

REV. JOSEPH McLEOD,.....EDITOR

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FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1874.

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TO THE RECENTLY CONVERTED.

NO. II.

Having been brought into the fellowship with him and his saints, it remains for you to maintain the fellowship unto the end. God will prosper the efforts of those who are required; success or failure rests altogether upon the way in which your part is acted. Your position is fixed in a mutual compact between yourselves and God, into which you have deliberately entered, which each party is held only by moral restraint and is free to continue or terminate the engagement at pleasure. Rather, it should be said, that you only are thus free; God is bound to be faithful to you so long as you remain so to him. Should either party withdraw, or fall off his obligation, the compact falls, and the other is relieved from whatever responsibilities attached to him in the compact; he is one who withdraws, and his obligations; he is one who withdraws, and cannot be variously. Responsibility is thus finally upon you. If you persist in your present course, you are succeeded in maintaining that fellowship, it will be without divine assistance having been afforded you; for the love of God, the intercession of Christ and the strivings of the Holy Spirit, are constant towards you. If you withdraw, and perish, it will be in spite of divine influence to the contrary; as your death will be upon your own heads. As well your part and all will be well. If you fall off your obligations the whole compact is void pro tanto; for you are then beyond the limits of fellowship, and nothing different or greater can be done to reach you. Do not deceive with the thought that because the

ward to your own choice or action. That doctrine of final perseverance damns more souls than atheism. "Be not deceived, God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap. If thou sowest to the flesh, he shall of the flesh reap corruption; but if he sow to the spirit, he shall of the spirit reap life everlasting." Sin in a Christ; it is no more tolerable to God than sin in a rebel; it is no mocking God to say that because a man has been converted he may be saved in sin or indifference to sin; men must be committed to the keeping of the souls to God; it is not for God, the souls would be lost, for no one is able to save himself from his hands, and he may be justly held responsible for what is left in his keeping. But if men give up only the *cleansing* of their souls, while they still prefer to be their own keepers, and fail to take responsibility upon him by continually doing evil, they must not be surprised to find themselves overcome and their lives go out in darkness. "Trust our souls in his hands, to stay our minds in his, is our act and part." "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee," said the psalmist. It was of God's own chosen people that he said, "Your sin has separated between thee and your God." The wages of sin is death, and sin is the sting of death. "He that wants you, whom ye obey. There is no exception to the place made in favor of believers." "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." There is no concession. God's word that a soul may be saved in sin, to transgress or to obey is your own choice, and your power; so that practically death or life is your own hands. God cannot be held responsible for preserving what is not continually left in him, any more than for keeping what has never been entrusted to him. You must abide in him on condition of his abiding in you; you yourself must maintain, by watchfulness and prayer, the tension of the mind in which you have been wounded. When you entered that state, it was with your own free choice; God was only just in being rigorous of saving you when as he had been for years and will always continue to be. The change from state arose from your own action in seeking it, and not from any extraordinary exertion.

power or extension of privilege on his part. The strength of his love and the measure of his grace are uniform; our realization of these varies on account of our own change of inclination and of position. The shadow of the rock in the desert is not the same in all places. The privilege to turn aside to rest is not the same for all; and the inclination to travel is not the same for all. When the sun is high, it is no reflection of the rock if he perish on the sands. As your journey with God is of your own choice and seeking, it must be the continuance of it be; he does all that is needful for you under every circumstance; he is faithful to his own part on every obligation, but he leaves it to you to do your part. He will not do it for you; you must not perform your part of the covenant; you must fill that yourselves or perish.

Now can two walk together unless they be agreed? Can two walk continually, the thing can be done. Enoch walked with God, and he was not. Now they were agreed. Here is the secret of spiritual progress and success. It will cost an effort sometimes to put away the things which God has no pleasure, but if you are to walk in agreement with him they must be put away. Your continued union depends upon your putting away voluntarily, as at first, what is displeasing to him, and upon doing his will.

### CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Intending candidates and the people generally begin to busy themselves in view of the near approach of the elections. Mr. Robert Marshall has issued his card to the electors of this city, and it is a somewhat lengthy document, and is decidedly peculiar. He avows himself a Free School advocate, but is favorable to some arrangement in which all parties (by which, of course, is meant the Democrats) may be satisfied. He regrets that so much feeling has been created by the Free non-sectarian law, says, "it is evident that something will have to be done to remedy it." Mr. Marshall is "evidently" holding for the Catholic vote, and John is not likely to make him one of its representatives. The Free Schools ticket (their names given last week) is a good one, and should win; it doubtless will, be elected by a strong majority.—In King's County a Convention has been called for the 8th, to meet at Hampton. There delegates from all parts of the County, and a Free non-sectarian Ticket will be nominated. Messrs. J. H. Crawford, John Flewelling, and Fiddler Morton are mentioned as likely to be the winning men. We hope no local or personal pro-eminence will be allowed to prevent unanimity of action.—In Carleton County, Mr. Clark has issued, that of Mr. John S. Leighton, and that of himself in favor of the present School Law. Mr. White is understood to be canvassing. The *gentleman* thinks there should be a Convention held for the choosing of candidates, and points out the necessity for concerted action.—Mr. Charles Ingraham has issued his card to the electors of Virginia. He does not state his views on the School question, but the *Farmer* says (and it ought to be true) that he is in favor of the present Law.—In the County of York, a meeting was held on Saturday, at which Hon. Dr. B. Stevenson presided, and at which he was the Free School candidate for the Southern section of Charlotte Co. Charlotte is considered to send a full ticket of uncompromising

