULY 13TH, 1877.

### TWO LESSONS OF THE FIRE.

The lessons of the fire are many. They ought not to be overlooked. We do not undertake in this article to point out all of them, nor even to write fully of the two we mention.

There is first—the necessity of building wisely. St. John was badly built. It was every day in danger of being consumed. Many times overwhelming disasters have been averted, (humanly speaking) by the promptness and pluck of the fire department, which department for many years has been a credit to the city. Now that disaster has come, it becomes the citizens to be wise in rebuilding. The city cannot afford to have the burned area covered as before the fire, with buildings that will be constantly inviting the destroyer. It is well to erect fire brick and stone structures. They are an ornament to the city, and a credit to their owners. But when they are sandwiched between wooden buildings, or surrounded by wooden sheds, or adorned with wood cornices, cupolas, &c., they are sure to go down when fire comes, as did scores in the late fire. If the same lack of wisdom characterizes the rebuilding of the city that marked it before the fire, it need not be a surprise if the city finds itself again ashes, with thousands of homeless and ruined people. A rule requiring the buildings erected to be as nearly fire proof as possible, should be made and enforced. The difference between the cost of wood and brick is not great. And in the long run brick certainly is cheaper. The injustice to poor people that some persons say would be done by such a rule is purely imaginary. The poorest people are the very ones that can least afford to build or rent fire boxes.

The very fact that they have comparatively little funds is the strongest argument in favor of the more secure buildings. It is better to build slowly, if it be necessary, but well, than to rush up a lot of shanties or very elaborately decorated wooden buildings that will fall a prey to the first flame that is kindled.

Then to rebuild the city, capital must be had from outside. Do men think this can be had if it is known that the most ordinary precautions against fire are ignored? Men of money are not given to putting it where it can scarcely escape being consumed. They will require a good and substantial class of buildings to be erected with the money they loan, and no one can blame them for so insisting. They will not loan their money without a guarantee that buildings as near fire proof as they can be, will be erected. They would be foolish did they not demand, such guarantee. Then the Insurance Companies are refusing to take risks in cities like this on wooden buildings. The refusal is reasonable, and it will become more emphatic by their repeated losses. Other cities have learned by experience of the kind that St. John now has, that more care must be taken in building. The *American Architect* calls attention to a fact well known, viz: that "in other countries ways of building have been devised and are in constant use, which prevent such fires ever occurring. We know that the mob which had unchecked control of Paris in 1870, tried hard for two or three days to burn it, and could only burn single buildings here and there. We know that the expense of such ways of building is found to be a less burden to a community than the losses they guard against, and that they are adopted by nations far less wealthy and powerful, and as we fancy, less enterprising than ourselves. The only obstacles in the way of our adopting them are the common apathy and ignorance, and the unwillingness of individuals to submit to restrictions which are necessary for the public welfare."

This city should not fail to learn the lesson now. It cannot afford to build after the old manner. Let the building be wisely done.

Another lesson of the fire is the value of insurance. No owner of property that is insurable should neglect a single hour having it insured. To do so is to expose himself to ruin, and also to shut himself out, in part at least, from the sympathy in his calamity he otherwise would receive. There is in the great majority of cases no excuse whatever for failure to insure. If property is of any worth it is worth protecting. True, there is rarely a case of loss by fire where the insurance, even though it be an amount equal to the estimated value of the property destroyed, makes good the loss sustained. But it saves from utter ruin, and enables the loser, however heavy his loss, to begin again. More insurance premiums paid by St. John property owners, would now be known to have been a good investment. Perhaps when year after year they renewed their insurance, some were inclined to feel that they were almost giving their money away. They know

better now; and the chief regret of very many is that they had not invested more in the same way. The men whose property was insured are, many of them, crippled, but they are not destroyed. While too many of those who had no insurance are completely ruined. The accumulations of years of toil are gone, and they find themselves homeless and penniless.

