

MAY 3, 1867.

some recite; every one tries to do his and her best to comfort and console their unfortunate brother. All through the week there are prayer-meetings, and mothers' meetings, and Bible readings, and service, and lectures, and music; and all is given away gratis. "It is good to be zealously affected, always in a good thing."

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MAY 3, 1867.

THE USE OF AFFLICTIONS.

How often the angel of death enters our homes, and from the happy family circle removes some loved one to the "better land." How deeply we mourn, and how frequently we loudly murmur. In the lateness of our grief we seem to be unconscious of the fact that in afflictions, however great they may be, and however mysterious they may appear to us, there is something hidden, that has in view our benefit; in a word there is a use in these stern dispensations of Providence.

We have been afflicted—deeply afflicted; a fountain of grief and mourning has been opened in our heart that we did not believe existed there. God has shown us that there are depths of feeling in the soul that are entirely unknown, until discovered by some special and extraordinary providence of God. A wound has been received, the effects of which will be felt till our latest moment; yet we are enabled, by grace, to bow submissively, and can say, it is good to be afflicted. "Imperfect yet, we need the chastenings of paternal care to save us from the wilful blamings of error, and to win our hearts away from the polluting, ruining joys of earth." The Christian may rejoice even when the dark clouds of adversity lower around him, and the waves of contention rise in wild disorder; for these may be tokens of the peculiar favor of God. As man plucks up the weeds which have entwined themselves around the delicate roots of some esteemed flower, with such violence that the flower is almost torn from its bed; so Providence deprives us of the pleasures and enjoyments of this world, that we may not fix our affections entirely upon them, but that we may have a longing desire to participate in the pleasures of heaven, to rejoin our absent ones, and to bask in the rays of glory that radiate from Jehovah's throne. Why, then, should displeasure darken our brows, under the experience of these afflictions that tend to purge us from defiling lusts, and such things as are ruinous to the immortal soul. They show us the vanity of all earthly things, and the foolishness of reposing any confidence in them; they put our faith, our patience and resignation to the trial, and improve our graces to the honor of God, and to our own immediate advantage.

Could we but lift the veil which is now impenetrable to the eye of mortal vision, and see the bright throng of those who unite in loud hosannas to the Lamb, would we hear them complain of the sufferings they endured while here below? No; the happiness they there enjoy have erased these from their memories. And let us remember there is not one of the many millions who have reached the mansions of bliss, who did not, while here, encounter some of the innumerable difficulties which present themselves to every one that travels through the rugged pathway of life.

Welcome, doubly welcome, then, should be even the piercing shafts of calamity, if they humble, and fit us for the skies! Surely they were better for us if our eyes, during our residence here, were continually overflowed with tears; that every fountain of earthly enjoyment was dried, and that our path, however flowery, should be strewn with thorns, than that we should sink into irrecoverable misery, where nothing is presented to the eye but lost spirits, and where nothing is heard but the sighs of woe, and the shrieks of despair. Did this earth exhibit an appearance of perfect loveliness to the Christian, Heaven would cease to retain the most elevated place in his affections; it would be divested of all its charms, and he would no longer render to Heaven's King the sacrifice of prayer and praise. It is often when the world casts its ungenerous scorn upon him, when its shafts of ridicule are aimed at him, or when he drinks of the cup of sorrow from the hand of his God, that he pursues his pilgrimage with a more heartful joy and brightening hope, that he makes more rapid advances towards the celestial city.

One of the greatest advantages arising from affliction is, it leads us to pour out our souls with more earnestness and importunity to Him who has said that he does not "willingly afflict, or grieve the children of men." For instances of this we need only to revert to the Bible. There we see with what earnestness the prayer of the Patriarch ascends; there we notice with how much greater strength he strives to lift himself above the debasing objects of time and sense, when he is surrounded by trouble, and what a "stream of glory is let down upon that consecrated hour." No matter how correct a person may be in his daily walk and conversation, with what scrupulous exactness all his duties may be performed, his devotions may be tinged with a degree of formality; and perhaps afflictions are the best means of re-kindling their ardor.

