

ARTICLE XXVIII.

The navigation of Lake Michigan shall also, for the term of years mentioned in Article 33 of this Treaty, be free and open for the purposes of commerce to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, subject to any laws and regulations of the United States, or of the States bordering thereon, not inconsistent with such privileges of free navigation.

ARTICLE XXIX.

It is agreed that for the term of years mentioned in Article 33 of this Treaty, goods, wares or merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston and Portland, and any other ports of the United States, which have been or may from time to time be specially designated by the President of the United States, and destined for Her Britannic Majesty's possessions, in North America, may be entered at the proper Custom House, and conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, through the territory of the United States under such rules, regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the Government of the United States may from time to time prescribe, and under like rules, regulations and conditions, goods, wares or merchandise may be conveyed in transit without the payment of duties from said possessions through the territory of the United States for export from said ports of the United States. It is further agreed that for the like period goods, wares or merchandise may be conveyed in transit, without payment of duties from the United States, through said possessions to other places in the United States, or for export from ports in the said possessions.

ARTICLE XXX.

It is agreed for the term of years mentioned in Article 33 of this Treaty that the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty may carry in British vessels, without payment of duties, goods, wares or merchandise from one port or place within the territory of the United States upon the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes and the waters connecting them, to another port or place within the territory of the United States, as aforesaid, provided that a portion of such transportation be made through the Dominion of Canada by land carriage or in bond under such rules or regulations as may be agreed upon between the Government of Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States.

Citizens of the United States may, for the like period, carry in United States vessels, without payment of duties, goods, wares or merchandise from one port or place within the territory of Her Britannic Majesty in North America to another port or place within the said possessions, provided that a portion of such transportation be made through the territory of the United States by land carriage and in bond, under such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon between the Government of Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States.

The Government of the United States further engages not to impose any export duties on goods, wares or merchandise carried under this Article, through the territory of the United States, and Her Britannic Majesty's Government engage to urge the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, and the Legislatures of the other colonies, not to impose any export duties on goods, wares or merchandise carried under this Article, and the Government of the United States may, in case such export duties are imposed by the Dominion of Canada, suspend, during the period that such duties are imposed, the right of carrying granted under this Article in favor of the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty. The Government of the United States may also suspend the right of carrying granted in favor of the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty under this Article, in case the Dominion of Canada should at any time deprive the citizens of the United States of the use of the canals in said Dominion on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion as provided in Article 27.

ARTICLE XXXI.

The Government of Her Britannic Majesty further engages to urge upon the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, and the Legislatures of New Brunswick, that no export or other duties shall be levied on lumber or timber of any kind cut on that portion of the American territory in the State of Maine watered by the River St. John and its tributaries, and floated down that river to the sea, when the same is shipped to the United States from the Province of New Brunswick, and in case any such export or other duty continues to be levied, after the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of the ratification of this Treaty, it is agreed that the Government of the United States may suspend the right of carrying, hereinafter granted under Article 30 of this Treaty, for such period as such export or other duty may be levied.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

ARTICLE XXXII.

It is further agreed that the provisions and stipulations of Articles 18 and 25 of this Treaty inclusive, shall extend to the colony of Newfoundland, so far as they are applicable, but if the Imperial Parliament, the Legislature of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States shall not embrace the Colony of Newfoundland in their laws enacted for carrying the foregoing Articles into effect, then this Article shall be of no effect, but the parties to this Treaty shall be at liberty to effect, by either of the legislative bodies aforesaid, in no way impair any other Articles of this Treaty.

DURATION OF THE FISHERY AND NAVIGATION TREATY.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

The foregoing Articles 18 to 25 inclusive, and Article 30 of the Treaty shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, the Parliament of Canada, and the Legislature of Prince Edward Island on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other. Such assent having been given, the said Articles shall remain in force for the period of ten years, the date at which they may cease to operate, and further until the expiration of two years after either of the High Contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same, each of the High Contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the same period of ten years or at any time thereafter.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

Whereas it was stipulated by the Articles of the Treaty concluded at Washington on the 15th of June, 1846, between the United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, that the line of boundary between the territory of the United States and that of Her Britannic Majesty from the line of the 49th parallel of north latitude, up to which it had already been ascertained, should be continued westward along the said parallel of latitude to the middle of the Channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and from thence along the middle of said channel and of Foul Bay Strait to the Pacific Ocean, and whereas the Commissioners appointed by the two High Contracting parties to determine that portion of the boundary which runs southward through the middle of the Channel, aforesaid, were unable to agree upon the same, and whereas the Government of Her Britannic Majesty claims that such boundary line should, under the terms of the Treaty above recited, be run through Rosario Strait, and the Government of the United States claims that it should be run through the Channel de Haro, it is agreed that the respective claims of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, who, having regard to the above named Articles of said Treaty, shall decide thereupon finally and without appeal which of these claims is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the Treaty of June 15, 1846.