**Schoolmen**—In York seven names are mentioned of gentlemen anxious for the honor of representing that fine County. Mr. C. Everett was very generally known till his card appeared. It is now difficult to tell from the reading of it, if what he intends to do in case he is elected. The only thing that is at all plain is that he is dissatisfied with the School Law as it stands; and as it will not suit him, he proposes to be as high as a man at the close of the present year, and to try to puzzle out what will happen to be elected. At this writing it is said that the square-and-out Free Schools ticket for York has been decided upon, and consists of Messrs. Frazier, Binson, Barker and Needham. These gentlemen are all well known in the County. The first two are members of the present Assembly. Mr. Needham has been before them so often, and has often been in turn elected and defeated, that hardly anyone there would give him credit for being up to every elector in the County, and Mr. Barker, as Warden of the County, is also generally known through the Council. The other gentlemen named as candidates are Dr. Dow and Blair. Those who have been successful before the electors, and need no introduction here. The country is expecting York to give a good bit of herself, and it is assumed that her stout young men will allow no petty jealousies or personal likes or dislikes to keep them from doing the whole duty at this critical time.—In Northumberland there seems to be a growing feeling in favor of a bold effort to elect a Free Schools ticket. Kelly's return is considered sure; and if they elect him, why not three other School men whom we like?—There is nothing new from Westminster—all is quiet in Sumbury, that is, so far as our friends are concerned.—In Queen's there is likewise some fighting. Mr. Butler for and Mr. Williams against the Law, will be the principal field. The names of other candidates are not generally known.—From Restigouche nothing definite has been heard yet,—Albert will send to Free Schools men. How many gentlemen are likely to solicit the honor of representing her cannot be said.—Kent and Gloucester (notably the latter) do the will of the priests, so that it does not make much difference who they send to the Legislature.—Madawaska will probably be represented by Mr. Theriault.—We shall continue to keep our readers informed, as nearly as possible, of the movements in the different Counties.

EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—A Good Way.—An old subscriber writes: "As you have made so liberal an offer to send the INTELLIGENCER to new subscribers till the 1st of January next for one dollar, I have concluded to send it to my children who have left home."

He then gives the addresses of those to whom he wishes the paper sent. Are there not many others whose sons and daughters have gone out to make homes for themselves, or who are far from home, to whom the paper would be a welcome visitor? Are there not many persons—widows and aged people—who would be glad to have the paper, but who do not feel able to subscribe, we would appreciate and be benefited by its visits? Benevolently disposed persons may do a great good by subscribing for such ones. And now is the time to do so, for the paper is sent the remainder of the year to new subscribers for one dollar.

"-VERSES NOT INSERTED."—These are the words that stand above the space devoted to record of deaths. And yet every week recd death notices accompanied by verses (sometimes one verse, sometimes ten or twelve) with request for their publication. In every case we have thrown them into the waste basket in adherence to our rule. We have no doubt that occasionally there persons forwarding entertain hard feelings because they cannot get complied with. They should not feel so; but if that is the fault is none of ours. There are several reasons why we have to decline. Very rarely are the verses in fit shape for publication, and we have not time to prepare them. The space they would occupy is too valuable being required for matter of more general interest. It may, of course, be gratifying to the friends of some deceased one to give expression to their sense of loss in verse, and to see that expression appear in print, but it is not of interest to the general reader. The patrons of the paper demand a certain class of articles which every inch of space possible shall be filled with such news, information and interests. We willingly insert death notices free of charge, a thing which is not done by any of the secular papers of this city, and which is not done by any papers in the United States. But beyond this we cannot go. We think our brethren will see the reasonableness of our rule, and govern themselves accordingly.

BE CAREFUL.—Let no elector hastily pledge himself to vote for the coming election. Distinguishing politicians canvass earnestly and skillfully for pledges of support; and very often men are bound by the hastily given pledges to do what, after more mature thought and a careful survey of the whole case, they regret to do. You may have favourable feelings towards certain candidates on personal grounds, or because of being politically opposed to others; but do not let these feelings influence your votes in this election, in which it is more than the mere choice of men. There is a possibility that there will be some cases in which, if you do, you would have had the choosing of candidates, and the arranging of Free Schools tickets, somewhat different would have been the standard bearers. But this must be remembered that there are other supporters of the Free Schools party who favor the candidates of the very men we would have left off; and their opinions in such case as this must be considered. Do not let the same feeling towards certain candidates that you have towards others, lead you to target that no personal feeling or disappointment of any one has been chosen a standard bearer, instead of another whom you would have preferred to be allowed to influence you to throw away your vote.

to give them strength to strengthen your opponent or we repeat that there is more at stake than that mere choice of men; and it is a time when even a mere personal, local and petty should sink in oblivion, and a bold and unbroken front of non-Responsible Government should be the motto of Brunswick's good and true men be present against the assumptions of the Papacy.

