

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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JOSEPH MCLEOD, Editor. REV. G. A. HARTLEY, EDITORIAL CONTRIBUTOR, over the ietter H. All Communications for insertion, should be ad-

dressed, Joseph McLEOD, Fredericton. Remittances may be sent to, either Messrs. BAENES

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Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 24, 1868.

THE BIBLE.

The friends of the Bible are, at this season of the year, more especially, active in promoting its circulation, by raising funds for that purpose, by calling meetings, and in various ways contributing toward the support of the British and Foreign Bible Society. There is no door now open, by which christians of all are going away, how the little ones look a thousand denominations can so easily and effectually assist in giving the world the Bible, as through this Society. Branch Societies have been established in almost all parts of the christian world, and funds are, by this means, brought into a common treasury; and united ter the garden of the Lord. Now it is time my boxand concentrated effort is, in this way, effected in sending out among all nations of whatever tongue, just here, by wishing you all good evening. complexion or creed, the Word of Life. Branch Societies have, also, been formed in this Province, and annually a donation from here is forwarded to the one month later than the above : they were received Parent Society.

What right have we, it might be asked, to assist in publicly circulating the Bible in foreign lands, and annually spending money for such a purpose ; have we not objects of charity at home, and do not many of our own people need Bibles? We remark that, as we are what we are, from the influence of the Bible, and Britain herself is indebted to it for the position she holds among the nations of the earth, so we, as a nation and a people, through gratitude to God, should endeavour to give others what has so greatly blessed us. We have proved that the Bible is the best educator the world has; and, as we have been taught by it, so we should endeavour, by the same means, to teach others. He who contributes toward the circulation of the Bible, declares to the world that he has faith in its power to bring the world to Christ; and in the manifestation of that faith, ho.

preached. And then we all kneel to invoke our Fa-

ther's blessing upon the household. And when you

thanks in their happy eyes, and following you to

the door or the gate watch until you are out of sight.

The fact is, there is much more of this pastoral labor

wanted in our churches. It serves to weed and wa-

es were packed for the night-trip, so I drop my quill

We have another letter from Brother Phillips, dated

at the same time. We shall publish the other next

OUR FOREIGN MISSION WORK.

I think your readers have been informed that our

I have just completed my tour among some of our

2. M.'s and religious gatherings. I have visited five

Q. Meetings, and attended the Western Anniversaries

crease of laborers in India, and new progressive

movements, have been hailed with joy; and many

good responses have been made in money.

Board have voted to send a reinforcement to our Mis-

week. - [ED. INTEL.]

sion in the Spring.

JAMES L. PHILLIPS.

For the Religious Intelligencer.

In this work I am devoting much time to visiting from house to house. I never so fully realized before "Youth's Moral Reform," was published in the IN- believed, and come regularly to the chapel on Saturwhat a good thing house-visitation was. It is a good thing for the minister, who needs just this kind of familiar home-acquaintance with his people in order to

preacher-I can't call him pastor-in America who amount of good; and, while we commend it to the written on a long red card, to go and receive into the know extremely little of the actual wants of his congregation, because he has not looked in upon their induce others to make similar efforts, which, if en- where the wonderful work was recently reported, home-life. The man who often visits his flock is the tered into with earnestness, will be productive of near Tientsin, in three villages not more than fifteen man who, ceteris paribus, will speak the aptest words | similar good -ED. INTEL. in the prayer-meeting, and find the freshest and best themes for the pulpit. And, moreover, he is the man whom the people love, hence he can do them good. But this house visitation is particularly a

that moss and sticks, their former occupants had long forsaken. The doleful sound of the piercing good thing for the parish. What lesson is listened breeze, and the dimness of the feeble flame that was their Saviour. But thus far none of them have proved to and received so eagerly and gratefully as that supplied by the few faggots they had gathered, seem- successful. which is given to a family at their own home. The ed sadly in unison with the state of their intellect. They had all pious parents, most of them a pious father and mother are there and all the children have prother or sister, some both ; but heretofore they had been called together. A familiar hymn is sung, and turned a deaf car to many kind admonitions, and the blessed Word of God is read and expounded. Nor is this done up in "sermon style." It is plain. practical, pointed talking to individuals, and not to good system of education they seemed to be settling 'everybody in general and nobody in particular." nto a state of intellectual degeneracy. This is the style in which the best sermons are

YOUTH'S MORAL REFORM.

humble sphere of life. History had never taught ted States, of the kindness that greeted him everythem to stray beyond their own neighborhood, some where; and among other things said that several had a knowledge of their own Province by hearsay, Universities had conferred upon him the degree of knew no artificial means of improvement; fond mem- them that his name was Newman Hall, and that ory could not call to mind the conclusions of great Newman Hall he would remain to the end of the minds to aid them in their plans. At this period their parents began to despair, and

eel that the young generation, instead of being an honor to the old, and an ornament to the society in which they moved, in which good way they were trying to lead them, were hardening themselves and unning heedlessly to ruin.

