[Continued from fourth page.] e hon. member for St. John (Mr. Anglin) this objectionable article, molasses. The latter had not deemed it judicious to bind himself exactly to any thing, but had enumerated a large number of articles which he proposed as substitutes for it; while the hon, member for St. John had carefully avoided mentioning specific articles

had carefully avoided mentioning specific articles with the single exception of tobacco.

If a tax was imposed on this article, additional, the revenue would get no more by it. There would be a falling off in its importation this year ewing to the American difficulties enhancing its value; and besides, it could be manufactured in the country—brought in as raw material free of duty and manufactured here. This had been duty and manufactured here. This had been done in Nova Scotia, and, he believed, also in

A comparative statement of the taxation in this Province and those around us, shewed that we were not taxed so heavily as some of our neighbours. The hon, member for Northum-berland (Mr. Kerr) was very fond of referring to Nova Scotia as a pattern for us—as a place where every thing was done in a more approved atyle than we did it. He (the Secretary) had already shewn that complainants there were in the habit of doing the very same thing with regard to us. But why had not the honorable member for Northumberland who professedly belonged to no parry and was desirons of dealing fairly with all, stated among his order compara-tive statements between this Province and Nova Scotia, that they had a Provincial Secry to whom they paid £700 a year, a Financial Secretary with a salary, if he was not misinformed, of £600 more; white with us a great portion of these duties were done by one officer whose salary was 2000 a year. In order to prove that the people of Nova Scotia paid taxes quite as great as the people of this Province, the Secretary here read a statement showing that the tariff passed by the present session of their Legislature would produce as much so that in New Brunswick.

Then in Canada. It had been stated that the whole people there paid an average of only \$2.02 per head, which was less than in this Province. But what was the relative position of the two peoples? How about local taxation? Were not on, members aware that aimost every locality that country was involved in debt, and that their local taxes were more than double what cational purposes was much larger than ours, and when added to the duties on imports, made the amount, per head, much larger than in New Brunswick

It was stated the other day, that, with us, the bject for withdrawing the former duty on mo lasses, was the encouragement of trade with the West Indies which had been fully realized; but he had shewn on a former day that since that tax was removed, the trade in that article had actually fallen of more than one maif.

In 1859 we required to use the available credit of the bank of £30,000, with the assets, to pay the liabilities due at that time.—As would be quire this bank credit to pay the deficiency of the last year. It might be asked, if not neces-sary to obtain a loan in 1859, why was it this year. The answer was : In 1859 they had not s large amount of interest to pay semi-annually, as they had now. The sum then, being limited could be met out of the revenues as they came due. Now having 260,000, or £70,000, of interest to pay in July and January, in each year, and having a portion of the Fredericton fire loan debentures to pay during the year, and \$50,000 worth of silver and copper coins to be paid for very shortly, it became necessary that a temporary loan should be obtained .- Without it, that Government could not, nor could any other Government, meet promptly that year, the liabilities of the Province as they fell due, and were the Legislature to refuse that loan, for his part, he

Mr. KERR said, he regrested that the Hon. ize his statements as unfair. He had no: moved that the various items enumerated When he (Mr. K.) first expressed them he had stated that he had no doubt that the moher would be satisfactorily accounted for, but that he could not understand now it was from

In looking over the accounts, he saw these large amounts coming in, and he wished for discover what became of them. He thought there was abundant room for retrenchment and that some way could and should be devised to avoid direct taxation.

The figures ne had used went to shew that large amounts had come to the haus of the Government, beyond the estimates required for the years named, and so far as they went these figures were not impugned. He did not feel called upon to make a full statement of every thing, but had selected these particular figures merely to show that we ought not nov. under such eircumstances, to be called upon other for a loan or additional taxation. be complained or was the large amount of expenditure, which he thought was entirely unnecessary, and expenses ought to be curtailed. The great objets of estimates was to enable the House to limit the expenditure within the means of the Government, and at the same time afford the Government sufficient to carry on the husiress of the country. And he held that when a Government exceeded the amount of its estimates, it should be held rigidly to account for it. On course circumstances might

ment should be strictly accountedly. The money was doubtless honestly expend ed, but in a manner, he contended, that was uniecessary. He aumitted the public credit must be maintained. It had been stated that they paid higher duties in Nova Scotia than here, but there they had no 24 per cetti, intpost. The advalorum duties w.r., in most cases 10 per cent., with a few only 12} | Secretary some 26, For the most part it was only 10, and from that to 124, while ours was from 124 to 15, pesides the Rollway impost. He contended that as much might be taken off the printing of each year as would amount to all we would get from this incluses tax this year. He wished to deny, most emphatically, that any intention to mislead had been entertained in patting forth his statements.