Considering, then, how much benefit may result from adversity, with what sincerity it often inspires our confessions before God, and with what holy importunity it arms our supplications to His throne, ought we not, instead of permitting a murmur to escape our lips, acknowledge the good hand of the Lord in all these things, and exclaim,—"Lord it is good for us that we are afflicted."

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Among the various duties that devolve upon the conductor of a religious journal, none perhaps is more pleasing than to announce to his readers the manifestations of God's love and mercy in the conversion of souls. We can truly say this affords us very great pleasure.

We publish this week missionary reports from Brethren Taylor, Babcock and Mills. These brethren all report good accomplished during the month; some conversions have taken place. They have enjoyed refreshing seasons, and doubtless much good seed has been sown.

We have received a letter from Bro. Brown. He is in Campo Bello, and writes:

"Four weeks ago I commenced a series of meetings on the upper part of this island, in district No. 5, so called; and in that short space of time the Lord has revived His work and wonderfully blessed the people. Many backsliders have been reclaimed, and very many sinners have been converted to God. I have baptized eleven happy converts in all, and these, with two previously baptized, were added to the church."

He informs us also that the friends among whom he has been labouring contemplate building a house

of worship. We wish them success. We are glad to have such cheering news from this island of the sea. In another letter Bro. Brown informs us that he has returned home; but having engaged to labour with the friends in Campo Bello part of the time, will visit them again soon.

The revival in Fredericton, which was noticed in our columns last week, has been steadily progressing. The Master has been with us of a truth. On Sabbath last eight more obeyed the Redeemer in that important command—"Be baptized"—making in all thirty-six that have thus publicly professed faith in Christ. These have all united with the church; fifteen others, also, formerly members of other churches, have united with us—thus swelling the number that has been added to the church to fifty-one. We can very appropriately exclaim, "What hath God wrought!" When we consider that in so short a time so great accessions have been made to the church, and thus so many souls have been saved from death, we can but exclaim, "It is the Lord's doings, and marvellous in our eyes." We frequently think of the faithful labour expended with this church by its late devoted pastor. We cannot but feel some regret that he does not live to witness that which he predicted, and for which he so earnestly and indefatigably laboured and prayed. How often have we heard him, when he thought none were within hearing, pleading, yes, wrestling and agonizing with God in prayer that He would abundantly pour out of the Holy Spirit upon the church for which he felt so much anxiety, and that many sinners—some of whom he particularly, who have since been converted—might be gathered into the fold of Christ. Those prayers, though unanswered while he lived, have been graciously answered since his death. How great encouragement we have to labour and pray continually, leaving the result with Him. "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand."

Bro. McDonald left last week to attend to appointments previously made. Bro. Hartley remained over last Sabbath, and returned to his field of labour on Monday. God gave these brethren great success in all their labours.

Our Methodist and Baptist friends are also enjoying refreshing seasons. May the Lord still continue to bless.

HOME MISSION REPORT.

Rev. G. A. Hartley, Cor. Secretary H. M. Society:—
DEAR BRO.—I am again reminded that the time has come for me to submit to you my sixth monthly report.

