

whose call we disregard, whose hand stretched out to save, we despised, as we did all his counsel and reproof. All vain boasting will be excluded, —the terrors of hell will get bold so tightly, that e'er the judge shall say, 'Depart' we shall feel as we never felt, 'condemned already' so that the awful words 'depart ye cursed' will be a relief, for after such wilful neglect, to dwell with devils in the everlasting burnings, will be even more pleasant than to look on the pierced One, and endure the bitter bitings of past remembrances. Knowing ourselves to be despisers of God's mercy, we shall stand with our tongues paralyzed and speechless, as a mispent life rises with all its deformity before our now too-late opened eyes, eyes that cannot find relief in weeping and wailing, for tears shall no longer burst forth to stay the inflammation (of the burdened souls who are among the accursed.)

This might have been before 1875, this may be our lot in 1875. But thank God this is not our lot. Divine mercy has said "Let it alone this year" also, if it bring forth fruit well, if not, then, Justice, "cut it down," that like other cumberers it may be cast out with unbelievers, to endure their portion.

If we love Jesus, should not our souls be stirred during 'this year' by the remembrance that the King's decree has gone forth and cannot be altered, and that many must leave the place that knows them now, that soon, very soon, their last opportunity will be past, and they will sink beneath the cold Jordan of death, to reap the harvest of the foolish. Shall we hide our light, or obliterate the unity, which as living epistles men should read in our lives, for their example and God's glory. Rather let us go forward to seek in 1875 to be wise that we may win many souls.

J. F. A.

For the Christian Messenger.

Mr. Editor,—

I see my friend "Orthodox" is out again in his war paint. Really it is quite refreshing to realize that any person can get excited with the thermometer standing week by week at zero. He has permitted his feelings to spoil his apprehension. I would like to know where, when, or in what manner I ever volunteered "to answer for the learned Professor." I did not require to do so as he has answered for himself. Now, friend "Orthodox," do, please, wake up, and rethink you. Did I not tell you in my former letter where you would find the doctrine taught in the said sermon in St. Andrews, stated. If I am right, it was the doctrine alone, which hurt your feelings, and thus it becomes the only thing connected with the Professor's sermon requiring to be answered; and as already stated, that has been answered. As to the more recent sermon preached in the Universalist Church, I have nothing to do.

My friend does not seem to like the idea of my writing over my own name. He endeavours to become clever over it, but the effort is too much for him, and so he fails. I would answer his criticism fully were it not for two reasons: (1.) My consideration of the press you have upon your space; and (2.) I do not wish to condescend to his level. Nevertheless I may draw attention to the following:—What a ruse he makes over the "answering" phrase! For the life of me I can see nothing at which to take literary offense in one speaking of "answering a letter." But then "Orthodox" has evidently passed some sleepless nights thinking over my sentence in which I give "two reasons" for refraining from answering his "singular letter." Well, I am sure there can be nothing against my having rules of conduct so long as they are good ones. And that I have a rule, admitting of an occasional exception, is not a matter of such very grave importance as to justify him in troubling you, Mr. Editor, with a series of letters, and your readers with such long ones as those of "Orthodox." He deals with me very sharply in reference to my designating his letter as "singular." Now sir, I leave it to you: was't it a "singular letter,—especially in the "first cousin" part? I know a person of whom I am very fond, whose first cousin I do not promise to "love and cherish." No Mr. Orthodox first cousins may be very nice, but they may be very far from it.

In fine, Mr. Editor, who is Orthodox? I would like to know him, and shake him by the hand; for after all I believe I am more orthodox than he. Please tell him for me that the pernicious and insinuating doctrines of Universalism are to me like the deeds of the Nicolaitanes to the Church

of Ephesus—things to be hated. I have a proposal to make to you Mr. O. A sermon which I lately preached on the Universalist doctrine I have been requested to publish. Should I do so, my friend, will you bear part of the expense and thus prove your Orthodox Faith by good Orthodox work? Any communication on the subject will be treated confidentially, if addressed either to the Editor or myself.

Thanking you Mr. Editor for your valuable space,

I am, &c.,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
Minister of St. Andrews.

The Manse, Tobin St.

Religious Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL.—A letter from Rev. G. O. Gates, a few days since, contains the following pleasing item:

We are still encouraged in our work. Our Prayer and Conference Meetings are well attended and very interesting. Our hearts were cheered a few evenings since by seeing a sea captain rise for prayers. Sabbath last it was my privilege to baptize him on a profession of his faith in Jesus.

THE GOOD WORK IN ANTI-GONISHE.

