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 postage on our whole issue!

☞ Some of our Exchanges are addressed to St. John. The Editor's Office is in Fredericton, and Publishers will confer a favor by addressing papers intended for him to FREDERICTON.

TERMS AND NOTICES.

The RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER is published weekly, at the Office of Messrs. BARNES & Co., St. John, N. B.

TERMS—$2.00 per annum.

☞ PAYMENT IN ALL CASES IN ADVANCE.

JOSEPH MCLEOD,..... EDITOR.

☞ All Communications for insertion should be addressed, JOSEPH MCLEOD, Fredericton.

☞ Remittances may be sent to either Messrs. BARNES & Co., St. John, N. B., or to the Editor, at Fredericton.

Religious Intelligencer.

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 5, 1872.

OUR INDIA LETTER.

CAMP BRIMPORE, India, Jan 13th, 1872.

MR. EDITOR—This Saturday evening finds us right in the midst of our Santal Teachers' Meeting. This, I may have told you before, is held semi-annually at this place. We now have upwards of forty schools among the Santals, and more than seven hundred children in attendance upon them. Now the girls, too, are beginning to be brought in, which is very cheering, for it promises a better day for these poor people. Until the Santal women are enlightened, comparatively little can be done for the elevation of their race. The women, we find, are the greatest barriers in the way of the men. They dissuade them, by every argument in their power, from becoming Christians. In this little village, the wife and the mother of our brother Panchu, to this day, are doing all they dare do to make life uncomfortable for him. He, good soul, bears all with remarkable patience, and ceases not to pray for the conversion of these hardened sinners. May the Lord hear his prayer and convert the women of his household.

We came out in camp on the 9th. My wife and sister are with me, and have been at work with the women here, going from house to house through the village. Such labor is much needed. Indeed I wish we had half-a-dozen young women fresh from America, to engage in this work among the women. There is nothing to embarrass or hinder such work among the Santals as is the case among the Hindus. These Santal women are not shy, are not shut up in the houses, do not fear and avoid us. On the other hand, wherever we go, they flock to see us, bringing their children with them, always happy to talk with us, eager to hear and anxious to see everything about the camp. Not unfrequently a large company of these Santal women stand for hours about the tent, thus affording excellent opportunities for preaching. When visited at their homes they appear very glad to listen to the story of the Cross, but as yet they seem to understand very little of it. The movement for getting the girls into our jungle schools bids fair to succeed, and in this case, a few years will bring about a great change in the community. But a public sentiment is not created in a day. Even many of our teachers seem to regard this movement with indifference amounting almost to suspicion. They make no effort to persuade parents to send their daughters to school, and seem to care very little whether their own wives and daughters remain ignorant or not. The more intelligent of the teachers, however, are beginning to have a little self respect and pride about it, and I'm glad to report, are trying to bring in and teach the girls. We have only about thirty girls in all the schools, on an average not one to a school, but I feel confident that there is to be a great improvement in this soon.

And what shall I say of the religious movement among these Santals? Not one of the teachers seems courageous enough to come out and publicly confess Christ, though nearly all freely admit that there is no other true religion. This evening we have had a very interesting meeting in the little chapel. All of the Santal brethren stood up boldly before the company of teachers and told of their love for Christ and of what blessings they receive from him. And it was truly touching to hear these young disciples plead with their unbelieving companions to forsake all for Christ. The loving labor of these earnest Christians is already bearing good fruit. A young man living a couple of miles away has to-day visited us and expressed a strong desire to become a Christian. He seems to have intelligently believed on the Saviour, and we may baptize him to-morrow. This work must go on. Several of the teachers seem almost ready to make such a public profession, but fear of persecution holds them back. They cannot keep back much longer. I believe we shall see a decided move soon.

Let me say to you, Mr. Editor, that we begin this new year with firmer, fresher, faith in the sure promises of God than ever before. This dark day begins to brighten, and the light of life sends its healing beams across the land. Do pray for us missionaries. We need your earnest prayers. There is much to discourage us in such a land as this. Remember that we are human, subject to human fears and harassed by human doubts. We sometimes feel that we are almost alone, without friends or coadjutors. We often feel that Christians at home are too little interested in the conditions and claims of the poor heathen. O for more faith, that will shew itself in *works*. We all need more of this. The want of it makes us miserable and subjects to ups and downs. Faith keeps one firm, no matter what happens. In this work for the heathen we need the genuine article. Nothing else can supply its place. We can do without friends. We can do without funds. But we must have *Faith in God*. With this success is sure. All things are possible to the believing soul. In darkness there ariseth light, in weakness is strength made perfect. Upon looking back on the past year, I find much to grieve over, but nothing brings me deeper grief than my want of faith. Is not this the prevailing sin of too many Christians? Let whoever reads these lines, feeling his own guilt, pray God for help to believe more and do more this new year. And may God hear the prayer.