What a world of sorrow and sadness is this in which we live; and how often does sadness gather around our spirits, and gloom spread over our minds, while we behold the sublimity and evanescent character of all created things. How truly we are taught in the Bible, as well as by painful experience, the solemn fact that it is unwise and wrong to put confidence in any earthly thing. Indeed, we are taught to put no trust in man, who is like the grass, nor in the son of man, whose breath is in his nostrils; yes, not even to put confidence in princes; for all is fleeting and passing away, and our days on earth are as a shadow, and there is no abiding. We may all exclaim in the language of the word of God, "The fathers, where are they, and the prophets, do they live forever?" No, indeed, they pass away, and are quickly gone from their station and work here below. No matter how dearly they have been beloved, nor how strong the attachment that bound them here, death will dissolve the ties, and sever the connection that has tenderly existed on this earth. And the more unexpected the event, the more severe will be the providence that blots out our expectation, and lays our hopes in the dust. I have been led to these reflections by the recent and very unexpected demise of our much beloved and highly esteemed brother in the ministry, the late Rev. E. McLeod. It is possible we shall see his face no more here on earth? Shall we hear his voice no more in the land of the living? He that has instructed many in the things of God, will he instruct them no more? Can it be that his work on earth is done, and he has passed away to his reward? No doubt, it is certainly so; but it does not seem to be so. It only appears like an unpleasant dream, that will be dispelled by our waking. But he is a reality, and not an illusion. He has exchanged his cross for his crown, and is now receiving his reward in the mansions of glory. And then how inexpressible the providence that called him away so very soon after the departure of our venerated Brother Hart, and so unexpectedly too, that our surprise was only equalled by the anguish that so deeply affected our hearts. But we shall have to leave these mysteries of an all-wise and overruling Providence to be explained another day; and while we drop the tear of sorrow over our brethren departed, let us all try to imitate more of his spirit, imitate their pious virtues, do our life-work as well and as faithfully as they have done theirs, and prepare to meet them again, and to enjoy their society in that better land, where sorrow nor sadness is known no more.

Immediately after writing my last report, I went to the river DeChute. Spent a very pleasant, and I trust, profitable, Sabbath with the people in that place. Found their Sabbath school progressing finely under the excellent management of its competent Superintendent; and as they have recently received their beautiful select library, the prospect bids fair that they will have a flourishing school among them. Tarried and laboured a few days in company with Bro. Blakeley, a Baptist minister that is labouring at present in the upper part of the country. I can only hope that these meetings were as profitable to the people as the time spent with our brother was pleasant to me. I then went to the Gallop neighbourhood, in the Parish of Wicklow, where I spent the two following Sundays and held a few meetings in the week between. Our Conference on Saturday was a very excellent meeting, and I would fain hope that the other services held were not in vain, and that some seed was sown that will bear fruit another day. And although we did not see as much done as we could have desired, yet we think the church was benefited some, and the people very desirous to see us again as soon as convenient. I received for the Mission fund in this place, \$3.10. Bidding them adieu, for the present, I went to California Settlement and to Limestone, Me., where I spent a few days with profit, I trust to myself and to the people. Perhaps it may be remembered that in one of my reports I stated that we had succeeded in healing the difficulties that had previously disturbed the peace of the church in the California Settlement, and they might go on now to exert an influence as in days gone by. And I am certain I really thought it was so when I penned my report; but I am sorry to say I was mistaken: the troubles were not healed, and are probably as bad as ever. While there recently, we laboured some with them, and hope the church may yet survive her trials, and yet be enabled to glorify her God. In Limestone, Me., I found the cause of the Redeemer prospering fairly, and the church recently established there enjoying union and love. As we were there on the day appointed by the Governor of the State as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, I enjoyed the privilege of participating in their gathering, and of improving the occasion in describing to them the fact that God desires his people to keep.

Returning to Perth and Andover, I concluded to stay at home and labour here for a time, although the prospect is not very flattering. Yet as the sleighing is almost ended, and the travelling will high down, and as I have not been here for the winter, I concluded to stay awhile now, and labour alternately on both sides of the river while I could cross on the ice. I have been here for the two last weeks, and think that our labours have not been in vain. A good deal of solemnity has gathered on the minds of the young people, and last night a few came forward for prayers.

I have just returned from a Missionary meeting, held in the meeting house at Perth, and although the travelling is bad and the weather unpropitious, yet an excellent meeting was enjoyed, and all felt it was good to be there. One of the brethren acted as Chairman, and filled the position nobly, and a number of brethren spoke much to the purpose indeed, as their acts evinced, for there was \$3.00 paid down, and \$40.75 pledged, to be paid before next Conference. Brother Johnston, a Methodist Circuit minister, was present, and made some excellent remarks on the general subject.