But it is not only necessary to insure, but to do so in safe companies. In insurance, as in almost every thing else, there is fraud. Bogus companies start into existence sometimes and the people are swindled. Then some companies are reckless in taking risks. They take too many in a place, and they take some that no wise company ought to take on any account. In the competition between the companies some put the rates lower than they ought, and so weaken themselves. Young and comparatively weak companies in their eagerness for business do one or more of the things we have referred to, thereby inviting disaster. Not a few property owners in this city who supposed their property well insured now find themselves out in the cold. It is not well to pay too much attention to large advertisements and larger promises, nor to accept too readily the advertised statements of companies in their infancy, nor to be caught by the bait of low premiums, &c. There are good insurance companies, plenty of them. Their standing is beyond doubt. Insure in one of them, even though it cost a little more, rather than in one untried and which may fail in the hour of direst need.

The lesson, then, is this—every owner of a building, whether in town or country, should insure. Do not let anything cause it to be neglected. And be careful to insure in a company whose reliability is well established.

### JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

**WOODSTOCK.**  
The editor spent Sabbath, the 1st inst., in Woodstock. The present arrangement of trains on the N. B. R. R. (better known, perhaps, as the Riverview or Loup or Narrow gauge), is quite convenient. An express train leaves Gibson at 2.40 p. m. daily, so that one residing in Fredericton can be at home more than half the day and then take a not late tea in Woodstock, or even at points further up the line.

The fire of a few weeks ago has greatly and sadly changed the appearance of Woodstock. The accounts of the fire given in the papers at the time were not exaggerated, for the greater portion of the business part of the town was burned. It made us sad to look at the waste caused by the fire. Many buildings, however, are being erected, some of them being already occupied. Others are preparing to build; and it will not be so long as some people thought before the burnt district will be pretty well covered. Some of the buildings going up are very good ones, while others will, we fear, be no ornament to the town, and being of wood will be constantly inviting another conflagration. The stores that remain appear to be doing a good business, and there was nothing to indicate that the town had suffered any loss of business enterprise.

**AN URGENT NEED.**  
Woodstock needs a temperance reformation. It must be a red-hot work, one that will arouse the indifferent, convert the drinkers, and make the place too hot for the rum sellers. Twenty-five licensed rum shops in a town with less than 4,000 inhabitants, indicates a deplorable state of affairs. How many unlicensed groggeries are helping the legalized "murder mills" we cannot say, but the number probably is not small. We wonder if the professed Christians of the town are aware of the degree of their responsibility in this matter. It is to be feared they are not. If they were, we think there would be a speedy change in the management of the town's affairs, at least in the matter of licensing rumshops. It is a burning shame that twenty-five men, (so called by courtesy) should receive the sanction of the town authorities to destroy its young men. Just this is what they are doing. Almost every night the town is filled with the shouts, and exposed to the depredations of men crazed with rum, which under the seal of the town is sold to them. What is worse, the young men are becoming drunkards—ruined in reputation, in body and in soul, ruined for time and eternity. We repeat the question—are the Christians of Woodstock aware of their responsibility in this matter? God will not hold them guiltless, if they hold their peace while the work of death goes on in their midst. Are the rum sellers the only persons to be considered? Which is more important—that the boys of Woodstock should be sober and pure, and honor and happiness to their parents, and when they come to manhood be good Christian citizens; or that certain fellows of the baser sort, the agents, whether they know it or not, of the devil, ply their unholly trade and heap up money, every cent of which represents the destruction of the things dearest to the human heart, and to a loving God? Which is more important? There can be but one answer. Let it be given in earnest united prayer and action against the rum traffic. It should be begun at once. While the people delay the work of death goes on, and the rum power becomes more powerful. There is no time to wait.

The Pastor of the Free Baptist Church, Rev. G. W. McDonald, last autumn began a series of Sabbath School Temperance meetings, which are held regularly once a month. The pledge is open in every meeting, and many signatures of young people are secured. Bro. McD., has been assisted in the meetings by some of the temperance men of the town, who, at his request, have delivered addresses. He has also had some Sunday evening temperance meetings, which have been well

attended. The last Sabbath in June Mr. T. H. Siddall spoke, and the 1st Sabbath in July the writer preached a temperance sermon. Bro. McD. purposes continuing his efforts in this direction. His heart is deeply moved as he sees the town given a prey to rum sellers, and he feels that God is calling him to work with his might against the curse. May God bless and prosper him.

