

TERMS AND NOTICES.

The RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER is published weekly, at the Office of Messrs. BARNES & CO., 58 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

TERMS—\$2.00 per year, in advance.

The postage is paid by the proprietor. No Post-Office copy can be collected postage on the delivery of the INTELLIGENCER.

All Communications for insertion should be addressed, Rev. Joseph McLeod, Box 51, Fredericton, N. B.

Subscriptions may either be paid to Messrs. BARNES & CO., St. John, or remitted to the Editor, at Fredericton.

Religious Intelligencer.

REV. JOSEPH McLEOD, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1873.

THE DISESTABLISHMENT.

The discussion about Mr. Miall's motion looking to the disestablishment of the Church of England, has brought out some facts for the thoughtful. One writer asserts that "The Episcopal Church of England, with its collateral branches in this and other countries, no longer lends strength to the cause of Protestantism. It is the enemy's chief depot and recruiting-ground. The ascendancy which it enjoys through connection with the State; the exclusive possession of the old cathedrals and parish churches; the tradition that hangs about it that dissects vulgar, and that to be an Anglican, if not a Papist, is essential to being a gentleman, are weapons in its hands which it uses with fatal ingenuity." With the chief of these may be joined the sentiment which amounts almost to a veneration for whatever bears the impress of antiquity. The wealthy and educated classes are deeply imbued with this; their education and associations strongly induce it. The older a family name is the more they prize it; to bear one dating from the Conquest is so much honorable, as it is also a rare distinction. So also with estates. One that has borne the family name for a thousand generations has in that fact, and on every hand, in its associations, charms far above anything to be derived from either its artistic or its money value. This sentiment is no myth, but a living power. What else could induce one to pay fifteen hundred to two thousand pounds for a book whose money value is not that much? And it extends in all its force to the church. The Anglican Church is, compared with dissenting churches, of moderate antiquity; but the Church of Rome claims a far higher one. This is, to many, a distinction altogether in favor of the latter, so far as it goes, and one that operates on minds prepared, as numbers are, with considerable force. The sentiment crops out in connection with church doctrine as clearly as in any way. The general tendency is to follow or return to ancient customs rather than adapt anything to the circumstances of the present. In the discussion now going on in Ireland upon the proposed changes in the Articles of the Church, the chief point of defence offered for maintaining them in their present form is not their perfect agreement with God's Word as they stand, but that they have been so long the faith of the church. It is a remarkable commentary, too, that as soon as the Church in Ireland was loosed from the control of the State, a change in these Articles should be urged with such vigor; and not less so that this fact should have force as a reason why disestablishment should not take place in England. One would suppose that if reform is needed, continued union with the State would be a secondary consideration. It appears rather that the fact of this union is the only thing which brings the adherents of the establishment to anything like uniformity. Winter bonds may unite them, a community of sentiment or doctrine is not one; for there is amongst them every shade of belief. Those who are working for a revision of the articles are not seeking to change their faith, but to give expression to it. Those who are concerned for the prestige of the body shrink from the reflection that, though there still would remain an Episcopal Church of England, it would be but a fraction of the present establishment, and that the number and diversity of sects into which the present church would immediately separate on the removal of the state bond, would put to the blush all the pretensions hitherto advanced that this was the one true church. Popery would receive an important addition; Ritualism, which Lord Shaftesbury characterizes as the abomination of Romanism with the addition of hypocrisy, would take its portion; the moderates, another portion; and the evangelicals, in various divisions, another portion. Even at this cost it would be better for disestablishment to take place; then some effort would be made by the different sections, or some of them, to benefit the masses, from whom the clergy seem now to hold themselves aloof.

DENOMINATIONAL NEWS.

CANTERBURY.—"An eye witness" writes under date of June 13th:

By request I write to you and to the friends through your paper that Bro. Harney Hagerman is laboring with the people near Canterbury Station, Dorington Hill, and that the Lord is blessing souls. The people appreciate his labor. Last Sabbath there were five converts baptized; and no doubt more will soon be. Father McMullen came to the assistance of Bro. H. on Sunday; and they expect to organize a church. May the Lord continue to bless them.

