

THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

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TERMS AND NOTICES.

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three hundred and fifty-nine persons killed themselves. Of this number, two hundred and seventy-five were males, and eighty-four females; one hundred and seventy-one were married, one hundred and eighteen were unmarried, and forty-three were widows and widowers.

—THE MAN WHO STOPS HIS PAPER, ought to be followed, from Hamerton's "Intellectual Life."

Newspapers are to the civilized world, what the daily house talk is to the members of a household; they keep the daily news to each other, and the world from walls of isolation. To live as a member of the great white race of men, the race that has filled Europe and America, and colonized or conquered whatever other territory it has been pleased to occupy; to share from day to day its cares, its thoughts, and aspirations, it is impossible to do without reading paper. Why are the French peasants so backward at sea? It is because they never read a newspaper. And why are the inhabitants of the United States, though scattered over territories four times the area of France, so much more capable of concerted action? so much more successful in their efforts to be advanced in new discoveries of all kinds, and capable of selecting and utilizing the best of them? It is because the newspapers penetrate every where; and even the lonely dweller on the prairie, or in the forest, is not intellectually isolated from the great currents of public life, which flow through the telegraph and press.

—SAVE YOUR PASTOR FROM DEBT.—It is a shame that a church should so poorly or slowly pay its pastor as that he must of necessity be more or less in debt. And yet it is probable that the majority of pastors are to-day groaning under unpaid bills, while more than sufficient to pay all is due them by their churches! Some one in the Christian Advocate very truly says that many a minister comes with new vigor if he could escape from the thralldom of debt. No man is so oppressed, hindered, and heavily-weighted in the race of life as the minister of the Gospel. It haunts him day and night, takes the heart out of him, obscures his vision of the spiritual and eternal beauty of his thoughts, and tinges every discourse more or less with gloom. Besides this, debt jeopardizes his reputation, very often prevents the word he preaches from entering the mind of the hearer, stops frequently his intellectual growth makes him shame-faced and distrustful, and so more than imperil success—it renders failure almost certain.

—THE SACRED LYRE.—Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, in the *Baptist Union* describes a Brooklyn minister of very peculiar character. Yet, we are sorry to believe, there are occasionally found Christians both in the ministry and out of it, who are very like the one described. Does any recognize the picture? Here it is: When his good angel is at his side, he is a noble brother and does good work for the Master. But sometimes an evil angel possesses him, and then he tells strange stories about his brethren. Under this evil influence, he will gainfully and grossly misrepresent brethren who have been his friends, and to whom he has often made confessions with tears of honest penitence. Indeed, in the ardor of his sudden and momentary love, he has even essayed to kiss them. But under the spell of the bad angel will strike his harp to strange notes, and say or sing that which is untrue, and which, in the presence and under the influence of the good angel, he will most heartily deplore. In those evil moments, we are forced and pressed to hear the sound of the SACRED LYRE.

—MOODY AND SANKEY.—It is wonderful—says the *Watchman and Reflector*—what spiritual power has followed the simple labors of Messrs. Moody and Sankey. At every point not only have they been immediate results, but the work has gone on long after their departure. At Edinburgh, in the ardor of his sudden and momentary love, he has even essayed to kiss them. But under the spell of the bad angel will strike his harp to strange notes, and say or sing that which is untrue, and which, in the presence and under the influence of the good angel, he will most heartily deplore. In those evil moments, we are forced and pressed to hear the sound of the SACRED LYRE.

—THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES are experiencing a severe conflict, growing out of the financial embarrassment of the country, but we doubt not they will soon find relief, and the trial through which they have passed will be found to have strengthened them for greater success. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, is the oldest of our Missionary Societies and the "Presbyterian Board of Missions" find themselves in a similar condition. The Methodist General Missionary Committee, having charge of the missionary work of that denomination, have just closed their annual meeting in New York, and were obliged to reduce the usual amounts of the appropriations to their several missions. Most of the Foreign Missions of the above Societies will be sustained, and it is hoped that the financial embarrassment will soon be removed, and that their treasures will soon be supplied with the needed funds for meeting the pressing demands of their great and increasingly growing work. Never was the foreign field so hopeful as at present—it has experienced extraordinary triumphs for Christ during the past year. O when will the Church rally in her united strength to take the world for Christ?

THE CHURCH'S SUCCESS.

This is the season of the year when our churches generally look over the year, and ascertain as far as possible their true condition. The retrospective, while it is not all we would rejoice to see, is nevertheless most cheering and encouraging. All of the churches have experienced to a large extent the revival influence, and as a consequence, their spiritual and numerical strength have been increased.

—AS ADMIRABLE PROJECT.—Special interest in the working classes of the great city, London, is being awakened. Plans are being carried out for providing them with more comfortable homes, at a reduced rate. We see it stated that associations have recently been formed, with this end in view.

—A plot of land containing eighty acres, has just been purchased in the West End, on which it is proposed to build a city, capable of accommodating about sixteen thousand persons. In the construction of the houses, the laying out of the grounds, and every thing in other enterprises that can add to profit or beauty, is to be adopted; and the effort is to be made to far exceed previous undertakings of the kind. Darsari, and many other notables of the metropolis, are taking an interest in the matter, and aiding it by their counsel and their means. The capital already secured to the enterprise, amounts to about five millions of dollars, invested as stock. Of the eighty acres, four are to be devoted to a park in the centre of the new city. The streets are to be planted with trees in their whole length, and tasteful gardens are to be laid out in front of the houses. A large edifice will be erected for scientific lectures and other educational purposes, while other buildings will serve as wood, coal, and milk depots, with others for baths and laundries. But beer and whisky shops are to be excluded entirely—a fact which will at once stamp the character of the applicants for residence, and make the place a paradise for the working men, in comparison with the rest of the day last.

EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—THE FAMINE IN THE WEST.—The news that comes from Kansas and other States, goes to confirm the reports of the extreme suffering of great numbers of the inhabitants, in consequence of the destruction of their grain, etc. Help is being sent from the Eastern States; but much more is needed. Many are likely to starve to death, and to perish the winter will be a season of terrible suffering. The following extract from a letter in the *Star*, shows the actual state of things:

—WOMAN—GOD BLESS HER.—Last month an important Convention was held in Boston, to organize the "Women's Temperance Union of Massachusetts." Several hundred ladies were present. The proceedings were marked by great promptness, entire harmony, and a devout and tender spirit.

—TEMPERANCE IN BOSTON.—The papers tell us that new life is being infused into the temperance work in Boston. The *Star* says, the clergymen have organized for the campaign, into which they seem determined to put all possible heart, and faith, and zeal. Regular Sunday evening meetings have been already begun, and these will be continued, with other week-day work, during the winter. The purpose seems not so much a pitched fight against the evil itself, as an effort to cut off its means of support, by educating children to temperance, and infusing wholesome opinions into the public mind.

—SUICIDES.—Statistics show that more persons commit suicide during the summer months than in cold weather. In New York city, in August, 1870, fifteen persons killed themselves, and in December, of the same year, only seven; in July, 1872, there were twenty cases, and in December, of the same year, only four. Clerks commit suicide more frequently than persons following other occupations. During the three years ending in 1872, thirty-four clerks killed themselves, and only ten labourers. Poisoning is the usual method; two hundred and twelve persons out of nearly six hundred, took poison—the preference being for arsenic, and in a majority of instances, for arsenic in the common form of Paris green; one hundred and forty-seven persons shot themselves, and one hundred and thirty-five killed themselves by hanging. During the three years ending in 1872,

the object of the Society is the preservation of the home and family, and the bringing to bear, in the most effective way, the moral influence of woman upon the dealers in liquors. It allows every woman to become a member, who subscribes to the Constitution, and signs the following pledge:

—We, the undersigned, severally pledge ourselves to abstain from the use of all intoxicating beverages, and to disown our use by others, and to avoid the use of all intoxicants for cooking or table purposes."

—COUNTERPETE.—The following from the *Watchman* ought to be read by a great many people:

Some persons maintain that since there are so many kinds of religion, all claiming to be best, it is impossible to determine which is the right one, and therefore it is just as well to do without any. But these persons never refuse to negotiate

business because there are so many counterfeit bills afloat, but rather on this account put forth more sagacity to discern the sound ones. If wicked men employ their powers to produce false coin as much like the genuine, in appearance as possible, we ought not to wonder that evil spirits should do the same in the matter of religion. No one ever doubted the existence of a pure diamond because there are many imitations. When Moses wrought miracles, the magicians did the same in appearance, but the test of time finally settled which was genuine, as some powerful acid reveals the pure coin. It was foretold that false Christ's should arise, but the same test, viz., time, has put beyond doubt whether it is true one. We must try them and know them by their fruits. Love is the spirit's test. Whichever religion produces and requires most love, peace, good-will and final happiness we can safely follow.

—IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR.—

This is what the great European powers seem to be doing in this time of unusual tranquility. We see it stated that the proposed legislation in reference to the German Landsturm (militia) will increase the military strength of Germany to an extent hardly yet realized, though the *Spener Gazette* estimates the increased force arising from a first call of the Landsturm at 300,000 men. The French army will, beginning from this year, be increased within twelve years to 1,800,000 men—a force supplemented by a Landsturm organization not less extensive than that of Germany. Russia will in the same period muster a standing army of 750,000 men, and a reserve of 1,740,000. Austria has made much progress in the development of her military resources that she could take the field with form 500,000 to 600,000 men. Italy could follow with 400,000 men, and Turkey with 200,000; while England has 500,000 to defend her own soil, and could contribute from 70,000 to 80,000 men toward the prosecution of a European war.

CORESPONDENCE.

OUR UNITED STATES LETTER.

TEMPERANCE.

The Temperance movement, to which I have previously referred, is evidently gaining strength, and is destined to achieve a glorious victory in destroying the rum-power. Several of the States have a Prohibitory Law, which is doing a great work in destroying the traffic in intoxicating drinks. The women are rallying all over the land to crush the monster, and it is evident they are doing the work by the opposition they experience. Lovers of the wine-cup, and moderate drinkers, are doing their utmost in connection with the rummers, to hinder the progress of the Temperance reform, but it will succeed and triumph. The struggle is a terrible one, and doubtless, will be long continued, but victory awaits it.

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Plans are being carried out for providing them with more comfortable homes, at a reduced rate.

We see it stated that associations have recently been formed, with this end in view.

—A plot of land containing eighty acres, has just been purchased in the West End, on which it is proposed to build a city, capable of accommo-

dating about sixteen thousand persons.

In the construction of the houses, the laying out of the grounds, and every thing in other enterprises that can add to profit or beauty, is to be adopted;

and the effort is to be made to far exceed previous undertakings of the kind.

Darsari, and many other notables of the metropolis,

are taking an interest in the matter, and aiding it by their counsel and their means.

The capital already secured to the enterprise, amounts to about five millions of dollars, invested as stock.

Of the eighty acres, four are to be devoted to a park in the centre of the new city.

The streets are to be planted with trees in their whole length,

and tasteful gardens are to be laid out in front of the houses.

A large edifice will be erected for scientific lectures and other educational purposes,

while other buildings will serve as wood, coal, and milk depots, with others for baths and laundries.

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