ARTICLE XXXV.

The award of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany shall be considered as absolutely final and conclusive, and full effect shall be given to such award without any objection, evasion or delay whatsoever; such decision shall be given in writing, and dated. It shall be in whatever form His Majesty may choose to adopt. It shall be delivered to the representatives or other public agents of the United States and of Great Britain respectively who may be actually at Berlin, and shall be considered as operative from the day of the date and delivery thereof.

The written or printed copy of each of the two parties, accompanied by the evidence offered in support of the same, shall be laid before His Majesty the Emperor of Germany within six months from the date of the exchange of the ratification of

this Treaty, and a copy of such case and evidence shall be communicated by each party to the other through their respective representatives at Berlin. The High Contracting powers may include in the evidence to be considered by the Arbitrator such documents, official correspondence and other official or public statements, bearing on the subject of the reference as they may consider necessary to the support of their respective cases.

After the written or printed case shall have been communicated by each party to the other, each party shall have the power of drawing up and laying before the Arbitrator a second and definite statement, if it thinks fit to do so, in reply to the case of the other party, so communicated; and the definite statement shall be so laid before the Arbitrator and also be mutually communicated in the same manner as aforesaid by each party to the other, within six months from the date of laying the first statement of the case before the Arbitrator.

ARTICLE XXXVI.

If in the case submitted to the Arbitrator either party shall specify or allude to any report or document in its own exclusive possession without annexing a copy, such party shall be bound, if the other party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that party with a copy thereof, and either party may call upon the other, through the Arbitrator, to produce the original or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance such reasonable notice as the Arbitrator may require; and if the Arbitrator should desire further elucidation or evidence with regard to any point contained in the statement laid before him, he shall be at liberty to require it from either party, and shall be at liberty to hear one counsel or agent for each party in relation to any matter and at such time and in such manner as he may think fit.

ARTICLE XXXVII.

The representatives of other public agents of the United States and Great Britain at Berlin respectively, shall be considered as the agent of their respective Governments to conduct their cases before the Arbitrator, who shall be requested to address all communications and give all his notices to the representatives of other public agents, who shall represent their respective Governments generally in all matters connected with this arbitration.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.

It shall be competent for the Arbitrator to proceed in the said arbitration and all matters relating thereto, as soon and when he shall see fit, either in person, or by a person or persons named by him for that purpose, either in the presence or absence of either or both agents, and either orally or by written discussion or otherwise.

ARTICLE XXXIX.

The Arbitrator may, if he think fit, appoint a secretary or clerk for the purposes of the proposed arbitration at such rates of remuneration as he shall think proper. This and all other expenses of, and connected with said arbitration, shall be provided for as hereinafter stipulated.

ARTICLE XL.

The Arbitrator shall be requested to deliver, together with his award, an account of all the costs and expenses which he may have been put to, in relation to this matter, which shall forthwith be paid by the two Governments in equal moieties.

ARTICLE XLI.

The Arbitrator shall be requested to deliver his award in writing as early as convenient after the whole case on each side shall be laid before him, and deliver one copy thereof to each of the said Agents.

ARTICLE XLII.

This Treaty shall be duly ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Her Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged either at Washington or at London within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible. In faith whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this Treaty and hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington the eighth (8th) day of May, in the Year of our Lord 1871.

POSTAGE.—To prevent any misunderstanding or difficulty, be it remembered, that no Post or Way Office keeper can collect any postage on the delivery of the INTELLIGENCER, as we have paid in advance the post age on our whole issue!

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 26, 1871.

THOUGHTS AND FANCIES.

NO. IV.—BY MEMOR.

DREAMER.

