

needs when we think of the rapid spread of Ritualism. By this term we do not mean that alone which commonly bears the name, but the general principle in whatever religious community found, of making religion consist largely in outward forms, and of representing the sacraments as the grand channels of blessing—that which multiplies ceremonies and seeks in religious things mainly for effect. As long as this principle lives it will be the enemy of true religion.

Again, there is a recent form of error which appears at first sight very plausible, but its tendency is to nullify and neutralise all that is pungent and forcible in Christianity. Its grand theme and watchword is "union" and it sees no necessity for "contending earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints." It may be known as Liberalism though its disguised forms and names are numerous. Its logical end is to lead all bodies of Christians to sacrifice their distinctive principles, however scriptural, and however dearly bought, for the sake of union, which, after all, is not union, but rather uniformity; and thus very soon all principles would be yielded, and the result would be a vast body, unprincipled, weak and useless; decaying for want of a preservative element.

3. The natural opposition of the human heart. In this are included estrangement from God, unbelief and sin. This obstacle above all others impedes the advance of true religion and contests with it every inch of ground. Its operation is universal. The servants of Christ in every age have met with it, and it will raise the weapons of rebellion till the last chosen one is subdued by Sovereign grace. "The carnal mind is enmity against God." No soul naturally agrees with the requirements of the Gospel. Men may seem favorably disposed toward religion but there is a point beyond which they will not go without a struggle. Not only is this the case with the heathen whose hearts have been hardened, and debased by the degrading influence of idolatry, but more especially does it appear in Christian lands. Persons may be moral, amiable, and even religious in a certain sense, but to submit to Christ and embrace Him by faith is something very different, and something which reveals the opposition of the heart. Other obstacles may be at certain times and in particular places wholly removed, but this natural hostility is universal. We know that the opposition is against God and that He alone can overcome it, but as His disciples are co-workers with Him so these barriers stand in their way. There are various other evil influences which might be mentioned as obstacles but we pass on.

With such an array of opposing forces on every hand and constantly operating, and such a mighty work to be accomplished how much the church of Christ needs some tremendous, irresistible power, working in and through her members!

(Conclusion next week.)

For the Christian Messenger.

IN MEMORIAM.

MR. CORNELIUS BISHOP.

son of the late lamented Deacon Thomas Bishop. His grandfather, and his father both filled the Deacon's office well. They were men not unlike the Apostle John in their intercourse with their fellow-men, dwelling much in private and public conversation on love.

The subject of this brief memoir was in early life brought to see and feel his need of a Saviour and was enabled to cast himself upon that Saviour. He manifested his attachment to Jesus in at once embracing an opportunity of publicly confessing him before the world, and obeying him in his ordinances. He was a consistent member of the church at Nictaux. He is missed at the meetings of the church. He was a member of the British Order of Good Templars. His addresses, prayers, and labours are also missed in the Lodge Room.

In the autumn of 1868 he evidently had a presentiment that his time was nearly at its close. When he was gathering in his implements for the winter, he said, he thought some other person would take them out in the spring for use. From that time all his addresses in the house of God, clearly showed that he expected soon to leave this world, and inhabit a house not made with hands. He was resigned to the will of his Heavenly Father. All through his sickness, several months duration, he maintained a calm, resigned trust, in an all-wise God; and as the time of his departure drew near, he sometimes feared he might sin by being impatient, he longed to be with Jesus.

On the 28th of April he fell asleep in Jesus, aged 38 years, leaving the partner of his earthly joys and four children, and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

At his funeral a large assembly manifested their sympathy with the bereaved. The Pastor addressed them from 1 Peter i. 3, 4, 5, verses, an appropriate discourse. May we all profit by this afflictive providence.—Communicated by Mr. John Whitman.

Williamston, July 1st, 1869.

DEACON JOSEPH CROCKER.

The history of man, however short or long his continuance here, however useful or otherwise his life may have been, or whether virtue or vice has marked his career, it invariably ends with the emphatic words, and he died.

Deacon Joseph Crocker, of Freeport, Long Island, in the county of Digby, is dead. His son writes me on the 10th ult., "My father died gloriously clinging to the cross of Christ, his blessed Master."

