

unto the Lord for all his benefits towards us? Our prosperity, flowing in upon us as it is in a full stream, would be made to pay ample tribute to its great and gracious Author. Not one of our religious interests, either at home or abroad, would languish for want of the silver and gold which so many of them at this moment so deeply need. In our Foreign Missionary enterprise we should "desist liberal things." It would then, perhaps, be but a small thing for us Lower Province Baptists to found and maintain an Independent Mission. But in any case, neither money, men, nor women would be lacking for the work to which our Lord now invites us in the Foreign field, so great and wide. As when the Jews, in the days of Nehemiah, restored their Holy City, (Neh. iv. 6.) we should have a heart to work for our God. And our God would be with us in our work. We should find that "the time to favour Zion, yea, the set time was come. Righteousness would look down from heaven. The earth would yield her increase. God, even our own God would bless us. God would bless us, and we should still catch ever brightening glimpses of the time, when "all the ends of the earth shall fear him."

J. D.

Charlottetown, April 21.

For the Christian Messenger.

ERRATA.

Dear Brother,—

In the translation of the balloon story in your last, two or three typographical—penographical, more likely—errors have occurred, which I would like to correct,—an exception to my general rule.

In the Norwegian song the storm has been made to soar, instead of roar, and the poet has been made to admonish France of her sins, when alas! nothing seems to have been farther from his design. For sins read sins.

The name of the writer of the letter should have been A. Le. Maout, instead of A. Le. Mavut. The name also of the worthy Norwegian pastor is given in the French simply as Calmer, instead of O. Calmer, as you have it.

I herewith enclose an attempted versification of the Norwegian verses, as they appear in the French language, in a prose translation. Your poetical readers may spare their criticisms, for I am free to confess that I long ago gave up all idea that my fame or my fortune depended on the Muses.

S. T. R.

Sung at the Festival, Nov. 30th, 1870, at Christiania,—

Over France drenched in grief, humbled, prostrate and low, Crushed, wasted and worn, steeped in suffering and woe, Her armies in exile, her cities consumed, Her villages wasted, her capital doomed, Unabated in fury, unexhausted in power, Roars the war storm of ruin, at this awful hour.

But her tricoloured banner still floats to the breath Of the whirlwind and storm breathing ruin and death.

Still behind it enlarged though in sadness she bleeds, Her safety she finds in her sons' noble deeds.

O France! in this moment of unmingled pains! Hope alone! only Hope! as thy refuge remains!

Hope alone! What is Hope? 'Tis a Sovereign Power, To arouse and sustain in sorrow's dark hour!

Aroused by her impulse thy warriors are near, Unappalled by thy dangers, unconscious of fear.

What disasters, or dangers, or death can appal Hearts like those? who, aroused by their loved country's call, Have braved all the dangers of earth, sea and air,

Their country to serve and her sorrows to share. The tempest that bore them has been but the hand That guided them safely to this far off land, Where the full tide of sympathy unchecked in its flow

Shall inspire them with FAITH to rush back on the foe. "Vive la France"! Let France live! may her sorrows soon cease!

And her tricoloured banner wave proudly in peace! As the symbol of Hope, may it long float on high!

As the Rainbow of Peace, streaming wide o'er the sky!

Religious Intelligence.

REV. E. F. FOSHAY'S REMOVAL FROM GASPÉRAUX N. S. TO SUMMERSIDE, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Dear Brother,—As my health is quite slender and the Second Horton Church reaches over a very extensive field, requiring the labours of a strong vigorous man to do justice to the cause, I have felt it to be my duty to resign my charge here and take a more compact field of labour. The necessity for more gospel labourers on P. E. Island, and the prospect of success in the work have led me to decide to take charge of the little church at Summerside. Will you please send the Christian Messenger to my address at that place.

Having preached to the Second Horton Church for nearly three years I feel that it is only justice to the Church and Congregation to say that they have uniformly treated myself and family with kindness, and whole hearted benevolence. Our stay amongst them has been pleasant and I trust profitable to the Redeemer's cause.