[We are glad to have the pleasing information above given, but would remind the brother who signs himself "an eye witness," and all other anonymous writers, that we require always to have, in confidence, the name of the writer of any paragraph or letter intended for publication. No one who does not furnish his name need feel aggrieved if what he writes finds its way to the waste basket instead of into the columns of the paper. This will be borne in mind in future communications.]

REV. J. R. SHAW has returned to his circuit in King's Co. He will preach at Middleland on Sabbath, the 29th inst.

REV. B. A. SHERWOOD is coming home some time this month. We are glad to learn that he intends remaining in the Province. There are many churches now suffering for want of care. We hope Bro. Sherwood may be divinely directed, as he desires, in the choice of a field of labor.

SECOND DISTRICT MEETING.—We are requested to say that the Annual Meeting of the Second District will be held with the church in Upper Brighton (Babar neighbourhood, so-called), instead of at Jacksonville, as appointed and previously announced. The second Saturday in July is the time of holding the meeting. The churches will see that the blank forms for reports, sent by the Secretary of Conference, are filled out, and sent in by their delegates.

OUR INDIA LETTER.

MADRAS, INDIA, April 14, 1873.

Rain Wanted—Disease—Baptism—Revival—Zal of Converts—A Day Time—The Bible Class—More about Jacob—A Self-supporting Church—Prayer for Native Preachers.

MR. EDITOR.—The parched ground cries out for rain. For weeks not a drop has fallen, and the heathen's rain-god seems dead to all appeals. In the church we have been praying for rain, and may the Great Healer of prayer listen to our cry, and send refreshing showers! There is a great deal of disease among both men and beasts, and unless we have rain soon fearful epidemics may follow. Small-pox and cholera are both heard of close by, but only sporadic cases have been known in town. These do dreadful work in a city so densely populated as this; it is our earnest prayer that God may in mercy ward them off. Besides this, a fearful fatal fever is approaching us from the District on the North, known as Burdwar. Your readers may have heard of this fever. In Burdwar it has slain its thousands and depopulated many villages. Government is now doing much for the suffering district, by way of improved sanitary arrangements, but thus far comparatively little effect. So you see that at such a time our hearts are extremely anxious.

Last month it was my privilege to baptize several Santal lads connected with our Training School. There has been a gracious revival amongst them of late, and quite a number have sought and found the pearl of great price. It is very cheering to see how earnestly these lads work for the souls of their fellows. With genuine convert zeal some of them are bringing in their unconverted associates. Our prayer-meetings now present a lively picture, and always refresh the spirit. Church members are earnestly working for their friends who still remain out of the ark of safety, and one by one these friends are coming to Christ. This is the kind of revival I love to see, where everything is done so quietly, and the work is deep and noiseless. The Sabbath School teachers are laboring very heartily for their classes, and some now rejoice over several conversions. Many the work go on amidst much small taste of the joy of pardoned sins! Pray for us.

Do you know that this is the busiest month of the year? A great deal of indoor work has to be attended to now. Annual returns of schools have to be made to Government, and our own Annual Report of the Mission is being printed, which requires much care and labor on my part, because none of the press hands know enough of English to correct proof. I wish we had a printer here, for I am too often kept from my bazaar preaching by work of this kind.

In addition to my regular duties and the things spoken of above, there is the Biblical Class for the native preachers and others. This is a pleasant task, and I wish I had more time for it. The studies we are attending to now are Scripture Exegesis, Homiletics, Theology, both doctrinal and pastoral, and Church History. I am much pleased with the spirit and interest manifested by these young men, who are learning how to preach the Gospel to their Pagan countrymen. In the Exegesis class we have been studying the Lord's Parables. What a cluster of pearls there are in the thirteenth chapter of Matthew's Gospel! We have been studying them with delight and I hope with profit. The students often exclaim, "How much there is to be learned in the blessed words of Jesus!" Of course we cannot study the Bible here in the original tongues as at home, for these young men know nothing of Hebrew and Greek, but I try to give them a plain exposition of the passages taken up, and illustrate the truth by reference to the things familiar to them.