I received a letter a few days ago from Wm. Everett, Esq., informing me that the good work of God was progressing favourably at Ritey Brook, on the Tobique river, and desiring my return at as early a day as possible. In my last report your printer makes me say, "I had a meeting in Mr. Margison's barn." Now this was not in the manuscript; for it is a little too cold as yet to have meetings in a barn. It should have been "Mr. Margison's house." And indeed, we held two meetings there, and he and his excellent family used us with all christian courtesy and all possible kindness.

But I must close by subscribing myself your brother in gospel bonds. A. TAYLOR.
Perth, Victoria Co., April 15, 1867.

HOME MISSION REPORT.

Rev. G. A. Hartley, Cor. Secretary H. M. Society.
A month has passed away since my engagement with the Board the last time, and I forward you my report.

The first week I spent with the church in Fredericton, labouring in connection with Brethren Joseph McLeod and G. W. McDonald. I went there for a few days, being advised so to do by Elder Kinghorn. While there I saw the little cloud rising, which has since dropped such a glorious shower on that city.

Feeling it was not my duty to stay there any longer, I left and came to Prince William, and commenced a series of meetings at once. I found the church low and in much need of help, yet holding on by faith, and keeping up their prayer meetings. They were also anxiously looking for a call from your missionary, and I think the Lord directed the Board in sending me here. I have held many meetings, until at last I felt a little weary in the work, but not of it. But I learn with pleasure, that Bro. Dewitt is coming to-day to unite with me, as I have sent an invitation to him to come. I hope he may be a help and comfort to me, and a blessing to the people.

God has favoured us with some blessing. A few backsliders have been reclaimed, and a few have found Christ for the first time, to the joy of their hearts; but none have been baptized yet. A number of young ladies have been forward for prayers, and the prospect looks favorable for a more extensive work.

Our congregations are large and attentive, when they are not prevented by mud and storms from getting together.

Our brethren from the other side of the river come over often and unite with us, and render us good help. It comforts and cheers our hearts much to have them do so. They are preparing to build a good meeting-house in Lower Queensbury, and intend to open it for public service in October next. They already have the materials on the ground, and the contract made with a builder for the completion of the work. They have the means and the will to accomplish their purpose, and we wish them success in so commendable an enterprise.

I intend remaining here a little longer, and then going either to Kingsclear or Dumfries, and see what the Lord will do for us there. I have received during the month in cash \$6.73 in behalf of the mission.

F. BABCOCK.
Prince William, York Co., April 22nd, 1867.

HOME MISSION REPORT.

To the Cor. Secretary of the "Presqu Shore Voluntary Home Mission Society."

DEAR BROTHER—Another month has passed away since my last report as your missionary. The time has arrived when you should hear from me again. In the providence of God I am spared to tell the glad news of salvation, while others have fallen victims to the hand of death. It has indeed been a month of sorrow and deep mourning to me, as it has been to thousands throughout our Province. Many, many homes and hearts have been made sad by the death of our esteemed Brother McLeod. His removal was so unexpected, and so mysterious too, that it can scarcely be realized. "Thine indeed" the Lord's doings, and marvellous in our eyes." "He rests from his labours, and his works do follow him." He is freed from toil and anxiety—he is now reaping his reward.

But to return to my report. I commenced my month's labour March 10th. I first visited Greenfield, where I had laboured some during the previous month; and the Lord blessed us greatly. On the 11th ult., Elder Connor met with us, and administered the ordinance of baptism to five happy converts; on the day following six more followed the Lord in this sacred ordinance. Brother Joseph McLeod was with us at the meeting previous to the first baptism, and while in this meeting, a messenger arrived, bringing the sad intelligence of his father's illness. The labors of Brother Joseph were highly appreciated in this section of country. The Lord has given him a large place in the hearts of the people, and he will be greatly missed. On the 18th ult., accompanied by Brother Connor, I went to the Aroostook Quarterly meeting of the Free Baptists. This was an interesting visit. There was a large gathering of both ministers and laymen of different denominations from both sides of the line. The meetings were attended with the blessing of God, and a good revival has been the result. A church has been organized, and Elder Preble is labouring there with good success. We had a warm reception from our friends; the Lord grant to the union already existing, and bless all efforts put forth for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom. I attended five meetings with them, and two at Bridgewater; Brother Connor was present at one, and at the close administered the ordinance of baptism to one sister. On the 16th, I returned to Greenfield, where I met with the friends in conference—a good season was enjoyed. I remained with them three days; the Lord was with me during my visit; the interest is still good. God bless them in his heart's prayer.