Whether the other ministers of the town are doing much or little or nothing, to stay the curse of rum, we are not informed. We hope they are doing all they can, or if not, that they will at once begin to. We were informed that in a recent temperance meeting held in Bro. McD.'s Church, a resolution was passed asking the ministers and prominent citizens to meet on Tuesday evening of last week for consultation, touching the course to be pursued to prevent the ruin now being brought on the town by rum. We have not heard what was resolved upon; but shall be glad to know that vigorous action is to be immediately taken.

### SABBATH BREAKING.

To say nothing of the laws of God, we believe there is a law of the country to prevent Sabbath breaking, and providing penalties for its violation. That it is not strictly enforced is a sad comment on the moral sense of the country. Five years ago we saw a circus pass through the principal streets of the capital of the Province, on a Sabbath afternoon. Last year Barnum arrived in St. John by the Intercolonial R. R. on the Sabbath, transferred his caravan across the city to the E. & N. A. R. R., and took his departure West on the same day. Sabbath morning, July 1st, a train left Woodstock, and as the people were going to evening service in the churches, it returned with two other trains, bringing a circus that was to perform next day. In neither of these cases was there an officer to prevent the violation of the law. No one expects anything better than Sabbath breaking of a circus troupe, but shall a Government R. Road, R. R. Corporations, and city, town, and parish officers sworn to enforce the laws of the country, wink at their violation, especially of the one that would preserve to us the sanctity of the Lord's day? They do. It is a disgrace that this is allowed. If present officers have more regard for the feelings of the high-toned proprietors of circuses and the like, than they have respect for the Sabbath, the sooner they are removed the better. Christian and moral citizens should insist on the faithful discharge of duties by the officers who are entrusted with the administration of the laws, and if they do not insist on faithfulness they share the culpability.

**EN ROUTE TO THE CIRCUS.**  
Driving out of Woodstock early Monday morning, we were not a little surprised to notice the number of people who seemed to be on business in town that day. There were the "all sorts and conditions" of men and women and children, that the prayer book never forgets. They were in all sorts of vehicles, from the fanciest buggies to the heaviest, clumsiest, farm waggon. The horses, as the people were of almost every color, age, and condition. There were the rich, and the poor, and the half and half kind. There were old men of seventy, boys and girls from three to fifteen, and not a few babies in arms (tired arms we should think). The majority, perhaps, were young men and women, paired according to their likes, not yet married, but thinking a good deal about it, doubtless. These were all en route to the circus. Some of them had money to buy tickets, others had butter, oats, &c., which they would have to sell before they could hear the clown repeat stale jokes and witticisms (as they are called), probably of the vulgar sort. We felt sorry for all these people. They were wasting time and money, were encouraging and enriching a vagabond company, were sending needed money out of the country, and were subjecting themselves and children to immoral influences. Some of them, no doubt, were professed Christians. How do they feel about it now? In going did they heed the teaching—"Whatever ye do, do all to the glory of God"? As the crowd passed rushing on to the circus we thought we would like to know just how many of these parents, when Sabbath after Sabbath the gospel is preached in some church near them, are anxious to take their children to hear the word of life. Scores, we fear, of those who spared neither trouble nor expense to take their whole families to a wretched exhibition, would think it a great hardship to take them to the house of God.

We wished also that we could know how many of them if asked for a dollar or even a few cents for some good purpose, the support of the gospel at home or to send it to the heathen, would plead poverty. A very large number, we fear, would claim to be too poor to put anything into the Lord's treasury. Yet they could spend dollars for the support of a wandering company of performers of the lowest order. When will men learn to be wise?