Dea. Crocker was born in Chebogue, Yorkmouth, on the 23rd of August, 1781, where he resided until the year 1824, when he removed to Long Island, now called Freeport, where he has resided ever since, till death removed him.

In 1803 he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Porter, who was for 54 years his companion, and the partner of his sorrows and his joys, but who on the 25th day of December, 1857, was called to her heavenly inheritance above, for which she long had hoped.

Dea. C. was converted to God in the year 1812, and joined, the writer believes, the Congregational Church at Chebogue, but in 1825 he made a more public declaration of his faith in Christ, was baptized by the Rev. Enoch Towner, and united with the Baptist Church of Brier Island, now Westport, and was chosen one of its deacons.

In the year 1835, he, with members of the Brier Island Church, who resided on Long Island were organized into a separate Church, called the Long Island Church, in which he continued Deacon, which office he used well, and purchased to himself a good degree, and great boldness in the faith.

It was the privilege of the writer to make his acquaintance in the winter of 1833, and for a number of years after frequently enjoyed his brotherly friendship and hospitality, and that of his excellent wife, who was a mother in Israel, and evidently delighted to make their house a comfortable home for the ministers of Jesus Christ, who always received at their hands a hearty welcome, as many who are yet alive can testify. He was not only a lover of good men, but he evidently loved God, and delighted in his service, and through a long life, gave evidence of deep, sterling piety, which had for its basis Bible truth, which he loved, and with which he was well acquainted. His piety diffused itself through the whole man, and extended through a long life.

His was not a spasmodic religion, for while he knew how to appreciate those emotional sensations, so essential to christian earnestness, as well as religious happiness, yet he did not make his feelings a rule of duty, one always knew where to find him.

Dea. C. did not imagine that he was called of God to the christian ministry in the common acceptance of that term, but for many years, while there was no stated ministry on that Island, he sustained the worship of God, sometimes expounding the word of life, and exhorting the people with much earnestness to love and serve their Maker and Saviour, sometimes assisted by some of his brethren, but often alone. But whether there were many, or few to assist him, or if there was none to help, he, like the faithful soldier, would be at his post, and the great day of accounts will disclose, to what extent his labours of love were rendered useful in that locality. In a word Dea. Crocker was a good man, a living epistle, well known and read of all who knew him, not absolutely perfect, but such a one as the Psalmist points to in the xxxvii. Psalm and 57th verse—"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright: for the end of that man is peace."

May the Lord enable us all to live the life of the righteous, that our last end may be like his.—Com. by Rev. Chas Randall.

Dominion and Foreign News.

SALMON.—The Quebec papers report the salmon fishery in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence better this season than it has been for many years past. At Gaspe and Saguenay it is said the takes are better than at any time during the past twenty years.

MONTREAL AND HALIFAX.—The Montreal "Herald" intimates that the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company are about to run a new line of steamers between Montreal and Halifax.

The girls lately brought out by Miss Rye, and taken by her to Ontario are said to have got good places and to be a very superior class of women to those brought out before.

Eleven tenement houses in the suburbs of Ottawa were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 2nd inst. A number of poor families were burnt out of house and home, and lost all their effects.

MONTREAL.—Letters from Jeff. Davis, now at Paris, render it doubtful if his health will permit his return. If he recovers sufficiently to permit travel, he will spend the summer in Canada.

All the Government stores at Chambly and the detachment of Royal Canadian Rifles, have been removed here.

TERRIFIC HAIL STORM.—GREAT DESTRUCTION.—The Woodstock (Ontario) correspondent of the Hamilton Spectator, under date June 29, communicates the following:—

"This town was visited by a terrific hail storm on Sunday evening last, about six o'clock which caused a great deal of damage to all the houses, breaking windows and destroying gardens. The Canadian Literary Institute had 750 panes of glass broken by hail stones, measuring five to eight inches in circumference. The streets were like rivers in a few minutes. The oldest inhabitants say that they have not seen the like in forty years. The storm only reached about two miles out of town.

Joseph Peers, a farmer, about one mile from town, had his barns and sheds carried away, and his grain crops are all destroyed.

Glass has been in great demand and there is not enough in town to supply the demand. About every one in town has had a turn at glassing, even the women have turned out to assist in this occupation.