We attempt not to analyze the subtle infusion of the sleepy god, how it steals imperceptibly upon us, depriving the strong man of his strength, the reasoning being of his reason, and lulls into torpor the thousand activities of waking life. We seek not to know by what power the soul within, never sleeping, seems to keep night-long watch over the unguarded fortress, and sounds its note of warning when danger threatens, and rouses the whole garison of the mind as it lists. By what gate fair or foul visions gain entrance, or what mystic sign they possess which opens like a sesame the portal of fancy, and by what invisible camera the great hand of the unreal is pictured on the inward eye, it needs not here an inquest. Strange interweavings of our waking visions, struggling ends of day thoughts, colored edgings of day fancies, all blend in a strange weird mixture in these mysterious "dreams upon our beds." How gorgeous their colorings, how vast their perspective, aye, how real the feelings they excite. Never did open eye admit a fairer picture or a truer; never did sense of taste or touch or hearing receive more vivid impression than then, when the tongue was motionless, the hand insensible, and the ear void of hearing. A sound of sweet music sweeping over the soul till every chord awoke and trembled with its spirit; a grasp of the hand or a touch of the lips which thrilled with even more than life's own magnetism; a glance at the same face of the long ago as fresh and pure as then; these are the recollections of the past, or the creation of the present, or the reachings out to the future which are conjured up by the potent wand of the dream god. But not of these intend we to talk in this paper. These are dreamers more than lie on couches, and often than when night's shadows incline to sleep. Nay, there are that ever dream, but never realize; that go through the world with every sense alive, and yet who know only the unreal, that build up fancy castles all bright and beautiful, yet never enter their gates or even look with open eye on their walls. Why has so much promise in youth, but realized failure in old age? Why so many shoots that told of giant trunks by and become but bowed straggling trees without fruit or comeliness? Because the dreams of youth were followed through the advancing years, and life lost its action in the overmuch musing, and the faculties which lead and impel became benumbed by slothful fancies. Who dreams not at times, and who comes not forth from them at times purer and better? I see a slender boy leaning over the deck of a man-of-war, and looking down into the deep heaving sea, unminim of the pitch of the vessel, or the jostle and shouts of the hurrying sailors.

He is dreaming a fair vision of a nation's fleet bearing the red flag victoriously over every sea, and stretching like a wall of fire about the seagirt isle he boasted of as his home. Yet, not many years after, the splendid dream budded and blossomed into a more splendid reality; and Aboukir and Trafalgar told the story of the heroic Nelson, whose ashes now rest beneath the lofty dome of the old Abbey in London. Benjamin West when he had neither color nor easel, sitting in his lonely attic, sketching rude outlines of birds and beasts, dreamed of fair creations, which afterwards sprang like magic from beneath his brush. How much the evening fancies of the ruddy boy, of what he shall do, and who he shall be when he becomes a man, influence the whole after-life, who can tell? The little girl pictures the day when, grown into a tall, stately maiden, she shall move sweetly among her fellows, be gentle, avoid evil, and love with her whole heart some one truly and tenderly; and who dares say that the very out-acting of the desire that prompted the dreaming shall not cause such a womanhood to blossom from such a childhood? Only this, rest not satisfied with your dreaming; go out in strong action after the desires that shaped your vision; follow the path with steady step, and its wonderful how far step by step will lead us—away up to the clear, pure aired realm of virtue and goodness, or down, down to the depths of sin and crime. As the true poet's ideal is, mayhap, very different from the real, but yet very nearly what the reality should be, so belonging to these musings of the young mind is much of the morally high and pure—what, if carried out, would place men and women far above what they are. The evil tendency of this day-dreaming is, that it tends to weaken the force of character. If one be thoroughly contented he cares not to exert himself to change his state. Talk of ambition and unrest of mind as you will, yet this is the very index of our immortality, and the impelling power to our civilization. Show me a man without it, and I will show you one who counts for nothing in the world's army—a mere hanger on. No deep desire swells within him to break prison bonds and be free; he is a willing captive. For all men are slaves. Some serve the devil, some passion, some appetite, some gold, some power. In every man should be the earnest struggle to break every chain from his neck, wrench every yoke from his shoulder. Yet, let him steep his mind in pleasing fancies, and, like the opium eater, he craves nothing, aims at nothing, attempts nothing more. And the drift is to increase the drug, and steep the senses, till it becomes a death struggle almost to break from his bondage. Oh, good thoughts, pure fancies, high longings, were ye all dressed out in action, how beautifully clothed upon would men and women be! The world would be full of song, and men full of joy. But to follow up stroke on stroke, to drive with the scourge of a never-flagging will these lulling desires of ours, to press the sturdy, up-hill course: this is difficult; here is where men sink and women are found fainting, and the wealth of the world is squandered. So many give over the encounter, weary of the perpetual conflict; so few brave the constant toil, fight the constant battle. You eat that you may live and labor; you think that you may act; you desire that you may follow out the pure wish. Don't confound the end and the means. Work lies all about us, just at our own doors; don't let us carry ourselves too much away to the far future, else we lose sight of our labor. So we view the future as affecting how we use the present; this will be useful: if we spirit ourselves thither to avoid the duties of the present; this is only evil. Dream your dream of upright honesty, of purity, of honor, of usefulness, of faith and hope; then come back to the now and work out that, thread by thread, and piece by piece, till the whole fabric be completed. Dream of place and position if you will, young man, sitting before the half-burned fire; but bethink you that you are yet a terrestrial entity, and set yourself to climb the ladder round by round. Muse, maiden fair, of home and love, muse deeply; then commence at once cultivating those traits that make home beautiful, and purifying those affections which will make love a noble, glorious reality, not a mockery and a sham. To work out what is wrought within; to keep the thoughts of the heart and the dreams of the imagination pure and healthy; behold in these man's salvation and the world's only hope.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued.)

