"RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER"
ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

ON and after JULY 1st, this Department will be under the management of M. McLEOD."
All communications relating to advertising after above date should be addressed M. McLEOD,
P. O. Box 375.
OFFICE,—No. 20 NELSON STREET, St. John, N. B.
June 16

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 a year, IN ADVANCE.

☞ All Communications for insertion should be addressed, Rev. JOSEPH McLEOD, Box 81, Fredericton, N. B.

☞ All Exchanges should be addressed RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER, 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, OCTOBER 6, 1876.

To-morrow (Saturday) the General Conference of Free Baptists of New Brunswick begins its business. We trust the suggestion made last week, that prayer be made for God's blessing on the session, will not be forgotten. In every church and family, and by every member of the denomination in their secret places of prayer, earnest supplications should be offered.

THE FREE BAPTIST CONFERENCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Eleventh Session of the Free Baptist Conference of Nova Scotia was held at Port Medway, Queen's County, from the 14th until the 18th inst. Port Medway is a large and pretty village, on the fine harbor of the same name. The Free Baptist Church, with which the Conference convened, seems to be in good working order, under the pastoral care of Rev. J. T. Smith. It was with this church that our esteemed Brother Rev. T. H. Crowell labored as pastor for seven years, until failing health compelled him to resign. Brother Crowell greatly endeared himself to that people; and now that he is abroad in search of health, he is much inquired after by his numerous friends.

The Conference was called to order in due time, and the retiring moderator, Rev. T. O. Dewitt, conducted the opening exercises. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. Downey. It was then resolved that Rev. J. F. Smith, pastor of the church, be moderator, and Rev. W. M. Knollin, assistant moderator. The standing Clerk, Rev. J. I. Porter, was present; and Rev. J. M. Louden, assistant Clerk. In addition to the above named ministers, Revs. F. Babcock, S. N. Royal, and Licentiate George Louden of our Conference were present. Several of our ministers did not attend the Conference.

Rev. J. T. Parsons, delegate from the N. B. F. B. Conference, and Rev. C. B. Peckham, delegate from the M. C. Y. Meeting, were present. Rev. T. Brown, from Rhode Island, and Rev. B. Minard, from Boston, were with us as visitors. Quite a number of Deacons and delegates as working members of Conference attended.

Rev. J. L. Phillips and his sister, Miss Julia Phillips, returned missionaries, were again with us, having visited most of the churches in the Yarmouth and Shelburne Quarterly Meeting. Visiting brethren were invited to seats in Conference, and helped us much in the week.

After the appointment of the Social Committees and other routine business, the Thursday A. M. Session adjourned, to give the Committees time to prepare their reports. Met at 2 o'clock, P. M., to hear reports. Rev. J. T. Parsons gave a very cheering report of the work of the Lord in connection with the N. B. F. B. G. Conference. He said that 141 churches, comprising seven districts, were connected with the Conference. Their public meetings were proving a great blessing to the churches and communities where they were held, and many were asking for them. There are in the Conference 38 ordained Elders; two of them were ordained during the year. They had lost two ministers by death during the year. About 1000 had been added to the churches by baptism during the year. They have about 10,000 communicants and 12 licentiates. Bro. Parsons referred to the large interest taken in Sabbath-school work; he himself had baptized 50 or 60 of his own Bible class since he had labored in St. John. He referred to their Home and Foreign Mission operations and to educational matters, and made some remarks on the necessity of the Divine Spirit's power in all Christian work. He extended Christian greeting, and requested a continuance of the correspondence.

Rev. S. N. Royal, delegate to the N. B. Conference, said he was cordially received by the brethren in the sister Province, was favourably impressed by their way of doing business, &c.; but he would not occupy the time of the Conference at much length, after they had listened to the report of Bro. Parsons regarding all the general interests of that Conference.

The good reports of the Yarmouth and Shelburne and Harmony Quarterly Meetings were read. These showed an encouraging degree of prosperity, and real progression in denominational work. There were added by baptism 147; interesting Sunday-schools are conducted in most of the churches, and there is increasing interest in Home and Foreign Missions. Some new church buildings are being erected.

Rev. C. B. Peckham, delegate from the Maine Central Yearly Meeting, having just arrived, was introduced. In consideration of which, together with the fact that our delegate to that meeting did not go, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That this Conference hereby express its satisfaction in greeting the delegate, and thanks the M. C. Y. Meeting for sending him.