**JACKSONTOWN.**  
From Upper Woodstock to Jacksonton and along the 3rd tier, the drive was pleasant. The country is looking well. Every resident in this section appears to be exceedingly comfortable. At Waterville we found a hearty welcome from Rev. T. Vanwart and family, and spent with them a pleasant two or three hours. We were glad to meet Rev. J. Perry, though we had but a few minutes conversation for the meeting was on the road.

**HARTLAND.**  
The ladies of the Hartland Church had a Strawberry Festival and Bazaar on Dominion day, and with Revs. T. Vanwart, and G. W. McDonald, and their wives, we journeyed thither. There were glad to meet more ministers; Rev. N. L. Price, and Rev. Wm. Ware. Notwithstanding the frequent showers during the day, there was a good attendance.

The strawberries were good, the sales of fancy articles, &c., were skillfully and successfully pushed, speeches good for the occasion were spoken, everybody seemed to be happy, and we hope the cash receipts were large. The ladies in charge deserve much credit for the admirable manner in which they conducted the whole affair. The gentlemen who assisted them ought, of course, to have a pat on the back.

The two days visit, though filled with work, refreshed us much. The meeting with the brethren helped us. We returned home much invigorated.

**—AN "OFFENCE" REPEATED.**—Spurgeon's famous sermon, preached several years ago, on baptism and regeneration, and in which he expressed his inability to reconcile the professions of clergyman of the established church with common sense, is well remembered. The sermon gave great offence at the time, and was taken up by the ministers of the church of England. A split was caused in the Evangelical Alliance, and as Spurgeon would retract nothing, he "stepped up and out." Now an exchange tells us that in a recent "address before his students at the opening of the College he has repeated the offence, even aggravated it, by saying: "there is no man living, and there never was a man, and never can be one, who believes the whole of the Book of Common Prayer in its natural significance," and goes on to say that it can be done, however, by the device of the French nuns, who had borrowed a rule which would not go unless sworn at. The nuns could not be profane, but journey they must. They arranged, therefore, that one should pronounce the first and the other the second syllable of the oath, "sac re," saving their consciences and inciting the nuns. Between Ritualists, Broad Churchmen and Evangelicals it may be believed.

**—THANKS.**—We have to thank the friends whose letters have contained kind and sympathetic words for the INTELLIGENCER and its editor in these trying hours. Promises of prayers and increased efforts in behalf of the paper greatly encourage us. Those brethren also who said good words for the paper in the District Meetings have our heartiest thanks. We are determined, by the blessing of God, to make the INTELLIGENCER as much as ever, and more if possible, a messenger of good to every reader, and deserving the support of Christian people, particularly of the denomination of which it is the recognized organ. To this end we solicit the co-operation of all. And now, more than ever before, such co-operation is needed and will be most heartily appreciated.

**—A WORKING CHURCH.**—The *Standard* tells us that Rev. Newman Hall's Church in London numbers 2,000 members. They must be exceedingly active and earnest, for, according to Dr. Cuyler's (Brooklyn) observation, seventeen lodgings-house, a Christian Instruction Society, and hold about forty services for the poor every week." Mr. Hall's former preaching place—the old Surrey Chapel—is now leased to the Primitive Methodists. It was once the scene of the labors of the famous Rowland Hill.

**—Bro. Weyman writes a spicy letter** always. We are glad to hear from him, and want him to write oftener, and give him full license to pitch into everything and everybody that needs touching up, including the editor even. Bro. W. is doing much hard work, and it is good work too. May the Lord prosper him more and more in his labors. Some of the brethren who have been "helping" Bro. Moody, and some others too, must go and assist Bro. W. occasionally. The editor will some day after the confusion and extra strain consequent upon the fire have been got over.

**—CHINESE LABOUR.**—It is reported an experiment is about being made in introducing Chinese domestic labour into Great Britain. A London firm has ventured to speculate in the matter, and ship loads of Chinese labourers are about to be imported by them. They will be sent over by a Hong Kong house. An extensive building for a Chinese laundry is being erected in Holland Park. It is to be hoped better treatment will be given the heathens than they receive in San Francisco and elsewhere on the Pacific coast.