J. L. P.

*** In another column appears a notice of the death of the wife of our esteemed Bro. Vanwart. A report of her death reached us shortly after the event, but having no postive information, we were not in a position to say anything of it. We now learn that twice before Bro. McDonald has mailed the obituary to our address, but neither time did his letter reach us. The third attempt was a success. We much regret the delay, though over it we had no control.

Bro. Vanwart's cup of sorrow has indeed been full to overflowing. He has learned though how sweetly consolatory are the promises of God to the sorrowing, and in them he finds comfort now. Our heart's sympathy is towads him. May the God of grace sweeten his cup, and may he be able to say, "Though He slay me, yet will I trust Him."

For the Religious Intelligencer.

LETTER FROM REV. JOHN PERRY.

Woodstock—Snowbound—Still Sick—Thirty years in the Ministry—Visit to St. John and Carleton—Need of more ministers—Donation—Foreign Mission matters—Funds needed—King's County Court House—No licenses—Waste of public money condemned—Change in character of Legislators needed.

DEAR BRO. MCLEOD,—Permit me again through the columns of the INTELLIGENCER, to let my friends know of my whereabouts. After my former communication to your paper, I returned to Woodstock and kept up service on the Sabbath and two evening prayer-meetings each week, for four weeks. Then I came home again and found Mrs. Perry very sick. Made arrangements with Bro. Noble to attend my appointments in Woodstock for two Sundays, and since that the snow blockade has prevented my return, and I am at home yet. My health is very poor as yet, and I gain but slowly. Took a slight cold some three weeks ago, which confined me to my room for some days. The continued delicate state of my health, and my inability to stand the least exposure, constantly and forcibly admonishes me that the summer of my days in the ministry is past, and soon I too shall be called from the walls of Zion to join my Father God in the christian's home in glory.

Thirty years ago I felt it my duty to engage in the great work of warning sinners of their danger, and pointing them to the Lamb of God as their only refuge. I then identified myself with the christian ministry, and since that time have been endeavoring to carry out my early convictions of duty. God knows how far short of duty I have come. He alone will judge all our works and reward us accordingly. True, when I review these many years I can see where many times I have come short, and feel that if I could have these days to live over again, I could make a far brighter, better record; but notwithstanding this, I can see too how the hand of the Lord has led, kept and sustained me. Ah, yes, and in many instances he has smiled upon me with souls for my hire and seals to my ministry. For these tokens of divine favor I feel devoutly thankful.

Sabbath, the 10th inst., was spent very pleasantly with the church in Waterloo Street, St. John. Listened to one of Bro. Parsons' able discourses in the morning, and, by his request, preached for him in the evening. I was glad to meet with old friends in Waterloo Street, and they seemed glad to see me again. This church has been greatly blessed under the labors of Bro. Parsons, and we were pleased to know that our good brother has a large place in the affections of the people. Just now they are experiencing a spiritual quickening, and a number have been brought into the fold of Christ. God grant that the seed so faithfully sown may bring forth much more rich fruit. It was my intention to have preached for Bro. Hartley in Carleton at 3 o'clock, but (for some good reason we suppose) the steam ferry-boat was laid by that day, and it being stormy and the harbor rough, I failed to get across from the city in the small boat. Bro. Hartley has been much afflicted this winter with an attack of his old difficulty, brought on by a heavy cold. He was somewhat better, however, when we visited him. But he ministers to a church that knows how to sympathize with him in his afflictions and care for all his wants. This, of itself, as he once remarked on the kindness of his friends, "is almost enough to make a sick man well, and a weak man strong." As we thought of Bro. Hartley's delicate health, and felt that disease had made serious inroads on our own constitution, and then let our minds run out to a number of the brethren in the ministry whose locks are already ripening for the grave, and must with us very shortly be laid away to rest, we could but feel sad. The demand for ministerial labor in our denomination is now far in excess of the supply, and so few young men coming up to supply this urgent demand has led us to these serious reflections. But as we thus meditate, we feel a strong faith, surmounting all difficulties, that the Lord will lay his hand on other and more valiant laborers, and thrust them forth to do this great work. We firmly believe that the Lord has raised up the Free Baptist denomination in this Province to do a great work for him, and if we call upon him and serve him humbly and faithfully, he will not allow us to be scattered.

Since my return home it afforded us no little gratification to meet with the Middleland Church, and take part with them in presenting their pastor, Bro. Noble, with the very nice donation of $50. This church, with true missionary zeal, has a collector going round now soliciting funds for our Foreign Mission Society. A missionary meeting was held by them not long since, and $21 paid in and pledged; but they are determined that they will not be outdone by the Millstream Church in setting a good example, and have promptly set their collector to work. Doubtless the numerous Free Baptist readers of the INTELLIGENCER know that our Treasurer is deficient of the half-year's salary of our missionary, due three months ago, to the amount of $200. He is waiting anxiously for your contributions. Without your prompt and united effort it is impossible to meet the demand. Free Baptists, one and all, are interested in this great and good work. Your missionaries are far away in the jungles of India spreading the message you charged them with, viz.: a full and free salvation in the blood of the Lamb, to the dark, benighted worshippers of idols. We, every one of us, are pledged to supply their temporal wants. This is God's work, and will we, can we, dare we, neglect so binding an obligation? No, never! Come, then, promptly to the front with your contributions, and relieve our Treasurer of his present embarrassment.

