

Religious Intelligence.

YARMOUTH COUNTY.—Bro. Wallace has been laboring for about 4 weeks, under the direction of the Union Board, at Argyle. Rich blessings have attended his labors, 42 have been added to the Church by baptism, and others are anxiously enquiring "What shall we do." Just as Bro. Wallace was about leaving to return to his church at Milton, we were "rejoiced at the coming of" Bro. Achilles, who, we trust, under the Spirit of the Master, will take up and carry forward the good work in progress. We hope that Bro. Achilles, or some other good man may immediately settle with that interesting people. In the mean time, how many other fields, in this County alone, much more in our Province, need the "forerunning" and preparatory work of a good general Agent, to be followed up by a permanent settled minister.

Do not the signs of the times, in the wonderful openings for the spread of the gospel, and the marvelous advance of Christianity the world over, admonish us that it is time for us to "arise and shine," in our own Province, and by united, systematic, earnest and self-denying effort to "prepare the way of the Lord," and then, and in the mean time, "pray to the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest." Brethren, let us arise and "gird us." Let us "fill the land with ditches," and call upon the God of rain. Our Foreign Missionary enterprise requires us to "strengthen ourselves."

The scattered desolate state of our feeble churches, and the languishing condition of some of our stronger ones in many parts of our province, require that we "arise and build." The glory of God and the salvation of souls, the continued life and vigor of the old, (churches) and the growth and strengthening of the young, the College and the Foreign Mission, the circulation of the Bible, the Christian Messenger and other profitable and denominational literature. All these, and much more, require, that we "strengthen our hands" for greater efficiency in our Home Mission work.

"Attempt great things for God and expect great things from God."

Some of our Home and French Mission Meetings were broken up by the closing of the houses of worship on account of the prevalence of the small-pox. We have held meetings however at Beaver River, Ohio, Deerfield, Tusket, Milton, South Yarmouth and the Temple. The returns of some of the meetings have not yet come to me. But they were all interesting, and more or less successful. The largest amount realized by collections and subscription at any of our meetings was at the First Yarmouth Church, which was about \$300. This old church, with its pastor, is still determined to believe—in spite of all the prevailing scepticism on the subject—that "the liberal devised liberal things, and by liberal things shall he stand." Wonderful as it may seem, with such views and conduct, I believe their financial condition, was never better.

Yours, W. H. P.

BILTOWN.—Rev. J. F. Kempton writes on the 11th inst:—"I am glad to inform you that there are indications of good among my people just now. We had five additions to the church a week ago. Two by baptism and three by letter. Others appear to be anxious to come to Jesus. Pray for us."

FREEMONT, DIGBY CO.—Dear Brother, The numerous readers of your valuable paper will be pleased to know that the Lord is reviving His cause in this Church. I had the happiest last Sabbath of baptizing six believers in the Lord Jesus, and a few Sabbaths before three; making nine since I came here.

Yours truly, W. L. PARKER.

Miss Mary Ellis, who for twenty years has been connected with Mount Holyoke Seminary, and part of the time acting principal, a lady of rare abilities and devoted piety, has gone to Rome to aid Mrs. Dr. Gould in the care of the schools she has established in that city.

Those young brethren who are disposed to think that "much study is a weariness of the flesh," should sit at the bedside of the Rev. Dr. Barstow, of Keene, N. H. He is eighty-two years of age, was settled at Keene in 1818, is now confined to his bed, but keeps up his daily study of the Scriptures, in the original Hebrew and Greek, while he peruses such books as Hodge's Systematic Theology, by way of pastime. Of course his mental faculties have not rusted out.