—TRANSEY.—The Nova Scotia Legislature were doing a strange thing—no more than excluding one of its members. The facts are these:—Mr. D. B. Woodworth, one of the members for Kings, was elected to the House that certain assurances had been made in some grants issuing from the Crown Lands Department. He also stated that they had been made by order of Mr. Vall, the Provincial Secretary, and the Governor's signature had been appended to the order. He then read a statement in which Mr. W. made on the authority of Mr. Vall, the Crown Land office. Considering it a grave offence, Mr. W. preferred a charge against the Provincial Secretary. The Secretary denied it, and demanded an investigation. The committee which was appointed to investigate, or rather two of them, reported that the charge was untrue and that Mr. W. had nothing on which to base it. The other member of the committee reported that, though the charge was not proven, Mr. W. had been treated unfairly in that he was not allowed to bring the charge before the House, and that he did not invent the charge, but that he actually received the statement from the Crown Land clerk, in the presence of several gentlemen, some of them members of the House. In spite of this gross injustice the House passed a vote of censure, and framed an apology, which required Mr. Woodworth to make at the bar of the House in open session to the Provincial Secretary and the House; and if he failed to make the demanded apology, that he be not permitted to take his seat in the House. Mr. Woodworth promptly accepted the vote of censure, and, giving himself up against the manifest injustice of his treatment, he was then requested to withdraw from the House, and not to return till persuaded, to swallow the pill.

the poll pressed for him. He refused to go on until put by brute force. The Sergeant-at-Arms directed to remove him, and with his hands on him Mr. W. walked out. The crowd in the galleries cheered him and hissed the Government, and a large crowd having gathered outside cheered the excluded member while he addressed them. Whether the Government will reconsider its vote is a question. They have done so before. It is apparent that it was intended to crush the Opposition in the House, which is small, and to which Mr. W. belongs. The Government is decidedly in his favour, and the Government has unwittingly done him good service.

— WHO WILL DO IT.—Rev. J. N. Barnes writes "According to promise, I send you some new subscribers, who wish to have the INTELLIGENCER notice that you wish to get an addition of thousands to your list; and will pledge myself to be one of one hundred individuals that will so collect a paper into a thousand new families as to fill my list." As the first fruits, I send you four new names.

Bro. Barnes has our thanks. Who will as his proposition I? You may all speak at once, if you wish, and not at once, too. Several have already sent one or more names. Will each one of us try to make his number ten, at least? Then INTELLIGENCER has several hundreds of friends, from whom we have not yet heard. Then all, we say, we want the thousand new subscribers. And we believe they can be secured within the two months. Let each friend of the paper do what he or she can. And let the we be commenced at once. "A long pull, a strong pull, a pull altogether," will complete what we desired. *THE INTELLIGENCER pays for a new subscriber January 14, 1876.*

— THE QUESTION IN P. E. ISLAND.—The school question has been agitating P. E. Island. Catholics there, as here, being determined to cure separate schools, if possible. The Island Legislature has recently had the matter under discussion. The following resolution was introduced by the separate schoolists:

"Whereas the laws of this Province, relating to education, are, in many respects, defective, and need very general satisfaction;

"Resolved, therefore, That it is expedient to introduce a bill to amend, in some respect, the

of certain persons for the employment, as certificates of such persons as shall produce to the Board of Education satisfactory certificates from some Colleges or other Institution of learning in Europe or America; and also to render permissive laws, imparting of religious instruction in schools, which the pupils are all of the same denomination such religious instruction to be subject to the approval of the parents and guardians of the children.

After the matter had been thoroughly discussed, the vote was taken, which showed a strong favour of, and seventeen opposed to the establishment of separate schools. The eight members who voted yes, are Roman Catholics; thus showing that, as in this Province, the movement to establish separate instead of free schools, is in the Papacy.

—CHRISTIANITY (9).—The Freeman says the present school system should not be sustained by the State people, because it "banishes Christians from the schools." Which, being interpreted means that the State should not support

does not pride for the reaching of the dogmas of the Papacy at the public expense. In their estimation Roman Catholicism is Christianity. Everything else is rankest heresy, worse than Islamism, and properly punishable by torture and death. And because this stuff is not taught in the public schools of the country the Pope demands that they be overthrown. And as a step to that end, his servants, the *P*reemans and the priests, *Repeat, Repeat, Repeat*. The cool impudence these flaves of the hierarchy that is red with the sweat of the martyred, is enough to make a honest man's blood boil with indignation. Brazen effrontery like this that with such a decisive rebuff at the hands of the people of this country as shall make them to know that this province is not a piece of clay in the hands of the God of King, Pio Nono, the people and its institutions which can be moulded as he wills. Men of New Brunswick, be true to yourselves; and the coming struggle let your votes speak a emphatic, "*Hands off! We are Freemen!*"

—IS IT FORGIVENESS?—The feeling in favor of Christian communion as opposed to close communion is rapidly growing. It is a good deal of agitation across the border among the people of the stricter sort. They use a variety of means to stay the movement that seeks to make it possible that all Christians, regardless of distinctions

names, meet at the table of their common Lord, to commemorate His dying, which was then all—His love which was and is towards the all. The *Baptist Union* is an advocate of Christian communion, and it meets the most strenuous opposition. Its papers and preachers that advocate close communion, and what it says is one form of opposition which it meets.

Close communionists are not necessarily intemperate, but some of them are intensely so. To make an idol of their dogma, and sacrifice charity, honesty, upon its altar, so that in a few months since we advertised the proceedings of one of our Baptist papers, and threats, abusive terms, advice and entirely rushed in upon our throats. He was a manly man, and refused to be drawn. He was a manly man, and refused to be drawn. Recently we contracted with Messrs. Ayer & Son, of Philadelphia, who control the advertisements in the *Philadelphia Record*. As soon as it appeared, the storm broke upon us and increased in violence until they felt compelled to discontinue the contract. We do not blame Ayer & Son, but regret the contract. We do blame that: Baptists should be so fearful of right, and dishonorable in resisting it. Close communionists, in its weakness and wickedness such behavior.