In passing through Hampton, the shiretown of Kings, at different times of late, we could but feel proud of the appearance of our new Court House. Certainly it is a credit to all concerned in its construction. And it affords us no little pleasure, and should be a source of gratification to all lovers of good morals, to know that our Chief Justice and Grand Jury were welcomed for the first time within the walls of this elegant structure without a criminal on the docket to mar the happy occasion. Doubtless, this pleasing state of things is due to the noble manner in which the temperance magistrates of Kings have persisted in suppressing the granting of liquor licenses in the County. The lovers of this nefarious traffic seem determined to leave no stone unturned to bring about the granting of licenses again. With this object in view they had a well written resolution prepared and placed in the hands of the Grand Jury, on their assembling on the 27th ult., expecting them to adopt it, and which was in effect—recommending the Sessions to again grant liquor licenses; but, to it said to their honor, ten out of sixteen of that honorable body rejected the vile thing, and so it went begging down stairs where twenty-two of the temperance magistrates—brave fellows—were in waiting to give it its death-stroke for another six months. All honor to the temperance men of Kings! Would that we could see our legislators taking as deep an interest in the welfare of the poor inebriate. How much more commendable would it be to find them strengthening the hand of our temperance men by passing better laws for the suppressing of the rum traffic, and introducing other good measures, than to be found playing away the people's time and squandering the revenue of our Province in miserable want of confidence motions and other acts of political trickery. But until the honest, temperance, christian farmers and mechanics of our country are found in a majority in our Legislative Halls, such a wilful waste of our revenue must and will continue. The Legislative Assembly of Maine while in session some four weeks ago, with commendable zeal amended their liquor law, making the Act on their Statute books, concerning innholders, victuallers and sellers of intoxicating liquors, more stringent. They also provided that every person who shall be injured in person, property, means of support, or otherwise, by any intoxicated person, or by reason of the same, shall have a right of action against any person or persons who shall by selling or giving any intoxicating liquors, or otherwise have caused or contributed to the intoxication of such person, or persons doing damage. Also that the persons renting buildings, having knowledge that intoxicating liquors are to be sold, shall be jointly liable with the person selling liquors to the damage of others. The Act also provides that persons may be searched for intoxicating liquors, when it is supposed that such liquors are for sale, and arrest and punish the person so apprehended. Such men deserve well of their country. When will the great temperance body in this Province arise in their united strength and elect men to our Legislative Halls that shall place similar or more stringent laws—even prohibition—on our Statute books? We hope the day is not far distant. Thanking you for this much of your valuable space, I am as ever yours in Gospel bonds, JOHN PERRY.

Springfield, K. C., March 20th, 1872.

DENOMINATIONAL NEWS.

CALIFORNIA SETTLEMENT, V. Co.—Bro. Daniel O. Parks, Deacon of the church, writes—that a work of grace is in progress, under the labours of Bro. H. Hagerman. Father McMullin has baptized six converts. Backsliders have been reclaimed, and the old California church re-united, with a membership of seventeen. Bro. P. says the work appears to be thorough, and is still progressing.

THIRD TIER, JACKSONTOWN.—The Protracted Meetings was commenced, according to announcement, the second Saturday in March. There were present—Brethren G. T. Hartley, Thos. Vanwart, and Aaron Kinney. After Monday, Bro. Vanwart was in charge, the other brethren having left. The meetings were continued three evenings, and resulted in some interest. Eleven converts were baptized by Bro. V. Brethren Connor, McDonald, and Kinney, made occasional visits during the continuance of the meetings.

HOME MISSION REPORTS.

To the Rev. G. A. Hartley, Corresponding Secretary of the Home Mission Society:—

DEAR BROTHER—My labour for the past two months, has been in Knowlesville and vicinity. I found the cause of religion in a low and scattered state, but went to work in good earnest, preaching Christ publicly, and visiting from house to house, and have held from six to nine meetings a week—all through this cold, inclement winter. The meetings have been well attended, considering the stormy weather and bad roads. The church has been greatly revived, and many who had backslidden, have been restored and are working with their brethren in the Master's cause. A number have experienced peace in believing, and others are seeking the Lord. Two have been baptized and united with the church; and others, we think, will soon follow. The brethren are much encouraged and blessed, and matters, religiously, are a great deal better. To God's name be all the glory. I purpose to return to that section of country soon, the Lord willing, and visit those destitute churches. Will my brethren pray for me. Financially, I have not done much. I received for the Mission—cash, $8.30; pledges, $9.80.

