

TERMS NOTICES, ETC.

THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER is published every Wednesday from the Printing Office of BARNES & CO., Prince William Street, Saint John, N. B.

Terms: \$2.00 a Year, in advance. New subscriptions can begin at any time of the year.

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS for the INTELLIGENCER should be addressed, REV. JOSEPH McLEOD, Fredericton, N. B.

Items of religious news from every quarter are always welcome. Denominational news, should be sent promptly.

Communications for publication should be written on only one side of the paper, and business matters and those for insertion should be written separately. Observation of this rule will prevent much copying and sometimes confusion and mistakes.

EXCHANGES, Books, Pamphlets, etc., should be addressed, RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER, Fredericton, N. B.

Religious Intelligencer.

REV. JOSEPH McLEOD, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1886.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

NO. II.

Ottawa is more of a city than we had thought. We had, we suppose, both read and heard that the population is 30,000 or more, but had lost sight of the fact. As of capitals generally, one gets the idea that they are simply the home and head quarters of governmental life, so we had fallen into thinking of Canada's capital. But it is a good deal of a city, full of busy people. Of course it derives much importance from the fact that it is the capital, and the large number employed in the several departments of the Government service add considerably to its population; but the city is not by any means wholly or even chiefly dependent upon them for its life. Were the seat of government elsewhere, Ottawa would still be a city of importance.

Parliament building and the Departmental buildings are finely located. It is difficult to conceive of a finer and more commanding site. In some respects the site and the building are grander than those at Washington. The description given by our correspondent (B.) last winter was correct, so much so that, though this is our first visit to the capital, we almost thought we had been here before. We refer the reader to what B. wrote of the suitability of the location, the grandeur of the buildings and the beauty of the surroundings for what we would have undertaken to write if he had not done so recently and so well.

Parliament building is a quiet, tomb-like place at this time of year. To see it at its best it must be visited when Parliament is in session. The Commons Chamber is more disappointing than any part of the building. It is a fine enough room in many respects—though not superior in any particular to the assembly room of the New Brunswick Legislature—but it is smaller than we had thought and than it ought to be. The desks of the members are small and very plain and so close together that to sit at them for any length of time must be uncomfortable. It will be necessary very soon, we should think, to provide more room. What scenes have been enacted here! Some of them fraught with the largest good to the country, and some only evil in their effects; much good legislation and not a little bad has been done; measures designed to consolidate the country, to encourage broad enterprise, and to develop a true national spirit have been enacted; and, strange to say, measures embodying the best and purest sentiment and conviction of the country and designed to promote its highest and most precious, because its moral interests, have, in the same place, met fierce and unreasoning hostility, either defeating or so weakening them as to make them of little or no use. But the better day comes, we trust, when the Commons will more truly represent the moral as well as the political sentiments of the people who are effected for good or ill by its legislation. How soon that time will come rests with the people themselves. Of parties and party feelings we know little and care less; how much they may wrangle, and which may have the supremacy is, comparatively, of small importance. All the best things will not be accomplished

in the government of the country until the people, in their choice of representatives, are free enough from party bondage to select men of character pledged to moral legislation regardless of their party affiliations.

As one sits in the silent chamber and thinks of its record as he has read it, it is not difficult, in his thought, to fill the place with the men who have occupied it and taken so active a part in its deliberations. Giving rein to his fancy he sees the mace in its place, the Speaker with cocked hat and judicial mien, the grave and busy clerks, the always important sergeant-at-arms, the nimble pages; he hears the monotonous reading of the journal, and tires of the dull and uninteresting routine. The members are a motley company, some good looking, some fair, some ugly; there are the brainy, the cultured, the dull of eye and slow of thought, some active and some indolent; some are evidently well fitted for representative duties, others one wonders why they should seek a place there and how the electors come to send them.