But happily their prayers and admonitions were not in vain; while the father in stern rebuke reproves, the mother in kind admonitions, the brother n tender affection, the sister in gentle entreaties, and often unitedly supplicating the throne of grace in

devise some plan for their mutual improvement both in a moral and intellectual point of view. Heretofore a debating society, and sham lawsuits conducted | teacher. in their own simple way, had satisfied their enquircould be accomplished even by uneducated youth. also have great blessings to enjoy." at Hillsdale, Michigan. Everywhere our proposed in- They wished so to improve their talents as to rise to that eminence which a kind providence has placed do not regularly attend religious services on the

the glad news to his friends and neighbors, and the

THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER

The following article, giving the rise and progress result was that several came a distance of ten miles of a society organized'at Long Reach, K. C., called the to hear the word of God. Three of those who came TELLIGENCER some twelve years since. A friend has day night, that they may be present at the Sabbath written us requesting its insertion again; and having services, and they have requested that a teacher may read it carefully, we gladly re-publish it, believing be sent to preach to them regularly. Six of the peointelligently care for their souls. There is many a the society was the means of accomplishing a great ple came to the missionary with an invitation to him, notice of all, particularly the young-we hope it may church twenty of their number. In North China, or twenty miles distant from each other, there are On the 18th of March, 1848, fourteen young men now more than one hundred baptized men, women met in a log cabin, back in the woods; the wind en- and children. An attempt has been made by a rich tered at every side and whistled through the crevices, heathen to bribe the local magistrate to expel the missionaries, and make the native christians disown

MISCELLANY.

At a public meeting held in Surrey Chapel to welseemed indifferent about their present and eternal come the Rev. Newman Hall on his return from Amewelfare. They were guilty of many breaches of true rica, the Rev. gentleman was presented with a beaupoliteness and good manners, and for the want of a tifully prepared address, accompanied by a note for £500. In replying to the address, Mr. Hall referred Their knowledge was confined mostly to their own briefly to his tour through several cities of the Unichapter.

among the Freedmen in the Shenandoah Valley, which is being carried on under the direction of the Free Baptists, is progressing nicely. A letter received a few days since informs us that seventeen were baptized on Sabbath, the 5th inst., at Charlestown, by Rev. A. H. Morrill. Revival is being enjoyed also at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg. The Normal new pupils from a distance being added. In one On this evening they had assembled together to neighborhood in Maryland, the coloured people are

Bro. Morrill writes very encouragingly of his work. ing minds, but now the aspiring boys had grown He says: "Every aspect of our work is encouraging. impatient; their minds were turning upward and on- It is true, we have peculiar crosses to bear; but we

There are 155,000 residents of Boston who

Nearly \$800 was raised for Missions-Freedmen and hope, which seemed to nerve them to severe effort; estimate, can seat but 75,000 people. The balance

THE TARIFF.

The following on the tariff is from a speech delivered by the Hon. Peter Mitchell, at the dinner in Newcastle, on the 8th inst.

1 now, gentlemen, come to matters of more importance, and I am sure you will readily pass with me from these trifling things to questions in which we all have a direct interest. The tariff as recently revised by the Government has created a good deal of discussion, and certain features in it have been assail- no object in view. Disappointed politicians whose ed as bearing unjustly on the poor man. Mr. Smith ambitious aspirations have been shorn of their fair has stated that the Members from Quebec and On- proportions, and who are quite willing for the time tario, under the Leadership of Sir John McDonald to play the role of the wily demagogue; and men and Hon. Mr. Cartier wished to overshadow us and not give the Maritime Provinces a fair chance. a niche in the temple of fame-towards which they are Gentlemen, this is not true, and Mr. Smith knows it making precious slow progress, may vent their ire is not true. A proper consideration of the tariff will and tax their ingenuity to raise a feeling hostile to show that we had fair play in the new arrangement. There were three tariffs in existence, one for Canada, one for Nova Scotia, and one for New Brunswick, each differing materially in the scale of taxation. These tariffs had to be assimilated ; so that one uniform scale would be produced, and in the short time at our disposal it was impossible to go into the matter as fully as we could have desired. Let any one how- must show the country that we are anxious to deal ever take up the three tariffs as they formerly exist- with this matter in a fair and equitable manner. Let ed and compare them with the newly arranged one, and they will then see whether New Brunswick got number of articles that heretofore paid duty, and fair play or not, and if we are overshadowed by On- which enter very largely into the general business tario and Quebec. The article of molasses has been of the country, affecting all classes, are now free. referred to and the increase of duty it is stated will Our ship building interests, such an important branch bear heavily on the poor man. Gentlemen, I would of our industry, is by the new tariff placed on a corbe the last man that would give my voice to levy an infair duty on the poor man, but in this case we reduced the Canadian tariff and made it as low as will be found in the Free List. This is a great boon possible. Molasses enters largely into the business to the Maritime Provinces, and will, I have no doubt, were original, the gift of nature and her God; they Doctor of Divinity, but he declined the honor, telling of distilleries and sugar refining in Ontario, and we be properly appreciated. could not afford in making a uniform tariff for the whole Dominion to reduce it below the present rate ;