I visited the Church in Alma (Corey Settlement). This Church has long been destitute of ministerial labor, yet they have been enabled to sustain the worship of God among them, and the Church was in as good working order as could be expected. I held, in all, twenty-five meetings there, and labored with all the light and understanding I could get for the prosperity of the church, and for the salvation of souls. The congregations were large and solemn; God blessed us with the outpouring of His spirit; His people were revived, wanderers reclaimed, and some have professed faith in Christ. Some are expected to be baptized as soon as convenient. The interest is still good, and impressions have been made upon the hearts of sinners that will, I believe, be lasting. I held the claims of the mission before the people, and the sum of \$35.50 was pledged and paid. The Lord bless them for their liberality. On the 5th inst., I

visited another destitute church; I refer to the one at Knoxford. Several of the brethren have laboured faithfully to sustain the worship. The Lord has blessed them with several interesting seasons. Brother Aaron Kinney (licensee) and myself commenced a series of meetings; the good Lord blessed our efforts, and the result has been that His people have been quickened, and many are labouring under deep conviction. A number, I hope, have received forgiveness of sin. I expect to protract the meetings there a few days, if my health will permit. I feel the effects of hard labour, yet I see the necessity of labouring still more earnestly for the salvation of perishing souls. I pray that God would help me to be more useful in aiding His cause to advance. I have attended fifty-seven meetings, besides a large amount of visiting, during the month. Have received for the mission fund, in cash and pledges, \$21.05; \$10.80 Am. cy.

Brethren, I solicit your prayers that your missionary may be more successful. There is much to be done, and but little time in which to accomplish it. How great the harvest! How few the labourers! Pray earnestly that God will raise up faithful labourers; young men who fear not to suffer persecution, to battle for the right—to endure all things for the glory of God—the God of missions.

Yours, in Christian bonds, H. MILLS.
Presqu Shore, April 13, 1867.

A friend writing from Presqu Shore, informs us, that on Sabbath, 14th inst., Brother Connor baptized two candidates, and on the day following he baptized another at Knoxford.

We give below the report of the New York Methodist Conference, coupled with certain resolutions, which all would do well to carefully peruse:—
The New York Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which have been held in New Haven, Conn., have closed their sessions. The Eastern Conference at New Haven, was opened by Bishop Clark, and was in session for a week; the New York Conference opened on the 3rd of April, Bishop James presiding, and adjourned Tuesday the 9th inst. A large number of the preachers of the body were present. The report from the various districts, and the reports of the presiding elders of the Eastern Conference were very encouraging; the number of churches have been increased, the centenary collections have been large, and in some places revivals of religion have taken place. The number of students at Wesleyan University is 133, of whom 114 are Christian young men, and 40 are licensed local preachers.

It was decided to hold, next year, a re-union meeting with the New York Conference, and a Committee was appointed to carry out this resolution. The usual routine of the annual conference, and appointments consumed the sessions. Before closing, the following resolutions were passed:—
1. That we recognize with profound gratitude to God the earnest endeavors for the advancement of the cause of the Lord over the land, but especially within the bounds of our own Conference during the past year, which have been put forth by the different temperance organizations among us, and we once more pledge to these our sympathy and hearty co-operation.

2. That we recognize the principle of total abstinence as the only remedy for the evils of intemperance, and hereby renew our pledges to sustain it, both by precept and example.

3. That we have seen with great satisfaction the operations of the Metropolitan Excise Law of New York city, and we would greatly deprecate any mitigation of its restrictions.