Of Jacob, one member of this Biblical Class, I wish to speak more particularly. His name is not a strange one to your readers, for I have frequently alluded to him in my letters for seven years past. He is the son of Rama, a most devoted and successful preacher who long served the Mission with honor, and now rests amid the glorified host above. Jacob learned printing and rose to the position of foreman in the office. But the Holy Spirit was calling him to a higher sphere of labor, and he was not content until he had given up all hopes of worldly gain or preferment, and devoted himself wholly to the work of publishing the glad tidings of salvation to his benighted countrymen. He did so well as a lay preacher that our church requested his license last November, and he was licensed by the Association. Now the church has again made a request, that they be allowed to support Jacob, and so relieve the funds of the Society. The request has been complied with, and now he is employed in this new field. He was one of the first two converts to my privilege to baptize in India, and I have watched his growth in grace with peculiar interest during these years that have passed since his admission to the church. He now searches the Scriptures with great eagerness, and his preaching shows how careful his Bible reading has been. I think he has an excellent pastoral gift, for more than any other one of our preachers, he succeeds in winning back the wandering ones to Jesus' fold. I wish to ask your pious readers to pray for these young men, now under training for the Christian ministry. Would that there were a hundredfold more such. Pray that these may become worthy ministers of Christ's precious Gospel, and also that many more may be raised up for the mighty work to be done in this great field.

J. L. P.

PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA.

Christians in Russia are subjected to severe persecutions. They are bearing the loss of all property for the sake of the Lord Jesus, and for their sakes and the gospel's, renewed and more earnest efforts should be made for their protection from the fury of their bigoted enemies. The Quarterly Reporter, of the German Baptist Mission, edited by Mr. Oncken, gives the following distressing account of the sufferings of these faithful Christians:

Our friends will all rejoice to hear that the circulation of the new version of the New Testament, ordered by the present Emperor of Russia, is already producing the most powerful and saving effects on the minds of many amongst the emancipated millions of serfs. The following communication came from a devoted brother, who was in Hamburg for a year for missionary labors, and who was ordained by me as pastor of the church at Alt-Damitz, South Russia.

He writes as follows: On behalf of the brethren imprisoned in Russia for the truth's sake, I beg the earnest prayer of all Christians. When the persecution broke out, a memorial was at once presented to the governor of the circle in which the brethren resided, but without result. The clergy of the village forbade our brethren to read God's Word, and they were summoned and asked what they meant by such conduct? They replied, "We mean to steal no more, and to live no longer in sin." But they answered, "You had better steal than read the Bible—it contains heretical doctrine." If we allow you to teach it, you will mislead the people." Crucifixes were then handed to them, and they were required to kiss them; this they refused to do, saying they could not worship the work of men's hands. Orders were then given to flog and imprison them. Their Testaments were to be taken from them, and their meetings broken up. Four sisters were beaten with rods—twenty-five stripes each; and another, seventy years old, had eighteen stripes on her back; our brethren had also twenty-five stripes each. The mayor came himself to the meeting, drove out the congregation, and allowed the windows to be broken. Another official

struck brother Sion in the face with his clenched fist because he was reading the Bible in his cell; took it from him, and had him tied fast to a post. The same was done to another brother and four sisters. When they were bringing food to the prisoners, their dishes were broken and the food taken from them. A memorial to the governor general produced no effect. Two brethren have now been a year in prison, and nine others and a sister six months.

At the annual session of the Baptist Union of Great Britain, Dr. Steane brought this subject to the notice of the meeting. He said that from what he knew of the Emperor of Russia, with whom he had a personal interview, he was persuaded that this persecution was in direct opposition to his wishes. Strong resolutions were finally passed, expressing the strong feelings of the Union in the matter, and instructing the Secretary to bring the facts under the consideration of the Council of the Evangelical Alliance.

POPEY OVERREACHING ITSELF.