if we did, a large item of duty heretofore collected in

The second meeting of the society of the "Home Canada would thus have been lost to the Revenue. THE WORK AMONG THE FREEDMEN. - The good work Again, the tax on flour and corn meal has been sub- for the Aged" was held Jan. 18th, in Trinity School jected to a good deal of criticism, and the idea has room. This meeting was more largely attended than got possession of a few minds that these articles the first. It was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. should be free. Before Confederation flour paid a Hill. The Society desiring to have the institution tax of 50 cents in Nova Scotia, but was free in New Brunswick, and in adjusting the tariffs we levied a incorporated, a Committee was selected to frame a duty on this article and corn coming from the United constitution and by-laws, and Monday, the 20th of States, and we did this in the interest of every section January, was appointed for the meeting of the Comof the Dominion. Corn enters very largely into the mittee. During the meeting on Saturday, funds distillation of whiskey in Ontario, and where we pay their behalf, hope smiled through tears, and bids School opens under favorable circumstances, several one cent per head in New Brunswick, they pay many were handed in and a collection taken up amounting cents in Ontario. But where is the propriety of to three hundred and thirty-eight dollars. This sum finding fault with the tax on American breadstuffs. is exclusive of several liberal donations, and is in aid about erecting a school house and intend hiring a there is a legitimate tax in our whole Revenue this of the contemplated Bazaar. The interest felt in this is one. There is no need of going outside of the noble institution is very general. All Protestant de-Dominion for a single article of breadstuffs, Ontario nominations are represented, and all were most corcan supply all our population as cheaply, and then dially invited to take an active part. Whilst there have a large surplus for the trade of the outside world. The cry therefore that the poor man's bread are differences among us concerning doctrinal matters, is taxed is as fallacious as any one of the statements and such differences as are quite likely to exist manufactured to order, and cannot deceive any man through this generation, yet in a matter of this kind unless he is determined to find fault at all hazards. we must be actuated by the same spirit. We all When there is a tax on American flour, and our own know from observation how very rough, and often granted them the means, though the powers of their Sabbath, and who could not find even accommodation free, will any man import from the States instead of mind seemed active and elastic, and their feelings were they so inclined. There are one hundred and Ontario? Certainly not, and to found an argument on thorny is the road in life's decline. If, by our efforts, The Western Anniversaries were well sustained. It is way can be made smooth and pleasant: if we such a supposition proves the objector to be either a this way can be made smooth and pleasant: if we fool or a knave. The United States have built up a may have the privilege of seeing those who are weary barrier of protection between the two countries, every- of life's combat peacefully resting at "Home," surely of the population can find no seats in a house of wor- thing we can send them is taxed to the very utmost, we shall be more than repaid for any sacrifice we may our lumber, our hay, our fish, in fact all that we could send to their markets is met with a duty almost make. The public generally are aroused to an imporprohibitory. Were we then to admit their flour, and tance of the work, and we shall hope to have their coro, and meats into our country free of duty-the The week of devotion has been more than a form | idea is preposterous and will not bear scrutiny. The earnest co-operation as well as their liberal patronage action, nothing but a sense of virtue and excellence this year. The meetings have been general, and Americans are beginning to see the folly of their in every effort for its furtherance. policy in reference to high duties, and the repeal of St. John, Jan. 21st, 1868. the religious interest, that great hopes are entertain- ing to set in more favorable to a general and remuner-----A liberal education had not developed nor improved ed that a great revival of religion is about to visit the ative trade between the two Countries. We had, "TO THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION IN churches, and carry a blessing to the families who therefore, to consider in adjusting the tariff, not alone NOVA SCOTIA." thorough study of the Bible had never called forth make up the congregations. There have been special how it would affect Newcastle or Chatham or any We have received quite a lengthy communication section of the country, but how it would affect our under the above caption. It is dated "Cornwallis, trade relations with the United States. If we gave N. S., Jan. 3d, 1868," and is accompanied with a rethem all they could desire now, what basis would