We need not tell our readers what the abominations of. They are able to judge for themselves.

"You must say so; however, that we are surprised to find that such unchristian treatment should be given to a faithful christian worker. Is it chris-  
tian treatment?"

"—CLAIMS ON THE WOMEN.—Christian women should always be interested in Mission work. Their sisters in heathen lands are pressed heavy by false religions. Christianity is every where. A woman's friend—tender and strong-handed,—who would lift up the race, we must lift up women. Leave her, and she would soon drag all down to heathendom. Dr. Malcom says that Buddhism is the best religion which man has ever invented; its motto is simply in its moral code; as Miss Adams, of Heathtown, says, in the last Mo-  
*doman aid Helping Hand*, "says, in the last Mo-  
the social position of woman is about equal with  
position anywhere in heathendom." Yet, accom-  
modation to the latter, even in Burnah, a woman is  
is vile in the eyes of man, that she pollutes him  
she touch him with her garment! It is as im-  
possible for a woman to step into the shade of  
of a priest. She cannot ascend the steps of mon-  
astery where her sons are being educated. And  
Moreover, she is taught that she has no mind,  
Intelligence above that of the brutes. Says M.

So when I have gone from house to house to talk with heathen women, I have invariably been met with the objection, "O, I don't know anything. I am nothing at all, only a woman. God doesn't care for me. He created to bless the state of things," I reply; "I came to talk to you. I heard some thousands of miles to tell you about a per-  
fect religion, about a Saviour that can save every one who believes in Him. He created to bless the state of things, the Cross, so full of mercy and love, they smothered their breasts in surprise and pleasure, and they gathered close round me to hear more of the words of life. Then they would whisper to each other, "Did you ever hear anything so sweet as this? Can it be true?"

Christian Women, remember what the Gospel promises to make the millions of your degraded fellow-creatures in the divine character

**CORRESPONDENCE.**  
**OURNIA LETTER.**

BAHAR, ORISSA, 14TH, 1874.

Mrs. EDITOR.—*Social work* brings me down here again. Of the cords have been lengthened and the stakes strengthened in this part of our Mission. The decease of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall this year has left a wide field for cheering and it is hoped that much will be accomplished. Mr. Smith only held in alone for a year until help came. She has now made over the departments as the Zenaks to the new missionaries. Her health is very much reduced, and it will be necessary for her to leave work entirely soon, and go off for change and rest.

This is the oldest station in the Mission, and we opened nearly forty years ago. Here Dr. Noyes and my father labored, and were followed by others some of whom he entered into glory. Leaving down at *bazar*, at the old well, where the Gospel was preached for so many years, we met some one I long been kindly entreated but have stoutly refused to appear. That is a solemn thought to come over me, that a preaching to men to had for so many a quarter of a century heard the blessed Gospel message, and turned a deaf ear to it! It has always been one of the discouraging things in our work in India, that the prizing of God's word in the *bazars*, has not become successful. Very few converts in any Indian Mission can be traced to this department of *ort*. From our schools and from country villages have come nearly all the converts to Christianity India. By schools I mean Mission schools, particularly orphanages. Very rarely has a man in the *bazar* congregation embraced the true religion. *Bazar* work has therefore, been regarded as important on account of its being a medium of communication with the surrounding country. People from all parts of the District come into the *bazars* for trade, and call home the words of the preacher and sometimes Christian books also, which fall like good seed into good ground, and yield fruit to the glory of God.

Just now there are several interesting outposts which I wish to write you. One is at *Babaiga*, perhaps seventeen miles north-east of Santopore. This place a family of potters has openly professed Christianity, and the good work *Mds* fair to

located there, and regular services maintained at the Sababhat, and three people visited from time to time some proselytizer. A petty rajah is sending some troops, but nothing like persons are anticipated. One of our orphan girls has married and settled there, which will help the prospects of the new settlement.

Another outpost is closer still to Santapong where a member of that church has lived and suffered persecution there for several years. Recently another man has renounced Hinduism and come out boldly for Christ. He has been baptized and has married a Christian girl from the Patheingyi orphanage,—so low the prospects are that they will join the disciples there. I look upon both these as very hopeful openings and expect to be there proper.

But when writing you this time of Orizaba proper I must not fail to mention Sumatpara, a smaller but no less of there, where quite a number

of our Christianizing men have lately begun  
 settlement. They were boys connected with  
 Balasore orphanage, but are now grown up, and  
 settled at Orissa, their chief business is farming  
 and land has been unished them by Government.  
 A young brother, Joseph Fallotian, by name, who  
 was for several year a teacher in the Vernacular  
 school here, is now settling at this new settlement  
 and both teaching and preaching. I cannot  
 feel that this enterprise will prove a success, but  
 by the Church of Christ be greatly extended  
 at Orissa.

Since I last wrote you, I have received through  
 the courtesy of Rev. J. Perry the minutes of your  
 last Annual Conference, which I have read with  
 interest. Thanks be unto God for so prosperous  
 a year, and for the presence of the Holy Spirit  
 and especially for keeping alive in your hearts  
 genuine zeal for the advancement of His kingdom  
 on earth. I wish to convey our hearty thanks  
 to all those brethren beloved in the Lord, who speak  
 an earnest word for this foreign field. May God  
 enable you to devise still more liberal things  
 in His glory among the heathen. Your prayers  
 stand us who toil here, and your words heartened  
 and may obstacles. The Lord bless you all.