**—ANOTHER.**—There is likely to be another case of Baptist discipline. Rev. Mr. O'Neal, A. C. Baptist Minister of South Carolina, recently preached a sermon in which he declares himself an open communist, and gives his reasons therefor. The association to which he and his church belong, has passed a resolution that "we will not hold fellowship with those churches that allow their members or pastors to practice communion with the Lord's table with other denominations." How Christian such a resolution is!

**—The Canada Christian Monthly** for July received. It has a good table of contents.

The *Telegraph* appeared in its old size, and looking bright and new, on Wednesday. Its new offices are in Lawrence's Brick building, on King and South Market streets. We are glad our dailies have been able, despite their great losses, to resume the size and appearance with which the people had become familiar.

The people owe them much, and will doubtless show their appreciation of their enterprise.

The *Freeman* has not yet made its appearance, but probably will very soon.

**—LATE.**—This issue of the INTELLIGENCER will be a little late reaching some of the subscribers. In the present circumstances of the paper it has been impossible to avoid the delay, though we have done our best to be on time. Subscribers will, we think, bear with patience the irregularities of these few weeks. Very soon everything will be moving smoothly and regularly again.

—Our thanks are due Bro. Weyman for the good words said in behalf of the INTELLIGENCER. Such words are greatly cheering. If each minister in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will try and do as much in the way of securing new subscribers as Bro. W. proposes to do, many hundreds of new names will soon have place on our list. We need them. Will the brethren try to get them?

—The *Moncton Times*, referring to Mr. Anglin's election, says: "The Government now brought face to face with the question, 'what shall we do with him?' We do not suppose they will hesitate long. He will be lifted into the Speaker's chair again. Between New Brunswick and Anglin the 'powers that be' seem always to give Anglin the preference."

—A religion which does not suffice to govern and control a man will never suffice to save him. That which does not distinguish him from a wicked world will never distinguish him from a perishing world.

### FIFTH DISTRICT MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Fifth District held with the Church in Carpenter's Settlement (so called), Wickham, C. C., commencing on Saturday last. The ministers present were Revs. J. G. McKenzie (chairman), B. Merritt, T. Connor, J. T. Parsons, T. W. Carpenter, S. Downey, J. McLeod and Licen. J. W. Clark. The social conference at 10 a. m. Saturday was well attended, and an interesting meeting. At 2 p. m. the meeting to hear reports from the Churches was held. There were seventeen churches in the district, and from fifteen of them reports were received. That so large a number were careful to report themselves was very properly considered a cheering indication. No very marked prosperity was reported by any church, but almost all spoke of regular services held, and expressed the purpose to press forward in Christian faith and work. Not as much regular ministerial labor has been had as is necessary to their proper growth and sure success. It is hoped those who have been without the regular ministry of the word will make greater effort to secure permanent pastoral oversight for the present year. The number of baptisms reported is forty-one.

It was pleasing to learn from the reports that Sabbath School work is receiving considerable attention. This is a very important branch of Christian work, and there is scarcely any that is productive of more lasting good. Not so much money was raised for the support of the ministry; and the prosecution of Christian work generally as it would seem ought to have been. Perhaps, however, the reports did not in every case contain full financial statements. The gold and silver and bank notes and other precious things with which Christians are entrusted should, with themselves, be consecrated to the Lord's service and glory. Christians everywhere need to learn this lesson. As said a minister lately, the first thing laid as an offering at the feet of the Lord Jesus was gold. Of what use is it except to supply us with the actual necessities of life, and to support and forward the cause of the Redeemer, who, though He was rich, yet for our sakes became poor, and we through His poverty might be made rich. Christians should freely give themselves and all they have to Jesus, and let Him use them and it for the spread of His gospel.

After the reports from churches were received, speeches were made by Messrs. Merritt, Parsons, McLeod and others. Their remarks had reference to the condition and needs of the churches. The encouraging features were pointed out as incitements to greater zeal; the mistakes and defects were also referred to, and the way to remedy them suggested.