we have for any future negotiations, in reference to the quest for publication. The writer, however, fails to and to educate each other in more important branches ring the past Mission year the Home Missionaries Registry of our ships, and a share in the coasting acquaint us with his name, which, of course, pretrade of the Country. They would very naturally vents its insertion in our columns. say-you may want something from us, but we have We would suggest to the writer that he lay his all that we require from you and therefore we would have nothing to offer them in any future arrangement. case before the Quarterly Meeting, to which he re-It is a sound policy to hold all the advantages we fers in his letter, and no doubt the cause of comhave, and when the hour comes, as come it soon will, plaint will be removed. We think it would be far we can take our stand on a fair basis with them, and wiser than making his affairs public; at any rate give them an equivalent for all we receive. The article of tea has also passed under review, and the increase there can be no harm in trying the experiment. of duty is objected to as not bearing fairly on the 128,000. Twenty-three years ago the population of different Provinces. The objector should remember South Australia was 19,000, and in 1866 it was 170,- that on this article we have the advantage of Ontario per Hampstead, which we referred to last week, have and Quebec, because we as a general thing use black conceived. They hailed it as their motto without a ALASKA .- The latest purchase of the United States | tea and they green. We use throughout this Probeen discontinued. Brother Reud writes us that, though none have been added to the church, he comprises upwards of 570,000 square miles, being vince very little green tea and therefore pay the lower The following preamble and pledge were forthwith more than twice the size of Texas, and nearly seven- duty on the black,-they in Ontario and Quebec use feels satisfied that the church has been much benety-five times that of Massachusetts, with more than very little black, and therefore pay the higher duty fitted. The attendance at the Conference meetings four thousand miles of sea-coast, indented by nume- on the green. In this particular the tax bears lighter has greatly increased. The greatest number that had on us than on the people of the Upper Provinces, and attended these meetings for some time has been twelve, also shows that "we were not overshadowed" in the adjustment tariff. I must now refer to a statement while at the last one thirty five witnessed for Christ; which are at variance with the word of truth and of 50,000 to 60,000, who are not always at peace with put forth by Mr. Anglin, and in referring to him 1 am some too who had not been heard from for years. We all good behaviour and true politeness. The first the Russians; hence one reason why the interior has ready to do justice to his ability, as also his able advocacy of the North Shore railroad. Although I have ting liquors; Secondly, cursing and swearing; has been discovered, and miners are already at work. to meet him as a political antagonist I am ever ready brother in his labours. Will not others of our min-Thirdly, lying and tattling, and such conduct as leads Copper and lead have been found, and iron and coal to accord to him ability in debate and a firm persist- isters keep us informed of their labors &c.? We are Algeria and in the United States. The last census of to evil, especially Sabbath-breaking and improper be- are very abundant. The climate of Alaska is more ency in following out the course he has marked for always glad to hear from them. the Papal States shows a Protestant population of haviour in public or private worship. All those that equal than in like latitudes on the Atlantic coast, the himself, however much I may differ from him as to join with us we expect to entirely abandon those per- vast neighboring seas and the direction of their cur- the correctness of his decision, and the not over who will accept of Christ the Saviour, revealed in in Chili, the Argentine Republic, Brazil, and the this society to pay one shilling for entrance, and two than at Portland, Me., and not even along the north- on the tariff, and wherein he challenges investiga-New MEETING HOUSE -The new meeting-house at Little River, Hampstead, will be opened for divine United States of Columbia, and the formation of na- pence per month as regular dues, and all the females ern shore is the climate unendurable. Colton's Jour- tion, came under my notice for the first time this after- A. M. Ministers are respectfully invited to be present. service the first Sabbath in February, at 11 o'clock, noon, and although I have had no time to look into it carefully, yet it requires but little examination to A Bogus CLERGYMAN-A clergyman of the Church see that it is fallacious in several particulars. Take THE NEWS and THE PRESS. for instance the article of boots and shoes. In the year 1866 there was imported into this Province from JANUARY 24, 1868. Canada to the amount of \$6,678,00, paying a duty of 18 per cent. Mr. Anglin states that