arise to make it justifiable, but the Govern-

With regard to the speeches of his hon friend from St. J. hn (Mr. Anglin) and himself being manufactured in the same shop, he could only say, that there was no concert or communication such as that which had been intimated whatever, between him and his

With regard to the question which he had put to the Hon. Secretary about the Bank .as a member of that House, he had a perfect right to do so. His impression was that the only the balance of the £30,000 Bank credit. and he wished to ascertain if that was the case, or if this sum was on hand without touching the Bank credit. There was £26,400 of Deposits received from the Savings Banks, in the two years between 1859 and 1861, excess of It venue over the Estimate. The excess of Revenue over the Estimate in 1859 was £24. 613; deto in 1860, £11.544; Sinking Fund and Light House Fund, £3,088; Central Bank, £6,496; Surplus Civil List, £6000 for the three years of 1859, 1860-61. On referring to the Estimates, he believed this, that is, the £8000 was included in them. The Hon. Secretary in all the particu 65,000 had been paid out of nout a wairant from any

cents at all, as that how member

of the Railway, out of the Provincial credit in the Commercial Bank, and then charged to con-struction account. The interest paid on it then at the end of the year, warrants were drawn to

cover the whole amount.

Mr. Anglin said that in his remarks on the previous day respecting the Nova Scotia Tariff. he had only meant to show that the proposition for a free inter-Colonial trade had been abaudoned. The matter of the Teachers having been employed, to which the Secretary had at tached so much importance, he had mentioned as merely incidental. The only point in all his statement, which the hon. Secretary had impugn ed, was that he had charged him (the Secretary with \$10 000, drawn from the Surplus Civil List in the Central Bank. He wished to state that £14.500 had been by law appointed to this fund every year. This whole amount had not been required, and a surplus which annually arose had been deposited in the Central Bank, until it increased to a large amount. Ot this surplus the Government and drawn £11.000 some years since. From that time the surplus accruing each year, entered into the estimates of ordinary revenue. and the balance in the Central Bank was placed among the assetts. From this the \$10,000 was drawn last year, and he was perfectly right in charging this as he had done, unless the Hon. Secretary could shew that in addition to the total amount of expenditure set forth during the year in his published statement, there had teen some other expenditure, for which the \$10.000 bad been applied.

Since the Government had taken charge of the Civil List the surplus accruing each year, amount ing to some £2.700, had entered into the esti mates of revenue, and in charging this to the Government the hon, member for Northumber. hand was incorrect, but this was the only error in his whole statement, and was entirely owing to the confused state of the accounts.

[Mr. KERR Sail, when he sought to show the real state of the finances he was perfectly correct in adding to the monies received the excess of unpaid warrants over the amount due at the same period last year. At October 31st, 1860, the amount due was a little over \$40,000, while a the same moment in 1861 the amount was over \$80,000, or an increase of \$40,000.]

From all that he (Mr. A.) could discover, the amount of our debt was only \$17,000. To this however, the Secretary had contended that the amount realized from the excess of revenue, by changing the duties into decimal currency amounting to over £4,000, should be added. He Mr. A.) did not see the justice of adding this But if it was, it only made the whole amount in to £8,000, and if this was all he contended there was no sufficient reason why the Government should ask a loan of \$140,000 to meet this comparatively small amount, and thus burden the Province with the interest of this large sun when there was no absolute necessity for it. The CHAIRMAN here proposed, as the question before the House, Mr. Gilimor's amendment to the clause in the Bill enacting two cents on motasses, that two cents per gallon only should be

Mr. FISHER rose and objected to this. juestion he argued had not then been put to the louse whether molasses should be taxed at all or not. First, it should be established that a tax on molasses was to be imposed, and then it would ome in order o settle what that tax should be

The SPEAKER, Attorney General, and several hon, members contended that, as the tax on wines and a variety of other articles enumerated in the same section of the Bill with molasses, had oeen debatcd, and the amount fixed. The principle that all articles enumerated in the Bill should be taxed, must have been first assented to by the House.
The Chairman (Dr. Vail) informed the Com

mittee, that no regular motion that amounted to a passage of the section, only leaving the blanks to be filled up, had been made, but that immediately upon his reading the section, the Secretary had found it necessary to character- | Hon. Secretary had risen in his place, and section of the Bill should have a tax or duty imposed on them of the respective sums set oppo-

A number of hon, members here respectively ontended that the first question for the House was, whether a duty at all should be imposed on molasses; while other hon, members argued with equal warmth, that the question to be de cided was on Mr. Gillmor's amendment, whether the duty should be one cent or two cents. The discussion upon this point was arged earnestly for a length of time, when progress was report ed, and the House adjourned.