The business of the meeting was continued Monday morning at 8 o'clock. The roll call showed a good number of delegates present. Rev. T. W. Carpenter was elected Chairman for the ensuing year. The visiting ministers, Messrs. McLeod and Clark, were by vote invited to participate in the deliberations of the meeting. As is customary in the Monday meeting, any points in the reports needing particular attention received it. Everything was done in the utmost harmony. These delegates were appointed to represent the District in the General Conference next October. The collections taken on the Sabbath were applied to the payment of the expenses of ministers attending the District Meeting, the balance being voted to the Ministers' Relief Fund. The next annual meeting is to be held with the First Church, Johnston, on the first Wednesday in July, 1878. We think the brethren did wisely to change the time of holding the meeting from Saturday to Wednesday, and think other Districts might find it profitable in every respect to do likewise. At any rate no one who attended the Fifth District

Meeting expressed any doubt of the wisdom of the change in this case. The crowd in attendance on the Sabbath was immense, but probably not more than one half of those who came had any wish above seeing and being seen, meeting their friends and having what they call a pleasant time. They could not get into the church, and were therefore in no degree impressed or benefitted by the preaching, praises and prayers. Then the entertainment of such a host is no small tax on a community. True, all were most hospitably entertained, but a great many had better remained at home and so have saved the people of the place much expense and great labor and anxiety. This is our opinion, and apparently is the opinion of the District Meeting as shown in its vote to change the time of holding the meeting. Having the session in the middle of the week, ministers and delegates will be present to attend to their business; there will also attend those Christians who want to do good and get good, together with the people who are really anxious to hear the word of life and profit by it. The curiosity seekers will be likely to remain at home, which is better than that they should make a rendezvous of a place of religious meeting.

The preaching during the session was as follows: Saturday evening, Licentiate J. W. Clark; Sabbath, 10 a. m., Rev. J. T. Parsons; 2 p. m., Rev. Thomas Connor; 7 p. m., Rev. Joseph McLeod. At Lower Wickham, Sabbath, 10 a. m., Rev. Joseph McLeod; 2 p. m., Rev. J. T. Parsons; 7 p. m., Rev. B. Merritt. The seed sown will not be in vain. May the Lord grant it soon to bring forth fruit. At 9 a. m. on the Sabbath there was a prayer meeting, continuing to the hour of preaching service. Our first visit to Carpenter Settlement, which was also our first time of attending the Fifth District Meeting, was quite pleasant. We trust the churches this year may have a much larger measure of success than in any year of their history thus far.

**THE SIXTH DISTRICT MEETING.**  
**DEATH OF LICENTATE S. GORHAM.**

DEAR BRO. McLEOD,—The Sixth District held its annual meeting with the church at Coverdale, A. C., and closed its business sessions yesterday. The attendance was large and the general interest good. The Conference meeting on Saturday was refreshing and comforting. At two o'clock, p. m., the meeting was organized by electing Rev. J. Shaw Moderator. The efficient clerk, W. Sharp, Esq., was at his post. Of the twenty-seven churches comprising the district, twenty-one were represented by delegates and letters. There were two new churches, one at Moncton and the other at Wheaton Settlement, received into the district, making a total of twenty-nine churches in the district, twenty-three of which were reported. The additions during the year are quite few, being only eleven by baptism, and five by letter. The state of the churches, however, is quite healthy and encouraging. Many of them appear to be growing in real Christian life and labor. The membership of the district is 1243, entitling them to four delegates to the General Conference. The brethren appointed are L. N. Sharp, M. D.; R. E. McLeod, M. P. P.; H. D. Charters, and Peter Steeves. All good men for the duties entrusted them.