There were no services in any of the churches.

New Brunswick.

A YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION CONVENTION is to be held at St. John early in October ensuing. A Circular has been sent to the Protestant Ministers inviting them to attend. It is requested that they notify the Committee of their intention to attend prior to the 10th of August.

The St. JOHN STREET RAILWAY is expected to be prepared for the cars some time next month.

Mr. Charles Watt, proprietor of the "Rothsay House," about nine miles from that city, has just received intelligence of the death of an uncle in Woolwich, Kent, England, by whose will he becomes heir to £7000.

WESTERN RAILWAY EXTENSION.—It is expected that the road from Fairville, the Station near St. John, to Fredericton, will be ready for the cars in about six weeks.

The Visitor says: Dominion Day was very generally observed. Business, for the most part suspended. The people selected various modes of self gratification. Some in carriages, some in steamboats, some on railroads, and others in a more humble way, went forth from their homes to enjoy the freshness and purity of the country air, and to luxuriate in the enchanting beauties of summer, as they crown the hills and adorn the vales of our favored land. So far as we have heard, there were no indications of disloyalty to Dominion life. New Brunswick, having accepted the "situation," the general desire seems to be to make it a glorious success.

Prince Edward Island.

A MAN'S FOOT FOUND.—On the 27th ult., a boot containing the foot of a man found on the shore in the vicinity of McAskill River.

Newfoundland.

Governor Musgrave arrived in Halifax from St. John's on Saturday morning.

Colonel Hill of Antigua has been appointed Governor of Newfoundland.

DROWNED.—On the 3rd inst., a pilot named John Power, while in charge of the schooner "Marie Louise," in St. John harbor, was knocked overboard by the boom and drowned.

The United States.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Wm. H. Sanford, Cashier of the Central National Bank, New York, has absconded with bonds amounting to about one million dollars, which had been placed in his hands for safe keeping.

Information has been received at Washington from the United States Consul at Laguayra, that the President of Venezuela had issued a decree on June 8, 1869, closing the port of Maracaibo to foreign commerce until further notice.

It has been understood for some time that Mr. Borie, President Grant's Secretary of the Navy, intended to resign. He has at length carried out his intentions, and Mr. Geo. M. Roberson, of Trenton, New Jersey, has been appointed his successor. The new Secretary holds a high position at the bar of the State.

Pennsylvania has a criminal and pauper population of 24,004—nine tenths from intemperance—maintained at a cost of \$2,259,910.66, or \$5.80 for each voter in the State. The State revenue for licences is \$317,742.75; while the cost to the people of supporting intemperate criminals and paupers is \$2,259,910.66.

The German bark Christel arrived at New York a few days ago with 287 passengers, a number of whom had the small pox.

The Japanese now emigrating to California are likely to prove a valuable accession to the population of that State. A party of them having purchased six hundred acres of the Adza Ranch, will be an industrial colony, cultivating the tea plant.

Young Ketchum, the New York defaulter, who has now only six months of his term of imprisonment to complete, was, it is said, illegally convicted, and could be released on a technical point. He refuses to take advantage of it, saying his sentence was just and he will serve his full term.

The New York Board of Health, which has recently discovered that the Croton river which supplies the city with water, is poisoned with impurities. It appears from this account that the stream is bordered by numerous slaughter houses, one large gas factory and innumerable other nuisances, giving birth to infection and disease.

A WORD TO THE DISCONTENTED AND DISAFFECTED.—A Correspondent writes from Iowa to the editor of the Witness:

"I see that a great many are leaving Nova Scotia for the western States. My advice to all such is to stay at home, for mechanics and labourers can do better in Nova Scotia than here at present. In fact it is very hard for either class to get work at all. The country is overrun with Swedes, Norwegians and other foreigners who are willing to work for less pay than Nova Scotians can get at home.

Indeed the only people that seems to be making money here now are pickpockets, railroad companies and politicians, who, strictly speaking, all belong to one class.

I often think what a glorious time Nova Scotia would have as one of the United States, with two representatives in each House. The Croakers would find that fair-play can be had here only by those that are able and willing to pay for it. The almighty dollar reigns supreme in political as well as commercial circles here.