Some are busy writing letters, some are preparing resolutions asking for papers which they are sure will carry consternation into the ranks of the other party, or, if not that, will impress their constituencies that they are both diligent and shrewd; others chat and laugh and put their feet on the desks, and wonder why the busy members take so much trouble about affairs, and try to guess how soon the play will end and they get their allowance and go home to tell how hard they have worked and how much the country is indebted to them. Later he witnesses the array of the parties, sees how closely they watch each other, the zest and skill of the cut and parry of the leaders and their subalterns; he hears speeches of all kinds—speeches declamatory, speeches denunciatory, speeches abusive, speeches excited and speeches calm, speeches dogmatic and speeches logical, speeches eloquent and speeches halting, speeches clear and convincing, and speeches intended for the newspaper and the dear voters rather than for the few hearers, speeches which utter honest convictions and speeches which play with and are designed to distort or conceal the truth, speeches broad, comprehensive and statesmanlike, and speeches local, narrow, setting section against section reckless of the consequences to the country at large. Votes are taken and the record made though no voice is heard and no sign made, perhaps not even a head lifted; the house is divided again and again even though it is known that the measure under discussion will have a large majority, the division is to secure a record to be used in election campaigns. By and by heads begin to droop, one after another goes out or falls asleep with his head on his desk, an occasional snore is heard, a paper-ball or a blue book flies in the direction of the speaker, the speaker shows signs of weariness, the fire of the leaders dies, they yawn, the midnight hour has long been passed, everybody is anxious to go home, and a motion to adjourn is a most welcome sound. So ends the performance—serio-comic—for the day, to be repeated with very slight if any variations the next and following days.

The Senate Chamber is more roomy than that of the Commons, and is rich in all its appointments. It is none too good for a good body, but all too good for a body which, by its majority, seems determined to obstruct the most important legislation asked for.

The rum-shops of the two branches are occupied only when parliament is in session. If all accounts be true they do enough business and mischief then to satisfy both the greed and the love of destruction of the most rapacious rum-seller. The existence of these places in the Parliament Building and under the sanction of the representatives of a country in which temperance sentiment is so strong is worse than a shame, and should not be tolerated. In justice to the members, however, it must be said that it is declared that there is now not nearly so much drinking by them as a few years ago. The new members are better than those whose places they have taken, and the old who remain are better than they were. There is, in these facts, good ground for the hope that soon there will be more marked improvement, and with it the removal of the rum-shops.

The Departmental Offices are busy places. There are, all told, about seven hundred clerks in the several departments, and they are, evidently, kept at work.

Rideau Hall, the residence of the Governor-General, is a mile or two out of town. It is a shapeless pile. The grounds are extensive and pleasant enough, but the house is not at all suitable. The original owner must have had queer notions of architecture, and the purchasers of it for a Governor-General's residence must have had

about as queer notions of the fitness of things. The money expended year after year in repairs is about the same as wasted. What has been spent on the old thing in the last dozen or fifteen years would have gone far towards building a house worthy the country and the purpose for which it is needed.

Of churches the Capital has a good number, each doing more or less Christian work in its own way. A Y. M. C. Association is at present in a thriving condition, and is soon to erect a new building. The Salvation Army is hammering away, but with how much and how good and lasting effect we cannot say.

Of the business and industries of Ottawa much might be written. It is the centre of a large lumber district, and immense quantities of lumber are manufactured. From Parliament Hill, looking Hull-ward, one sees acres and acres covered with high piles of sawed lumber of every kind. There is a large number of saw mills and establishments for manufacturing the lumber after it is sawed. Among them is the mill and other works of Mr. Eddy, which are said to be the largest and most complete wood manufacturing establishment not only on this continent but in the world. The extension of the work has required building after building, till now about fifty are occupied for manufacturing purposes. They are all on the Ottawa river. To describe each building and the work done in it is impossible. There are the saw mill, the lumber yard of great area, the sash, door and blind factory, packing-box factory, pail and tub factory, machine shop, match factory, washboard factory, etc., etc., etc. Each department is separate, having a distinct office and under the supervision of a competent man. The works have all the latest improvements, such as electric bells, tubes, etc., and are lighted by electricity. In the saw mills the work goes on night and day. The Ottawa river furnishes the motive power, which is without limit. The production of the various departments is very large, though many of the departments are not working up to their full capacity. The manager gave us the following figures which show the extent of the work done. 600,000 pails, 75,000 tubs, 80,000 washboards, 500,000 gross of matches per year, besides doors, sashes, packing-boxes, box shooks, builders' supplies generally in great quantities. \$10,000 a week is paid in wages. The annual output averages \$1,500,000.

NEVER TOO SOON.

Why do young people so frequently put off thoughts of religion till a future day? Do they imagine that they are too young—too young to be delivered from the guilt of sin, too young to be made happy in the love of God? Do they consider that the present time is too soon?—too soon to be doing right, and serving one's Creator and Benefactor? Whence can such an idea have arisen? Would any young man exclaim, "It is too soon for me to be honest and truthful; too soon to be loving to my parents and kind to my friends?" How, then, can it be too soon to be true to God and grateful to our Maker? Few ever think it too soon to gain the favor of men, much less of men who can do them great service; how is it that they talk of its being too soon to be in favor of God? The hand of the enemy of young men's souls is in all this.