on boots and We learn from the Freeman, that the Bishop of St. shoes we will save 3 per cent, when in reality we John has commenced recruiting for the Papal army. save the whole duty of 18 per cent as they are free Last Sabbath was devoted to this purpose, and we throughout the Dominion. Cotton warps and meats are also made to foot up to a high duty, when the are told that at all the masses in the Cathedral "His truth is there is no necessity for one dollar of duty Lordship invited the Catholics of this city and diocese to be collected from either of these articles The to unite with their fellow Catholics throughout the Dominion can and does produce a supply of meats far beyond the requirements of her population, and manuworld in the defence of the Sovereign Pontiff, and of factures are now springing up in this Province as the independence of the Papal States, by sending their well as in Canada, where a better and cheaper article representatives to take their place in the ranks of the of warps can be obtained than any imported from little army" which according to the Freeman is al-Great Britain or the United States. The calculation of duties from these sources whilst they swell Mr. ready "covered with glory." The Freeman, with Anglin's figures, is in reality one of those methods evident satisfaction, tells of the enthusiasm and zeal resorted to by opponents, when it suits their purpose of Catholics in all parts of the world, and chronicles to make out a case. But I would particularly direct as a fact the report that members of the first families your attention to his calculation on the increase that in France, Belgium and Germany, as well as some of two blunders. He makes his calculation on the the oldest families of England have taken service as difference between 35 cents per gallon and 80 cents, privates. We are strongly inclined to believe that when in reality it should be between 70 cents and 80 these scions of noble families will turn out to be of cents. The Local Government fixed the duty on the same stamp as the Pope's Highlanders, of whom alcohol at 70 cents per gallon and 3 per cent, and the Government of the Dominion raised it to 80 cents, so much was boasted, and who have turned out to be Common sense and common reason would say that loafers from the streets of Glasgow. the difference is 10 cents - I will give him the benefit According to our contemporary several in this city of the 3 per cent. But Mr. Anglin very considerate- have already offered their services, but we do not ly goes back to the time when alcohol was 35 cents, imagine that any of the more respectable Catholics to run up a round sum. In addition to this he takes will be foolish enough to connect themselves with an the quantity in the Controller's Report and adds 50 enterprise so apparently wild. The " canadian corps' > per cent. to it for over proof, when the over proof was is to be equipped, and maintained by subscriptions already contained in the first quantity. By this adroit method quite a respectable mistake is added to the fallacious amount already attained, and the differ- sent will depend altogether upon the amount of money ence between him and and Mr. Tilley in reference to raised. increase is reached by a bound. He has however some compunctions of conscience at the bold step The Association in aid of the Home for the Aged taken, and just hints in the most delicate way that has got well to work. We learn from the Journal. he may be wrong, but at the same time carries his that three hundred and fifty-six dollars have been alerroneous calculations forward, and in triumph makes ready subscribed and deposited in the Bank; the laand rapid. Within a short time twelve converts and Protestants, and there is no work of evangeliza-000. On this article he has made a blunder of over dies who have the matter in hand have evinced a demuch thus far. I spent a week at Santipore, and tian instruction. The present number of church had been added to the church at Chefoo, of whom tion which cannot be undertaken without fear of \$90,000, and it only required two or three more of a termination to persevere in their undertaking, and arthis is my seventh day here. To-morrow I start for Balasore, where I shall probably spend the rest of the month. This is a precious work. How sure one is of getting his own heart revived when trying opening of two more ports in January, 1868, will in- chau, where Mr. Kreyer is laboring, are said to be blessed. O! there is a value in spirituality, which been produced to show that it is not reliable. The the next summer. A constitution for the Society has apparently concerned about their eternal welfare. not great natual or acquired abtlities can equal. In tariff, as it now stands, is not as perfect as I could been framed, and everything seems to promise the er for religious conversation. He had been sorely tempted, and in an evil hour had stepped aside from Japan, and thus, indirectly, the influence of Chris-tianity. Turkey has now two Protestant colleges in aspect of mission work in China encourages to continue at the disposal of the Govern-tianity of dealing with this