SUSSEX, May 17, 1871.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTRY is not so good as generally at this time of the year. Writers in prose and poetry have said such beautiful things of May, if writing now, have to draw largely from imagination, for the weather is certainly most dismal, and the aspect of the country is not dissimilar. Meet whom you may and where you may, and nearly the first question is "Is not this a cold, wet, backward spring?"—"a-laws answered with, 'Yes, very, unusually so.' At the time of writing but little planting or sowing has been done, in some places none at all. Yet we have not heard so much murmuring as at some times. Seed time and harvest are promised, and no failure seems to be anticipated; at any rate none need be anticipated.

Though we had our baggage checked for Penobscus, we were not allowed to proceed further than Sussex. We were INTERCEPTED; fortunately for us, not by an Officer of the Law, but by our good brother C. T. Phillips, who was in waiting to carry us to the PARSONAGE. Ought the residence of the minister of a circuit always to be called a "parsonage," or should the building be church property in order to be entitled to that appellation? Be the fact what it may, every church, or at least every circuit, ought to own a dwelling, to be at the service of the acting minister. House rent is an important item in the expenses of a minister; and with a small salary, (and who receives a large one in this day?) this constant tax often pinches him closely and sorely. In building a parsonage the expense would fall lightly on any one individual. For instance, the Sussex circuit, where we are at present, embraces four churches with quite a large membership. Should they undertake to build a parsonage they would scarcely feel the expense; certainly they would not regret it in view of the satisfaction to be experienced in knowing that they had done a good thing for their minister, and not a hard thing for themselves. Let the churches think of it.

Bro. Noble had arranged appointments for us at points which we had not previously visited. We hoped to have a guide, but were disappointed. Saturday morning found us on the way to CORN RIDGE.

A few inquiries as to the proper route aided us materially; and a rough plan of the roads drawn by an obliging stranger shall be preserved as a memento of the drive. If his eye should chance to see this he will know that his kindness did good service. With Bro. John Keith and family we found a good home. The Free Baptist church is a neat and substantial building. Church, so far as we could judge, is in a healthy condition, religiously as otherwise.

SABBATH

was a disagreeable day. There was rain, snow,

hail and high wind, together with an occasional gleam of sunshine. A goodly number assembled for worship here. At the close of the meeting we were met by O. N. Price, Esq., who had come to conduct us to

BUTTERNUT RIDGE.