If a fortune were to come into a young man's way to-morrow, we do not believe he would refuse it on the plea that it was too early for him to be rich. If he could be promoted to an honorable situation in Her Majesty's service, we do not believe that our young friend would decline it because it came to him too early in life. We have heard complaints of the unwisdom of promotion in the civil service, but we never yet heard any man say he had risen too rapidly. Truly good things can hardly be obtained too soon; for the earlier they come the longer time remains in which to enjoy them. In spiritual things we may fitly use the world's own proverb, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." True godliness is best with the dew upon it. Those who begin with God betimes shall see cause for gratitude in this matter as long as they exist.

We advise those who have been long hoping, to decide at once for Christ and holiness. You have halted too long between two opinions. Decide! Decide! It is ill to stand by the hour together looking at a feast; why not sit down and enjoy it? Who wishes to postpone happiness, and put off peace? They do this who delay the seeking of pardon, and tarry long before accepting the blessings of free grace. "It is better late than never," says one; say rather that "It is better in such matters never to be late!"—*Spurgeon.*

Denominational News.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

PETITCODIAC.—Dear Bro. McLeod,—It affords me very much pleasure to inform you that the beautiful personage Mrs. Andrew Pugsley (familiarly known as Aunt Abbie) has been building for the Free Baptist people in this place is at last completed, formally opened and occupied.

The opening services (called a basket reception), were held on Thursday, September 2nd, and early in the afternoon of that day carriages from Corn Hill and vicinity began to arrive, filled with people with sundry boxes and baskets stowed underneath the seats, these containing a profusion of good things destined to feed the multitude who now began to throng the buildings and adjacent grounds. About 5 P. M., by direction of the ladies, an assault was made upon the heavily laden table, but with very little apparent diminution of its contents. But as charge after charge was made, the fair attendants began to show signs of weariness, and the pies, cakes, &c., &c., to grow beautifully less; upwards of one hundred were thus provided for, and these, with the many Petitcodiac friends that now began to gather in, soon filled the building to overflowing.

At 8 P. M., the pastor called the gathering to order, when John Dunfield, of Corn Hill, was chosen chairman. The pastor then, on behalf of Brother and Sister Pugsley, in a few words presented the Board of Managers of the F. C. B. General Conference of New Brunswick, represented by their secretary, Rev. G. A. Hartley, the dead of the personage and grounds adjoining. Bro. Hartley for the Board of Managers made a very appropriate and feeling reply, gratefully accepting the gift. Rev. G. W. McDonald, of Sussex, also addressed the meeting, warmly eulogizing the gift and the thoughtful givers. An adjournment was now made to the church, where Bro. Hartley, by special request, delivered an impressive and pointed discourse from Eccl. ix. 10. Besides Bros. Hartley and McDonald, Revs. Parker and Curtis (Methodist) and White (Baptist) occupied seats upon the platform and took part in the services. It was after 10 o'clock before the meeting broke up, and then the friends quickly dispersed to their homes.

A brief description of the buildings and grounds may be of interest to the friends generally. The lot is situated upon the corner of Renfrew and First streets, adjacent to the church, and contains about 1½ acres, enough for garden and a small pasture. It is a very desirable location. The house is 24x30, 16 feet posts with pitch roof, with veranda upon the front and south side. Upon the lower flat there are, hall 10x17 feet; parlor, 14x14; dining room, 12x13; bed room, 11x13. On the upper flat also a good hall, study, and three sleeping rooms. The L. 12x30, contains kitchen, kitchen chamber, woodshed, &c., with a good frost-proof cellar under kitchen and dining room. The barn, 24x26, is connected with the L and contains three horse stalls, carriage house, hay loft, &c. A good well of water has been dug and stoned close to the back door; the floors have been thoroughly de-fensed, walls counter-plastered, and outside covered with paper under the siding and we are expecting it to prove very comfortable and convenient. B. H. Freeze has been associated with me as a building committee and the contract has been executed under our supervision. Aunt Abbie furnishing the money. Ezekiel Dunfield, Superintendent of Corn Hill Sunday-school, was the contractor, furnishing all the material and doing all the work, and we are pleased to be able to say that the work has been done in an honest, workmanlike manner and to the entire satisfaction of the building committee, though without any financial profit to himself. The cellar and foundation was placed by Solomon Mann, Alfred Hairs being the mason employed. Both have done their work well. The same may be said of Henry Parsons, the painter, his graining being well done. One thousand one hundred dollars in insurance has been placed upon the buildings, and I am having the grounds nicely fenced. The cash value of the gift thus secured to the denomination we place at \$1,600. "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." Our sister, who has sacrificed so much to do this work for the master, says: "Give God all the glory for putting it into my mind to do the thing," and to this we devoutly say "Amen."