up to the expectation of those who look at it from the stand point of a single province. The Goverr ment are anxious to deal with this matter fair y and to secure equal justice to all, and any adjustment that a close examination would point out as necessary will receive their careful consideration. I readily admit that an increase of tariff is a capital handle for an opponent to take hold of whose object is to annoy the Government, and a great deal of this hue and cry only covers an ulterior purpose, and has whose vaulting ambition had pictured to themselves the Government; but the thinking and reasoning portion of every community will see on examination, that the tariff as it now stands does not call for that condemnation which it receives from certain quarters. This course of action we expected, and are not therefore taken by surprise. The large Free List, embracing as it does such an extensive class of articles, any one look over the list, and they will see what a rect and proper basis, and most of the materials that enter into the construction of our Merchant Marine

Home for the Aged.

Jury of (the Court cating liq His Ex one hund of the di MURDER an affray Kennetco Lee, resu that they Miller we aiming at Halifax ing togeth from the i is about a

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nors God.

Not only has the Bible a moral and spiritual value, but it has commercial importance. While we know it has been the means of bringing tens of thousands of the unconverted to a knowledge of the truth, and pointed them, like the forerunner of Christ, to the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the world, it has in it, or in its effects, a commercial value as well. Strike out the Bible from the world, and you cause it to recede or relapse into a state of barbarism, anarchy and confusion equal to that of the dark ages. Take from the British empire the Bible, and she would soon cease to stand forth as the first commercial and christian nation on the globe .---Wherever the English language is spoken, whether in the fertile isles of western Europe, or in the sunny plains of India-whether in the Colonies of South Africa, or in the more northern regions of North' America, all will unite in saying, "We won't give up the Bible." We know it is the bulwark of English liberty; and hence, whoever strikes a blow at this precious book, be he Infidel or Skeptic, Bishop or Pope, strikes a blow at our liberty, and is a foe alike to Britain and to God, There is yet another reason why we should support the Bible Society : such are its precepts, and such is its spirit that, when a peo- of the world. The fiercest persecution in Spain has ple once receive the faith of the Bible, it adds another link to the great brotherhood of nations, prevents verts who continue to meet secretly for divine worthe chances of war, and gives us a strong guarantee that our liberties will be preserved unmolested. The mission from the Government to receive a pastoral plainest mark of distinction between Popery and Protestantism, is in their love of the Bible. Rome builds monasteries and cathedrals, establishes nunneries, and sends out her missionaries without the Bible.-Protestantism prints and circulates the Bible by the million, sends it forth to the world without note or comment, sends forth missionaries with the Word of Life, and proclaims to the world that it is the Word of God which is able to make wise unto salvation all

in this good work. Had not the British and Foreign Bible Society been called into existence, and so nobly sustained, we would have had a far less number of volumes of the supplies now circulated among us ; and even for what we purchase, the cost being so Protestant congregation has been organized in the much greater, we should have paid more money than we now give, or have given ; so, we are indebted, even yet, to the Society, financially. Let us each remember then for what purpose we contribute to the Bible Society ; how much we are indebted to it for our civil and religious privileges ; the need there is that millions yet outside of civilization should know the "true and living God ;" and the importance that liberty, civilization, and that the christianity of the Bible should be maintained, and let us contribute of our means accordingly.

We sometimes fear we are willing to contribute our dollars for trifles and for matters of little importance, while for the circulation of the Bible, the giving of the Word of Life to the perishing heathen, we give but our cents. Christians, especially, should ever inquire, how can we best in all things glorify God, and act up to the dictates of an enlightened conscience ?

ment of the department of Biblical literature in Hillsdale College. This College is a fine and prosperous manhood narrow minded by ignorance. They wished Institution, and promises much for the future pros- to move no longer in the same little circle, but they perity of our denomination in the West. The work had no intellectual means to give them an advantat has already done is an earnest of its future profita-

has a large place in the hearts of our brethren in no right nor fixed ideas how to use it to advantage. the West, and is destined to succeed.

I was rejoiced to learn from the Treasurer of your readily responded to his call for funds, and had subdued their passions and changed them into virpromptly supplied the amount needed to pay the semi-annual salary of your Missionary. They do well der the blessing of God, make them stronger for the pledged in good faith to the other to maintain whathome and domestic work. C. O. LIBBY. Kennebunk, Me., Jan. 16, 1863.

PROGRESS OF PROTESTANT CHRIS-TIANITY.

Notwithstanding the intolerant legislation which obtain it, among the chief requisites of life. still prevails in the Papal States, in Spain, and in some of the republics of South America, Protestantism is rooting itself in every Roman Catholic country not been able to reduce the number of the native conship. The English residents in Spain obtained pervisit from one of the English bishops. The efforts for giving to young Spaniards an evangelical education are actively continued in Switzerland and Southern France, and some progress toward organizing a Protestant Spanish congregation has been made in about 1000. In Latin America, regular services in the Spanish and Portuguese languages are now held sequence of the steady immigration of Protestants from Europe and America, the Protestant population mated, in 1867, at about 120,000. In Portugal, a Azores, and another, consisting of sixty members, in opinion seems to become favorable to religious toleration. In Italy, all the large cities have now Protestant congregations. In Austria, the principal grievances of the Protestants have been redressed.