According to all accounts from Europe, the adherents of the Pope, even the most bigoted, are becoming convinced that they made a grand mistake in submitting to his demand for the enactment of the dogma of infallibility. It has been a death blow to the lofty pretensions of the Papacy. It was thought, when the Council came to a decision upon the matter, that the dogma could be used as a thunderbolt to strike down all recusants, and to strike with terror all hesitants; but the effect has been the very reverse. It has awakened among Roman Catholics a spirit of insubordination, an unwillingness to yield to these arrogant claims of divine authority. The Old Catholic movement, as such, is not making great progress, but it is not going backward. The leaders stand firm and the people stand by them. The old policy system, not only in Italy, but in Austria and other States once faithful, is utterly destroyed and no demands or threats from the Vatican have any effect. The fulminations of the Pope are regarded as so many black cartridges; they do not hurt, and they do not alarm any one. Even in the capital of Austria where but a few years since the most rigid papal police was kept up by the Jesuits, now no one dared to utter a word against the Pope even in a whisper, the whole system of popery is lampooned without any restraint. The following, from one of the numerous comic papers of Vienna, is only a specimen of the way in which the Pope and his body guard, the Jesuits, are treated, while the authorities look on, read, and do nothing to check this license:

"WANTED, TO FILL A VACANCY.—A Governorship in the Vatican, with free board and lodging, and unlimited excommunications and Peter's pence, will soon be vacant. Applicants must possess the following qualifications: 1. Experience in curing. 2. An agreeable personality, for the sake of the Peter's pence. 3. Skill in preparing and forwarding written or telegraphic blessings. 4. Between eighty and ninety years of age, and prove his fidelity and obedience to the subscribers. Special services, such as the discovery of impossible dogmas, excommunications en masse, etc., will be rewarded by canonization. 'Pater Bex' and his Associates." (Pater Bex is the Chief of the Society of Jesuits, in Rome.)

In the meantime the Roman Catholic king of Bavaria has just conferred upon Dr. Von Dollinger the honorable distinction of President of the Bavarian Academy of Science and conservatism of ancient scientific museums in Bavaria, the post having been made vacant by the death of Baron Liebig. King Louis advised the Doctor of his appointment by an autograph letter. Father Hyacinthe preaches to the Roman Catholics of Geneva, and has just made arrangements to supply the protesting Catholics with regular priestly services, and throughout Germany the spirit of independence is asserting itself. The Old Catholics of the Catholic city of Cologne, have just chosen Professor Reinke as bishop. From present appearances the papacy can never regain the prestige it has lost by its own arrogant and impious claim.

THE MENNONITES.

This body of religionists, says the *Montreal Witness*, numbering, it is reported, about 100,000, is seeking a home. They are a sort of German Quakers; harmless, intelligent, moral, industrious, and prosperous. Persecuted in Germany, they were offered a home in Russia, which they accepted upon condition of being exempt from military service, and they have thriven and multiplied in that country. This condition has now been violated by the Russian Government, which requires them either to bear arms like other Russian subjects, or to sell out and emigrate within a short time. They have chosen the latter alternative, hard and difficult as it is for a whole community to emigrate, and the question arises, Where will they go? They want a large tract of good land wholly to themselves, under a stable government which will not require them to do military service, and perhaps the only tract answering these conditions to be found now in the world is in the valley of the Saskatchewan. Delegates from the body in Russia have it said, gone to inspect that region, and if it should please them we trust our Government will give them every facility of free grants, cheap transportation, &c.

Such an acquisition as this people would be to the prosperity of the Dominion is not to be had every day, or in fact any day, but just now. Of course, they would no more be required to take up arms than Quakers, and in all other matters they would be thoroughly law-abiding citizens. There is no fear of their getting into quarrels with the Indians of that region, and altogether we can think of no better settlers for it. Their young men would doubtless come first, construct houses and put in crops, and then would follow the families including all ages. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad would give them excellent employment, and they would materially advance that enterprise.

We trust no sinister influence of a Church which wishes to make all that new country pay tithe to it will be exerted to hinder or turn away this most desirable acquisition to the new Province of Saskatchewan. Rather let that Church send to the same region a hundred thousand of its teeming French-Canadian population to balance the Mennonites and see which will make the best settlements. Both would be excellent colonists.

SOME NOTES FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

A subscriber—Mr. James Ridout—formerly of Carleton Co., writes the following for the information of his former neighbors. He writes from Benetown, Penn., where he has been four months:

I came out here in the depth of winter and have not been abroad much but have been enabled to glean some few items of knowledge of the country, its advantages and disadvantages, which I wish to communicate to my friends in New Brunswick.