The Ministers present were E. Weyman, R. French, J. Shaw, S. H. Weyman, O. M. Bubar, C. T. Phillips, John Robinson, and the writer. Bro. Phillips was unable to meet with us until Saturday evening. He was detained at Petioudiac to attend the funeral of our lamented brother Licentiate Stephen Gorham. Our dear brother Gorham was a Licentiate of this district, and until a few days before the time of the meeting, was making arrangements to attend, but the Lord had determined differently. Just a week before that day he was taken down with that terrible disease Diptheria, and on Thursday died. We all felt sadly. The D. meeting sent to our afflicted sister and her six children a letter of condolence—and something more. May the Master sanctify this death to the good of all these churches.

There was preaching on the Sabbath, at "Five Points" by Revs. G. A. Hartley, O. M. Bubar, and C. T. Phillips, at Salisbury, in the Methodist Church, by Rev. R. French, and at Moncton, in the evening, by Rev. G. A. Hartley.

The business was all done Monday morning. The Foreign Mission apportion was now arranged so as to allow the new churches to share the blessing of giving to this cause, and all the business of the District which came before the meeting, was well attended to. The next Annual Session of this District is to be held (D. V.) a year hence, with the newly organized church in the growing town of Moncton.

G. A. HARTLEY.  
Norton, K. Co., July 10, 1877.

P. S.—I expect to remain in Norton until after next Sabbath, on an exchange of pulpits with Bro. Bubar.

G. A. H.

**AFTER THE FIRE.**

This city has settled down to work in right earnest. The fire, of course, is a chief topic of conversation, as it must be for a long time to come. But the citizens are showing themselves to possess great courage, and in the face of the appalling disaster and the almost insuperable difficulties caused by it, are hard at work. All the available stores are occupied, scores of temporary buildings for business purposes have been erected, and all branches of trade are being pushed with great vigor. Men act as though they were bound to do their level best to recover lost fortunes and restore destroyed homes. There must, of course, be great faintness in many hearts when they stop to think of what they have lost and the straits in which they find themselves. But into the

struggle they go, carrying cheerful faces, and determined to win success if possible. May they have success in all legitimate undertakings, more abundant than ever before.

### BUILDING.

Many buildings are already in course of erection, and preparations for the rebuilding of many more are being made as rapidly as possible. It is to be hoped the buildings will be of the most substantial kind. "In Dock street, Mill street, Prince William street and King street, especially, nearly every owner of a building destroyed by the fire is having the debris cleared away preparatory to rebuilding. Hinge piles of brick are being laid up along the streets which will be utilized presently, when the new structures are erected. There is a general disposition among property owners on the business streets to erect their buildings in uniform blocks. Already several meetings of property owners have been held, and the erection of such blocks discussed, and, although some owners have been unwilling to fall into line, there is good reason to believe and to hope that the wishes of the majority in this respect will prevail. All the architects are busy preparing plans. The new business blocks of St. John will be likely to combine elegance and solidity with economy, and we shall have a much greater number of really first-class edifices and a much higher average of excellence than in the old city."

Mr. Domville has been in Montreal to see what prospect there is to secure a loan for building purposes, and it is stated that he has the promise of \$2,000,000 as a building loan, provided that buildings of a proper class are erected.

### STOLEN GOODS.

Large quantities of stolen goods continue to be found. Special officers are searching all suspicious places. John Earle, charged with stealing the goods of Mr. Lewin, hardware merchant, has been committed for trial. Several other arrests have been made.

### RELIEF.

continues to come from various quarters. Governor Tilley has been authorized to draw \$3,000 from Liverpool, to be expended under the direction of the Lieut. Governor, Mayor and President of the Board of Trade.

Large contributions are being made in London, while from many places in Canada and the United States subscriptions are still being received.

But all that is likely to be received will be needed, for the destitution is very great, and must continue a long time. The new system of distributing relief is working very well. Each applicant, whose case has been favorably reported on by the district visitor and approved by the visiting committee, receives, at the rink, an order on the commissariat, or other department, as the case may be, for relief proportionate to his or her needs. The order on the commissariat is as follows:

### PROVISION ORDER.

Deliver to.....(name of applicant).....  
.....(present residence)  
Signed.....  
Date.....