Dear Editor,—

Last evening was held in this place the last of the series of Union meetings, which have been in progress here since the commencement of the week of prayer. The weather was unusually stormy, so that the congregation was not so large as on former occasions; but the meeting itself was a most interesting and joyous one. At the close of the opening exercises, which were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Goodfellow, a committee of gentlemen walked up to the platform, and without any previous warning, presented to the pastors of the two congregations on behalf of the people, a warm and affectionate address, accompanied by two envelopes, each containing a check for the magnificent sum of \$130 00. Suitable replies were made: and then, after an hour spent in listening to a number of earnest addresses for brethren present, the benediction was pronounced and we all went home feeling that we had spent a pleasant and profitable evening.

Thus ended one of the most blessed series of meetings that it has ever been my privilege to enjoy. Since the revival commenced, about 180 have professed faith in Christ, and there are yet others anxiously seeking. The greatest harmony and good feeling have prevailed throughout; and the bond of union now existing between the Baptist and Presbyterian congregations of this place, I believe will not soon be broken. Indeed we cannot afford to allow it to be broken, for by union of effort alone, can we hope to do anything towards rescuing the hundreds around us, who are groping their way amid the darkness and superstition of Rome. A great work lies before us. May God grant us all the wisdom and grace needed to perform it.

J. B. McQUILLIN.

THE ADDRESS

To the Rev. Messrs. P. Goodfellow and J. B. McQuillin.

BELOVED PASTORS.—The members of the United Protestant Congregations on this evening concluding the special meetings following the week of prayer, desire to address you, in grateful acknowledgement of the earnest efforts put forth by you for our spiritual good. We know you have often during the past few weeks, returned home from the labours of the day fatigued in body, yet with hearts full of joy; and we fail not to remember that God has wondrously blessed your labours in the conversion of souls. Many of our numbers rejoice to-night in having found "The pearl of great price" through your earnest efforts. All our hearts go out to you in love for your work's sake.

In presenting you with this freewill offering, as a testimonial of our regard; we express to you only a small extent of our appreciation of your services. You already have our hearts. May God bless you both and may you long be spared to us that success yet more abundant may crown your efforts for the Master, till you each receive the glorious welcome home, in the fervent prayer of your loving people.

T. M. KING,
A. M. CUNNINGHAM,
C. B. WHIDDEN,
H. H. McCURDY,
J. B. GASS.

Committee in behalf the United Congregations.

BRIDGEWATER, Feb. 28, 1875.—Our church Conference on the 6th, was the largest ever known to be held in this Village, nearly sixty persons spoke, more or less, on the occasion. On the 7th (Sabbath) the congregations were unusually large, the right hand of fellowship was presented

to seventeen, mostly received by letter. About an equal number have been received but were not present, some have been received for baptism and are expected to be baptized in the new baptistry just completed, next Sabbath evening.

A Sabbath School prayer-meeting is held for a half hour after the close of school. Also a young people's prayer-meeting every Tuesday evening, both of which are interesting. Seven from the sabbath school have professed conversion, the communion service was also the largest ever held here, the body pews not being sufficient to seat the members.

A part of the congregation remained and seemed deeply impressed with the solemnities of the occasion. There appears to be a deep religious feeling abroad in the community. Deacons Wm. Newcomb and James Grinton, two of the old standard bearers, are both laid aside from active labors. Yet I rejoice to know that the good Master is blessing the church. One "sows" and another "reaps," yet happily all will at last rejoice together over the golden harvest. Congregations continue large and interesting.

W. J. G.

BARRINGTON, Feb. 8th.—The Lord is manifesting his power in West Wood's Harbor. Eleven were added to the church by baptism yesterday. And we hope that many more will submit to Christ.

Yours fraternally,
W. H. RICHAN.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, HALIFAX.—The ordinance of baptism was administered here last Lord's Day evening by Rev. D. M. Welton.

Home and Foreign News.

HALIFAX, N. S., FEBRUARY 17, 1875.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday Hon. Mr. Fournier introduced a bill to repeal the first ten sections of Chapter 147 of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, relating to petty offences, trespasses, assaults, and felonies committed by persons under fourteen years of age. He explained that the repeal of these provisions had inadvertently been omitted in the Criminal Act of 1869, and as the Nova Scotia Legislature were not competent to deal with the subject, this bill was introduced. Its effect would be to bring the offences referred to under the general criminal law.

The motion of Mr. McKenna for the amnesty of Louis Riel has occupied a large part of the past week.

Mr. Mosseau made an amendment for unconditional amnesty; which was discussed till Friday when it was lost by 20 yeas against 153 nays. Subsequently the original motion was carried by a majority of 77.

The House then adjourned till Monday. Hon. D. A. McDonald, in reply to Mr. Irving, said it was the intention of the Government to establish free postal delivery in nearly all the cities of the Dominion, and also that it was the intention of the Government to modify or abolish postal charges on newspapers published in the Dominion.