Last January after I resigned my charge of the church, and my removal had become a settled fact they made me donations to the amount of \$115.00. Such presents are always highly prized by a minister and his family, but when they come under such circumstances as the above it very much enhances their value. It is my earnest prayer that they may be supplied with a faithful Pastor, and that their future course may be onward and upward.

E. F. FOSHAY.

The meetings in the Baptist Church, Carleton, St. John, are unusually interesting at present. Several have professed conversion to the truth as it is in Jesus.

Rev. J. E. Hopper informs us that Rev. Robert Porter, late of Nova Scotia, now of Milltown, Me., is in the midst of a gracious revival of religion. May the good work spread far and wide.—Visitor.

The Presbyterian Witness says: "There is considerable trouble in connection with the settlement of Rev. Mr. Cameron, in St. Andrew's Church, St. John, N. B. A small but earnest minority are doing all they can against him. The Presbytery determined to proceed with the settlement.

An influential embassy of delegates from the various branches of the Evangelical Alliance is soon to visit Russia to plead for religious liberty for the Lutherans of the Baltic Provinces.

A NATION WITHOUT VANITY!—In the French translation of the "Pilgrim's Progress" (kept in stock by the Religious Tract Society) the well-known passage in the description of Vanity Fair—"Here is the Britain-row, the French-row, the Italian-row, the Spanish-row, the German-row, where several sorts of vanities are to be sold"—has been amended by the omission of the words "the French row."

The British and Foreign Bible Society, which is said to be the only religious association the income of which has exceeded the average during the past year, is about to present copies of the Bible to all the widows of French and German soldiers killed in the late war. The gift is undoubtedly appropriate, though a sad interest attaches itself to it.

A similar protest to Dr. Dollinger's has already been issued by Dr. Schulte, Professor of Canon Law at Prague, in a pamphlet on the "Power of Popes over Princes, Countries, Nations, and Individuals."

Yam Sing, on his examination for membership on experience before the Baptist Church, San Francisco, in response to the question, "How he found Jesus," answered, "I no find Jesus at all: he find me." He passed.

Dominion & Foreign News.

OTTAWA.—The following despatch came to the Chronicle on Saturday:

The "Gazette" to-day contains a memorandum on the subject of the Manitoba public lands, which is approved by the Governor General.

Vessels in charge of the fisheries are under orders. Three have left for the Magdalen Islands. The instructions to them are the same as last year.

The Toronto City Board of Works recommend a bye-law for the appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for new street pavement in that city.

On Monday last the City Carters of Montreal were on a strike, owing to the City Council compelling them to wear numbers on their breasts in addition to having them on their horses and carriages.

THE RED RIVER COUNTRY.—A correspondent of the Montreal Witness says:—

"This is the finest country in the world for a poor man to settle in. All he has to do is to plough up the ground and put his crop in; and by taking his claim on some small lake or river he will have plenty of wood for years to come. I saw some horses and cattle brought in from the Plains the other day, where they had been all winter picking up their own living, and they were rolling fat. Indeed very few cattle except what are needed around the houses are ever brought in in the winter, but are left to do the best they can for themselves."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE NEW SCHOOL BILL.—The debate on this question was brought to a close in the Assembly on Friday night, by the first clause being put to vote and passing. The Visitor is dissatisfied that there is not a clause making the attendance of pupils compulsory. The editor says in reference to St. John:—

"The bill contemplates large expenditures for the education of the city; but you may build School-houses in any number; establish Free Schools and supply them with first-class teachers; but unless the law compels attendance, the very parties you want to reach, in very many cases, will not accept the proffered boon."

We hope our contemporary is mistaken in his estimate of the desire of the people for education. The large majority would surely accept the boon and be thankful. It would be better to try the experiment first. The difficulty in Halifax has been since Free Schools became the order of the day, to provide sufficient school accommodation for all who presented themselves at the schools for instruction.