missionary societies labour with unflagging zeal and with cheering success. There are now, as far as known, 86 different Protestant Societies, which sus- treasures that perisheth, that he too will strive to lay tain missionaries in non-Christian countries. In up treasures in heaven. Of those who first belonged China, the Government continues to protect the Christians ; and several remarkable awakenings have largely added to the number of converts. In 1867, loved object. Since its existence, 125 have joined it; the 26 missionary societies which labor in China had eight sisters have been called away, and we are pleatogether 97 ordained, 14 lay, and 93 female-in all, sed to relate, they all professed a hope of eternal 204 missionaries, 202 native assistants, 508 communicants, and 3142 members in the congregations. On that they were planting seed in such kindly soil, to authorities, finding that closing the drinking places India, we have the important testimony of Miss Car- grow up and spread such inticing branches-that 125 reduced the number of criminal offences one third by penter, who made the influence of missionaries upon young men and maidens of New Brunswick would the close of the year, did not raise the money, and the education of the natives the subject of a very careful study, and who reports, as the result of her observations, that the progress of Christian educa- will ever entice. tion is remarkable. Twenty-five Protestant missionary societies labour in India, of which 3 are in Scotand, 8 in England, 1 in Ireland, 4 on the continent of Europe, and 9 in America. There are also 7 so-The societies maintain over 550 missionaries, and, America, but we need it much more here. The ten- $\pounds 250,000$. In India, Government expends on secular dency to backslide and fall into out-breaking sins is aducation over £700,000 annually. There are in access to them, and the opinion is expressed that if but their own contributions are increasing, and a lay far greater than at home, and hence the need of greater vigilance and special revival efforts on the of 190 native missionaries, 1800 native catechists, 1800 native catechist part of the ministry. I have enjoyed my work very and probably 100,000 boys and girls receiving Christhe narrow way. For months he had been in a low, have begun to train the native congregations in the

had heard of minds moulded to examples of exalted worth and greatness. Now their minds seemed expanding, they wished not to grow up to ship. geous start-none to invite their rising energies to which seemed to awaken in every breast. They

their faculties, and framed their mental powers; a Foreign Mission Society that your brethren had so their affections, and given them a right direction, and meetings of deep and marked solemnity. tues. The loss of artificial means of improvement Mission Society in the United States, states that duseemed to kindle a desire to embrace natural means, in this; and every effort in this direction will, un- than are generally taught at school. Each was haveever seemed best suited to their case. After the ex- days of time. change of opinions, they resolved to make war with

old alcohol; but they did not stop here; they wished to exercise upon and abstain from all the evils that might arise from intemperance. They considered for each of the fifty-two Sabbaths of the year. virtue and an exchange of opinion on all the ways to

One of the number had seen more of the world than the rest, he was chosen to name the Society which they were about to organize. "YOUTH'S MORAL REFORM," was happily 000.

dissenting voice

drawn up and adopted :---

ng for the purpose of persuading the young people number from 5,000 to 6,000. The natives, of whom enerally in our vicinity from following those habits there are several distinct races, are estimated at from nicious habits if they ever have been addicted to rents tending to produce this effect. At Sitka, the scrupulous manner by which he arrives at it. who join it will be admitted without a fee, by paying nal of Geography gives an interesting account of this one penny per month as regular dues. The moneys comparatively unknown region. ollected is to be laid out in such a way as to benefit the above good cause-furnishing books and tracts of Latin America is already considerable, being esti- for our mutual information, also candle light, fuel and house rent if required. We expect becoming behaviour, and decent decorum while at any of our meetings. We admit all young people over sixteen years of age, married and single. Our time of meet-Lisbon. They cannot yet meet openly; but public ing is every 4th Saturday in each month, and we will hold a public meeting 2nd Saturday in every month.' Three amongst those who formed this Society at first were professors of religion, these were appointed officers, thus showing that they regarded religion superior to all else, and placed it at their head. The In the pagan countries, the numerous Protestant one that named the Society is now trying the gold fields of Australia, and we trust, that when he hears of the happy conversion of four of his brothers and two of his sisters, since his departure to search for to this Society, three are now upon the ocean ; three in Illinois; one in Ohio; one in New York, and one has the honor of relating this simple story of his

An American contemporary, speaking of the week of prayer in the United States, says:

very largely attended. A most excellent spirit has The Christian Freeman, our new Western paper. seemed to know their own strength, but they had prevailed in all the churches. So marked has been the Reciprocity Law, and an under current is beginn-

The Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Home

1st. Built one new Meeting House for every twelve

2nd. Organized one new Baptist church for every three days of time; and 3d. Baptized 7236 converts on an average of 139

Twenty years ago Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, had a population of 8,000; its population is now

"A few individuals of us young men held a meet- rous and capacious bays. The Russian inhabitants

England was left by the death of his relatives the ast of his family; and resolving to emigrate to America, took ship with his worldly effects to end his days with preaching the gospel here. A convict, eaving his country for his country's good in the same ship, concealing his true character, became intimate with the clergyman. On the passage, however, the latter took sick, was nursed assiduously by the other, and dying, left all his effects, including his sermons, letters and testimonials, to the unknown nurse. Upon arriving safe in this country, the convict assumed the name of the deceased, and presentng the letters and credentials of the departed to the Bishop, was invited to preach ; which he did, using one of the sermons he had inherited, and was called a church, where he officiated acceptably for sevel years. The truth would not have been discoverhad not the wretched impostor divulged it on his leathbed.