Brother Peckham then came forward, and said it afforded him great pleasure to visit this Province and Conference. There were five Quarterly Meetings in connection with his yearly meeting, representing 6360 communicants. It had been a year of more than average interest religiously; four or five new churches had been organized in one Quarterly Meeting. Educational matters are in a healthy state, going forward vigorously. He desired some more of our young men to come over and enter their Theological Schools. He regretted the failure of our delegate to be at their meeting, and requested that the delegation be continued. Bro. Peckham's remarks with regard to Denominational interests were good and profitable.

Friday A. M., was mostly occupied with the reports of Committees, the following subjects being treated: Temperance, the Sabbath, Sabbath Schools, Missions and Education. The reports elicited an animated discussion, which cannot fail to benefit all that were present. Many excellent things were spoken, and the reports were unanimously adopted.

Friday P. M., was devoted to holding the Sabbath School Convention in connection with our Conference. This Convention was a pleasing and profitable occasion. The Free Baptist S. School of Port Medway with its worthy Superintendent, Deacon Elisha Dollivor, at its head, added *very much* to the interest of the exercises. Dialogues and Recitations, with good singing and speeches interspersed, and choering reports from a number of schools, combined to edify all present. The good report of Bro. Gaytin, our delegate to the Convention of the Maritime Provinces held in St. John last September, was read; it gave great satisfaction, and a vote of thanks was accorded him for his services.

On Friday evening the Annual Meeting of the Foreign Mission Society was held. After the usual routine business, the meeting was addressed by Dr. J. L. Phillips and others, to good effect. The audience was large, the collection and subscriptions liberal, and the meeting altogether a good and successful one. The resignation of Brother Crowell, the Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, and who served the Society so faithfully ever since its organization, was read and accepted, and Rev. J. M. Louden, of Halifax, appointed in his stead. There has been quite an increase of interest in the Foreign Mission work during the past year. The Ladies Auxiliary Societies are doing a good work, and commend themselves to all.

Saturday morning business was resumed. Among the resolutions passed were the following:—"That the next Session of this Conference be held with the Cape Island Church, at the new meeting-house at Clark's Harbor."

"That Rev. W. Downey be delegate to the New Brunswick General Conference."

"That Rev. J. M. Louden be delegate to the Maine Central Yearly Meeting."

"That whereas our Heavenly Father in his wise Providence has laid his afflicting hand upon our esteemed and beloved brother in Christ, Rev. C. Knowles and family, in the removal by death of a son; *Therefore Resolved*, that this Conference deeply sympathize with our brother and his family in their affliction, praying that the great Head of the church may support them in this hour of great sorrow."

"Whereas Rev. S. N. Royal is undecided as to continuing his labors in connection with this Yearly Meeting; *Therefore Resolved*, that this conference hereby approve and appreciate his labors in the past, and earnestly request him to continue his connection and service with us."

"*Resolved*, that this Conference continue its approval of the RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER, for its out-spoken defence of the principles of our denomination and of truth, and continue to recommend its circulation to a larger extent among our churches and congregations."

"*Resolved*, that this Conference recommend that each pastor hold a protracted meeting in each of his fields of labor, at least for one week during the coming year; and that they call on the pastors of other churches to assist them; and that the respective churches permit their pastors to render such assistance."

Much interest was felt and manifest in the Halifax Mission; its claims were duly considered, and such action taken as will render permanent and sufficient help to that church, if the matter is properly attended to. We hope it will be, and that the amount required to free the church from debt realized.

After considerable discussion, the Conference appointed a Committee to recommend a course of action. The committee procured a suitable book, wrote therein an obligation, providing that the amount required be raised in twenty dollar shares, payable in four years, five dollars per year from the 10th day of January next, with interest thereon from the 27th of July last; and they recommend that the Halifax Church circulate this book between this and next January, and get the required number of shares taken. The report of the Committee was adopted by the Conference, a little time was given for signatures, and shares immediately taken amounting to about five hundred dollars ($500.00), some brethren taking several shares each. The friends of the Mission may expect an agent to call on them. If all take hold of the work and do a little, a great and good work can be accomplished and no one burdened.

Saturday afternoon was one of those rich spiritual feasts which we anticipate and enjoy, when we meet in our annual social Christian Conference. This Conference meeting was led by Rev. J. T. Parsons at the request of the pastor of the church. Although three hours were spent in short and willing testimonies for Christ, yet the time was too short for all to speak, and when opportunity was given, many arose to express thereby their desire to speak. The Master was with his people by the fullness of his Spirit, refreshing and making glad.