J. L. L.

**THE HALIFAX MISSION.**  
 A VISIT TO YARMOUTH.

Yarmouth is distant forty miles from

goes there to beg. If a poor man has a "stone" he is sent to Yarmouth to have his loss made good. If confiscation sweeps off cities, Yarmouth will bear a proportional part of the burden. If nominations wish to erect new church edifices, Yarmouth gold must buy the corner-stone. Nonnominal briberies sent, by general consent, to be lost sight of, when money is needed for a subject. These considerations, and the knowledge of the "good" Baptists in Yarmouth, were backward in helping the good men, and to solicit aid in town. Having most fortunately secured the assistance of Deacon J. R., who for every body in Yarmouth, we commenced a hurried canvass there. The first man we called after expressing his hearty sympathy with work, pledged fifty dollars. Another was found who "did likewise." Another, twenty-dollars, and others smaller sums. Some spoke of donations, who did not feel at liberty to ascribe their names. Perhaps they will at a constant day. We should have more done, if the friends feel that they must contribute toward the growing interest in Yarmouth.

Bro. David Oram has been labouring there for some time, with the flattering prospects. If Free

shells could only be induced to crawl out of the shell, they might do anoble work.

TO THE COUNTRY.

Leaving Yarmouth, we proceeded to Carleton Place and Kempt, where (especially in the latter place) we have large numbers. We hoped to do more here, but, alas! for man's hopes. The subscriptions were small, and money far apart.

Sabbath 19th we spent with the friends at Carleton Place. The church here is weak and small, and now without regular preaching. We greatly feared that unless they receive assistance, the church will be lost. They need home missionary labour; that they are not able to support preaching, are just now in that condition where each is waiting for the other to move. These churches in the town; and now that efforts are being made to establish churches in the towns, the out-lying districts should not be neglected.

HALIFAX.

The pastor writes "Last Sabbath evening had a bad night, with much 'make merry.' " "The Lord has been for a time blessing our work out clear." A Free Baptist in Halifax, on his knees, writes to a friend that he was comforted attending meetings of his own denomination this week, and expresses the opinion that if the house can be secured, a large church can soon be gathered.

FINANCIAL NEED.

We very much need every subscription at once. The deed will be offered soon, and we must be prepared to pay the required amount. We need about nine hundred dollars yet more than is secured, in order to pay the stipulated instalment on the deed. Will the friends of the cause send in their subscriptions? None need wait for the agent to come along. Give the money to the minister, and let him send it to the agent.

M. J. L.

*Religious statistics show that throughout C. I. tendom the majority of worshippers are women. Official statistics show that in the various wor-*

**DENOMINATIONAL.**

**QUARTERLY MEETING REPORT.**—The third session of the Harmony Quarterly Meeting was held according to previous notice, with the church of Port Mouton, Queens County, on Friday, April 17th. There were but few present from abroad owing partly, no doubt, to the extremely hot state of the roads, and partly to want of interest in denominational work and God's cause.

Only two churches were represented by delegates, Port Medway—East and West. There were very few letters and verbal reports from the churches. But then, as always before, the Lord was present with us, and we had a comforting and profitable season. There were large congregations at all of the religious meetings—the Conference, the preaching occasion, the Lord's Supper and the Home Mission Meeting, and evidence good and lasting impressions were made on the minds of the people. Bro. the Rev. T. O. DeWitt did a large share of the preaching, and to good acceptance.

The church at Port Mouton has suffered recently, as well as in the past, in the loss of many prominent members, some of whom have been lost to us by their friends in the quiet church where they often had found a watery grave. Although their ranks are thus broken they are not deserted altogether, for the fallen ones have perished, but have been raised to the ranks of church triumphant; and those who remain looking to the Lord and around them for recruits for faithful soldiers in His cause. We trust this Quarterly Meeting session has been a mean of comfort and strength to them, and that God will give them, from among the strong young men and women, who are now out of Christ, many devoted and self-sacrificing burden-bearers.

THEO. H. CROWELL,  
Port Medway, N. S., April, 1874.      Q. M. Clerk.

KNST. C. Co.—Rev. Thos. Fitzhugh Rbert Wm. (April 28th).—

"I am still holding meetings in Upper Knapton and God is blessing us. I baptized three converts on the 19th, and added five to the church. I expect more will follow soon."

SEAL COVE, GRAND MANAN.—Rev. Wm. Bro. writes (April 24th).—

"I commenced a series of meetings at Seal Cove about four weeks ago, and have been attended

very even up to the present time. The church has not been in vain, nor have we spent our strength for naught. The church has been revived, and many who had wandered from the Lord have been reclaimed. Last Sabbath I baptized five new converts. The good work of revival progresses, and many are inquiring, "What must we do to be saved?" Bro. DeWitt has been with us at the meetings, and has done good service. Next we propose to commence a series of meetings at Grand Harbor, hoping to see much good done the name of Jesus."

ized fourteen and received them into the church and have taken six under the care of the church for the present, who will doubtless go forward to baptism as soon as convenient. Many of the converts were of families belonging to other denominations, and will probably go with their friends. "Yes," Yes, something to previous notice, I closed my pastoral relation to this church, (Port Moody was), but as there were very encouraging prospects of revival, I shall (D. V.) work a little while with them in protracted meeting, according to my strength. It was my privilege to baptize two sisters yesterday, and to receive them into the church. "I only have not laid any plans for the future. I only feel that it will be best to have change; and I look to the Lord to direct me in the right way when I have got through with this service, which He has for me to do around the shores where I have so long been *sowing*."