RESOLVED by the New Brunswick Baptist Western Association, at its Annual Session, at Keswick, Sept. 24th 1861.

WHEREAS-The CHRISTIAN VISITOR has been for years recognized as the Denominational Or gan of the Associated Churches of the Eastern and Western New Brunswick Baptist Associa

Resolved,-That said recognition be continued w the Churches of this Association

## New Brunswick Baptist

AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1861 The Inchriates Home.

He makes a home for himself; but what wretched home! How dark! How breary! How forbidding! It is the place where God is blasphened, where the authority of the Bible is disregarded, where conscience is seared, where the moral sense is blunted, and where the soul i repared for a still sadder home in hell For all drunkards must ultimately find a home in the lake that burneth with fire branstone. This is the second death.

Has the inebriate a wife? What a mi serable home he prepares for her. A home of midnight watchings, of scalding tears, of bitter reproaches, of heart agonies, of gloomy forebodings, and of despairing re-

Has he children? then the wretched ness of his home is augmented a thousand fold. What an object of terror and disgust for an innocent child to look upon in drunken father! What a pitiable example for him to set before the children which God has given him! Besides who can tell what the maddened drunkard may the highest pitch of murderous excitement his home may be converted in an ascheldema, a field of blood. His wife and his little ones may become the victims of his demon rage, and fall at his feet in gory death. If there be a spot on earth that is thoroughly representative of the hell of the lost it is the home which the unfortunate inebriate builds for himself.

These reflections have been suggested y reading in the New York Methodist of the 12th inst., a most interesting account of the "Inebriates Asylum" now in progress of erection in the State of New York under the special superintendence of Dr. J. E. Turner. The origin, design and character of this reformatory institution are so full of interest that we furnish the following extract, which we feel assured will be highly acceptable to our readers.

It will be seen that home prepared the poor inebriate by the hand of christian beneficance is glorious indeed when

was fast coming to the belief that, like the leper, the common drunkard was beyond was only 4 per cent., and it was more advantageous to draw it in this way than to sell Detactors, had led Dr. Turner to a differ bentures for the purpose of raising it; and then ed to be a disease, and as such, capable of effectual cure. He embarked for Europe to learn more of the malady as it existed in other countries. Many years were spent in studying it in all its various forms, collecting statisfies, and maturing his plans. He visited all the principal cities of Great Britain, France, Prussia, Germany, and re-crossing the ocean, those of the Canadas and his own country. All his investigations confirmed his original opinion, and he at once decided on putting his scheme into operation. He chose the State of New York for the field of operations. Those who had a personal knowledge of the success with which he had treated several cases before deemed as hopeless, a few brother physicians, and several Christian philauthropists, welcomed the enterprise; but from the mass of people it met with all the opposition which reforms generally encounter. In vain was the subject pressed upon the Legislature at Albany, His plan of reformation was opposed by one as being coercive, and by another as ridiculous. Undaunted, however, by the poor encouranement which he received, Dr. furner brought to the work all that native energy which has characterized him from boyhood, and after spending eight or nine winters at Albany, he succeeded in securng the passage of an act incorporating The New York State Inebriate Asylum. Public attention had become more interested in the subject, and by personal appeals he succeeded in procuring one handred thousand dollars as a building fund. Birghamton, the county seat of Broome counv. was chosen as the place for locating this institution. Two miles and a half from the town, on a bcautiful hill overlooking the city, and close by the bank of the romantic Susquehanna, the corner-stone of this noble institution was laid, Steptember 24th, 1858, amid eloquent appeals uttered by the iamented Dr. John W. Francis, Benjamin F. Butler, and by Messrs. Bellows, Daniel S. Dickiuson, who resides at Binghamton, and Hon. Edward Everett. The main building is one of the finest specimens of architecture in this country, being of Gothic style, three hundred and seventy-five feet in kugth, and three stories in height. The wals are several feet in thickness, built of Syracuse limestone, and when we visited it a few days since, the finishing touchef had just been given to the roof The inside work is being rapidly completed. The rooms number three hundred and fiftv. each containing one hot air and two escape-flues. A subterranean railway.