1st. The country is healthy, with excellent water and abundance of fruit. Apples, peaches, pears, quinces, &c. abound.

2d. Fuel is plenty. Not only is there a sufficient quantity of wood but inexhaustible resources of coal.

3d. The lumbering business is a great source of wealth. \$25 a month the past winter for laboring men was considered only ordinary wages, some extra men getting a great deal more.

4th. It was very dry here in the spring; the soil is now north from thirty to forty dollars a ton, much cows from \$50 to \$70, working horses from \$150 to \$200 each.

5th. Money is plenty.

On the other hand there are some things to be considered. 1st. The country has a rough uninviting look. 2d. Land is very dear, being mostly owned by rich landholders.

3d. Many things are much dearer than in New Brunswick. Butter is now 40 cents per lb., beef from 13 to 15 cents; rent is also high.

On the whole a person needs to be prudent here as well as in N. B.

The state of society is neither very good nor very bad. The Episcopal Methodist church is very strong in this State. Of other churches I have not so much knowledge. There are some Adventists but they are of a different type from those I knew in New Brunswick. They do not believe in the unconscious state of the dead, nor in the annihilation of the wicked. I feel a respect for them on this account.

Altogether I feel that we have reason to be thankful to God for the light and liberty which we enjoy, and our prayer is that God may increase his blessings to this land many fold.

A TOUCHING EVENT.

DEAR BRO. McLEOD.—Death has again entered our community—the home of Moses Peterson, and taken away their eldest girl and their eldest boy. Two weeks ago to-day little Susie was at school, and ever shall we remember the pleasant smile she gave us as we passed her on the playground. At night she was taken sick with the scarlet rash, and died on Saturday morning last. During the early part of last week, Milford, a little lad of three summers, was taken with the same disease and died on Thursday afternoon. They were both buried yesterday in one grave. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Gunter at the close of which the Rev. R. Wilson (Methodist) made a few remarks very applicable to the unusual occasion; and in the evening the event formed his theme, taking for his text, "And Aaron held his peace." (Leviticus x. 3.) which was a similar event. It was sad to witness the two coffins being lowered into the mortal remains of two lovely children whose prattle was so lately heard, and we can but feel for and sympathize with the parents. It would indeed be a hard, selfish heart, that would not be softened at the scene; and especially would it be a lesson upon many families in this place, for during the past winter this dire disease has visited them, but through divine mercy their little ones have been spared, and these the first taken away. May God, by these severe lessons, teach us to become wise unto the salvation of our own souls, and to submit ourselves entirely unto His most holy will, so that we may eventually meet our dear little ones at the shining river that flows by His eternal throne, never again to be separated. O happy meeting!

Mayville, York County, June 10th, 1873.

A JEWISH BURIAL PLACE.

There are several Jews living in this city. Till very recently when a death occurred in any of their families they were taken to New York to be buried. They have now purchased a block of land in the Rural Cemetery, which they propose having inclosed and consecrated to their exclusive use. The first Hebrew funeral in St. John took place a few days ago, the person buried being a son of Mr. David Hart who resides here. The funeral is thus described: "The friends and relatives of the deceased, in accordance with an ancient custom, followed the body a few paces from the house on foot and then entering their coaches, were driven to the Cemetery. There the service was conducted, according to the Hebrew ritual, by Mr. Nathan Green, the father of the deceased, and a Montreal gentleman, all three of whom took part in the prayers, the latter repeating the last one three times. Then the coffin was opened, and the little sack of earth placed beneath the head of the deceased, and the interment took place."

THE DOUGLAS GOLD MEDAL.—The winner of the Douglas Medal this year is Mr. W. G. Gaunce of King's Co. The subject of the essay was "Natural History." Its value in an educational point of view. There were several essays submitted to the examiners, and they are all highly spoken of; Mr. Gaunce's, however, being unanimously awarded the preference; a fact which is not a little creditable to Mr. G., for he had worthy competitors. We heartily congratulate him on his success. It may not be amiss in this connection to say, for the information of our Free Baptist readers, that Mr. Gaunce is one of nine Free Baptist students at present attending the University, all of whom are doing themselves and the institution credit by their gentlemanly conduct as well as by their studious habits. Four of them, including Mr. G., will graduate next week; and we may expect to hear from them hereafter as doing their parts in their life work well and effectually. May success always and everywhere attend them.