The rain came down in torrents, the wind at times blowing a perfect gale. It seemed that the people would scarcely venture out; but a short lull in the storm just before the hour for meeting was taken advantage of, and the Methodist Church at Haylock Corner was nicely filled with what proved to be very intelligent and attentive congregation. As in the morning, we spoke the "word of life," and trust it may accomplish the end designed. We were kindly entertained by Bro. O. N. Price, who is a whole-hearted gentleman, the kind that makes one feel perfectly at home. We also enjoyed the hospitality of Wm. Keith, Esq. The last named gentleman has but recently moved to the place. He purchased the farm and mills formerly belonging to Mr. Price, a brother of the O. N. Price, Esq. He has spent considerable time and money at the Saw Mill, and has it now in good running order. This season he has saved a large quantity of shingles, and expects to turn out at least five hundred thousand, besides the boards, &c., ordinarily saved. He also purposed putting the Saw Mill house on a thoroughly sound course of repair, and as the work now done is said to be good, it is expected that then it will be perfect in every respect. Mr. Keith is an enterprising man, and with a little more success in his business, and a few more shingles, he would be a very wealthy man. The principal business is carried on by Price & Keith, who do an extensive trade.

On Monday evening a

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

was held in the Baptist Church under the auspices of the Lodge of British Templars. It was fully as well attended as could be expected at the season. The brethren have a strong interest in their business from the first gray dawn of morning till night closes upon them. The meeting was addressed by Revs. Messrs. Williams and Herritt, and the writer. (Bro. Williams is pastor of the Baptist Church at Haylock Corner.) He spoke of the temperance cause, and of the light which the sun of truth sheds upon it. He painted it in its true colors; showed the danger that lurked in the path of him who tampered in the least degree with the intoxicating cup; depicted the wretchedness of those who are slaves to appetite, and urged upon the hearers to have a kindly regard for them, to throw about them a hearty sympathy, prove to them that the temperance movement seeks their good, and strive by every means to free them from their dreadful infatuation, and encourage them to walk in the paths of duty. Not only was the rummer condemned for prostituting his abilities to an ignoble purpose, but the man was also condemned who, having influence that might be used for good, gives countenance to the drinking usage which are the ruin of so many thousands of souls. He declared that he was especially grieved to hear the name of Christ, i. e., to his professed follower, and all the while give succor and aid to the terrible power that has robbed the world of some of its brightest intellects, dashed to the ground the most dearly cherished hopes of kind hearts, changed the moon of happiness into the midnight of sorrow and bitterness, and more than all this, that has consigned myriads of souls to eternal woe. Can a follower of Christ lend himself to such a thing? Yes, he can, and he will, if he is not a hypocrite. We hope the meeting was not without a good effect. Temperance workers have encouragement to labor on. The field is wide—the work to be done is a great and good one, requiring skill, energy and an unflinching perseverance. Much has been done, but there is still much to be done, and which, however, can be done. Then toil on.

WITH DOTH.

Butternut Ridge and Corn Ridge, we were greatly pleased. The former has been much longer settled than the latter; and, of course, in many respects, appears to greater advantage. Both, however, are flourishing communities, and it is really surprising to see how much, considering its age, has been done in Corn Ridge Settlement. The people are hard working and industrious, as their farms, buildings, &c., bear witness. Mr. John Keith has in course of erection a store which will be an accommodation to the place, and we hope will be profitable to himself. The farms are good, uniformly producing large crops. For highland farms it is probable that they are not equalled, at least they are not exceeded, in any section of the country.

Nearly a week made up of work and rest—chiefly the latter—has passed since the first letter. After mailing it I drove, in company with Bro. Phillips and wife, to

MILLSTREAM.

to the house of our esteemed Father Weyman. We found him up to his eyes in work, yet with time and disposition to attend to visitors, and talk about the good cause of the Redeemer, and to be so many years of his life have been given with so great a measure of success. We enjoyed the visit highly, and hope to profit by it. Recently Bro. W. has not been from home much, owing in part to the severe and protracted illness of his eldest daughter. We, together with his wife, may have great grace, and that our sick sister may also, in the midst of her sufferings, be sustained by Divine love. We ask in their behalf the prayers of Christians. Our visit to Millstream would have been long and pleasant, had we been able to attend a general at the Portage. Only the Sabbath before, at the same place, he attended the burial of a young man (son of Mr. Robert Jones), whose death was caused by the kick of a horse. Life is brief. To a span our earthly existence is likened. Here to-day, and gone to-morrow in eternity. How necessary to be prepared. Are you ready, dear reader?

THE MISSIONARY WORLD.

BIRMINGHAM.