> mounting the roof to the height of twenty Warm and cold baths will be provided In the concre of the edifice is the chapel. forty feet high and eighty-two feet broad. It is to be handsomely finished with a stained-glass window, decorated walls, tablets and effigies of philanthropists, an organ. and all the sacred ornaments of religious architecture. The library room is sixty by thirty feet in area. The grounds, which comprise two hundred and fifty acres, include a beaut ful grove and lawn, a large garden and w de grain and meadow-fields. which will afford healthful and r creative employment to the patients. In accordance with the charter granted by the Legislature, any person proven to be an inebriate can be arrested and taken to this retreat: but the confinement is ra her inended to be voluntary: to afford a protection to those who cannot resist the temptation to strong drink. It is also designed to remove as much as possible from the institut on the idea of a charity. The patients are expected to defray their expenses in part by labor, and those who are able will pay their quarterly dues the samas at an . private retreat. \* \* \* \*

communicating with the basement of the

main building, is to convey food from the

kitchen, which is a distinct building by

itself. Each patient will be furnished with

meals at his own room, "thus avoiding that

forced contact of anomalous cases, and that

ungenial companionship which is so revolt-

pipe rad ate through the building, convey-

ing steam for warming the apartments,

while an immense fan-wheel, worked by

an engine, propels the cold air from the

spacious tower open at the top, and sur-

Dr. Tarner is now about forty-five years of age.of gentlemanly and courteous b aring. and much respected by those who have been brought in contact with him. The people of Binghamton heartily co-operate with him in this ente prise, contributing in various ways to its completion: Having made the subject life study, he is especially fitted to take charge of the asylum. Though able to receive but four hundred patients, he has already on file applications from forty-seven hundred men besides numerous women who have sought admission-a striking known vice. Here comes a cloud, which comment upon the need of such a retreat.

The Hamburg Baptist Mission. This is one of the most successful missions of modern times. Missionaries, Colporteurs, Bibles and religious tracts have been spread over Germany, and sent to the adjacent coundo? Bereft of reason and wrought up to tries with the simple message of salvation in the name of Jesus. The object of Mr. Oncken, the founder of this mission, has been to conduct it upon purely apostolic principles. His labors, persecutions and success have taken a deep hold upon Furopean and American chris-

> contributions in its support. As one of the unfavourable results of the present American war, the usual contributions from the American churches have not been forthcoming. Mr. Oncken therefore makes his appeal to the Courches of England and Scotland, Mr. Spurgeon's church has pledged itself to the support of two Colporteurs, and others, it is expected, will follow this example Could not some of our wealthy churches in New Brusswick and Nova Scotia address themselves to this God-like work? Twenty churches it these Provinces could be selected who could sustain a Colporteur or Missionary each in Germany or in adjacent countries

present state of religion in Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, and especially Russia. The Half was crowded to excess, and the Earl of Aberdeen took part in the proceedings. Mr. Onekan, shout thirty five years are, established a mission in Germany, which now emplays upward of a hundred missionaries in central Europe. He was the friend and cor-respondent of the late Dr. Andrew Thompson and Robert Haldane, of Airthrey, and has been for above thirty years the correspondent the Edinburgh Bible Society. The accounts he gave were listened to in the Assembly Hall with the most intense interest. The statements from Russia received within the last lew days are important, and lead to the belief that the present Czar has much of the spirit at his uncle, the late Emperor Alexander

Lines on the death of Mrs. Crozier vill appear next week!

## The personality of Satan.

Scepticism rejects as a delusion the idea of a personal devil, and we regret to add ome who professedly receive the scriptures as a revelation from God are not slow to adopt this infidel notion. By such it is sometimes jeeringly said that " the only devil there is in God's universe is the spirit of evil in man's own heart." Those who can thus speak have obviously read the word of God to very little profit.

We might with equal propriety deny he personality of Jesus Christ. We speak of Christ as a person because inspiration ascribes to him names, attributes, titles, and offices and represents him as existing, hinking, planning speaking and acting, &c., &c. For similar reasons we believe here is a personal devil. The Western Christsan Advocate thus condenses the criptural view of this case :-

1. Names are given him, which denote person exercising will and influence Tempter, an active agent; Satan, devil Abaddon, Apollyon, great serpent, roar ing hon, har, father of the lusts of men,

2. He has the power of speech. He poke to Christ, to Job, to Eve.

3. He was personally addressed three imes during the temptation of Christ. See, also, the cases of the domoniacs, and Job, and the serpent in the garden of Eden.