P. E. ISLAND.

An extra 2 1/2 per cent is added to the present duties, as well as imposed on all free goods except certain colonial productions, in which the trade between the Island and the other Provinces is reciprocal, such as flour, coal, lumber, etc. English coal and salt are taxed 2 1/2 per cent; as also printing paper, books, etc. Goods that paid a duty of one per cent, before will be charged 3 1/2 in future. The 2 per cents are raised to 5 1/2 and the 3 per cents to 7 1/2. The Brewers will have to pay an additional penny per gallon on the whiskey they manufacture; American flour is charged 2s. 6d per bbl. It is expected that these impositions will increase the revenue next year by £13,000.

The P. E. Island telegraph cable was repaired on Friday last.

UNITED STATES.

A despatch from New York on Saturday last said:—

"Washington correspondents assert that the preliminaries agreed upon by the Joint High Commission will be acceptable to the people of both countries."

The lower portion of Orleans has been threatened with inundation from crevasses in the banks of the river.

A telegram from San Francisco, says: A million dollars worth of silk worm eggs recently imported here by a party of Japanese merchants, were shipped over land yesterday, having been sold by telegraph to Italian and French dealers.

New York, May 1.—Gold 11 1/2.

CUBA continues in a state of insurrection. The reports of its being subdued were premature.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

FRANCE.—It is not easy to ascertain what the Communists of Paris are fighting for. What they aim at or expect to secure by the wholesale bloodshedding of themselves, and their fellow citizens. The sentiments held by the Communists generally are of the most outrageous character. Under the garb of liberty they would form the most terrible despotism that can be conceived. We have before us a translation of the programme of the Communal party of France, published about a year ago. We have only space for two or three articles from it. They may serve as specimens of the whole:—

The active Socialist Party, after overthrowing the present Government, that is to say, after having accomplished a political revolution, will proclaim that all descriptions of property are to be no longer personal, but national.

All persons who shall refuse to join one or other of the working societies, without assigning some valid reason for refusal, will lose all rights as citizens. To such persons, houses, public dining-rooms, railroads, post-offices, and telegraphs, in fact everything, will be closed. They will be absolutely deprived of the means of existence, and must decide either to work or die.

All the public institutions, as well as the dining-rooms, sleeping-rooms, schools, hospitals, libraries, roads, railways, posts, and telegraphs, shall be placed under the administration of local bureaus.

All kinds of labor which require physical force only, without any special technical knowledge, shall be performed in rotation by the members of each section.

Parents who wish to undertake personally the education of their children, shall have the right to do so; but this shall not exempt them from the obligation of working a certain number of hours every day.

Any person desirous of devoting all his time to scientific researches or discoveries, shall present to the local bureau a statement of his project, which, if found feasible and likely to be useful to the community, shall confer upon the author the right to retire from his working section. He shall also be provided with the means necessary for the accomplishment of his undertaking.

The relationship between the two sexes shall be entirely free. So soon as a mutual understanding exists, the man and woman can marry or re-marry as often as they like.

These fundamental principles of the "Commune" can be carried out only when a political revolution, seriously and secretly prepared, shall have become successful. The new social order will become an accomplished fact first of all in these great cities from which emissaries have been already sent to propagate the Communistic idea, and to dispel the ignorance and inertia of the masses.

With this grangenc eating into the vitals of society on one side, and the picture presented by Father Hyacinthe of the condition of the Roman Catholic Church on the other, France may well excite the pity of the other European and Protestant nations. Let it not however be said that religious men and the religious press have nothing to do with political matters.

The work of bombardment is still going on. The despatches of the past week shew but little else than fighting.

M. Thiers in an address to the Versailles Assembly on Thursday, said: "We are not assailants, we are the defenders of law and order; we wish for conciliation, but we also wish to save liberty from despotism and from unbridled license. The insurgents are isolated and all France is with the Government and Assembly in our efforts to combine unity with liberty."

The Governor of Invalides has been arrested. Official statement of losses of the communists to Tuesday sum up 9000 killed and wounded, besides 300 prisoners.

Barricades are erected in several of the principal thoroughfares. Mines are being laid before the barracks, and a park of forty cannon are held as reserve.

Many of the Versailles shells failed to explode, and were again used by the Parisians.

It is said that a strong reaction favourable to the restoration of the Emperor Napoleon has commenced in the Provinces.

On Friday last the Minister of Finance at Versailles asked for an additional credit to meet engagements to Germany.