REV. B. MINARD.—The friends of this brother both in Nova Scotia and this Province will be glad to hear that he is doing service and is being blessed in his work for the Master. He has for some time been preaching for the F. Baptist Church at Littleton, N. H.; and a late number of the *Star* informs us that on the 1st inst., twenty persons, many of whom were heads of families, were added to the F. Baptist church at Littleton. Seventeen were at this time baptized with Christ in baptism, and three had been baptized on a former occasion. Others are expecting to go forward soon.

MR. AND MRS. FAY, from some part of the United States, have been in this city for a few days, giving some exhibitions of the wonders of Spiritualism (so called). A few credulous, weak-minded people allow themselves to be humbugged by such clap trap.

THE NEW STEAMER "STAR," which is running on the Washademoak Lake route, is much appreciated by the people of the Lake and all along the route. We are glad to be able to state that no liquor is sold on board of her, the owners, Messrs. Hamm and Vanway, being strict teetotallers, determined to carry out their principles in their business as well as in private life. It is really gratifying to know that there is one boat adrift which is not a floating rum shop. If we do not mistake the character of the people along her route, they will appreciate her the more highly on this account, and will do all in their power to make the enterprise a financial success.

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY for June has just reached us. Its contents are fully up to its usual standard. This Monthly always furnishes safe reading.

REV. J. F. CARR has been appointed Rector of Kingsclear, York Co.

THE WREXHAM METHODIST CONFERENCE of Eastern British America will commence its annual session in Fredericton next Thursday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Wm. Hayward: Address changed. No order received prior to one of 10th inst.

THE FIRST YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION in this country was organized less than twenty-five years ago. There are now more than eight hundred similar organizations.

Pen and Scissors.

All the Catholic priests have been expelled from Mexico—the government rating them as pernicious foreigners.

Religious liberty has been proclaimed in Guatemala, and a number of Protestant Churches are to be erected.

There are twenty-seven Baptist churches among the Creek and Seminole Indians, with twenty-eight native preachers and 2000 members.

An edition of the New Testament in the Russian language, under the sanction of the Greek church, is going into circulation. The agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society at Odessa reports the sale of 40,000 copies within the first six months of 1871, and hopes to sell 100,000 annually.

The Governor of Mexico has arrested a number of monks and nuns, on charges of immoral conduct in private houses where they have lived as religious communities since the abolition of the convents. The nuns have been released, but the monks are held for punishment.

At the anniversary of the Religious Tract Society in London, the usual astounding figures were presented, stating how many millions of pages have been printed during the year—Some 60,000,000, 600,000, making a total from the commencement of 1,483,000,000! If the reader can imagine the facts of which such figures are the logarithmic exponents we leave him to do so.

An idea of the security of foreign missionaries in India may be gained from the estimate of Rev. Thomas Evans, of the London Baptist Missionary Society, that if the same proportions were maintained in Great Britain, there would be about six hundred ministers for all of England, eight for Scotland, four for Ireland, and two for Wales.

Indians.—Some good news from the Pacific coast in relation to this race. Mr. Wilbur, still prosecutes his work of Christianizing and civilizing those under his care, and we read with satisfaction that some of the Puget Sound Indians severed their tribal relations recently to become citizens, and are taking up tracts of land for their own use and cultivation.

The Illinois Legislature has prohibited the sale of "prize packages" on the railroads in that State, and the Pennsylvania Central Road does not permit the sale of immoral publications in its cars. These are wise and good regulations, and we would gladly see them enforced on all railroads. The prize package is a swindle, as well as a violation of laws against gambling.

Lost from a Montreal Detective's note book.—Eighteen months ago a gentleman entered the store of a leading city merchant, and was somewhat surprised at seeing a young man, employed in the store, had lately served a term of imprisonment for robbery. Upon meeting the proprietor, he informed him of the antecedents of his employee. That evening the clerk was called into the private office of "John," the merchant, and told that he had sealed his fate. The merchant had a kind heart. John was then receiving \$400 per annum; he had already proved a valuable aid in the shop, and his employer, instead of kicking him out and publishing his dishonest acts, thus secured a recent rain, took his word that he wished to reform, raised his wages to \$500 per year, and a few weeks ago to \$800. John has never yet forfeited the trust reposed in him.