Saturday evening the annual meeting of the Educational Society was held. This was the most successful and encouraging meeting this Society has ever held. There was good singing, several good speeches, and a good collection and subscriptions. When there was no further time for speaking, quite a number of the friends, both ladies and gentlemen, came forward and laid down a dollar each, and called it making *dollar speeches*. Some twenty such speeches were quickly made. Then some one proposed to raise a sufficient amount to keep one of our young men in College four years, by shares of thirty-two dollars each, payable in four instalments of eight dollars each. Others approved the suggestion, and several names were given in, two-thirds of the required amount being made up at once. No doubt all the shares will be taken. We know that this increasing interest is important and in the right direction.

The Sabbath was a profitable day. The sermons were practical and instructive, and were delivered in the spirit of the master. At 9 o'clock there was prayer-meeting, led by Rev. C. B. Peckham; at 10½ o'clock preaching at place of Conference by Rev. J. T. Parsons of N. B.; at the C. Baptist Church by Rev. S. N. Royal; at East Medway by Rev. B. Minard. In the afternoon Rev. J. L. Phillips gave one of his excellent missionary sermons to a very large and well pleased audience. His sister, Miss Julia Phillips, spoke to good effect, reaching the hearts of her hearers and enlisting their sympathy more fully with the Mission work. These missionaries are doing much to improve the interest and spirit of our people in the cause of Missions. Rev. T. Brown preached at Vogolars Cove.

In the evening Rev. C. B. Peckham from Maine, U. S., preached, after which the Lord's Supper was partaken of by a very large number of his people. It was an enjoyable season. Rev. J. M. Louden preached in the C. Baptist Church, and Rev. W. Downey preached at Mill Village. Rev. B. Minard preached a very edifying discourse on the Wednesday evening before the beginning of Conference.

A prayer-meeting was held each morning from nine to ten o'clock, and a good devotional spirit pervaded the meetings. Requests for prayer were made, and prayer for special objects offered. Special prayer for Bro. Rev. T. H. Crowell was offered on Friday morning, and some excellent remarks were made touching such prayer.

The Monday A. M. Session finished the business of the Conference. The state and needs of the destitute churches were further considered, and many wise things spoken. It was resolved that the Conference recommend the Quarterly Meetings to encourage the churches to secure pastoral labor to the extent of their means.

A well deserved vote of thanks was given to the brethren and friends of Port Medway, for the commendable manner in which they entertained the Conference.

Rev. Mr. Lavers, C. Baptist, extended the thanks of himself and people for the supply of their pulpits on the Sabbath.

The weather during the journey to and from the Session of Conference was all that could be desired, although a severe storm delayed our getting home and the writing of this report.

This our last and *best* Conference, with its happy results, is calculated to greatly encourage us in our Denominational work.

J. I. PORTER,
Clerk of Conference.

Barrington, Sept. 25, 1876.

☞ Canada has won a very large number of prizes at the Centennial Exhibition.

The Sanitarian for October is to hand. A good number of an always good periodical.

☞ A very pleasant and successful Tea-meeting was held in the new Free Baptist Meeting House, Marysville, on Thursday of last week. There was an abundance of good things, to which full justice was done by the large crowd in attendance. The net proceeds were over $200.