The Prussians have warned insurgents to quit St. Omer.

The Ottoman Embassy in Paris has been struck by two shells.

The Republican League of Paris urges a Congress at Lyons, or Grenoble, to frame honorable arrangements for peace.

The telegram of Sunday stated that on Saturday the Government troops stormed the outworks of Fort Issy, taking many prisoners and cannon. An attack near Chatillon was another success for the Government. Reports from Paris say that the troops in fort were panic stricken. They spiked the guns and retreated in disorder to Paris.

The southern forts are so badly battered they will soon be untenable.

The Commune has only 25,000 men, and that small number is rapidly diminishing.

It was stated on Monday that the German troops have received intimation that they will remain in France two years.

Fort Issy was summoned to surrender. The Communist garrison asked time for deliberation, which was accorded.

There has been some disturbances at Lyons.

ENGLAND.—Considerable excitement has been occasioned in England by the attempt to put a tax of a half-penny a box on matches. Large demonstrations have been made against it. On Thursday last, Mr. Gladstone announced in the House of Commons that the proposition to impose a tax upon matches, and to increase the duty on legacies and successions would be withdrawn, to reconcile the opposition to the remaining recommendations of the Budget. An addition of two pence on the pound to Income tax to be substituted.

On the same evening Viscount Enfield, in reply to a question concerning the action of the Joint High Commission, stated that no convention had yet been signed. At the same time he declined to specify what points the Commission had already adjusted.

On Friday it was announced that the government had suspended the writ of habeas corpus in one district of the county of Westmeath, Ireland.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LITERARY NOTES.

A little book called Daily Crumbs was the first publication of the Appletons.

Lessing once proposed to start a review which should notice only forgotten books.

Elihu Burritt is said to be hard at work on his Dickens Memorial.

James Parton, one of the shrewdest of literary workers, has condensed his experience into the following maxims: "Always aim to use what you write in two forms: first, in some periodical, and then in a book; second, never sell a copy-right."

Louis Napoleon is said to be engaged upon his autobiography.

A pretty little bubble, Songs of the Wrens, blown by Mr. Tennyson, in an idle hour, four years ago, floats out before the world on the breath of Mr. Sullivan's music.

Tennyson has a disease of the eyes from which it is feared he will lose their use.

George Sand, it is said in France, will start a new daily paper in Paris on the first of May.

It is said that Louis Kossuth has nearly finished his autobiography in several volumes.

Harriet Martineau has written and published altogether not less, it is said, than 300 volumes.

The long-expected volume of poems written by King Louis II. of Bavaria will appear next fall.

The Japanese have but one newspaper, which comes out once a month, in the shape of a stitched pamphlet of about one hundred pages.

It is stated that no fewer than one hundred and twenty-six thousand copies of The Fight in Dame Europa's School has been sold in England.

Mr. Spurgeon's fame as a preacher does not diminish. His printed sermons have a thousand sale—we believe nearly twenty-five thousand per week. The last number is the 981st. If spared, in August he will have printed his thousandth sermon. Some special celebration of the event will, we hear, take place. New schools and classrooms for his college are needed, and a special effort will be made to raise £1,000 for these purposes. Of course, the money will be realised.

A CLERGYMAN'S CELLAR.—The following is from the Kent Herald. It is not many clergymen we suppose who leave such a bountiful supply.

Messrs Christie and Manson sold on Monday the cellar of wines belonging to the Rev. John Hodgson, lately deceased, who was for many years secretary to the Clergy Mutual Insurance Society. According to the printed catalogue it consisted of sixty dozens of sherry and thirty dozens of port, of the vintages of 1847, 1851, 1855, and 1865; also, seventy dozens of old East India sherry, sixty dozens of pale sherry, also ten dozens of old madeira, seventy of port (upwards of twenty years in bottle, from a nobleman's cellar), twelve dozens of Veuve Cliquot's champagne, vintage of 1846; and seven dozens of Moët's champagne, vintage of 1846, from the Duke of Hamilton's sale—in all 3,924 bottles.