Yours in hope,
SOLOMON SMITH.

Rushagornish, March 22, 1872.

To the Rev. G. A. Hartley, Corresponding Secretary of the Home Mission Society:—

I intimated in my last report, my intention of visiting the church on Deer Island. Getting on board a vessel, I sailed down to Eastport, where I met with Bro. Deacon Savage, from Wilson's Beach, Campobello, and got a passage across the river with him to his place. I remained there four or five days, held meetings, and found the cause of God very low. The meetings were largely attended, and the strictest attention paid to the preaching of the word, and a number spoke of their hope in Christ; the weak ones were strengthened, and some began to think it was time for them to seek the Lord. I also had the pleasure of meeting with brethren Malloch and Galley, who were a help and a strength to me in the meeting. The meetings were interesting, and indicative of an immediate revival; and, I have no doubt, with a little more labour with that people, the cause of God would be greatly revived. I left, and came direct to Deer Island, where the people were long looking for me. They all seemed glad to see me, and all welcomed me to their homes. I commenced at once to hold meetings—found the cause very low; yet we were soon encouraged by a goodly number testifying of their hope they had in Christ. We had a Conference meeting, and truly the Lord was in our midst; and, before leaving the place, there was some revival interest, and some were inquiring the way to Zion. Truly the harvest is great and the laborers are few. From every quarter, the cry is—Come and help us. I have received for the Home Mission, $18.68.

EDWARD GARRATY.

Lincoln, March 12, 1872.

BRIDGEWATER, ME.—Bro. Joseph Smith, writing under date of March 26th, gives good news concerning the church and the labours of Rev. G. T. Hartley. He says:—

Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." We are enjoying a revival of God's work in this vicinity, under the labours of Rev. G. T. Hartley of Woodstock. Bro. Hartley came to this place the 14th March, but on account of the inclemency of the weather, could not commence his labours until the 16th, at which time he held a meeting at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the new Meeting House, with an attendance of twelve, himself included.

He found the church to be in a very weak, dark state, but united in praying, "O Lord, revive thy work. From that he appointed meeting for the next morning. Being the Sabbath, the number was somewhat increased. In answer to prayer, an interest began to awaken in the hearts of the church members, who, seeing an interest manifested in sinners for the salvation of their souls, prayed more earnestly in union with the untiring efforts of Bro. Hartley, which imparted new strength to the church. Backsliders are being reclaimed, and sinners are enquiring the way to Zion, saying—"Sirs, what must we do to be saved?

Sixteen have followed the Lord in the ordinance of baptism, and twenty-two united to the church. The interest seems to be improving. Every meeting brings some new seekers for Christ; and the attendance has become the largest ever known in Bridgewater. We pray that God may carry on the work, until the man of sin is utterly pulled down, and the kingdom of Christ prevail.

OBITUARY.

MELVINA E., wife of Rev. T. Vanwart, died at Waterville, Carleton County, Feb. 18th, aged twenty two years and six months. For some months past her health had been gradually declining. Death was slowly but surely approaching, and she patiently awaited his coming.

Possessed of a naturally firm contemplative mind, and having two years previous experienced the pardoning love of Christ, she was enabled to bear her sickness with an unusual degree of patience, and view the approach of death without fear.

Her last moments were characterized by quiet resignation to the will of God, and unwavering faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.

Nothing was forgotten. All her wishes were clearly expressed. All her friends remembered.

The cause of missons, which she regretted had not been loved by her as it ought was not forgotten, as well as the wish to be buried on Thursday, just eleven months from the day of her marriage.

When all was completed, she embraced death as a welcome messenger, expressing the sure hope of rest up there, indicated by pointing heavenward. Her spirit then passed peacefully away, to mingle with loved ones passed on before, and with Jesus in the better land.

"Spirit, thy labour is o'er,
Thy time of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore;
And thy race with immortals begun.

"Mournfully, tenderly, solemn and slow,
Kindred and strangers are mourners to-day;
Tears are bedewing our path as we go,
Gently, so gently, O bear her away."

To our afflicted brother and the large circle of mourning friends, we tender our sincerest sympathy, and pray that the God of all grace may sustain him, and them, in their hour of sorrow and bereavement.

G. W. MCDONALD.

*** Another communication from Bro. Perry, and a Report of Quarterly Meeting from Bro. Crowell, were received too late for this week's paper. They will receive attention next week.

The Report of the Chief Commissioner of Mines for Nova Scotia for 1871, has been placed upon our table. From it we learn there was a gratifying increase over 1870 in the products of the collieries in each of the coal mining centres. The total increase in the quantity of round coal mined was 38,000 tons. The Gold mines have been worked steadily, and in many cases profitably. The returns however, show a small decrease in the yearly standard of production. The Commissioner in closing his report strongly urges the necessity there exists for the establishment of a school of mines for the Province, wherein practical and economic geology could be studied, where the mineraology of the Province could be properly defined, and where the best technical mining education could be imparted.

The Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum for 1871 has been received. The report says the number of patients under treatment during the year has been less—the number of deaths has been less, and the number of recoveries more, than last year. These figures, as far as they indicate the state of the Institution, point to its comparatively favourable condition. But the fact that at the end of the year the whole number remaining is only two less than last year, and that these remaining unimproved number one more than last year, shews that there is no relief from over-crowding.

The Superintendent fears that, owing to overcrowding, typhoid fever may break out, a calamity certainly to be dreaded, and to avoid which an effort ought to be made. The Doctor thus puts the matter:

"Whether to extend the building we now have, or to build cottages in connection with it, for the purpose of giving room to the patients now under care, and to accommodate those that may come in the future; or to refuse to admit only when there is room, is a question for the Government to determine, but something it appears to me *must be done*."

Harper's Magazine needs no commendation, its reputation for ability and variety is well established. The April number has a first rate table of contents. There is a continuation of the City of the little monk; Naval architecture; The story of Tammany; The Social Palace at Guise; William Wilberforce; music; emotion and morals &c. &c. Several of the papers are highly interesting. For sale by Messrs. McMillian.

The New Dominion Monthly is what it purports to be—a Canadian magazine; and its contents are of a character to interest Canadians especially. A prosperous future for Canada; The Study of History; Trifles from my Portfolio; A visit to Dr. Dollinger, are among the chief articles in the number for April. There is the usual variety for the young folks.

Wood's Household Magazine, which has been coming to us for some time, furnishes a variety of readable matter. Among the regular contributions to its pages are Horace Greeley: James Parton; Gail Hamilton; Dr. Dio Lewis, and Thos. K. Beecher. The April number is well filled. The price is moderate—$1.00 a year. S. S. Wood & Co. Newburgh, N. Y., publishers.

No. 1, vol. 1 of the *Handicraft*, an industrial journal, designed for workers and thinkers, has reached us. It promises to be useful to those for whom it is intended. It is a monthly, price $1.00 a year. Handicraft Publishing Company, 37 Park Row, New York.

*** Rev. W. C. Weston, writing from Barrington, N. S., says:—"We are having a very hard March. The snow continues to fall, as it has the last fourteen or fifteen days. Hay is very scarce; and should the spring be backward, it is feared the cattle will suffer much. It is a very hard time for vessels on this coast. Many of the men have suffered much from cold. * * * *

We have seen some good meetings during the winter, but not that revival that many have desired. The road was blocked up so, that I was not able to get to my appointments on Sabbath, the 18th. They have since been cleared out, so that they are passable."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. B. HOLTS: You will find the money you sent, acknowledged in the paper of March 15th.

N. M. T. WILLEY: The letter of February with enclosure, has not reached us. Acknowledgments according to your last, are in the usual place this week.

DOUGLAS MCLEOD: Money not received. Paper continued, however. See number on wrapper.

REV. W. M. KNOLLIN: The "Order" has not reached the office. Previous to receiving yours of the 18th March, we wrote, explaining the only course to be pursued now. The acknowledgments, according to the instructions in your last, appear on the next page.

REV. C. KNOWLES: The Yarmouth Postmaster is wrong, as he will see by reference to his instructions. *He* must issue the order in the way suggested in our letter to you.

REV. T. H. CROWELL: The notice of Q. M., &c., did not reach us. We regret its non-appearance.

J. P.: We do. Will write you.

Pen and Scissors.

HON. HENRY WILSON has recently given $100, each, to the Libraries of the Congregational and Freewill Baptist Sunday Schools, in Farmington, his native town. Books were scarcer in Mr. Wilson's earlier days than now; he having once travelled 28 miles to borrow and return one.

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S Christian Association, of Boston, have resolved to attempt the erection of a new home for indigent young women, at a cost of $80,000.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN new members were received into Spurgeon's church on the first Sunday of the year.

THE FIRST NATIVE PASTOR of an Evangelical church in Egypt has recently been ordained at Nakhaileh by the missionaries of the United Presbyterian church.

A GENESSE CLERGYMAN delivered a sermon to the children of his congregation, in which there was no word of more than one syllable.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Elizabeth, N. J., has not missed a service for two hundred and seven consecutive years.

MR. HEPWORTH, who some time ago renounced Unitarianism, has a fair prospect for having another church erected in a short time. Over $100,000 have been secured for the enterprise.

GOVERNOR LESLIE, of Kentucky, and Governor Noyes, of Ohio, are each said to eschew all wines, or other liquors of every description, from their tables at levees or dinners. The example is worthy of the imitation of other public men, as well as of those in private life.