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

The people of England, in public meetings, &c., continue to utter no uncertain sound concerning the outrages committed by the fiendish Turks on the inoffensive and unprotected old men and the women and children in Bulgaria. The Government has been trying to allay the terrible indignation that has taken possession of the people, but all efforts have been in vain. Even in the meetings held under Government auspices, the hearts of Government supporters triumphed over their party prejudices. In a cautiously organized meeting of Tories in Guildhall, resolutions expressing confidence in the Government were impatiently put aside while the audience rose to their feet to cheer Mr. Gladstone, and the resolutions so carefully prepared beforehand, were capped with riders loudly calling for a meeting of Parliament. The *Christian World*, in an article which evidently correctly expresses the public mind, says "the temper of the people of Great Britain has been changed once and forever in relation to Turkey. Two pictures have been placed before us—no counterfeit presentment, and painted in the stern and pathetic hues of fact; and as we look upon them, and appreciate the appalling contrast between them, we feel that coldness would be iniquity and calculating prudence a crime. The one picture is that of industrious and pacific peasants, tilling their fields, singing their hymns, sending their children to school; the other is that of a country turned into a charnel house, of ruins slaked in blood, of charred remains of burnt men and women, and the bones of little children pecled by dogs. Never again can we hold the balance even between the Bulgarian Christians and their murderers or those who decorated their murderers. Mr. Gladstone has himself expressed perfectly and with magnificent strength of utterance the new spirit in relation to Turkey that has entered into the people of England. The day of reticence, of reserve, of half-measures and half-hearted men, in connection with the Turkish question, is past, and the English people will be false to itself if it is ever recalled. Never was withering scorn or biting irony more in place than in that part of Mr. Fawcett's speech in Exeter Hall, in which he referred to Sir Stafford Northcote's advice to the public to be calm, and not to permit excited meetings or presuming journalists to hamper the Government. Why, there is not a particle of evidence that we should to this day have known what really took place in Bulgaria, if journalists had not instructed statesmen in the rudiments of their duty. What one fact have Her Majesty's Ministers discovered for themselves? What one action or show of action, has proceeded from them, until it was extorted by deputations, or enforced by public meetings? Was not the gradually swelling agitation throughout the island, on account of atrocities that were suspected though not known, pooh-poohed and sneered at by Her Majesty's Ministers, until the direct and absolute statement of Mr. Schuyler, 'I *saw* these infernal horrors,' made it impossible for them to remain in ignorance? It is a matter of literal statistical fact that, for every atom of really important information which reached Lord Derby and Lord Deaconsfield, they were indebted to newspapers, and that for every step in their policy by which they have dared to deviate from sheer do-nothingism, they were indebted to the suggestion of deputations, or pamphlets, or public meetings; and yet Sir Stafford Northcote has the cool audacity to talk of the dangers of the popular impulse and the ignorance of great assemblages. We believe that Lord Derby has done his best, but he has fallen upon one of those crises which test and try public men as with fire; and he has been found wanting. We honour him for the firmness of his resolution to avoid the quackery of putting his name to schemes which he believes in his conscience will not work; but a mere policy of negotiations will not suit the present emergency. If he is incapable of expressing the sentiments and enforcing the will of the English nation, he is unfit to be Foreign Minister. The reservation of the report of Mr. Baring becomes, when the report is read, only the more glaringly inexplicable and unpardonable. That report contains valid evidence that Mr. Schuyler's statements were not substantially exaggerated or incorrect. We now *know*, on the Government's own evidence, that human nature was really incapable of reaching the pitch of diabolism attributed to the Turks. Ought one moment to have been lost in publishing to all the world what must now be a manifesto of the reasons why England is assuming a new attitude towards Turkey, and demanding new guarantees against the occurrence of infamies in the Turkish provinces? We cannot treat it as a possible hypothesis that the British Government find the guilt of the Turks to have been exactly as Mr. Schuyler stated it, and yet are determined to maintain the old policy of protection and patronage of Turkey, the old policy of repression towards her Christian subjects. If this is really the purpose of Her Majesty's Ministers—if they intend to huddle up some arrangement with Turkey—to skim over the ulcer which ought to be righteously laid bare and cut out—then we can only say that their day of reckoning with the English nation will come and that they are laying up for themselves wrath against a day of wrath. The public sentiment will, we are convinced, adopt, with irresistible unanimity, the declaration of Mr. Fawcett, that the terms proposed by the Porte for Servia are not to be thought of for a moment. That the brave and patriotic State, destined, perhaps, to play the part of an Eastern Piedmont, should be nailed to the ground by Turkish fortresses, and compelled to dismiss half her army, or more, and that Prince Milan should go through the farce of acknowledging at Constantinople the suzerainty of the Porte, is out of the question. Rather than accept these terms Servia will fight on, and many a brave Englishman, Italian, and Russian will fight with her. Servia must be no worse than she was, and in Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, there must be self-government by the Christians. Otherwise the pacification cannot be permanent. Anxious as we are for true and lasting peace, we cannot wish for a seeming peace, which would inevitably prove a sham and a snare. Apparently the armistice itself has been little better than a sham. The Servians, instead of showing any disposition to send their Prince to eat humble pie, are more inclined to bid him stay at home, and proclaim himself king. Mr. Baring's report will not confirm the universal sentiment of Europe, expressed alike by Mr. Gladstone and Garibaldi, that it is the duty of all civilized men to put an end to the rule of Turks over Christians."

A SAD CAREER.