We expect baptism next Sunday here as eight have offered to follow their Lord in His blessed ordinance. We expect to go (p. v.) to Nova Scotia next week to attend their Annual Conference. One thing I must not forget and that is to thank the dear sisters of Corn Hill and Graves' Settlement for their kind present to us of an all wool carpet for the front hall in our new home. May the dear Master abundantly bless them for their kindness to me and mine.

I remain your brother in Christ, A. C. T.

Petitcodiac, Sept. 3, 1886.

It was good to be there. At the close of the Sabbath morning service one person was baptized by the pastor, and in the evening she with two others joined the church. At the close of the evening service, the ordinance of the Lord's Supper was administered to quite a number of persons. It was a precious season.

The missionaries intend holding a meeting here on Monday evening, the 20th inst. J. R. V.

Sept. 9th.

The S. S. Secretary and Agent informs us that, as yet, comparatively few returns of Sabbath-schools have been made, and that unless more interest is taken by the superintendents and secretaries his annual report must be a meagre one. We would again ask that the blank return sheets, which were some time ago sent to the clerks of the churches, and also to our ministers, be promptly filled in and at once forwarded to the S. S. agent—Box 324 Fredericton, N. B.

NOVA SCOTIA.

YARMOUTH AND SHELburne QUARTERLY MEETING.—The August Session was held with the church at Session Hill, Saturday, August 21st. Conference Meeting at 2:30 was well attended. The pastor, Rev. E. Crowell, conducted it, and all felt it good to be present.

Home Mission Meeting 7 o'clock; good congregation. The president, Bro. G. W. Sims, presided. After singing and prayer the president made an effective and good speech. Speeches were made by Revs. J. I. Porter, T. H. Siddall, C. B. Atwood, William Miller, E. Crowell, J. W. Freeman; Bros. G. F. Currie and A. K. Durkee. It was a good and profitable meeting. The choir—a good one—efficiently aided with some interesting selections.

Sabbath appointments.—Morning, 9 o'clock prayer-meeting, led by Bro. Miller; 10:30, preaching, Rev. T. H. Siddall; 3 P. M., preaching, Rev. C. B. Atwood; 7 P. M., preaching, Rev. J. Barnes. Baptist church—10:30, Rev. J. I. Porter; Plymouth, 10:30, Licentiate G. F. Currie; Brooklyn, 10:30, Rev. E. Crowell; Union Hall, 3 P. M., Rev. Wm. Miller; Yarmouth, 7 P. M., Rev. C. B. Atwood; Sanford, 7 P. M., Rev. T. H. Siddall. At the close of the afternoon service at Session Hill the ordinance of the Lord's Supper was administered. The congregations were large all day, and a good interest prevailed.

Monday—Business meeting 8:30; present, ministers named with Rev. W. M. Knollin. Deacons, Nelson Corning, Nathaniel Travis, Eben Perry, A. K. Durkee. Clerks, Foster Crosby, E. E. Ring, James Durkee. Delegates, Lorain Hersey, Jos. Gavell, Wm. Brittain, Lemuel Tinkham, Elijah Pinkney, Adolphus Corning.

Resolved, That Bro. Wm. Knollin be Moderator.

Resolved, That Bro. J. I. Porter, Nelson Corning, N. Travis be the Prudential Committee.

Resolved, That Bros. Currie and Atwood be invited to a seat with us.

Resolved, That Bros. Freeman, Siddall, Crowell, Travis and N. Corning be a committee to consider the question of how ministers can join this Quarterly Meeting.

Resolved, That Bro. C. B. Atwood, having united with the Cape Island church, be received as a member of this Quarterly Meeting.

Resolved, That Bro. J. J. Barnes be requested to unite with the Kentville church.

Resolved, That the Prudential Committee be the Nominating Committee of delegates to the Yearly Meeting.

Resolved, That we recommend the Yearly Meeting to consider the question as to the advisability of allowing Quarterly Meetings to appoint delegates to other Christian bodies.

Resolved, That Bros. Wm. Knollin, Foster Crosby, Adolphus Corning, Elijah Pinkney, and A. R. Durkee be a committee to revise and consider the pastorate of Yarmouth County.

The following report was adopted:

Your Committee beg to report, 1. That we re-affirm our church and constitutional usages as to ministers becoming pastors of any of our churches and members of this Quarterly Meeting.

2. We recommend that General Conference be requested to take into consideration the question as to the wisdom of retaining the Convention resolutions upon our records under the present circumstances.