4. He exercised, in some real sense, a ower over the body of Christ. He "took Him into the holy city," set Him on the sinnacle of the temple," "took Him up nto an exceeding high mountain," etc. He had power over Job and others.

5. He has the power of reason. He resented arguments. 6. He has memory. He quoted Scrip-

7. He possesses desires. He is proud -wishes to receive worship

8. He has power to act of himself. He s frequen ly said to come and go at his wn pleasure.

9. He has had two dwelling-places. He rith others, left his own habitation, and is now " in darkness." "God spared not the angels that sinned, but cast them down to

10. He is responsible for his acts, for he is reserved unto judgment.

The Immensity of God's Providence. Spurgeon in one of his sermons thus deals with this great subject. Let me remind you he says, that you may get another argument to put an end to your fears about the greatness of God's mercy from the greatness of His providence. Did you ever think how much food God gives to His creatures every year? How much fine wheat He lays upon the earth that we may feed thereon! Have you remembered the vast machinery with which he feeds the thousand millions of men that are upon e face of the libe? N. v. enlar e the thought. There are the fowls of heaven that are countless—did you ever pick up a dead sparrow that had been starved to death? I never did. Think of the sharp Winters, and the birds, somehow or other without barn or granary, find their food. Look at the millions and millions of fish in he sea, swimming to-night and searching or their food, and your heavenly Father eedeth all these. Look at the innumer be insects creeping upon the earth or lancing in the Summer sunbeam, all supolied. And if He be so lavish here, d ou think that in the masterpiece of His hand, His grace, He is stinted and narrowed? God forbid! 'Twere hard to believe in littleness o special love when we see greatness of common goodness to wards the sons of man. " Oh," says one, but I am thinking of my unworthiness and that this does not meet it. Well, this will meet it. There is a country where there has been a drought, and the land is all parched and chapped. That field of corn there belongs to a good man; that field over yonder belongs to an infidel that over there belongs to a blasphemer that one is cultivated by a drunkard ; that other belongs to a man who lives in every sails along through the sky. Where will it go? It is big with rain; it will make the poor dried-up germ revive; there will be a harvest yet; which way will it go? "Of course," you say, "It will only go in the corner where the godly man has his field." Nay, not so. It spreads its rich mantle over the entire sky, and the shower of mercy falls upon the just and the unjust, upon the thankful and the unthankful. It falis just as plenteously where the blasphemer is the possessor as where the gracious man lifts up his heart in prayer. Now what does this show? God blesses ungodly tian sympathy, and have called forth large men, unthankful men, and I hold that as grace is always in analogy with nature, Go l is ready to-night to bless blasphemers, graceless men, careless men, drunken men, men who ask not his favor, but who nevert eless, if God wills to save them, shall certainly receive His salvation, who shall have His mercy brought into their souls and shall live. Sinner ask no questions. be it right or wrong, the responsibility will not rest with thee if thou wilt do as God bids thee do. If the Spirit of God should new constrain thee to trust Christ, shouldst thou perish, then thou canst say, "I perished doing as God bade me," That can never be; thou wilt be the first that ever

of many who had fallen back. But the work was not allowed to decline. Trusting in God, they went on, and the third week they began to see the good fruits, and during that and the fourth week there was a succession of glorious victories, and the succession of glorious victories are succession of glorious victories, and the twenty years' experience he has seen no- sickness being so obstinate that ordinary thing like it. From lifty to ninety inquir- remedies were of no avail, her mind was ers would come forward after the evening much exercised with the peculiar case. sermon, and from forty to one hundred She thought with herself that this was one would speak during the hour after prayer. of the cases which a believer might take Nearly every shop was visited with salva- to the risen and living Saviour for persontion. Among them were three owners of al aid. She struggled long for strength, stores, and three head men, proprietors of wrestling, mightly with the Lord; and manufacturing shops. The interest was when her mind had obtained that access to equal among farmers in the vicinity. The the throne of grace which enabled her to academy and village school shared in this believe her prayer would be heard, she gracious work, particularly on the day of came to the sick chamber, prayed over the prayer for colleges and schools, which was specially observed. The converts are from all classes of society.