4. That we heartily approve of the prohibitory law now existing in the State of Connecticut, and will do all we can to aid in sustaining and enforcing the same.

5. That we earnestly recommend to the members of this Conference the disease of tobacco in all its forms.

Whereas, there is cause to fear that the examples and practices of worldly society are steadily pressing upon our members and their families, and endangering their spirituality, and the purity of their lives, and other things of card-playing, of dancing, of visiting the theatre and the opera, and in taking part in lotteries; therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Conference the members of this Conference should be diligent in their efforts to keep themselves and their families pure, and to avoid all such practices as are inconsistent with the requirements, both in the spirit and letter of the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, respecting the conduct of its members, is deleterious to the growth of pure and undefiled religion in the individual soul, and in the body of believers, and is calculated to obliterate the lines of the distinction between the true Church of Christ and the world.

The New York district of this Conference furnishes the following statistics:—
Members of churches, 5,544; debts, 77; probationers, 181; local preachers, 33; baptized adults, 828; children, 482; churches, 33—value, \$836,000; parsonages, 20—value, \$114,200; contributed to missions, \$7,945 48; church extension, \$1,668 05; Tract Society, \$881 88; Bible cause, \$1,495 69; Sunday School Union, \$290; Centenary Fund, \$182,054 94.

The New York Observer, after making allusion to the fact that Congress had been in session during the hours of the Sabbath, makes the following appropriate and sensible remarks:—

We freely admit that occasions may occur in the history of nations which will justify the occupation of sacred time in legislative work, by senators and representatives, but such occasions must be extraordinary, providential, and not caused by the negligence, indifference, or stupidity of any class of men. It is not our business to say that any one of our representatives, when the close of Congress occurring on or immediately after the Sabbath, its hours have been devoted to the most riotous scenes which mark the last day or two of the session, in which no one who remembers the Sabbath day, and who would not simply be a fool at ease in retaining his place, and participating in the business that was transacted. We express our own feelings, and we believe, the feelings of the Christian community on this subject with the more force, because there can be no plea of necessity or emergency in such cases. It is not simply the custom for Congress to spend the early weeks, and even months of the sessions in almost utter neglect of the public business, and to push the final action on the most important measures into the few hours of the day. It is not simply the custom, but the habit, of our representatives, to make it appear necessary to sit upon the Sabbath, at the close of the last session; it was the previous failure of Congress to attend to its work at the proper time.

We have received from the publishing house of the National Temperance Society two volumes, entitled, "The Red Ribs," by Thrice Talmon, and "Rachel Noble's Experiences," by Bruce Edwards.

These works are designed to show how much may be accomplished by zealous Temperance laborers, especially by the ladies, who are laboring to restrain their acquaintances from running into evil and intemperate habits, and restore the fallen to habits of virtue and sobriety.

They illustrate the power of kindness over even the most abandoned, and are well calculated to give a healthy tone to the youthful mind. We can, with confidence, recommend these works for Sabbath School libraries and family reading.

We want a few back numbers of the *Intelligencer* from March 1st, No. 865, up to the last issue. Who of our friends that can spare these numbers, will favor us by sending them to us at Fredericton?

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Mr. J. P. Tuck is printing photographs of the late editor of this paper—card size, suitable for albums. Parties can be supplied by addressing Mr. J. P. Tuck, Photographic Artist, Fredericton.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"D. E. W., Cambridge, Q. C." Letter received; all right; money will be acknowledged. "J. T. P., Grandmanan." Letter just received; will look into the matter.

A communication has been received from Brother Downey, which will appear next week.

NOTICE.

Persons that have pledged sums to me for the House Mission Fund, and have not paid them, we wish them to do so as soon as convenient. The amounts can be sent to Bro. D. W. Clark, Carleton, St. John; or, if more convenient, can be sent to me, and I will forward it to him. We hope for a favorable response soon.

F. BABCOCK.

a numerous army, well organized and disciplined; her military strength is superior to ours, so that the French nation is in danger of falling, as the distinguished orator, M. Thiers recently said, to the second or even third rank.