CONSIDERABLE CURIOSITY was excited last week in Brooklyn, N. Y., at the Church of the Emanuel, to witness the ceremony of admitting a woman to the Episcopal Church as a Deaconess. Bishop Littlejohn preached the sermon, at the close of which a hymn was sung, during which the applicant for the office of Deaconess, Miss Wilson, stepped up to the altar rails and knelt down. The plain but impressive order of admitting a Deacon was then gone through, with the exception of that portion of it where the Bishop hands a testament to the male applicant and licenses him to preach, which was omitted. Miss Wilson is a lady of middle age, and an earnest worker. She has taken the office of Deaconess for three years.

THE GIFT OF $50,000 by Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York city, to the sufferers by the Chicago fire, was limited in its distribution by the condition that it be applied solely to the benefit of widows and single women who, before the fire, were self-supporting. The bounty has been carefully disbursed among these classes, in many instances sewing-machines being purchased as the most speedy means of putting the sufferers on the way toward making a livelihood again. Some 3,000 widows and 1,500 single women have been aided from the fund, and about $40,000 of the amount has been expended. By this peculiar limitation of Mr. Stewart's charity a large class of worthy women has been reached and aided who would have utterly shrunk from appearing in the public district stations to apply for aid, and who, in many instances, were far greater sufferers than many whose shanties were consumed over their heads and who have fared better since the fire than they ever did before.

THE NEW YORK correspondent of the *Herald and Presbyter* writes that "a very pleasing aspect among the New York churches is the frequent interchange of pulpits, not only between the ministers of the same denomination but of all evangelical bodies. I went last Sabbath evening to hear Dr. Omiston, in one of the Collegiate Reformed Churches, where he is the settled pastor, but found he had exchanged with Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Tyng preached on the transfiguration. He is young, almost boyish in appearance, but very manly and impressive in manner, and full of earnestness, and delivered his discourse with great unction and solemnity. You never would have suspected you were listening to an Episcopalian, so far as any thing in manner, matter, or form of worship is concerned. His prayers were extemporaneous. He wore a gown, but so do many of the Presbyterian and other ministers.

THE CONGREGATION of Henry Ward Beecher's church during the past year contributed more than $250,000 for charitable and religious purposes at home and abroad.

REV JABEZ BURNS, D. D. (General Baptist), of London, expects to visit America this spring. He will arrive in New York about the first of May, visit New England, and make his way West, attending commencements and general meetings, and pass over the mountains to California. The doctor is well known in this country, and will be welcomed by thousands of his friends.

THE LIQUOR LAW just enacted by the legislature of Michigan is already producing good fruits. In accordance with its excellent provisions a liquor dealer of Ionia, in that state, has just been called upon to contribute $200 toward the support of a drunkard's family. Thus matters work admirably. The seller gets the drunkard's money. The drunkard gets the drinks. And by the excellent provisions of the law the seller hands the money over again to the wife and children of the drunkard. Isn't it charming?

A BREEZE.—The *Independent* says: "The Baptist Bethesda is stirred, if not by an angel in heaven, then by a brisk breeze which is blowing through the gate of open communion." Speaking of the recently published Plea, it says: "How many signatures had been secured to this document before its publication we do not know; but the stir which it makes among the Baptist brethren shows that it is by no means an insignificant movement."

YOUR CHURCH PAPER.—The New York *Times*, which has done eminent service to the country by the exposure of the Tammany frauds, has a good word for church papers, which does no little credit to the insight of that great journal. It says:

"You might nearly as well forget your churches, academies, and school-houses, as your church paper. It speaks to ten times the audience that your local minister does, and if it has any ability at all, it is read eagerly each week from beginning to end. It reaches you all, and if it has a lower spirit and less wisdom than a sermon, it has a thousand times better chance at you. Lying as it does, open on every table, in almost every house, you owe it yourselves to rally liberally to its support, and exact from it as able, high-toned a character as you do from any education in your midst. It is in no sense beneath notice and care—unless yourselves are beneath notice and care—for it is your representative. Indeed, in its character it is the summation of the importance, interest, and welfare of you all. It is the aggregate of your consequence, and you can not ignore it without miserably depreciating yourselves.

REVIVALS IN NORTHERN NEW YORK.—An account is given in the New York *Christian Advocate*, of a very powerful revival in Northern New York, near the St. Lawrence, in Massena, Potsdam, and Malone, which was remarkable for Christian union. The account is given by Phœbe Palmer, who seems to have laboured in the revival, although it is not said that she preached. The Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Methodists, united in the work. In union they first sought and received the baptism of the Holy Spirit. Then three meetings were held daily. Scores pledged themselves to rise early, and pray to be directed and aided in selecting persons for whom they might labor, and whom they might invite to the meetings. The persons chosen were then visited. It was said that there was not a house within five miles of Massena, whose inmates had not been visited by some Christian laborer. In this revival hundreds were wrought upon, and hopefully converted. The same scenes were witnessed at Potsdam and Malone. At a large manufactory, which was visited, the proprietor called all his men together, and a lady addressed them, (probably Phœbe Palmer.) Cases of conversion of the most striking kind are given.