The Bloomingdale Baptist church, wor-

shipping on the Eighth Avenue, corner of brought into a new relation to Christ. In Lord's Supper. The house was nearly front of the pulpit and down the aisles, extending helt way from the pulpit to the doors. Te pa t r-Rev. Isaac Wescott, -after a brief address to all of them, passadapted to each individual case. The whole was deeply interesting, as evidenced by the tearful eye and fixed attention, both of the church and others who were present. The church are very much en-

The Cannon-street church in this city, Rev. W. Penaleton pastor, gave the right hand of fellowship last Sabbath to eighty persons, seventy four of whom are the truit of arevival new in progress among them. Brother P. has been holding extra me tings for two months part, and with how much success the foregoing facts will show.

The Mount Olivet Baptist church, of this city, Rev. S. Remington pastor, continues to enjoy the Divine blessing in the convernine beside, several members have been added by letters. The work has not ceased. To God be all the praise. Last Tours-\$200 in money and valuables. kens are alike encouraging to the pastor, and honorable to the people.

At the Wooster place Baptist church, in New Haven. Ct , under the pastoral care ducted her case at the Superior Court. Rev. O. B. Judd, D. D., eleven converts were baptized last Sabbath among the numthe only son of the pastor, and also a dear member of his domestic circle. church is now enjoying a gracious work of grace and the number of believers is in- and the healing of the body" was a mere creasing. Many more are ready to own their Lord next Sunday evening in baptism. Some twenty are inquiring. Dr. Judd is whoever came rich or poor, and especimuch esteemed by his people, among ally the sick, who most required spiritual whom he was ordained some eighteen years comfort. She promises no one a cure, nor ago, and for two years served as pastor does she declare any sickness incurable with much acceptance. He has been kind ly aided by Rev. B. N. Leach.

The Oliver-street church in this city, is also in a reviving and promising state.-Dr. Weston, the pastor, baptized nine last Sabbath, mostly from Sunday-school, and the work is still going on.

A revival of reli ion is in pogre in Essex Connecticut, und r the labors of Rev. H. Bromley, and more recently of cian in due time must fall to the ground Rev. H. W. Knapp, of this city. pastor, Rev. Mr. Lincoln, has been comneiled to suspend his labors on account of scribe that every patient must submit to be ll health. A large number have been

A correspondent of the Boston Recor der thus speaks of a remarkable work of ready spent all their substance on the phy-

grace on Long Island :-The revival commenced with the Conregational Church and Society, sometim ast year, about the time of the outbreak of the great rebellion; and notwithstanding the war agitations since, it has spread into other denominations of the place, until more than one hundred and seventy soulhave been hopefully "born agan" in Greenport, with little outward excitement attending, and the use of but few extraordinary means of grace. About a score of the young converts are in the Presbyterian congregation, two score in the Baptist three score in the Methodist, and some half a hundred among the Congregationalists .-Verily we may exclaim, "What hath God wrought! It is the Lord's doings, and marvellous in our eyes."

The Praying Cure. The Correspondence of the News of the

Churches furnishes the following most remarkable statement :-A lawsuit which has taken place lately in Switzerland, has brought into public noice what has long been regarded with astonishment in private circles. It is well known what wondrous cures were effected some years ago by Pastor Blumhard, mere, ly by the efficacy of helieving prayer. Now n a village near the Lake of Zurich, in Switzerland, there have been for many rears similar cures effected by similar means. A woman named Dorothea Trudel stands at the head of an establishmen whither persons afflicted with bodily and nental diseases which had been pronoun ed incurable by ordinary treatment, have flocked in great numbers and been heal d It is no holy well nor place of superstit Trud I, her sister, four nurses, and Mr. viously. I had the privilege of attending semuel Zeller, son of the venerable Mr. in the evening, and at the close of a deep Samuel Zeller, son of the venerable Mr.

name of the Lord. The sickness left them. It would seem that not only the bodily distemper was cured, but their minds were

Forty third-street, enjoyed a rich season the course of years she made many similar last Sabbath, at the celebration of the experiences, and by degrees made it the business of her life to visit the sick, and full; as well the gallery as the body of the pray over them. Extraordinary cures house. The hand of fellowship was given often followed, in many cases suddenly to about fifty persons, who had been re- Contrary to her wish, sick people were ceived into the church during the past brought to her house, and she had soon a month. The candidates were arranged in little hospital. The medical men of the neighbourhood interfered to prevent her practising the healing art without a license, and she was fined and ordered to desist. She could not, however, desist ed along and gave to each the hand of fel- when people came to her house and beg lowship, accompanied by a few remarks ged her to pray with them, and as she used no other remedy than prayer, it seemed hard to prohibit her. By means of a legacy, she was enabled to procure a larger house, and the numbers of distressed people, afflicted with every disease, who couraged. During the past six months sought her aid increased. Night and day they have received one hundred and twen- she toiled, nursing the sick and praying ty-six members-ninety three of them by with them, without remuneration. The poor she fed gratuitously, from the rich