FRENCH LAKES, S. Co.—Rev. J. N. Barnes was (May 5th).

The French Lakes has pleased to give us two good ones at the French Lakes, and held a number of meetings, and three converts have been baptized. I have organized a church of nine members, and others are expected to join soon."

ON THE SUNNY SIDE.—The friends of Rev. J. Phillips at Penobscot, made him a donation of \$100 on the 27th ult. He wishes in this way to express his thanks.

## THINGS IN SHORT METRE.

[BY PEN AND SCISSORS.]

*Suspended.*—the publication of the *Federal Express* has been suspended for the present.

*Significant.*—Spell murder backward, and have its cause. Spell its cause in the same order, and you have its effect.

*The christian Chinese* in San Francisco recbogan to hold a prayer-meeting of their which is well sustained, as many as eighty has sometimes been present.

*Reo, Dr. Lyman Beecher's* salary seventy a year, \$70 per annum, and firewood. His Henry Ward Beecher, receives \$300,000 a but buys his firewood.

*A clergyman* ninety-nine years old, preacher of Jersey City's pulpits lately. His has been faithful and continuous ministry of seventy years. He began before the present century born, and we suspect had 1874 more in need of exhortation and warning than 1769.

*The Roman Catholic Association* for the Propagation of the Faith reports its income for 1874 about \$1,120,000. Of this sum, alone—in the Pro-

urnish the larger part—more than \$700,000.

*Religious interest.*—After the powerful revival at St. Louis that accompanied the births of Rev. P. Hammond, he visited Texas. Both in Galveston and Austin where he preached, great interest was awakened, and revivals have been in progress.

*Henry Ward Beecher* declines the six month contract tendered him by his congregation. In answer he prefers to stay at home and do his duties "going ' scouting off to foreign countries." "So he is going off ' isn't exactly elegant, but then it is entirely expressive.

*Smoking* is greatly on the increase, as appears from an official paper recently issued. In the year 1860 the declared value of unmanufactured tobacco imported was \$1,068,301, against \$1,588 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

*From a car to a church.*—A Sunday-school at Peoria, Ill., that was formed thirteen years ago, on an old railway car, has grown into Grace Methodist church, with a goodly membership, a prosperous Sunday-school, and has recently consecrated an attractive and commodious building for divine service.

*The Swedish plan.*—The government of Sweden having abolished the privilege of private distillation of brandy, established public houses regulated by law, which are disposed of at public auction. The friends of temperance endeavor to buy this privilege, and to make the rooms attractive for the people, with innocent games, newspapers, coffee and other beverages.

*A costly Government.*—It cost \$5,588,038 to the city government of New York last year. The total city and county debt of New York at the end of the year was \$181,204,371, more than the value of the Canada, and the amount of interest payable that debt \$4,498,850, or fully eighty per cent. of the annual Canada has to pay on her debt.

*One week,* during the labors of Messrs. M. and Sankey in Glasgow, was devoted to the

cases have been among the converts. Not less than twenty medical students in Edinburgh have pressed with willingness to go as medical students to the heathen.

A *Public Health* Sees was enacted at one of the wauknee depots, a few days ago. A young German by the name of Sander, who has been working here for by four years' hard work in a brewery saved money enough to make a home, was waiting for his betrothed, who was to arrive from Germany. She embraced him upon her arrival, when he tried to disengage himself, her he was firmly clasped about his neck in death. His heart was literally broken with joy.

*Progress.*—In 1828 four Karen boys applied for admission into Mr. Boardman's Burman school at Maulmain. He says in his journal that, as he huddled together, trying to hide their nakedness with a single strip of cloth between them, it made a curious picture. This was the beginning of the work among the Karens. Now there are 9,000 Karen children in Baptist mission schools.

Mr. Moody has had the courage in the midst of his Scottish revival to decline all offers of pecuniary assistance, and has lately quite surprised his hearers where he is working by declining a thousand dollars offered him by the Baroness Burdett Cook. She was in Edinburgh during the whole of the work when Messrs. Moody and Sander were working in that city, and their offering shows the nature of the estimate she had formed from personal observation of their labors.

*There are said to be in the United States five millions of coloured people, and ten millions of Germans and Scandinavians—making every nation of people coloured, and every fourth German, Swede, Dane, or Norwegian—and these in addition to vast numbers from France, Spain, China, and all the foreign countries. What a work they present to be done by the American Baptist Home Missions Society!*

*At the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, T. L. Cuyler, D. D., pastor, ninety-seven persons were received into membership at late communion. Dr. Cuyler has been pastored in this church for fourteen years, during which he has received 3,360 members into its fold. present membership is about 1,600, making it numerically the largest Presbyterian Church in the country.*

*Great Interest* is now awakened for Christian Jews. More than \$30,000 were contributed in Great Britain alone the past year for this cause. In Jerusalem there are sixty Jews meeting daily to hear the gospel. Ministers are now well in every house in Jerusalem. Within the last year, since the establishment of the society, 1,000 people have been converted to the Christian religion.