The last *Temperance Advocate* tells of the death of J. J. Talbot, which occurred at South Bend, Ind., on the 2nd ult. His history tells in most thrilling tones the power of the rum fiend. Less than four months ago we saw him, and listened to his eloquent utterances in advocacy of total abstinence and in denunciation of the rum curse. Now he is dead, murdered by rum. The following is a brief sketch of his history: "In early life he studied for the ministry and became a Methodist clergyman. Subsequently, after his marriage at Louisville, he joined the Episcopal Church and had charge of a wealthy pastorate, and during the Rebellion acted as chaplain for a Kentucky regiment. He left the ministry and became a lawyer. He was at one time a member of Congress from Kentucky. He finally yielded to an inherited appetite for strong drink, and fell to a very low level, but was reclaimed, and became a very effective advocate of temperance. He was the head of the Order of Good Templars in Indiana and seceded with the British delegation.

"Hon. Schuyler Colfax, in a recent letter referring to his death, says of Mr. Talbot; 'He has made hundreds of eloquent and touching appeals for temperance all over the State within the past two years, but told me that the appetite would sometimes become so insatiate as to almost defy control, though he prayed on bended knee for strength to resist it. I remember the terrible picture of his own experience, copied in the enclosed article. He delivered it here to a crowded audience, hundreds of whom, like myself, were in tears, and he uttered it in desponding tones that seemed almost like the wail of the lost, and as if he felt his impending doom was inevitable.'

"We quote the following extract referred to by Mr. Colfax:

But now that the struggle is over, I can survey the fiend and measure the losses. I had position high and holy. This demon tore from around me the robes of my sacred office, and sent me forth churchless and godless, a very hissing and by-word among men. Afterward I had business, large and lucrative, and my voice in all large courts was heard pleading for justice, mercy and the right. But the dust gathered on my unopened books, and no footfall crossed the threshold of the drunkard's office. I had money ample for all necessities, but they took wings and went to feed the coffers of the devils which possessed me. I had a home adorned with all that wealth and the most exquisite taste could suggest. This devil crossed its threshold and the light faded from its chambers; the fire went out on the holiest of altars, and, leading me through its portals, despair walked forth with her, and sorrow and anguish lingered within. I had children, beautiful, to me at least, as a dream of the morning, and they had so entwined themselves around their father's heart that, no matter where it might wander, ever it came back to them on the bright wings of a father's undying love. This destroyer took their hands in his and led them away. I had a wife whose charms of mind and person were such that to see her was to remember, and to know her was to love.....For thirteen years we walked the rugged path of life together, rejoicing in its sunshine and sorrowing in its shade. This infernal monster couldn't spare me even this. I had a mother who for long, long years had not left her chair, a victim of suffering and disease, and her choicest delight was in reflection that the lessons which she had taught at her knee had taken root in the heart of her youngest born, and that he was useful to his fellows and an honor to her who bore him. But the thunderbolt reached even there, and there it did its most cruel work. Ah! me; never a word of reproach from her lips—only a tender caress; only a shadow of a great and unspoken grief gathered over the dear old face; only a trembling hand laid more lovingly on my head, only a closer clinging to the cross; only a more piteous appeal to heaven if her cup at last were not full. And while her boy raved in his wild delirium two thousand miles away, the pitying angels pushed the golden gates ajar, and the mother of the drunkard entered into rest.

And thus I stand: a clergyman without a cure; a barrister without brief or business; a father without a child; a husband without a wife; a son without a parent, a man with scarcely a friend; a soul without a hope—all swallowed up in the maelstrom of drink.

"The immediate cause of the death of Mr. Talbot, who was suffering from a recent relapse into intemperance, was inflammation of the stomach and congestion of the brain. After a fierce struggle he died with a blissful hope of divine favor."

EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.

W. H. A. KEANS, M. P., died at his residence in this city on Saturday evening last. He was seventy-two years old. The deceased gentleman had for many years taken a quite active part in all matters pertaining to the public welfare. He was twice elected to represent St. John city in the Legislature, first in 1867 and again in 1874, being a member of the Legislature at the time of his death. In the Assembly he was industrious and painstaking, and the interests of no constituency were more carefully watched than were those of St. John by Mr. Keans. He was prominent in the Order of Sons of Temperance, and for many years held responsible offices. He will be much missed, and generally regretted.

—SLEEP-RIGHTEOUS.—Very good meaning people sometimes go to very absurd extremes, and bring a good cause into disrepute. It is related of Rev. Mr. Juskips, a man very prominent in the Methodist Camp meetings, and a leader amongst "the Higher Life" people, that he declares he has made such attainments in holiness that he is "neither expected nor wanted in any other place" than heaven, and that "the devil would not know what to do with him if he had him." It is to be feared, says one, that the devil does know exactly what to do with him, and has filled him with spiritual pride and an assumption of holiness beyond any Scriptural warrant, making of him a modern Pharisee.