she took a small sum to pay for their board

Two sudden deaths took place last year of parents who had been residing at her house, and an investigation was instituted. On the instigation of the Medical Board, she was ordered to close the house within a certain time. She protested in vain that she used no medicines, that she was a simple woman, who knew nothing about diseases, but only knew that her Saviour could heaf every ill. It was in vain. The sion of sinners. The pastor has baptized sentence of the court ran, that she had coneight young converts during the past month, fessed to devote her time to the healing of making for the last two months, twenty- disease, and as she had no license, she must desist. On the advice of her lawyer. she appealed to the bigher court. Hundreds of testimonials from the most emiday evening the church and congregation nent men in Switzerland and Germany spent a social evening with the pastor at were produced in her favor. Prelate von his residence, and left a donation of over Kapff, Professor Tholack, and others, bore i s reiterated false statements, it got into a witness to her self-denying zeal and earnest prayers. It was proved that she made use of no other means but prayer. The Counsellor, Mr. Spondlin of Zwich, con-In a splendid and powerful speech, this

worthy counsellor showed that it was not a case with which the medical men had anything whatever to do. Miss Trudel's whole influence was brought to bear on the soul, accidental circumstance. She, as an experienced christian, admitted to her house but declares to each patient, "If you only believe, you may be healed by prayer. Let God decide." The boully cure follows the xercise of that faith. The medical laws are designed to prevent quackery, not to povent the physical benefits which flow from prayer. The charge that she prevents patients from applying to a regular physifor their is no law to fix the time when any one must send for a physician, or to pretreated according to the prescriptions of a College of Surgeons. The fact is, that most of her patients are such as had alsicians, and were nothing better, but rather grew worse, and they came to her much too late; and it was no wonder if, after waiting for years in vain, for a care, the patient at last tried any plan by which he would only hope to be healed It she never used medicinal means herself, neither did she forbid any one to use the prescriptions of a licensed physician. The worst of all was that the doctors brought the charge against her without ever once examining her establishment, and could not show a single case in which her treatment had produced evil effects Let any of them say as much for themselves. The counsel for the plaintiffs admitted the truth of all that was said in favor of the institution, and granted that the med cal men had no right to prohibit prayer, and the laving on of hands; but insisted that some restraint must be laid on the cowding of so many sick persons to one place. The Court thought o herwise, and acquitted her of every charge, throwing all the costs on her accusers.

## Correspondence.

Good News from Newcastle. God has appeared in the greatness of His power to save. The following letters will be read with delight. The The Railway Accident and Religious In-Lord increase this blessed work, and to His name be all the glory :-

MAUGERVILLE, April 12th, 1862. My DEAR VISITOR :- I do not know whether you have heard of the good work at Newcastle, Grand Lake, or not. visited that place on the 2d inst, and on arriving there found that the Lord was working among the people. Eight had been baptized on that day, and two pretian bont ficance is glorious indeed when put in contrast with the loathsome, poliated hovel which he prepares for himself, Nearly twenty years, says the Methodies, succeeding the manipury it would be of immense advantage to them, soul, body and estate. "He has some boundaries, where, removed by wholesore indisences, they should recover their manhood and self-control." The Wities, of Edinburgh, thus speaks of puring the toundations of society. Pailantirophints who convey than and the public using the soundations of society. Pailantirophints who convey than and the public using the soundations of society. Pailantirophints who convey hand, and the public using the soundations of society. Pailantirophints who convey hand, and the public using the soundations, as it comes out as the first attempted to preach of the very many and at the close of a deep this very moment to take Him al His word did perish so. May God enable thee at this very moment to take Him al His word this very moment to take Him al His word of Bishop Gobat of Jerusalem. All these as the fellowanip to seven of the newly baptized the newly baptized who alone could authorize and bot trast thy soul in Jesus' hands!

Zeller, of Beungen, and at the close of a deep this very moment to take Him al His word moment to take Him al His word and to trust thy soul in Jesus' hands!

Zeller, of Beungen, and at the close of the right hand of this very moment to take Him al His word and both trust the simple them and professors. I attended the next evening and to trust thy soul in Jesus' hands!

The way at the close of a deep this very moment to take Him al His word and both trust the single them and to trust thy soul in Jesus' hands!