MINISTERIAL DEFECTS.—We commend to the consideration of the youthful brethren who yearn for the well-ordered dignity of Presbyterianism (this has no reference to any one at Margate) the report of the evidence given before the Presbytery of Linnithgow, with reference to the disputed settlement of the Rev. Robert Thompson as minister of the parish of Queensferry. It appears that when a settlement is disputed, it is open to a member of the disaffected party to appear before the Presbytery, and offer any objections which may occur to him or her in reference to the minister's style of speaking, preaching, praying, and expounding. Thus, one witness complained that Mr. Thompson had used the expression, "The stary host which sweeps across the milky way;" another objected that he styled fishes "fellow-creatures;" and a third found fault with his description of the tidal wave. But the strongest disapprobation was reserved for the unfortunate minister's prayers. They were described as "just a ramble, and a great deal of repetition." He prayed for the Provost five times in a day. He "prayed for her Majesty at the onset, then he went to the Princess of Wales, and then he went back to her Majesty, all in the same prayer." Not only did he use vain repetitions, but he prayed for people who, it would appear, are not generally prayed for in Scotland. He prayed for a man with a broken leg, for the Presbytery of Linnithgow, "for those in affliction, and those who had broken bones, and those that had diseased souls, and for the army, navy, and volunteers;" also for himself. It was not so much the matter, however, as the manner of his prayers which was obnoxious to his hearers. He "tried to make himself more solemn and reverent than it was his nature to be;" his voice "grated miserable on the ear;" he "spoke in a roar;" and "with something in his mouth—a peppermint it appeared to be;" and he "came out with a burst just the same as if he had a lot o'water on his stomach." That is very dreadful, no doubt, and we hope the Presbytery perceived the evidence of ministerial depravity involved in the fact that the water was unqualified with whiskey. But may we not say a word for this much-abused person? It is just possible that at the time of the "burst," he may have prematurely swallowed that peppermint.—Freeman.

On 30th M... Mr. Wm. S... Miss Melissa... Capt. Mich... Hunt Co... On 23th u... Charles Stu... of the Let... On the 1st... Herman J... E. eldest... Secretary... sioners of... Registrar... Every Birth... after taking... Dollars... Every Deat... ment, or w... neglect, Five... OFFICE... At Moun... 16th Inst... of his age... On Tues... wife of M... her age... On the 28... of George... year of his... At Winc... Pollow, Esq... On the 25... year of her... At the P... 25th, John... At Dartm... Fattel, in t... On the 24... Joseph P... At Pictou... Cameron, I... At Fairfi... 29th ult... On Satur... Street, Km... Ellen Kelly... On Sund... aged 65 ye... On the 21... of the late... the late Jo... many, in th... On Satur... Tobin, in t... TUESDAY... Connel, G... Cox, Liver... Barbados... mated sch... more; Sch... Provance... Simpson, J... Hopkins, J... Yarmouth... Louisa, B... WEDNES... ter Lily, C... Bartlett, C... bound to G... Gowie M... Mines; C... Amelia, R... line, from... pool; Dulp... Sydney... THURSD... Windsor, J... bound to r... repairs; B... pool, G. B... Bay; Mar... man, Cap... Eldridge... ringdon... FRIDAY... Esaucliff... Eag, S... Harbor at... ton; Gree... SATURD... CHARLOTTE... Ship (ily... G. B.; Ba... de, Liv... Halifax... Alrt, H... McLeod, J... Brisin, G... LaPoite... Western I... Province... Bruce, B... nel Gibber... bound to... Margaree... SUNDAY... YARMOUTH... MONDAY... WIGHT, J... brig Spu... scus, M... Olive Cla... Mass; J... Bank... TUESDAY... lin, A. Len... land; C... I. via P... Yarmouth... Schrs. Is... via chert... Islands;... Bride, W... McLeod... C. po B... Fort Haw... Fort Hood... Johns, B... APRIL 2... Rivet; J... Lucetta... Kund ck... APRIL 3... J. lin, N... Schrs. A... Sea Slip... Forrest, S... APRIL 2... W. Ludie... M. E. I... A. O. B... Sullis, L... Lewis, S... Pictou; J... Here, Ke...