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**LITERARY NOTES.**

A LITTLE WOMAN, the first of the "Allseries," by Ella Farnham, is the title of a book "Little Women," published by D. Lothrop & Boston. It is a nearly bound volume, of two hundred pages, lightly and simply written with a deep, tender feeling running through it, an interest remarkably well sustained to the end. The opening scene, in which little fourteen old Auntie Kinnie Crosby leaves her careful mother to go on her rainy-day ride, all the way to a distant city, to take care of her sick sister Nellie's motherless child, first arrests

tion." The artless, hearty sympathy with which she responds to the "kind words" Mrs. Corwin utters towards her destination, moves the reader, and she is going into the great empty home of Alice, which Nellie has passed to the skies; her strange, but touching, younger little Alice, a wayward, old, girl, only of the age of Nellie, and a Christian teaching of the untutored little Nellie she developed a pretty blossom out of the meagre seed of her own "sleeping and pretty ways." Her charity to the rugged, but good-natured, old girl at summer's end, with Alice-Bird's gift from Papa Thorpe; the strange beauty of the gift from the girl's self and her torturing Auntie Kinnie, the girl will find a new kindness to even the least of Christ's disciples are woven into a charming tale, full of health and vigor. There is no weak sentimentality or striving for melodrama. The girl who wants to become little *me-men*, it abounds in life, of truth, duty, and nobleness. It is a good book for all to read, find a useful plan for family or school libraries.

KITTY KENT'S TROUBLES, by Julia Eastman, published by the same enterprising firm, \$1.50. This is a book of much literary excellence, and is a healthy and youth, and develops a superior in strong degrees, and is full of the power and pathos with which its nobles are taught. Kitty is a girl who, from first to last, is a good girl, and develops strength and tenderness of character, a perfectly natural way, which positively makes us love her. The unselfish love she bore to sweet Nellie, the love she bore to her mother, and seldom faltered; her appreciation of the goodness wherever found, which, with good

The WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT

W. C. Steel, is the title of a pamphlet of four pages, just issued by the National Temperance Society. It gives a sketch of the work of the women's cause in England, France, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Russia, America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, China, Japan, Korea, Siam, Persia, Turkey, Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Arabia, Abyssinia, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion, French Guiana, Dutch Guiana, Surinam, Guyana, Trinidad, Tobago, Barbados, Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat, Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, the West Indies, together with its progress in East-giving a summary of results; also incidents and humours of the campaign. An especially interesting feature is the account of the religious phase as an important and vital part of the movement. It has an introduction, and the

and been so largely successful, by the blessing of God, that all friends of the cause will be anxious to see the new edition. Price 35 cents.

J. N. STEARNS, 58 Readle street, New York.

**GENTLE WOMAN ROUSED,** is a story of the temperance movement in the West; also published by the National Temperance Society. It is a pamphlet of twenty-four pages. Price, 60 cents per copy.

**THE DUTY OF THE CHURCH** towards the present temperance movement, is a new tract, published by the Rev. Isaac Briggs, and delivered before New York Methodist Preaching meeting, on the 16th March last. It answers the question, "What is the duty of the present temperance movement, which are so many and so convincing. It should be widely circulated." Price, 60 cents per dozen. J. N. Stearns 58 Readle street, New York.

**CAMPAIGN TEMPERANCE HYMN** is a collection of 30 hymns for temperance singers, and collected by those young in Ohio woman's battle against intemperance. Price, 50 cents per hundred. . . . We have in addition some new songs, and a new and great Temperance question; and which being circulated, will do a good thing. They are furnished at \$4.00 per hundred by J. N. Stearns, 55 Readle street, New York.

**PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY** for May need no praise. Its number is good; and the publication is a musical gem. Price, 50 cents a year. L. Peters, 59 Broadway, New York.

**THE SANITARIAN for May** is a first-class book. It contains papers on the following subjects: "The Art of Hygiene to Practical Medicine," "The Sewerage of New York," "The Hygiene of Dwellings; Ventilation," &c. \$3.00 a year. 234 Broadway, New York.

**CHURCH'S MEDICAL VISITOR** is a magazine of the most attractive, healthy and improved character. Its publishers challenge a comparison with any similar publication, either American or Foreign. The variety of matter, multifarious and of the highest quality, renders it a paper of general interest to all people. Besides this the music alone is a great attraction. The cost in sheet music between \$15 and \$12, while it is sold at \$1.00 a year, with a fine chrome, above world's price of the magazine. The publishers will

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY for May is certainly unusual. The third article of the Great South is a collection of poems, and the fourth the South are described in glowing terms. The river taken into the Cumberland Range, along Tennessee River, over noted battle fields, through the mountains, and by the night, to the Northern Georgia, and is brought face to face some of the most exquisite scenery of South.

Scr. & Co., N. Y., Publishers.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for May comes with a collection of poems, and the fourth article "Behind the Convent Girls." Each the Well "A Agassiz," etc., together with a collection of Literature, Art, Music and Education do not come up to a good number. H. O. H. & Co., 219 Washington street, Boston.