Another cause of the discontent among us, is the necessity of increasing our armaments in unlimited proportions, and incurring enormous expenses, in order to maintain a million, or twelve hundred thousand soldiers. The French are, indeed, very brave on the field of battle, but they do not like to spend their time in military exercises, nor to be subjected to the rigid discipline of the barracks.

All this is not favorable to the prestige of the Napoleonic dynasty.

If we now look at the condition of Italy, it is not much more satisfactory. The popularity of King Victor Emmanuel is much diminished; his subjects accuse him of being weak and vacillating, and of maintaining a compromising policy, and of being too disposed to make concessions to the Papal clergy. Besides, the finances of this kingdom are not at all flourishing; for the annual expenses exceed the receipts by 300 million francs.

Beyond the Rhine, Prussia takes immense strides forward, but Austria is always embarrassed and divided. The various populations, which are incorporated in the empire, are jealous of each other. Hungary claims full independence, and fairly consents to recognize the supremacy of the emperor Francis Joseph. Bohemia is animated by the same sentiments. Everywhere great resentment is felt against the tyranny of the cabinet of Vienna, and civil war constantly threatens this unhappy country.

The secondary States such as Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, and others, look to the future with growing anxiety. They know that international right, European equilibrium is shaken in its foundations, and that the first boom of the cannon upon our continent might put an end to their independence. This is a sad prospect, and the people of these small countries spare no expense to raise more numerous battalions. But this necessity is upon them a heavy burden; for they are obliged to contract larger and larger debts.

In the East the horizon is covered with dark clouds, and a terrible storm may suddenly burst. The Turks have promised reforms, which are incompatible with establishing them. Christians of Crete, Thessaly, Epirus, of all the provinces, are continually armed, ready to purchase their liberty with their blood, and Russia waits with impatience the favorable moment to enter Constantinople.

Yes, Europe is on a volcano. Napoleon III. has proclaimed peace; but it is a formal, empty phrase. All intelligent men fear a new war. May God help us in this great crisis!

We are indebted to a correspondent of the *Christian Visitor* for the following account of THE OPENING OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Paris, April 24, 1867.

One can hardly realize the fact that two nations, separated by a narrow channel of water, and widely different in appearance, manners, customs, and tastes, the English and French—the former, staid, quiet, phlegmatic, fond of the reality than show—the latter, gay, volatile, fond of finery and empty parade. The contrast of the two cities shows the diversity, in every respect, of the two peoples. London, the buildings are massive, grand and imposing, and adapted for comfort. They are old and blackened with the soot of centuries less than them in the estimation of the citizen. In Paris, the buildings are large, airy and beautiful, models of taste and elegance. Ornament is everything, and with them it is far more essential than comfort. Yesterday Paris was in holiday attire and appeared to the best advantage. The scene on the Champs Elysees and the quays was a most beautiful sight. It was the day of the opening of the Exposition Universelle. The Champ de Mars was the grand centre of attraction, and towards it thronged thousands were tending. This celebrated spot is on the south side of the Seine, and not far from the Hotel des Invalides. It is used for reviews, and for the assembling of troops, and for the scene of the *Fete de la Federation*, when Louis XVI. took the oath to maintain the new constitution. In May 1852, the present Emperor distributed the eagles to his army on this spot. On this field the Grand Exposition Building had been erected, and a fine structure it is. It is built of iron, and is a series of circles within circles, and by a series of circles, the centre to the circumference. In the centre is a garden, beautifully laid out and ornamented. The sections, which are sixteen in number, are used by the different nations. If one wishes to see the products of different nations, he takes the circular zones. If on the contrary, he wishes to see the productions of any one country, he passes along the radiating passage of the section. At two o'clock, the hour of opening, not less than 87,000 had assembled within the building. The admission fee was a Napoleon or twenty francs. The number of season tickets already sold is about 8000. The Emperor and Empress drove to the Grand Entrance in an open Calèche, and were met by the Imperial Commission. The Emperor was in evening dress with the Grand Cordons of the Legion of Honor; the Empress wore a purple satin dress with a long train. The Royal party then mounted the circular staircase, which sweeps around the building, and slowly walked its whole length. At the different stations, the representatives were severally presented to their majesties. The Imperial progress was marked by hearty cheers. The Emperor seemed much pleased with the reception accorded him by the English, for they cheered him most loudly. The ceremony was very unostentatious, and occupied only an hour and a half.