RITUALISTIC TROUBLES IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Confessional practices have become rampant in Southampton. The laity are protesting against the length to which things are being carried. At Richmond, one of the parish curates gave the congregation such strong ritualistic meat, while urging the importance of partaking of the early morning communion at 7 o'clock fasting, that a great many took offence, and the vicar was inundated with letters on the subject. The Vicar, who is himself regarded as a thorough Ritualist, was constrained, in the course of his sermon, to make what virtually amounted to an apology. The obnoxious curate wrote a letter of remonstrance and the result was that he and three other curates sent in their resignations. The curates have met with much sympathy from the extreme Ritualists, while the moderate High Churchmen are supporting the Vicar. The vicar of St. Michael and All Angels church is a Ritualist of the advanced school, and he insists upon the separation of the sexes during divine service. On Sunday week a gentleman refused to be separated from his wife, the consequence of which was an altercation and the sending for the police. The circumstance has given rise to a good deal of indignation. The parishes of England appear to be fast lapsing into bear-gardens.

THE BAPTISTS IN ROME.—Although Rome has been written to death, and is, in consequence, probably suffering from her eighth plague, Dr. Graves sends an account of the Eternal City, in which occurs the following interesting report of the work of the Baptists there:—"Yesterday I threaded my way through the long, narrow, un-savoury streets of the city, across the Tiber, to the place where the little Baptist Church of Rome hold their meetings. I found a Sunday school in session, and was greeted with the sound of sweet young voices singing some of our own Sunday-school hymns, of course, in Italian. They went to my heart, for I had heard nothing of the kind for a long time, and I could catch enough of the words to see the meaning. The school numbers about thirty, which is about the number of the church. I found the pastor, Bro. Gioja, among his people, beloved by them, and earnestly engaged in preaching the Word in public and from house to house. I had strange feelings as I stood with that little company of believers in a small ill-lighted and ill-ventilated room, and looked in their earnest and sometimes tearful faces, as I tried to speak a few words of good cheer and Christian encouragement to them. It seemed almost as though I had been carried back eighteen hundred years, and was standing in the first church in Rome; that the man of God who interpreted my words, might be Paul himself in chains. Bro. G. is a thoroughly educated man, a Roman by birth; has for many years been Protestant in his feelings and faith, but was only a few months ago fully brought to embrace Baptist views. He was baptized in the Tiber last March, and ordained by Baptist brethren from America, who in the providence of God were present at the time. The Lord has given him the ears of the people, and through him is winning their hearts to Himself. Their place of worship was at first often disturbed by "fellows of the baser sort," set on by the priests, so that it was necessary to call the military to keep the peace. But all such disturbances have ceased, the people themselves in the vicinity are so impressed by the sincerity of the worship and the good effects it is producing that they keep guard themselves. On several occasions men and women have come with their crucifixes, and images, and amulets, and laid them down upon the desk before the pastor, and in this public manner openly abjured their old superstitions. It was Ephesus over again. Bro. G. is now supported by the Southern Baptist Convention. But we, of the North should, and I hope will at once respond to the call made to raise funds for building a chapel. This is now the need of this church. Their present place of worship will hold only one hundred and twenty, and is often crowded with attentive listeners and inquirers."

BUNYAN MEMORIAL CHAPEL.—An effort is about to be made to erect a Baptist chapel in Elstow, well known as the birth-place of John Bunyan. At present the village has no Nonconformist place of worship. The cottage in which he lived, the bellry in which he was ringer, the green on which he played, all these are visited by many from all parts of Great Britain and America too—but there is no dissenting chapel. A small building, now in a ruinous condition, has for more than twenty years been used in connection with "Bunyan Chapel," Bedford, as a preaching room and for a Sunday and week-day school. It existed in Bunyan's day; but, having stood the test of two centuries, is now unfit for use or repair. The majority of the inhabitants of Elstow are of the class from which Bunyan himself sprang, and cannot render much help; and the church-meeting at Bunyan Chapel, Bedford, and of which church Bunyan was once pastor, has expended some £8,000 in the erection of their chapel-schools, and chapels in adjacent villages in the last few years. It is proposed therefore to make the appeal to individuals, churches, and Sunday schools connected with our denomination, and to all who value the great principles for which Bunyan suffered and the maintenance of which is our sacred privilege to enjoy and duty to avow.

SAY LESS THAN YOU THINK, RATHER THAN THINK ONLY HALF WHAT YOU SAY.

A CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN JAPAN.—Mr. B. Blag, missionary of the Reformed Church at Yokohama, reports that he has organized a Christian Church, consisting of nine young men professing Christianity. Two others joined the number afterward, and so far all are unmolested by the Government. The actual existence of an organized Christian church in Japan furnishes reason for great thankfulness to God.

It is reported that a rupture is impending in the Quaker church on the subject of singing, conferences and prayer-meetings and various other methods of church worship peculiar to other denominations. The progressive party are insisting on these changes, while others are tenacious of former usages.

Dominion & Foreign News.

HALIFAX, N. S., FEB. 19, 1873.

Messrs Moylan, King and Prieux, Penitentiary Directors, left Ottawa on a tour of inspection through the Maritime Provinces on Saturday.

A locomotive exploded at Bonaventure Station on Friday night. The engine was killed by being thrown against a wall forty feet off. He was completely crushed. A woman standing in a door-way near by was fatally injured by a splinter of iron.

Dr. Robitaille, the new Receiver General has been re-elected for Bonaventure, by acclamation.

Sunday liquor selling has been greatly checked in Ottawa.

Sir George E. Cartier intends to be in his place in the Dominion Parliament at the approaching session.

THE NORTHWEST BOUNDARY.—An Ottawa despatch to the Montreal Herald announces that the United States Commissioners for running the Boundary Line between the United States and British possessions have returned. The Commission during the past season started from Pembina, on the Red River, to the Lake of the Woods, and suspended further operations on account of the approach of winter. The Boundary Line is about 80 miles. The country over which the Commission passed is represented as level, and as well adapted to agriculture.

A despatch to a Montreal paper says: A mass meeting of mechanics was held this evening in the St. Lawrence Hall, to consider the Convict Labor Question, the Mechanics' Lien Law, the Bill to facilitate the adjustment of disputes between masters and servants, the Ballot Bill and extension of the franchise, the proposed amendment to the Municipal and Assessment Law. Delegates were present from the Trades' Councils of Hamilton and Ottawa. The Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the subjects under consideration were very ably discussed, and a series of resolutions adopted which have for their object a petition to the Legislature.

The Great Western Railway is accused of having smuggled freight and passenger cars of American manufacture across the line, which ought to have paid a duty to value of over \$300,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Rev. Neil McKay, pastor of one of the Presbyterian churches of St. John, is about removing to Summerside, P. E. I., to which place he has received a call.

GOLD IN ALBERT COUNTY.—The Montreal Times says:—Two barrels of quartz have been sent from the supposed gold mine at Crooked Creek, Albert County, to the States for analysis.

There are now only seven or eight cases of small-pox in St. John.

A window glass manufactory has been established in St. John.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS ACT OF 1871.—THE SUPREME COURT AFFIRMS ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY.—Fredericton, Feb. 12.—The case upon which the decision was given, was that of Renaud and others of Kent County, in which, of all the cases before the Court, the point as to the School Act being ultra vires was alone taken.

The judgment which was a very able and elaborate one, occupying an hour and a half in delivery, was given by Chief Justice Ritchie, and embodied the judgments of Judges Allen and Weldon. Judges Fisher and Wetmore, while agreeing with their brother Judges on the main point, delivered separate judgments.

The judgment completely sustains the validity of the law.

In the case of Carvill and others, the School Assessment for the City of St. John was quashed on the ground of irregularity, the action of the law requiring the Board of School Trustees to notify the Common Council of the amount required for School purposes before the ordering of the general assessment, not having been complied with.

The Roman Catholics held a meeting in St. John on Sunday to protest against the school law. Bishop Sweeney called on his audience to renew their efforts to secure a modification of the law. A resolution, expressive of a determination to agitate for an amendment of the School Law was passed, as also was one appealing to the Catholics to support their schools, and to the liberal minded of every denomination to help the Catholics in their demand for a modification of the present law.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The revenue of Newfoundland for 1872 was \$760,000, being \$52,000 more than the previous year.

Sir Hugh Allan has informed the Governor of Newfoundland that the terms of the contract entered into between the Government and his representative in St. John's, for fortnightly steam communication between that port, Great Britain, Halifax, and the United States, &c., has been agreed to by him.