THE MAY ALDINE is as fresh and beautiful as the month it represents; filled to the brim with flowers of art and literature. The engraving, which is a masterpiece, is to have the highest point of perfection, as beyond anything heretofore seen in an illustrated magazine. John S. Davis opens the number with a fine article, "The Round," which is one of his best efforts, a strong and clear it is a study from real life. J. D. Woodward tributes three large and spirited drawings pictures of the most beautiful of the picturesque scenes in the United States. The series is a deliciously cool view of the famous Silver Spring, which boils up from the earth, and is a handsome full-page illustration of the mouth of the river, showing the ruins of the old light-house, a cypress grove, palm trees, etc.; the third picture is a wild scene of a Florida hummock, one of the strange cypress groves, and a view of the sands. Two other handsome and interesting pictures "A Retriever," after Delker, and "The Lark," by J. M. Burfield. "Up Springfield," is a fine illustration of a city, and is exceedingly appropriate for spring time. John has a full-page picture, striking for its boldness, of the "Hemlocks of Ostego," showing a view of the great forest of the Adirondack lake. "The New Capitol at Hartford," is a finely executed drawing of the large and building now in process of erection at Hartford, and is a fine illustration of the city. The contents of the May Aldine are of great interest and excellence as usual. James Sutton publishers, 58 Maiden Lane, N. Y. city.

DEBATES.—We have received from Mr. Smith, the reporter and publisher, the debate between the two parties. It is a volume of over one hundred and fifty pages. It contains a list of members, with their residences and a list of the bills passed. The report

**The News and the Press**

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 8, 1874

NEW BRUNSWICK.—About two o'clock this morning, fire was discovered in the Court House building. It was extinguished before much damage was done. It was evidently the work of incendiary. . . . Retail liquor licenses in Worcester County have been sold at \$50 this year. The State licenses \$600. . . . Last Friday night the stores in C. L. E. Westbrook, St. Mary's, York County were broken into, and \$14,711 in money, and a quantity of clothing, pork &c., carried off. Cigs were

James T. were arrested on suspicion of confessed, and the most of the stolen property recovered.... The saw mill of Mr. J. C. Falls, Indianatown, was burned to the ground on the morning last. No insurance.... Rev. G. W. has a bull calf, which weighed the day it was a year old, 810 lbs.... On Thursday evening the *Globe*, a small boat, bottom up, with the Falls and her crew, the Straight shore, Fe... entained that some of the people have been ned from the boat by the little craft during day's storm.... The salary of the Fall... treasurer has been increased to \$450; and the market clerk to \$300, and that of the House keeper to \$500.... Messrs. Small & way have declined to take the Government tract for carrying the mails between St... Digby, and Annapolis. The figure offered which the Government think the work out... value is some \$4,000 less than Messrs. S... tender.... E. Gregory, Esq, is gazette... member of the Board of School Trustees for... ericton. The *Express* writes that the... veyor General has returned from Victoria, he had been to perfect arrangements for settling number of immigrants. Fifty houses, com... for last year, are ready to receive the immi... when they arrive, which will be about the... May. They are Scotch from Kincaidneish...

their settlement is near New Kincardine. ... are reported plentiful on the Westmorland ...  
...A correspondent of the *Telegraph* ...  
...at Malindi, reports several of the ...  
typhoid fever, and the ...  
...The new Maritime ...  
approaching completion. The ...  
that Mr. James Cary, of Maryland, York Co. ...  
arm was crushed last summer in the Do ...  
steam dredge, has been appointed landin ...  
in the Customs department of Frederick ...  
\$400. ... The *Advocate* says that arrange ...  
in progress between the Government and ...  
to be authorized to place the steamer *Pe ...*  
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John W. Cudlip, Esq., being appointed ...  
tor of Customs at this Port. ...  
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ham, Queen's County, was struck on the hea ...  
large piece of timber and severely injured ...  
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states that the ship *Buzine*, from Pensac ...  
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Wednesday afternoon, at his residents, C  
NOTA SCOTIA.—About 9 o'clock on  
day morning, Mr. Isaac Reid, of Oxford, in  
ing to cross the river on a raft, and drove  
the dam at the Woollen Mills, in a row  
At a recent meeting of the people of the se  
Yarmouth County, known as Upper Car  
name was changed to Forest Glen. . . .  
tibilities of Young, Kinney, & Corning of Ya  
whose failure was announced last week, are  
be \$277,000; their assets, \$24,000. . . .  
*Notorian* which arrived at Halifax on  
bought \$45,000 of Dominion silver from En  
the Bank of Montreal. . . . The m  
collected at the Hotel de Ville, Paris, in  
April, 1874, amounted to \$185,550.81.  
1873, the amount was \$169,715.03. . . .  
of Halifax want more pay. . . . Fifty-eight  
coal cutters, who arrived by the *Notorian*,  
work in the Pictou mines. . . . The trial  
Kieley, for the wilful murder of Mary Slater  
place in the Supreme Court, Halifax, on Sat  
The jury found a verdict of "Guilty of man  
ter." . . . A monster sale, between seven and  
feet long, and weighing six hundred pou  
now exhibition in Halifax. It was a  
about two miles from land, in one hu  
flations of water, by the . . . of fishermen  
lines it was robbing. . . .  
to P. & O'Mullin, Halifax, was totally de  
by fire with its contents on Saturday evening  
\$25,000. Insured only for a small amount

GENERAL.—There are five Catholic ch  
building in Washington. . . . At Corning, N  
mobbing a Chinaman for murdering a Je  
Five Atlantic steamers have been lost w  
year. . . . The entire population of Japan is  
ed at 33,110,825, and the sexes about equal  
bers. . . . Sir Henry Thompson's proposa  
that should be substituted for burial, it is  
has attained an astonishing popularity in

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Mr. Gilliam's statement of the amount of the river, some \$100,000. If the amount was \$100,000, Mr. Carleton's severities paid for the 20 per cent. Green to be on the main kinds of fishing, pig fish, the free list, 20 per cent. shall be paid.

It was noted that the wines by which formed the pay the same.

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