Railroad companies can bribe senators and congress men to vote them millions of dollars out of the treasury or millions of acres of public lands, while a poor company who are not able to pay cannot get a simple act of justice done them. But the Democrats say we are going to have an Empire before ten years, perhaps that will be better; there is no danger of making it any worse politically."

WASHINGTON, July 10th.—The presence here of the Hon. John Rose, Minister of Finance of the Canadian Government, has caused the return of Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, from Newburyport, where he had taken his family. The visit of Mr. Rose is induced by a desire to consult with the United States authorities respecting a new Reciprocity treaty, but more especially on business connected with the Hudson Bay claims, on the Board of which he is the representative for Great Britain.

CUBA, July 6.—Late Cuban advices state that the Spanish troops, between the 22nd and the 24th of June, attacked the forces of General Jordan near Holguin, and after a fight which it is reported, lasted over eight hours, they were repulsed and compelled to take refuge in the town. The loss of the Cubans was nearly 200 killed and wounded. Among those killed were twenty Americans. The Spanish loss was about the same. The Spanish troops consisted of two brigades, and out numbered the Cubans two to one. General Jordan commanded the revolutionary army.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

Prince Arthur will leave England on August 14, for Halifax.

LONDON, July 8.—The amendments made in the House of Lords to the Irish Church Bill are strongly denounced by the "Times" and "Daily News." The latter declares that it will be the duty of the Commons to uniform what the Lords have deformed.

General Sir George Yorke Scarlett has been made Knight of the Grand Cross of Bath; and Lord Monck has been made Knight of the Star of India.

The telegraph purchase bill now before the House of Commons proposed to raise seven millions pounds in bonds, for the purchase of lines, and to make the service a monopoly, to go into existence on the first of January, 1870.

In the House of Lords to-night the Bill pending for creation of Life Peerage was rejected, 77 to 100.

The new bankruptcy bill was read a second time.

In the House of Commons Mr. Aytoun called attention to the application for a government loan to the Canadian Intercolonial railway, and moved a resolution that in the opinion of the House such an application of the public funds was contrary to the terms of the Act authorizing the road, and that no further guarantee should be given except in such form as will insure direct application to its construction. Messrs. Baring and Hunt opposed the resolution.

Mr. Gladstone said that in his opinion, no case had been presented, which called for the interference of the House, and recommended the withdrawal of the resolution.

July 9.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone requested Sir Henry Bulwer to postpone his motion in regard to the Alabama claims and gave the reason for his action. Sir Henry acquiesced, and the subject is virtually postponed until the next Parliament.

The Great Eastern on Wednesday noon of last week had run 1639 knots and paid out 1740 knots of the cable. On Friday the advices stated that she expected to reach shoal water on the American side at noon.

It appears to be the opinion in England that the wheat crop there this year will neither be early nor great, owing to the cold north and east winds which prevailed during May. It is thought also that flour is not likely to be dear; some maintaining that it will never be dear again and that beef will never be cheap. The price of wheat will be low while no war deprives America and Russia of the facilities of sending their produce to the English market.

A telegraph cable has been successfully laid between Peterhead, Scotland, and the coast of Norway.

DREADFUL POISONING CASE.—At Smithfield, recently, a whole family, consisting of a father, mother, and six children, the eldest thirteen years, and the youngest fourteen months were found poisoned. The father was the author of the tragedy, and left a note saying that he did it to escape beggary.

July 12th.—Dispatches through the new cable from the Great Eastern are up to this morning. The steamer was off Newfoundland, thirty miles distant from the spot where the splice is to be made.

IRELAND.—Belfast, July 12th.—There was a riot here yesterday between Orangemen and Catholics, and for a time mob law was supreme. Much excitement prevailed. At length the rioters were dispersed.

Galway, July 12th.—Fonian outrages are of daily occurrence. Last night Capt. Lambert was shot near his own house in this vicinity, and fatally wounded. The assassin was promptly arrested.

FRANCE, July 10th.—The resignation of the French Ministry is reported. The new Cabinet will probably contain representatives of the new reform party, which is not inimical to the Government, but which desires a curtailment of the Imperial powers, and an enlargement of the li-