SUNDAY DRINKING AND FULL JAILS .- Some years since, Parliament passed two bills; one closing the ablic houses of Scotland on Sunday, and the other authorizing the raising of £12,000 by city of Edinbliss. Of those living, seventy are professors of reli- burgh for enlarging its jail, which was too small to gion. The originators of this had not a faint idea accommodate those sentenced to confinement. The love to gather under the generous branches, there as the number continued to be still further reduced, to drink in virtue's sweets, and bathe in the refresh. they gave up the idea of enlarging the jail. Now, ing breeze, that we trust the rustling of its leaves will ever entice. * * * * after several years, the jail, instead of being too small for the large number of prisoners, is so much too large, that one wing of it is entirely vacant, and the authorities are considering to what purpose it shall be applied.

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LETTER FROM REV. J. L. PHILLIPS. JELLASORE, India, Oct. 15th, 1867.

To the Editor of the Religious Intelligencer :

The Work of an Evangelist-Good for both Pastor and People-House Visitation.

I happen to be right in the midst of evangelistic labor. Our Quarterly Meeting keeps an evangelist in the field, who devotes whatever time he can command to visiting the churches and engaging in spe- cieties for literature and education. cial labor for souls. This is a great advantage in

Tool out the acathran and sentence the Boboscone i

AN OPENINC IN CHINA.

The Mongols in North China have in their lan- BELGIUM. -- In Belgium there are 15 free Protestant guage the Bible and several tracts, and many of the churches made up principally of converts from Ropeople can read. But they have no missionary, and many of the in Brussels; and six in and near Liege, among the none to teach them of the Saviour who came to open iron workers and other classes. There are also four heaven to them. There is nothing to prevent free Flemish churches. All but two of these require aid, triumphs of the truth among them would be great inequality whatever before the law between Catholics

er, who never thinched non-dury whon to and it Calas stance winepoints, " is-morrow anal be as! Inte verify man was accestomed to say to his facion

aspect of mission work in China encourages to con^{*} learning or genius than of his piety. This is to be ment precided the possibility of dealing with this developed in the course of years. A really pious, an question in all its details. It will be more thoroughly LEGACIES. - We have to record the death of anstant effort in every branch, and the truth seems to eminently pious minister will grow in knowledge. examined in March, and the one then adopted will other member of our church, Mrs. Rawleigh, the sad state of mind, holding himself aloof from God's principle of self-support. In Madagascar there are be leavening the mass of minds in ways and places How can he help it? His heart will pant after the no doubt extend over the existence of the present widow of the late Thomas Rawleigh, Esq., and people, and taking no delight in the ordinances of 4374 persons in church-fellowship, who represent a that we know not, except as we see the results." Knowledge of God; and if he pants, it will drink to House. One good will result from the present dis-The aspect of things is decidedly hopeful. New out-stations are opened in verious directions. A notional directions of the people is is ignorant, and continues so long, cannot be a pious directions are opened in verious directions. A notional directions are opened in verious directions. man. We had been boys together at the old home, and but most promising missionary fields of the Protestant is ignorant, and continues so long, cannot be a plous stations are opened in various directions. A native will be eve, and any improvements that can be made will be legacies in behalf of Societies which, while living, fairly before the House by the next meeting of Parlia she liberally supported. Thus to the Colonial and at one of these remarked in respect of the gospel, "It study of endless truth will bring knowledge and true fairly before the House by the next meeting of Parlia she liberally supported. Thus to the Colonial and am happy to know he has again taken up his cross and is following the Lord. That short interview did re much good, and as my brother walked away I is just the religion which suits my condition as a wisdom. Having such wisdom combined with piety, ment. When it is taken into consideration, the Continental Church Society in this city, as also to it will not be a matter of surprise if it does not come | besides other charitable legacies. - Church Witness.

of suspicio trunk. The pol guns and a to put then Mike Ma known to Clerkenwe to London A Feniar on the wall affixed des no clue to boldness an vigorous n adopted, es