UNITED STATES.

It is reported at Washington that the congressional Mobilizer Investigating Committee have unanimously concluded to report a resolution for expulsion of Oakes Ames, and James Brooks. They have not yet determined upon their action relative to other members implicated. They intended to report to the House on Monday last.

Judge Boardman refuses the application of Stokes for a new trial.

Judge Davis has rendered a decision granting Stokes a stay of proceedings.

The Jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty" in the case of Atty charged with the murder of Abijah Ellis.

A terrible accident occurred at Richmond, Va., on Friday last. A trestle work, connected with an unfinished bridge, gave way and precipitated fifteen men into the river. Nine were rescued, more or less injured, but the others lost their lives.

The number of deaths by small-pox in Boston last week was seventeen.

A passenger car at the Alleghany railroad, Pega, was thrown into the river, and three persons killed and several wounded.

The Erie Knitting Mill, at Cohoes, was burned on Friday last; loss \$700,000.

John Jeffery was hung at Buffalo on Friday last, for murder.

Advices from Central America to New York report a severe gale at Aspinwall, damaging the shipping and wharves to the amount of \$300,000. Among the vessels was a schooner "J. W. Halls" (brig G. W. Halls?) of Halifax.

Steamer Henry A. Jones, with 442 bales of cotton, was burned on Saturday morning at Galveston 21 lives were lost, including first and second clerks.

The newly-discovered tin mines, near Diego, Cal., are reported to be very rich.

Since the 1st of August twenty persons have abandoned the liquor traffic at Springfield, Mass.

A. T. Stewart's new house, into which he has just moved cost \$1,500,000.

FISH RAISING.—Huningen on the Rhine, a small place near Basle, in Switzerland, once a French town, is the headquarters of fish raising. By the fortune of war, Huningen became a German town. Some time ago, Professor Baird, United States fishery commissioner, made an effort to procure salmon over from Huningen, and was agreeably surprised at the co-operation of the German Government, who offered to present 250,000 eggs to the United States. Professor Baird engaged half a million more at Freiburg, and the whole arrived last week and were safely landed. The percentage of loss was small, and the eggs, after being picked over will be distributed to various States of the Union, mainly on the northern seaboard and in the headwaters of the Ohio and Mississippi, and the tributaries of the great lakes. Professor Baird proposes also to place salt water fish, and even oysters in the great Salt Lake, where the small food suitable for fish is abundant, and where predacious fish are not found.

The writ granting stay of proceedings in Stokes' case will probably give him two years of life before the final decision will be given.

There are prospects of serious inundation of Ohio river. At Cincinnati the rain has fallen for 36 hours, and river swollen to unusual height.

New York, Feb. 17.—Gold 14 1/2. Sight Exchange 10 1/2. Money 7 per cent.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The town of San Vincent, in Republic of San Salvador, has been destroyed by an earthquake. No lives lost.

MEXICO.—The insurrection in Mexico, led by Lazada, is assuming formidable proportions, and the rebels have gained some important successes.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ENGLAND.—The trial of Galway priests for illegal interference in Parliamentary elections, opened on Tuesday, in the Court of Queen's Bench. Lord Chief Justice Whitehead presiding.

The jury failed to agree. The Court was crowded, and received the announcement with tumultuous applause.

In the House of Commons, on Friday evening, Mr. Rylands moved that all treaties be submitted to the Commons before ratified, and supported his motion in a long speech. Alexander Hill seconded, and Lord John Manners, Sir Wilfred Lawson, and Aubrey Herbert supported it. Mr. Gladstone, Lord Fitzmaurice, Mr. Whitehouse and Viscount Enfield followed against the motion. After several attempts to count out the house the subject dropped.

Four thousand miners have resumed work in Wales.

FRANCE.—The Duke de Broglie was to present the Report of Committee of Thirty in the Assembly on Saturday. After communicating with M. Thiers.