The estimates show reduced expenditure for the year ending 30th of June, 1875, of \$613,164 on consolidated fund account, and \$3,824 on capital account.

In Public Works there is a reduction of \$309,450. Reduced grants are made for improvement of navigable rivers, roads and bridges and public buildings in every Province but Ontario, and for harbors and piers in all the Provinces but New Brunswick. There is a reduction of \$147,000 for the Intercolonial and other Government Railways in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and of \$50,200 in repairs and working expenses of cars.

\$915,000 additional are asked for work on the Intercolonial construction, bringing the cost to \$21,280,000, without adding \$139,000 for extension to Halifax; \$200,000 increased accommodation in St. John. \$6,250,000 appears for construction of Pacific Railroad.

An additional \$100,000 are asked for Administration of Justice, and salaries of three Judges of Court of Error and Appeal of Ontario. \$14,000 are asked to meet the salaries of seven additional Judges in Nova Scotia. There is also an increase of Legislative expenses \$29,553; also an increase in appropriation for Arts, Agriculture, Immigration, Pensions and Boundary Surveys.

A telegram from Winnipeg says that the outlawry trial of Riel was completed on Thursday.

A Montreal despatch says the ice in the Lachine Canal touches the bottom, in consequence of which 5000 men are thrown out of employment by the stopping of mills, &c.

Telegrams from Toronto stated that Railway travel was last week almost suspended. The country roads were almost impassable. They were running again nearly on time on Monday.

Brodie's mill and adjoining warehouses, at Cote St. Paul, near Montreal, have been burned. The building was insured for \$25,000. The contents were valued at \$70,000, and were half insured.

An encyclical letter from the Pope has been received in the Roman Catholic Church at Quebec, announcing a universal Jubilee for that city, to take place next week at Basillea.

A Quebec despatch last week said there was great excitement caused over the Bill introduced to hand over the control of the temporal affairs of St. Patrick's Church to the Redeptionist Fathers. The Militia, in consequence of the disorder, and to prevent riots, have been ordered out.

It is reported that George Brown will shortly proceed to England to receive Knighthood.

The strike on the Grand Trunk Railway has ended. The men have resumed work and the accumulations of freight are being moved as rapidly as possible.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The police force of St. John is now 25 men. It is expected that an increase will shortly be made by an addition of ten to the ranks.

In the trial of the Carquet rioters and murderers there were seventeen witnesses examined.

An old woman named Edmonds died at St. John last week in the most abject state of destitution and yet it was subsequently discovered that she had money in the Savings' Bank.

The St. John jail was set on fire on Thursday night by two prisoners confined in a cell to await their trial for larceny. Considerable damage was done by the water before the fire was put out.

A man named Bryne, 60 years of age, fell down the stairs of a building in Prince Street, fracturing his skull in three places.

Angelo Poulin, who was sentenced to death for the murder of her husband in Gloucester Co., and whose sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, has been sent to the penitentiary.

MESQUASH.—The extensive boot and shoe manufactory, the property of Thomas Snefeld, was totally destroyed by fire on the 5th inst. Insured for \$1500. Loss about \$3000.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The severity of Winter is being felt very severely on the Island in the want of water for mill-work and even for domestic purposes. There having been no rain the wells are in many places quite dry. Business too is very dull and little work can be done. There are however no reports of parties having perished from cold.

UNITED STATES.

The severity of the weather is seriously affecting commerce in New York and the other ports on the Atlantic coast. The harbors are all frozen up and miles of ice are visible off Sandy Hook. Crowds of people were crossing from Staten Island to New Jersey. It is believed too that the Sound is frozen over, and it is also feared that the steamers between Boston and New York were frozen in. Teams were crossing on the ice from New York to New Jersey on Friday last.

The lower Bay, to the westward of the Ship Channel, is frozen solid to Keyport. Both boats of the Southern New Jersey Railroad have been frozen in at their dock at Sandy Hook since Wednesday, the ice at that place being packed to the depth of twelve feet. Several inward bound vessels are anchored in the vicinity of the Light-ship, being unable to get up their anchors in consequence of the strong North wind and the intense cold. They are also badly iced up.

The New Haven boats were damaged in working through the ice. At Rockland, Maine, the Muscle Ridge channel is blocked with ice, and there was no communication with Dix Island for 4 days.

The steamer *Emilie*, from New York bound for Norfolk, was wrecked on Watch-quake Shoals on the night of February 4. John Maher was drowned. The *Emilie* was valued at \$10,000. She was uninsured.

The President has sent a message to the Senate on Arkansas affairs in which he earnestly asks Congress to take some action in the matter, and expresses the opinion that Brooks is legally elected Governor.

The Republicans in Congress have completed a measure in caucus of much importance. It permits the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases, and provide for the preservation of order and the enforcement of equal rights at elections by Federal officials.