Everything is yet in a backward state, and it will be fully two months before things in and about the building will be put in proper shape. The English department, in which the representation is very good, is not complete. Many objects of art, but many articles are yet to be arranged and labelled. The representation from the United States is not at all what one would expect. I was pleased to see the representation from Nova Scotia so good. Napoleon III. at the time of opening, it was so in 1855, and now again in 1867. One would suppose he would, in this respect, have learned wisdom from the past. The great rush to Paris will not commence before the first of next month.

We have received from the publishing house of the National Temperance Society two volumes, entitled, "The Red Ribs," by Thrice Talmon, and "Rachel Noble's Experiences," by Bruce Edwards.

These works are designed to show how much may be accomplished by zealous Temperance laborers, especially by the ladies, who are laboring to restrain their acquaintances from running into evil and intemperate habits, and restore the fallen to habits of virtue and sobriety.

They illustrate the power of kindness over even the most abandoned, and are well calculated to give a healthy tone to the youthful mind. We can, with confidence, recommend these works for Sabbath School libraries and family reading.

We want a few back numbers of the *Intelligencer* from March 1st, No. 865, up to the last issue. Who of our friends that can spare these numbers, will favor us by sending them to us at Fredericton?

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Mr. J. P. Tuck is printing photographs of the late editor of this paper—card size, suitable for albums. Parties can be supplied by addressing Mr. J. P. Tuck, Photographic Artist, Fredericton.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"D. E. W., Cambridge, Q. C." Letter received; all right; money will be acknowledged. "J. T. P., Grandmanan." Letter just received; will look into the matter.

A communication has been received from Brother Downey, which will appear next week.

THE NEWS AND THE PRESS.

MAY 3, 1867.

Before the next number of this paper reaches all our readers, the local Parliament of this Province will have assembled for the despatch of business. It meets on the 11th of May. The session will probably be a short one, as no question is likely to arise to cause a very lengthened debate.

It will become necessary for some changes to be made in our Provincial Legislature, to adapt it to the new order of things under Confederation. These measures will, no doubt, be prepared by the Government, and submitted at an early stage of the session. Soon after the close of the coming session our readers may be prepared to assist in electing members to represent this Province in the House of Commons at Ottawa. On this subject we hope to give them a word of caution in season. Too much care cannot be taken in the selection of proper representatives. We hope to be able to give our readers quite a full account of the doings of the Legislature while in session.

PROVINCIAL TRAINING SCHOOL.—We are pleased to learn that Mr. John L. McInnes has been appointed Assistant Teacher in this institution, in place of Mr. John Mills, resigned. We believe Mr. McInnes is in every way qualified to fulfil the duties devolving upon him in this position, and will prove a valuable assistant to the Principal, Mr. Wm. Mills, so long and so favourably known as one of our most indefatigable and successful teachers.

While referring to the above appointment, we are again led to wonder why it is that nothing has yet been done towards providing a suitable building for the Training School. The original intention of the Act was, we believe, to found a Model School, with all the facilities for imparting to teachers the art of teaching. For this purpose, spacious, airy rooms, provided with desks of a modern and convenient style, are required as well as all other requisites calculated to draw and accommodate a large attendance. In this particular, thus far, the Provincial Training School has been a failure. The want of proper accommodation has always been a cause of complaint on the part of the Principal and Teachers; and it is a fact that while there has been a decided improvement in the School houses in almost every Parish throughout the Province, our Model School, the great centre from which improvements should emanate, remains *status quo*. While our several Counties can boast of their "first-class School Rooms," erected mostly by private contributions and enterprise, our Training School is still confined to "a basement."