In Versailles on Friday evening at a meeting of Deputies, belonging to the party of the left, resolutions were adopted congratulating the Republicans of Spain upon the establishment of a Republic.

M. Thiers will recognize the Spanish Republic, as soon as officially notified of its establishment.

The "Bien Public" says it sincerely wishes the new Republic well, and counsels those who have charge of it to beware of cosmopolitanism.

Members of the Moderate Left in the Assembly have declined to join in an address of the Extreme Left to the Republicans of Spain.

GERMANY.—German papers hint that the Spanish republic was carried by French intrigue.

The Spanish Minister, at Berlin, had a conference with Prince Bismarck on Friday. The immediate recognition of the Spanish Republic by Germany is expected.

SPAIN.—THE REVOLUTION which has taken place in Spain on the abdication of Amadeus has become thorough and decided. On Monday the 10th, the Houses assembled at Madrid at a late hour, and the formal abdication of Amadeus was read in each Chamber separately. It opened with a statement that the King had maturely considered the question of what course he ought to pursue with reference to the Spanish Throne. When he accepted the crown, he did so under belief that the loyalty of the people who had called him would compensate for the inexperience which he brought to his task. He had found that herein he was deceived. If the enemies who had beset his path had been foreigners, he would not have taken the course now determined upon, but they are Spaniards. By them Spain has been kept in perpetual disquiet; all his efforts to quiet her or put an end to intrigue, which were the source of her agitation, had proved unavailing. It was not enough that he had a partisan support; he had no wish to remain on the Throne as the King of a party. He therefore announced his abdication on behalf of himself and his heirs. A vote was taken on the question of accepting the abdication of Amadeus without discussion. It was accepted unanimously.

When it became known that the King would certainly resign groups of excited people gathered on many of the streets, but the demonstrations were promptly suppressed.

On the following night the Cortes adopted a Republican form of Government by 250 in the affirmative, and 32 negative. Senor Rivero to remain at his post as President of Congress.

Congress has adopted a proposal that the President of that branch of the Cortes and fifty deputies, shall constitute a permanent committee.

Spain continued tranquil. The National Assembly has chosen Senor Martos President, by 222 votes.

The Senate has appointed a permanent committee of thirty.

Senor Malcampo and Admiral Topete in behalf of Marshal Serrano, have offered support to Prime Minister Zorilla in maintaining order.

Amadeus removed to Lisbon. An Italian frigate sailed for Lisbon, to meet ex-King Amadeus, and convey him to Italy. Another to Valencia, to bring away his attendants and Court equipage.

A meeting was held at the residence of the Duke D'Amalal, on Tuesday, at which 100,000,000 francs were subscribed to the aid of the Republic.

Contradictory accounts are received from Spain relative to the reception of the new state of affairs by the people.

A despatch dated Paris, says that the Army is divided in its allegiance. One portion support the Republic, and the other a monarchy. This report, however, appears false, later despatches announcing that with the exception of one or two important Carlist outbreaks, the country is quiet.

Madrid advices state that one of the first acts of the new Government was to decree pardon of several men sentenced to execution at Barcelona.

Senor Castellar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is preparing a manifesto to different foreign powers, explaining the policy of the present Government.

The system of arming people to repel invasion by Carlists will be largely developed by the Government.

It is said that the principal Communists of London, Brussels, and Geneva have started for Madrid.

Masses are to be celebrated for the success of the Bourbon cause.

Amadeus will leave Lisbon for home as soon as the Queen can bear the fatigue of travel.

The idea of the union of Spain and Portugal is gaining strength.

The National Assembly have elected Puelles, Sonne, Gomez and Chao, Vice-presidents. The address in reply to the King's message of adulation was adopted. It concludes with a declaration that when the present perils, convulsions and obstacles are overcome the Spaniards will not be able to offer Amadeus a crown, but they will offer another dignity—that of being a citizen of a free and independent country. Espartero congratulates the new Government.

The snow in Biscay and Navarre prevents operation by troops against Carlists.

It is asserted that United States, France, England, Belgium and Switzerland will soon recognize the Republic of Spain. The establishment of the Republic was