The power of the revival, was greatly owing to the union of Christians, and to systematic visitation of extended neighborhoods.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

[From our own Correspondent.]

The March lion has gone out with his roaring, it is true, but the growl of his fury extends even into the first days of weeping April. The communication on Railways is again open, but no one knows how long it will remain so. The House is still engaged on the estimates, and none lays claim to such prophetic gift as to hit the probable term of their completion. Several days are taken up before the House could get into Committee on Supply, chiefly through the *patriotic* efforts of the member for Northumberland, Mr. Gough. This gentleman went into a lengthy tirade against expenditure in matter of salary, and advocated cutting down salaries of all the departments. He unnecessarily lengthened the exposition of the estimates by the Provincial Secretary, by asking continued questions, and making each the nucleus of a little speech, or the burden of an attack on somebody in the Government. Personal rencontres are coming to be the order of the day, and in them chiefly are concerned Mr. Gough, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Hatheway, and that Northern curiosity, Mr. Napier. One of these between Mr. Gough and Mr. Hatheway, necessitated the clearing of the galleries, and brought to mind the palmy days of last year's doings, in slang and bravado; and another between Kelly and Gough, would have resulted in the same, but for the friendly intervale of the dinner hour. Mr. Gough was especially lengthy in his remarks on economy. He would cut down the salary of the Attorney General $800, that of the Commissioner of Works $800, the offices of Board of Works and Surveyor General he would amalgamate, and thus save $3,063 abolish the Legislative Council, and so save $9,379 annually, and so on all through the piece, effecting, he claimed, in 30 years, a total saving of $292,000. He then read copious extracts from the *Globe*, I think, the object of which was to abuse the Provincial Secretary, and the Better Terms delegation, the upshot of which was, as has been stated, the clearing of the galleries, and the hour's talk unrestrained in private conclave, with liberty, we may suppose, to say what they wished, none daring to make them afraid. The aforesaid speech of Mr. Gough made way for a long string of *whereases*, setting forth the unhealthy state of the finances, the need for more money, the caring for mining and agriculture, the necessity for economy and retrenchment, the gross amount of salaries and travelling expenses, and which served to introduce the resolution, "That from the tenth of April next, the salaries of Attorney General, Provincial Secretary, Chief Commissioner, and Surveyor General, be at the rate of $1,600 per year each, and that members of the Executive shall, for travelling expenses, not be allowed more than the actual cost of Railway and stage fares in journeys to and from the capital in attendance at meetings of the Council." King followed, charging on Gough gross misconception of facts and lack of knowledge as to the advisability of bringing this motion in at this particular stage of the debate. He looked upon this, after failure of a want of confidence motion, as gravely retarding the public business, for no worthy purpose, affirming that the salaries of public officers were not unreasonable, that the public departments are well managed. He charged Gough with copying his *whereases* almost entire from the Better Terms Delegation report, and with raising this hue and cry about economy in a most inopportune moment, when the Better Terms were pending in negotiation. He maintained that the public services were well provided for, and if more were needed we have a sufficient sum by reducing our balance. Wedderburn wished to introduce an amendment to this resolution of Gough's, to the effect that as it was now inexpedient to go further into this question, pending the settlement of the Better Terms, therefore this be postponed for three months. This the Speaker ruled out of order, as it is an amendment to an amendment to go into a Committee of the whole on Supply. After more debate, Gough withdrew his amendment, which, by many, was looked upon as a square Want of Confidence motion, and the House went into Committee on Supply. They are making slow progress with it, and much time is wasted in idle chaffing and badgering. The principal items passed so far, are—$5,660 for expenses of Legislation; $20,000 for Immigration purposes; $160 for Fishery bounty; $560 for Judicial purposes; $2,908.33 for Education (special grants); $9,000 for public printing; $11,000 for contingencies.

Considerable talk took place on the item of $2,908.33 for denominational schools. The fiscal year ends 31st October, and this amount is calculated for each school up to January 1st, when the school act came into operation. Many contended that as formal notice of discontinuing grants had not been given to these institutions, and they made their arrangements, counting on their still being received, it would be unfair not to continue them for one year longer. The Government, however, asked the House to appropriate that sum named to carry out the last year, and if in considering it more fully they thought an injustice would be done by cutting off the grants at first of the year, they might afterward bring down a supplementary estimate to give them the allowance until June or July of the present year, but declared their determination to do away once and for all with denominational grants in the future. This promise seemed to give general satisfaction to the House, and, no doubt, will be heartily subscribed to by the great body of the people. Mr. Hanington went out of his way as usual to give our University a slap on the knuckles, and asserted that many of the denominational schools were far above it in capacity and working power. In the talk on matter of Botsford clerkship, the Secretary declared his opinion, that in a little the Government would be in a position to ask the House to agree to a friendly settlement of that difficulty. As regards Immigration, the Secretary explained that an arrangement had been entered into with Miss Rye, that she is to bring out 100 girls, from 18 to 28 years of age, to St. John, the Government giving her three pounds sterling each for them. Applications have already been made for all these, and the persons taking them are to pay thirty shillings sterling per head to the Government. Five hundred Scandinavians are also to be brought over by July 1st, of 18 years of age and upwards, for which Government give $10 per head, who are to be located in Tobique and the North. According to Mr. McPherson's arrangement, 300 men are to be brought out to work on the Riviere du Loup Railway, the Government paying $3.10 per head, the Railway authorities to refund one half that amount at the end of six months, and to provide them with land and houses. The getting of all these emigrants into the country will cost over $12,000, and the remaining $8,000 of the appropriations will be taken to open up roads, build and furnish houses for the Scandinavians, who must be well cared for.