Temper.—One of our exchanges gives a paragraph indicating the danger of an uncontrolled temper. It says: "It is a serious thing to indulge a bad temper. Habits are easily formed, and they seldom remain stationary in degree of force. A bad temper, if not carefully checked, will inevitably become violent, and a violent temper soon becomes ungovernable. And what then? The confession of a recent murderer, impressively answers this question. Joseph Waltz murdered a man in Hudson, N. Y., because 'the bad spirit was in him, and he wanted to do something bad.' In other words, the violence of his passions, long unheeded, could find relief only in an atrocious deed of blood. The man's malignant temper converted him for the moment into a fiend. Once he might have controlled his inward fury; but that time passed by neglected, and the little sack of earth placed beneath the head of the deceased, and the interment took place."

Two petitions, of diametrically opposite purport, have been circulated in England in relation to the ecclesiastical polity of the Establishment. One, which has received some 60,000 signatures, prays the Archbishop of Canterbury and York, to exercise all the authority vested in them to suppress all ceremonial, and prohibit all architectural ornaments and devices, which may facilitate the introduction of the superstitious practices and erroneous doctrines of the Romish Church, and also in the ordination and appointment of clergymen to protect the dignity and sanctity of the sacraments, and to be averse to the Protestant faith. The Primate, when the memorial was presented, assured the deputation that it would be no fault of the Bishops' if the law bearing upon the subjects referred to in the petition remained a dead letter. The other petition, which is to be presented to the House of Commons, asks for the very freedom to introduce services and ceremonies of a Romish character to which the other objects. As to doctrines, they want an out-and-out declaration of the real presence of Christ in the Holy Communion, the adoration of the sacrament in the bread and wine, and the sacrifice which he there offers by the hands of his priest to the Divine Majesty. Rather a wide difference of opinion this between members of the same ecclesiastical body.

The National Temperance Advocate offers \$1,000 for correct answers to the questions—1. How many distilleries are engaged in manufacturing intoxicating liquors in the United States; and 2. How many persons employed; 3. How many gallons manufactured annually; 4. The amount of capital invested; 5. How many wholesale liquor stores in the United States; and 6. How many persons employed in them; 7. What amount is invested in wholesale liquor stores; 8. How many gallons of intoxicating liquors wholesaled annually; 9. How many saloons and places where liquors are retailed in the United States; 10. How many persons employed in them; 11. What amount of capital invested in them; 12. How many gallons of intoxicating liquors annually retailed in the United States; 13. How many drunkards in the United States; 14. How many drinkers in the United States; 15. How many die annually of the use of intoxicating drinks; 16. How many widows and orphans made annually by intemperance; 17. How many convicts made annually by intemperance; 18. The average price per gallon of intoxicating liquors sold in the United States; 19. How many gallons of intoxicating liquors manufactured in the world annually, and the average price per gallon.

Mr. Jaeger, the Jewish rabbi of Mobile, who was converted to Christianity about a year ago, has joined the Southern Baptists. He appeared before them at their late Convention, and made a touching appeal in behalf of a mission to his fellow-Jews, at the same time offering his services for the object. The Convention heartily accepted them. Mr. Jaeger's conversion is noticed from the fact that he comes from an ancient Rabbinical family, and was brought up in the strictest sect of the Pharisees.

In his annual report, the Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society estimates that during the present century about one hundred and sixteen million copies of the sacred scriptures, in whole or in part, have been put into circulation by Bible societies alone in various parts of the world. Translations have been made in two hundred and fifty-seven different languages. During the past year the English Society has issued a mass of new editions in Russia for its work, where it distributed 331,000 copies of the scriptures in no less than sixteen distinct dialects. The entire European field is encouraging.