The number of days for which rations shall be issued is written on the ticket, varying from three to thirty days, as best suits the case, and the applicant is sent to the commissariat counter where the order is filled according to the scale of rations adopted by the committee. On the back of the ticket, the clerk who issues the rations endorses the quantity of each article, also his name and number of his department, and then files the ticket in the manager's office under the band stand. Then following, copied from one of the tickets filled out yesterday, is a fair sample of what the committee consider good rations. One man, one woman, and four children, received as rations for fifteen days: 40 lbs. flour; 20 lbs. meat; 80 lbs. potatoes; 5 lbs. cheese; 14 lbs. tea; 5 lbs. sugar; 1 doz. fish, and 1 lb. soap.

The *Globe* says that for the week ending last Saturday thirteen thousand tickets of application for relief had been supplied at the Rink. Each ticket will average at least two persons, which will make a total of twenty-six thousand people who have received supplies of provisions, clothing or furniture—embracing almost every family burned out, and a large number of others who have suffered loss of maintenance by the fire.

The demand for clothing, and such furniture as is necessary to house-keeping, is very great, and wants are being supplied as fast as possible.

### ANOTHER DEATH.

John Ross, a tailor, who was badly burned during the fire, died in the Hospital since our last issue.

### AN INVESTIGATION.

The *Telegraph* thinks there should be an investigation. It is right. Everything as to the origin, spread, and management of the fire that can be discovered by a thorough investigation should be known. So great is the blow to the city that for a time nothing could be thought of but the disaster and means of providing food, &c., for the homeless. But now the whole thing should be investigated, and most thoroughly too.

**THE Mothers' Magazine** for July is received. It is always good.

Rev. H. Pope, Sr. (Methodist) died in Halifax on Friday last. He had been in the ministry more than fifty years.

**THE Monthly Reader**, vol. 1, No. 4, is to hand. Its readings and illustrations are just what delight the little folks. Price 50 cents a year. Published by John L. Sherry, Boston.

The *St. Stephen Journal* has been sold to Mr. Main of the *St. Croix Courier*, which latter paper is hereafter to be known as the *St. Croix Courier and Journal*.

DEAR BRO. McLEOD,—I wrote you since I wrote you except it be myself I feel myself to you, I am very situated here, the railway, or the Lord gives bless them rich much encourag pastoral visits all the fire is b seems not to m around every vic to see that the only a great p practical God minate the Co perhaps, but e ases and may much encourag ly of late. I denomination though appare sap of an endle that it will not will burst, bra strong roots in t tingly hitherto ind by some v and moon and may not hope done here, a are Free Bapti intelligently co there are a ven say Amen to o who are prayi loving that Ch an much refe generous and l to me by the v They are good if anywhere in better lot of p tially never se tion as here m workings of churches, Ju wife are labor success. Who prayer meetin all for Christ. bull's eye, so a conversious, w in all Christi hold in the Ter nouns, and in ings. All the Bro. Currie, a dist Conference a great pity the leave on Satur however, the m I feel deeply GENCER. Ma fire purer, str Friends of the free grace and friends of the the pure gosp hills! up and s live and be a Free Baptist o Let us go in fo names between will say I'm ri right. Brethe Districts, each is it only the p or half the pri work for it, a God. Soon we I do not like you gave up to Moncton. I see you and h ligious and tel come.

I do not know included) that summer, while and never stop am I, for instan many in like s work. For nee up and down nearly six quar pastoral charg gone through g nized two d down from 18 and have not s still am able to my dear and l alone, even in Moncton. No us a lift at all. help poor Moo work. Never "every dog ha he must have want to die ju yet, run down that something But, the Lor on and up, and ings for my d seem to like p here.

I must now Come and see well as we kn Great Bear to Moncton, Ju

**THE Teach** in Fredericton.

Rev. A. making a tour delivering Ten

\$10,000 the building of in Auburn, Ne

The *July* *tan Pulpit* is o tions of sermo leading minist and other plac tion. Publish paper Agency, \$1.00 a year.

### LETTER