In Bassem Mr. Crawley has been temporarily aiding Mr. Jameson, and reports that there are many inquirers and applicants for baptism, in different and widely separated parts of the great field. Encouraging indications on every side awaken hope, and there is reason to think that within a few weeks many will put on Christ in baptism.

The churches in connection with the Tavoy Association, whose annual meeting occurred in January last, seem to be waking up to the importance of education. At their recent meeting, they passed a unanimous vote to give one-tenth of their income to the Lord. One church, which has been much scattered by sickness, during the last year supported their pastor, built a school, and expended on benevolent causes more than \$150 per member.

In Hentlaha the school for Burman girls has within a short time doubled its attendance. There is also a Sabbath School which gathers in a good number. All the young members of the church, male and female, have each a class. The pastor has a class of old men and women, a deacon has another adult class, and the school teacher has a class of young men. One class, in the absence of its regular teacher, was voluntarily taken in charge by a little girl nine years of age. All the boys in the class were from heathen families, and he himself was also the son of a heathen. Miss Adams says that, sitting down to hear him, she was quite overcome by the earnestness of his manner in teaching them on by rote, and that requiring each to repeat the entire lesson. Every member of the class gave the most perfect attention.

ASSAM.

The interesting work among the Garos still goes forward. Five were recently baptized in a place where the ordinance had never before been administered. Mrs. Scott has lately been on a tour, visiting the mission schools, and talking to the people on the way of salvation. Several pupils of the Normal School give evidence of conversion, and six have been baptized. There is an evident increase of interest in religion among the members of the church in Nowong and several of the villages around. The missionaries call earnestly for more help, and the hope is that God will raise up more laborers for this promising harvest.

TELEGOGRAPH.

In December last two of the brethren made a tour together into the Gouthor district and Cumbar. During an absence of less than a month, they baptized 147 persons, and visited many houses and hamlets. Much good was done on this most exciting journey. Mr. Clough was prostrated again by sickness, but as often he rose again and went on his work.

SIAM.

Three Chinese converts offered themselves for

baptism the first Lord's-day in January in Bangkok, and two the previous Sabbath at one of the outstations. The Christians in Bangkok observed the usual week of prayer at the beginning of the year.

SPAIN.

A young man of good talents has recently been baptized in Madrid, who studied theology in Geneva, and there learned the truth on baptism. The converts everywhere boldly make known their new views of truth. God is raising up men to carry forward the work, and favorable openings are constantly increasing. Seven were baptized in Madrid in the month of February, and there were five candidates for the first Sabbath in March. A native pastor had been ordained in Madrid, and another in Alicante.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The war has seriously interrupted the work in these countries, but the end may result in its wider diffusion. To the soldiers of both nations tracts have been put forth, though which the gospel may find access at remote points never before visited. A daily prayer-meeting has been held by the brethren in Hamburg since the beginning of the war, and Christ has been preached in every ambulance and hospital. Christian correspondence has been kept up between the brethren at home and those in the army; and more than one thousand fraternal letters of advice, encouragement and exhortation have thus found their way to the camps. In behalf of our brethren in France, the hand of Divine benediction has been wonderfully stretched out. Only one of the brethren is known to have been killed. No family has suffered hunger, and not a shell, bursting among the dwellings of the members, has done one of them the least harm.

CHINA.

A new church has been organized, 720 miles from Mungchow, numbering 36 members, of whom four are women. Money enough was subscribed at the same time to support a pastor. The Christians have met with much persecution; it has even been rumored that they were all to be put to death. But no one church member has renounced Christianity, and the religious interest is spreading into other villages. The movement is said to be a very remarkable one, and awakens great interest among the missionaries.

A missionary at Chefoo says that in various towns the gospel has been preached in about 300 towns and villages to all who would hear, and the influence of the truth is spreading in all the region. A missionary of the Southern Baptist Convention at Shantung reports the recent baptism of twelve candidates—one of them a woman, a very interesting case—and 14 during the year. The first native minister of the gospel was ordained at Shantung Nov. 27. He is reliable, earnest, intelligent and well-informed, and has labored as an assistant for ten years.

JAPAN.

A native Bible class is instructed at Yokohama every Sabbath morning, averaging eight persons. The four Gospels have been translated into Japanese, and are slowly multiplied by Chinese block-printing. There is no direct preaching to the Japanese assemblies, but the work is done by private conversation. There is also a station at Yeddo. The present government is liberal, and the prejudice against Christianity is dying out. There is a Telegraph between Yeddo and Yokohama, and messages daily pass over it in Japanese and English. A railroad is also in process of construction.