Several bills of local interest have been agreed to, and others introduced. The most important of these is Mr. Stevenson's bill to provide for settlement of Crown Lands. Mr. Wedderburn's Liquor License Bill for St. John, which is backed by strong petitions, and Mr. Wedderburn's bill to abolish the Legislative Council, which, if nothing more, will cause the periodical flutter among the drowsy members of our Upper House, and without whose sage counsels the country could well afford to be. We shall notice these more particularly as they come up for discussion.

As an instance of legislating backwards, we may mention the Liquor License Bill of Mr. Adams, making it obligatory on Justices to issue licenses unless petitions of a majority of ratepayers are in asking for their refusal; these names to be signed and sworn to, which places license giving indiscriminately, as law binding unless under conditions which are attended with very great difficulty. The sense of the House is decidedly opposed to this. As an instance of having a lax Speaker in the Chair, take the violent scenes unchecked of the past week which bring our Legislature into disrespect, and degrade all our discussions; and the constant habit of saying everything but what pertains to the question in hand, in which many members indulge. As an instance of supreme boyishness in one big enough to be a man, see Napier squeaking his desk backward and forward for almost an hour, just to annoy Hannington, who boyishly did similarly to Napier whilst he was delivering his oration yesterday, and ultimately conducted himself so indecently that the Speaker was obliged to take the Chair while the House was in committee of the whole, and call him to order with all the tone he could summon. As an instance of masterly inactivity behold the silent member from Queen's sitting immobile in his chair without sign of life or activity, except when shaken from his apparent lethargy by a burst of laughter, or the well-known sound of the small clock striking the one solemn stroke which calls to dinner, and awakens him with recollections of juicy beefsteak and smoking vegetables. As an instance of burly inability see Kelly arise with sundry shakes of his head, and inconceivable crook of his lower members, and wandering ever so far from the question, mystifying completely what he is professing to explain, mixing personal pique, travelling expenses, great roads, and rotten bridges in inextricable confusion, till the ardent member from the North slaps his knees in utter despair of ever getting an explanation of the question propounded.

As an instance of scrupulous regard for appearance and desire to be seen to advantage, see the elegant Wedderburn disposing his body in sundry chairs to the best advantage, delicately running his fingers through his light, slightly curled locks, sporting figures of rhetoric on all available occasions, reeling off quick repartees meant to be witty, and often really so, and especially bewitching when the long line of beauty fills the front rows of the ladies' gallery, and smile and flutter to hear that "really eloquent, splendid fellow" play with words. But I must close my instances for this week. L.

FREDERICTON, April 3.—The report of the Public Accounts Committee was submitted to the House this morning by Mr. Beckwith.

The Committee believe a large sale of land during the past year at 40 cents an acre calls for an explanation and recommends that 100,000 acres of timbered land be annually offered at 80c. per acre, the proceeds to be expended in surveying, opening up and settling land. They call attention to the large and annually increasing sums due by collectors of Export Duty, and also perceive laxity in collecting auction duties.

They recommend that the balance of $12,650.83, owned by Counties on Bye Road Accounts be discharged and no advances be made in the future. The Committee remark on the large expenditure on Government House, and suggests the propriety of legislative enactment in calling attention to the large amount of Jury fees, and say that the Auditor General is entitled to increase of salary. A statement of the travelling expenses of the Chief Commissioner of the Board of works is appended, showing that he travelled 8,000 miles during the year, his expenses being $1,265.59.

Mr. Bailey, from the Mining Committee, submitted a report recommending the Government to appropriate $5,000 to sink shafts in Queen's and Sunbury Counties, and that specimens of coal be sent to skilled persons for examination.

Mr. Otty introduced a bill to relieve several counties from debts owed on account of bye-road service.

The House went into Committee on Surveyor General's bill to give actual settlers on Crown Lands free grants—any unmarried person can obtain 100 acres of land, and married men having two or more children, can obtain 200 acres under certain conditions.

$10,000 was voted for Emigration purposes.

On the amount of $1,200 for St. John Public Hospital,