Zeller, of Beungen, and the close Him all this word more than the situation of the resistants work hight and day attending to them and professors. I attended the next evening also and sold to the right hand to trust the sistants work hight and day attending to the newly by the country has been solded to the right hand to trust the s

of religious meetings. At first there was through which she at that time passed un- districts too far distant from the meeting little encouragement, except in the return dermined her constitution, and for many house to attend. The meeting house,

work continues." Our friend says that in the house of a relative fell suddenly ill, the had been with them a few days. The church is without a pastor. I have not heard from them for the last week.

> NEWCASTLE, Grand Lake, April 5th, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER BIE :- It is with great leasure I drop you this little note, believing, as I do, that it will greatly rejoice your heart, with many more of God's taithbelieve her prayer would be heard, she came to the sick chamber, prayed over the patients, and laid her hands on them in the ling under a cloud. She has had a long wintry season, and many hearts had grown cold and had had their harps hung on the willows for a long time. But God has been pleased once more to pour out his Holy Spirit in copious showers. Many hearts have been able to rejoice in God, and many more have been led to cry, "What shall we do to be saved?"

Brethren Allen Corey, Springer, Harris and Walker Corey, are with us, and God is blessing their labours. He is calling the youth of our land to a knowledge of himself. Twenty-five have been baptized in a few days. The glorious work is still going on ; more have already been received for baptism. Our house is full by day and by night. It greatly rejoices our hearts to hear our children enquiring the way to Zion. Prayer meetings are being held in different parts of the Settlements, and the houses crowded from time to time with anxious enquirers. I remain sincerely,

bund and i inkepend south Barrer. KING'S COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

-A meeting of the Teachers of this Institute will be held at Sussex Corner, on Friday, the 2nd day of May, commencing at 1 o'clock, P.M. C. R. PALMER, Sec.

Sussex, April 14th, 1862.

## Secular Department.

A Cowardly Retreat.

All persons who have read both sides of the question know that the difficulty between the Religious Intelligencer and ourselves grew out of a gross and unwarrentabie attack upon us by that paper. Our first reply was so mild that the Intelligencer taunted us with being unable to say anything; and when we again answered towering passion and called us all sorts of bad names. On this latter subject we read it a lecture in our issue of the 3rd inst., andasked it as a simple act of justice to put any personal matters it had against us in tangible shape so that we could meet them. Everybody must admit that this would have been but fair and just. Instead. however, of attempting to justify itself, it tries to take advantage of its own wrongdoing, assumes the martyr-dodge, and puts on the air of injured innocence, after the following fashion:

" A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS .- We ten-

der our unfeigned thanks to our friends who have expressed their sympathy by letter and otherwise for us in the unpleasant duty we have recently had to discharge in our editorial capacity. It is now nearly ten years since (at the call of God, we belive,) we commenced the publishing of the Intelligencer. The aim we had in view then has frequently been referred to in our columns, and it is our aim still. By a large port on of the press we have always been treated respec fully. With our religious contemporaries we have never before (that we can now call to mind) had anything but the most pleasant feeling. The nsertion of a scurrilous libel on the Intelligencer in the secular sheet, in which such a ticle first appeared, would have elicited but a small share of our notice; but its ransfer and insertion in a religious paper the organ of a large and respectible religious body-thereby m king the article in question the expression of that whole body. seemed to us to call for a just and withering rebnke.

"Persons who do not understand our whole position as the Editor and Proprietor of this paper, and who are unacquainted with all the facts in the case, scarcely appreciate our motives, or sympathize with us in the painful duty we have had to per-

"We remark, in conclusion, that we intend to abs, ain from all controversy, and make no further replies, if it can possibly be avoided, to articles directed against us: but our readers may be assured that statements made in our columns are not made at random, and they are perfectly reliable." Now, we trust, that when the Govern-

ment sees fit to assail us again, turough the press, it will select some journal that is icted, if not in a christian spirit, at least with some pretentions to manliness, and not by a craven, who, having failed to accomplish their vile purpose, slinks away to its friends for "sympathy," like a whip-ped cur, gnashing its teeth with rage as it

telligencer once more ! The COLONIAL EMPIRE directed attendant tion some time ago to the Intelligencers denial of our statements with reference to the Railway accident and called upon that quasi politico-religious journal to furnish the proof of its assertions. It makes no attempt to justify itself and simply appeals to its friend to believe that, altho it is convicted of falsehood, its statements are perwe tell its friends, that we have the "best of authority" for asserting that Mr. Carvell who alone could authorise such a denial of