INDIA.

A Methodist missionary in Moradabad District reports a recent examination of a school for preachers, conducted wholly by native preachers, at the close of which 38 native brethren received appointment to labor at 23 different places. They went out full of faith and of the Holy Ghost. A valuable influence pervaded the assembly, and twenty-two expressed their joy in a new-found hope in Christ.

In connection with the Arocl mission an interesting account is given of a Brahmin, just admitted to the church, whose attention was arrested by hearing a church bell in a place through which he was passing. He inquired what it meant, he attended the service, and afterwards renounced caste, and declared his faith, and we hope will be profitable to himself. The farms are good, uniformly producing large crops. For highland farms it is probable that they are not equalled, at least they are not exceeded, in any section of the country.

May 23, 1871.

SYRIA.

A missionary reports that in Syria there is probably more spiritual interest than there has been for five years. Large and solemn congregations have been seen in the towns, and there are applications for preaching from new towns, and cases of conversion. Two native preachers were recently sent from Beirut to a village in Lebanon, which had sent a deputation to ask for the gospel. They arrived near midnight; the people assembled to hear them, and several hours were spent in religious instruction and prayer before they retired to rest. Urgent applications for schools are received from places from thirty to fifty miles distant from the station. The gospel is preached steadily, through the aid of native assistants, in as many as thirty different places in Syria. There are inquirers and converts among the Druses, who often visit the missionaries, and are seen in the Sabbath congregations.

AFRICA.

A wonderful door has been recently opened for the gospel to large and flourishing tribes in the interior of Africa. The native tribes back of Liberia, through their chiefs, express strong desires for teachers, and that their children may be instructed. An interesting account is given of an old man of seventy, a leading man in the Beah tribe, who was brought to the knowledge of the truth two years ago through a native preacher. He came from his home, seventy-five miles in the interior, to the missionary station, to learn more about the religion which had kindled a new light in his soul. At a Lutheran mission in Liberia the spirit of revival prevails; native Gola and Congos are among the fruits of it. For a whole month prayer meetings were held every evening. A system of street schools has been opened, intended to reach the multitudes of children who are not sufficiently clad to the regular mission schools.

ITALY.

The work in Rome is said to be very interesting and promising. Eight were baptized about the close of January last, and formed into a regular Baptist church. Dr. Cote, of the Southern Baptist Convention, Rev. J. Wall, an English brother who has labored eight years in Italy, with native co-workers, conduct the work. Meetings are held every evening in the evening, and many thousands of Scriptures are distributed, and gladly received by the people under the very shadow of the Vatican, and the work, so far from being interfered with by the police, is even approved by them. During the past winter the persons called on Mr. Wall to converse on the subject of religion, were men and people, it is said, are seen anxiously reading in the Scriptures and in tracts the word of life.

CONCLUSION.

Thus at various points from year to year the work of evangelization goes forward. The Divine plan develops gradually, and the Kingdom of God advances. In due time the glorious structure will be completed, and the topstone will be brought forth with shouting. "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers into his harvest."

For the Religious Intelligencer.

Mr. EDITOR.—The past winter has literally been a "day" of donations to clergymen of different denominations in the Province of New Brunswick, and rightly too, for if encouragement should be given to any class of men it should be to those who were in the vanguard of the religious cause, who hitherto in this Province have had to labor hard in their calling, with but small recompense, and some have even been compelled to work with their hands, that they might have even the common necessities of their families. The Rev. Robert French has been laboring with the Rev. Robert French in the settlement, Sussex, for some time past, and more recently with the church in Lower Studholm, and the attendants upon his ministry met at Apoham on the 20th of April last, and about Fifty Dollars was freely given to the Rev. gentleman, as a small token of the appreciation of his labors in this vicinity. Such acts of the people towards their pastor cannot fail to be of signal encouragement to the latter in the arduous duties of his sacred calling. "The Lord loveth the cheerful giver." Our attachment to the cause of Christ is known by the sacrifice we make for its advancement.

May 10th, 1871.

ENGLISH LEGISLATION IN RELATION TO THE SALE OF STRONG DRINK.