Resolved, That our hearty thanks be given to the friends of Session Hill for their generous hospitality.

Adjourned at 12:30.

Met at 2:15. The following report was considered and adopted.

Your Committee on Pastors beg to report as follows:

1. We recommend that the arrangements of pastorate, for Yarmouth County, remain under the control of Quarterly Meetings as heretofore.

2. That Truett, Riverdale, Brooklyn, Plymouth and Little River form a pastorate.

3. That Yarmouth Town, Session Hill and Chebogue form a pastorate.

4. That Beaver River, Argyle and Kempsville pastorate remain as now arranged.

5. That Kempsville pastorate receive \$50 in 1887 from the Home Mission Society.

6. That Brooklyn receive from Home Mission Society, for this year, \$20.

7. We recommend that East River receive a visit once a month, alternately, from the pastors of Plymouth and Kempsville pastorate.

8. That Yarmouth pastorate receive \$50 from Home Mission Society for 1887.

Resolved, That the Home Mission Society be requested to consider for the present year Bear Point pastorate.

Resolved, That Bro. Porter receive \$15 for his services in this Quarterly Meeting last winter.

Resolved, That Bro. W. M. Knollin and W. G. Sims be a committee to visit Chebogue church, and explain the action of this Quarterly Meeting as uniting them into a pastorate, and take such action as they deem best in the name of this Quarterly Meeting.

Resolved, That the November session be held with the Temple church, Barrington.

Resolved, That Bros. E. Crowell, W. M. Knollin and W. G. Sims be a committee to arrange for the supply of Chebogue pulpit until the end of the year.

The list of delegates nominated to Yearly Meeting was adopted. They have been notified.

Resolved, We tender our thanks to the Moderator for his efficient services.

Monday evening, Bro. G. F. Currie preached, and the entire service was helpful and blessed.

The Quarterly Meeting was good throughout. Complete harmony prevailed, and all were anxious to do all possible to strengthen the interests of Zion.

T. H. SIDDALL, Assistant Clerk.

Barrington, Aug. 26th.

CHURCH USAGES.

Our church and constitutional usages as to ministers becoming pastors of any of our churches and members of Yarmouth and Shelburne Quarterly Meeting.

I. In our constitution under the head of "Church Usages," section 7, "any church may receive the transient labors of any minister belonging to the F. W. B. of U. S. of America, or the F. C. B. of New Brunswick, who is in good standing in his own denomination; and if requested by a legal vote of the church shall have full liberty to administer the ordinances and give the right hand of fellowship therein."

II. In article 9 of the constitution, "No church shall receive the labors of any minister as its pastor who does not first become a member of this Conference." In the minutes of General Conference of 1869, page 4, we have the following:

"The report of committee to define article 9th of the constitution; 'Your committee appointed to define the mode of admission of any ordained minister into this denomination, beg leave to recommend the following as the future mode of action:

I. Said ordained minister shall obtain a dismission from the church of which he is a member.

II. He shall present said document to some Free Baptist church, when said church may by legal vote admit him as any ordinary member and may grant him a license to preach and exercise the functions of his office until the next Quarterly Meeting Conference, when said minister shall be examined, after which he may be received into full fellowship by said Quarterly Meeting Conference." That report was adopted.

III. Article 7 of the convention constitution is as follows: "That any minister within the limits of the General Conferences, united in the convention, shall have the liberty to labor in any General Conference (subject to the General Conference of that Province) without receiving dismission from one Conference to the other unless dismission is requested."

It is clear that notwithstanding the last named, that an ordained minister, coming from either the F. C. B., or N. B. or the F. W. B., of U. S., cannot become a pastor of any of our churches until he has first become a member of one of our churches, in the legal way; also that church membership is essential to Quarterly Meeting membership.

S.

Barrington, Aug. 26th.

IN ANOTHER column we publish a notice of the death of Oran Smith, Esq. Bro. Smith was well and favorably known in this Province. He early learned to love the Saviour, and this gave tone to all his future life. He was a native of Sunbury County, born and educated at Rusagomish. He began life as a teacher of youth; afterwards visited the northern part of the Province, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. After his marriage in Restigouche, he returned to his native place, and there engaged in business. While there he laboured quite extensively in the temperance cause; for several years he was Grand Secretary of the British Temperance Organization. His health failing, he sought relief by visiting a warmer climate; after tarrying for a time in Philadelphia, he at length settled with his wife and adopted daughter in Menominee, Mich., where he died. The cause of God seemed always uppermost in his mind, and he exemplified his faith by a consistent and godly life. During the past winter he paid a visit to his friends in this Province; and