The American Sunday School Union reports 49 years' work as follows: Schools organized in destitute settlements, about 52,000; children gathered in, over 2,650,000; persons engaged as teachers, 415,000. The forty-ninth annual report shows that the receipts on account of missionary operations of the society, including legacies, amounted to \$8,531,900; expenditures, \$8,945,853. The results are as follows: Schools organized, 806; teachers in them, 6,884; scholars in them, 39,935; schools visited and aided, 2,888; teachers in them, 105,064; Bibles and Testaments distributed, 9,436.

Mr. Spurgeon recently said to Rev. J. B. Gould, that on account of the prevalence of close communion in this country, "he hardly wished to visit America, knowing that he would be regarded with suspicion, and might give offence to the zealous brethren there."

The pastor of the church in the Ohio Penitentiary, into whose membership 404 convicts have been admitted, states that the history of the 183 church members who have left the prison has been traced, and nearly all of them maintained their Christian profession. That is prison reform to some purpose.

By adopting the "one-cent-a-day" plan, a small but zealous parish in Ohio has paid all the incidental expenses of the church, the quota assigned for missionary purposes, and the Convention assessments, and yet manages to keep a balance on hand. The congregation pledges itself, young and old, to lay by one cent a day per member for all church purposes, and their success gives them joy and adds to their devotion. They believe in the "might of mites."

The News and the Press.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 20, 1873.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—A Catholic priest, Father McNeill, was before the Portland Police Magistrate the other day charged with assaulting one Dennis Morris. The priest conducted his own case and won it, it being shown that he struck Morris in self-defence. Mr. Harris Hill killed, near Scott's Camp, four miles below McAdam's Junction, on Tuesday night, four hours, each of good size. The Public Schools of Fredericton are to be examined on the 27th inst., the pupils all to assemble in the Exhibition Building for that purpose.

Wm. Prescott, Esq., has been appointed Collector of Customs for Baie Verte. There is a case of small-pox at Debec Junction on the N. B. & C. R. R. Mr. Dawson, the telegraph operator, being the victim. Dr. Caldwell informs the *Standard* that some of the Danes at Hellup are suffering with lung fever and pneumonia. He says also that they are a good class of settlers, and are satisfied with their location. A Construction Train can now run over twenty-five miles of the River de Loup R. R. A young man named William Kirk was accidentally knocked off the Government Dredge Boat near the Carleton Place on Monday and drowned. The New Stonehenge settlers are reported busy and satisfied. Patrick Welsh of Crow Harbor, Charlotte County, fell overboard from his boat on his way from Eastport one day last week and was drowned. J. J. Hogan, the Portland merchant, who packed their tea-chests with duck-walk muffs and their tobacco boxes with mud, and allowed them to be seized and sold by the law officers for taxes they refused to pay, have settled by paying their taxes in cash. They would have shown more sense if they had done this in the first instance. A daily mail from St. John to the offices along the river is now being forwarded by the steamers. The River de Loup R. R. Company have appealed to the Courts to compel York County Council to pay the subsidy, \$3000 a mile, promised to the enterprise. A Public Hall is being erected at Grand Falls by W. G. Burpee, Esq. Some men went into a rum shop on Sheffield street on Saturday, and after drinking, were leaving without paying for their drink, when the proprietor of the establishment—James Armstrong—took down a gun and fired at the men. One named Sheridan was wounded in the leg. Armstrong has been arrested. It is said that gold, plumbago, &c., have been found lately in Charlotte County. It is said that work is to commence at once on the Albert Railway. There are said to be three solid miles of logs in the Knapelton tract below Norton Station. Blacklegs are reported to be in this city just now. The Academy of Music gambling operation calls them here. The salmon and herring catches this year by the fishermen of the North exceeds those of many previous years.

NOVA SCOTIA.—A man named Stephen Durkee, of Yarmouth, was drowned off the *Links* during a recent passage from Boston to Yarmouth. Capt. Angus Crosby succeeds Capt. Stanwood in command of the steamer *Link*. Rev. A. Mowitt, of Stellarton, N. S., has accepted a call from the Presbyterian congregation at Windsor. A daughter of Mr. W. B. Blenheim, Macan, N. S., was drowned in a tan vat on Friday week on the premises, to which Mr. Blenheim and family had lately removed. The child had been missing for twenty minutes, and when found was quite dead. The railway bridge at Acadia Iron Mines is rapidly approaching completion, and it is expected to be