The new tariff bill was reported to Congress on the 10th.

A hotel, shoe factory, church and two dwelling houses were burned at Farmington, N. H., last week. Loss \$150,000.

The railroads are being greatly interfered with by the quantities of snow over the Northern States.

The telegraph said on Saturday last that at Concord, New Hampshire, the mercury had congealed.

The first train went through the Hoosac Tunnel on Tuesday the 9th. It consisted of an engine and three flat cars conveying a small company of gentlemen.

The British schooner "John Norris" sunk on Thursday off Highland light by collision with the fishing schooner "Carleton" of Gloucester, which took off the crew.

The schooner "Edward Albro" of Lockport, N. S., from Ponce, P. R. with 150 hogsheads of molasses, struck near Cattyhunk Island on Sunday night. The crew went ashore in a boat; they were considerably frost bitten. The captain sold the vessel for 480 dollars. Wreckers got her off and run her into Vineyard Haven. She is but little damaged and her cargo is all safe.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The bill introduced in the House of Commons by Lord Ekeo, placing the entire metropolis of London under one municipal government, had its first reading on Wednesday.

The Hon. David R. Plunkett has been re-elected to Parliament from Dublin University without opposition.

The Dublin *Irishman* says that the Home Rule members of Parliament propose to formally submit a demand for the repeal of the Act of Union, and upon its rejection, they withdraw in a body from the Imperial Parliament.

There was a snow storm in Southern England on Tuesday the 9th.

The "Invalide Russe" asserts that England supplied 6000 rifles to the Eastern Turcomans.

The Carlists' committee in London claim that it has intelligence that Don Carlos troops have won a great victory over the Alfonsists; the loss of the latter being 7,000 men.

FRANCE.—The Constitutional Bill passed its second reading in the Assembly in a modified form. The Senate Bill has been rejected.

An amendment providing that the Senators shall be chosen by the same electors as the Deputies in the Lower Chamber was adopted by 322 to 310.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* 12th inst., says: "The points of yesterday's vote in the Assembly on the amendment to the Senate bill providing the manner of electing Senators are that it breaks up the majority of last week, and that it restores to the Bonapartists the ground they had lost. After the vote, which makes the Senate dependent on universal suffrage, the only modification possible is restriction in the list of citizens eligible to Senatorship. This will so obviously lead to election of ex-Imperial functionaries that it is expected the committee of thirty will withdraw the bill.

A despatch from Paris on Saturday says that the greatest uneasiness prevailed in that city in consequence of the political situation. The crisis is graver than ever. The Chamber cannot make a constitution and will not dissolve. President McMahon would have resigned if the Senate bill had been passed as amended. The Bonapartists gain greatly by these complications. The Republicans will make no further concessions. The "Gaulois" assert that on the close of yesterday's sitting of the Assembly the Ministers insisted upon resigning and that President McMahon accepted their resignations. The "Gaulois" also says that the President summoned the Duke de Broglie to form a new Cabinet in conjunction with M. DeFourtan.

It is said that MacMahon has informed M. Chabaud Latour that all the ministers will be required to remain in office till the end of the crisis on the constitution question.

No one to whom President MacMahon has applied to form a cabinet is willing to undertake the task until the constitutional laws are decided upon by the Assembly.

SPAIN.—King Alfonso has arrived at Valladolid. Marshal Serrano was to pay homage to King Alfonso at a special audience on Saturday.

King Alfonso has issued a decree, calling out 70,000 men for military service, 15,000 men of whom are to be sent to Cuba. Exemption from duty under this call costs 8,000 real.

Espartaco cordially received Alfonso on Tuesday last and exchanged decorations with him.

The London Daily News says that the loss of the Alfonsists in the recent check was 5000 killed and wounded and three cannon lost.

The military operations of the Alfonsists in the North of Spain have been temporarily suspended.

Troops are fortifying themselves in the positions they occupied in their advance.

A steamer with 400 troops leaves Cadiz shortly for Cuba.

Despatches from Spain do not confirm the report of the capture of Estella by the Alfonsists.

Alfonso returned to Madrid on Saturday.

The Carlists fired into a railway train near Logron. King Alfonso was in one of the carriages, but nobody was hurt.

General Govellar takes the chief command of the army of the North.

The Carlists claim that they have regained the ground they had lost in Guipuzou, that General Lema has been compelled to abandon Zaranzes, and is hemmed in at San Sabastian, and that Alfonsists lost 1200 killed in recent engagements.

GERMANY.—The Bishop of Strasburg, having issued a charge to his Clergy alleging that the Church is persecuted, the German authorities have forbidden the promulgation of the document.

The State Council of Germany has determined to prohibit the importation of American potatoes.

Archduke Johann Salvator, of Tuscany, officer in the Austrian army, has been