—THAT CASHIERSHIP.—When Brush absconded it was announced that Mr. Chas. Thompson of the St. John Ticket office had been appointed Interclonial R. R. Cashier in Brush's place, and Mr. T. took charge of the office. A few days later it was announced that Mr. McAllister had received the appointment, and Mr. T. had to step out. Not many days elapsed before another arrangement was made, viz., that Mr. Thompson was to be Treasurer according to first appointment, and that a new office (Deputy Auditor) had been created for Mr. McAllister. The whole matter seemed settled, and Mr. Thompson a few days ago rented a house in Moncton and moved his family there. But it appears that somebody was still dissatisfied, for it is now stated that Mr. Thompson has been removed, and that Mr. McAllister is the Treasurer. How many more changes may be made in this matter no one will dare guess.

It would be interesting to know who really has the appointing power; it would also gratify a great deal of very proper curiosity to have an explanation as to what or who has caused all the changes, and is responsible for the wretchedly mean treatment of Mr. Thompson.

It is said that Mr. McAllister is an old man in affluent circumstances. He has never been in the Railroad service. Mr. Thompson is a young man who has served the Railroad long and satisfactorily in an important position, and it is agreed on all hands that he well deserved promotion. It is too bad there should be such miserable bungling in filling an office; and the whole transaction is an outrage on Mr. Thompson.

—THE Boston *Watchman* thinks that the editors of the world have made a great mistake in not applying for space at the great Exhibition to display the poetry which is sent them for publication. "As a curiosity it would take the highest award. A part of the shoe and leather building might have been secured, perhaps. That would be the appropriate place for most of it, it is so tough, though some of it is very tender. Mr. Spurgeon has suffered much from the gout, and he has borne it without a pain, at least in print; but the poets have tortured him into a positive cry. 'We recommend all poets,' he says, 'good or bad, to write carefully, correct seventy-two times, keep the manuscript ninety-nine years, and give orders for it to be buried in their coffins with them.'"

—PEACE CONVENTION.—Philadelphia is the place of all Conventions this year. We see it stated now that there is to be another held there on the 17th,—"a conference of Christians of all denominations, to consider what action the Church of Christ should take to prevent wars, to consist of delegates, either voluntary or appointed, from all religious denominations. The object is not to organize another Peace Association, but to consider and recommend to the Church generally what course of action it should take for hastening the day when 'Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall learn war any more.' The object is certainly one that appeals to the strongest sympathy of every Christian and philanthropist, and one in which the Church should lead the world."

—BUSINESS REVIVING.—From the great centres of trade the cheering news continues to come that business is reviving, and that the outlook is good. *Zion's Herald* says "a good hopeful glow is taking the place of evident depression and discouragement upon the faces of our merchants and manufacturers. There is little occasion to guard against rash and dangerous speculations, because men are still timid and suffering from the dreadful shrinkage which real estate and stocks have experienced. But habits of economy are hardly yet confirmed, and the favorable prospects may arouse the old appetite for reckless expenditures. It is not what a man gains, but what a man saves that gives him ease in his domestic economy, and assures him of prosperity in his business. A little comparison between family outlays, years ago, when a small salary or limited business rendered a limited expense absolutely necessary, and the present cost of living, shows how much might be saved, and the real comforts of life be slightly abridged. We are no happier with larger incomes and corresponding outgoes than in humbler days. We might be happier, if, like John Wesley, we kept our expenses at the same figures, and bestowed the remainder in charity; for we remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, 'it is more blessed to give than to receive.'"

DR. PHILLIPS IN HALIFAX.—Sunday before last (24th ult.,) Rev. J. L. Phillips and Miss Phillips were in Halifax. In addition to the services in the Free Baptist Church, we learn from the daily papers that Bro. Phillips addressed a very large audience in the Rink. Ministers of several denominations were present, and the whole service is highly spoken of. The *Evening Reporter* gives a lengthy notice of the address. The *Recorder* says:

"The services at the Rink yesterday were very largely attended. The Rev. Dr. Phillips, a missionary from India, addressed the meeting. The Rev. Doctor, who is a very eloquent and forcible speaker, riveted the attention of the large audience for an hour and a half, during which time he gave a glowing and graphic description of that wonderful country,—its vast population, its language, its missionary field, and the power and progress of the gospel and its results."

—EVANGELISTIC MOVEMENT.—It has been arranged to hold regular gospel services in Chickering Hall, New York. The design of the movement is to reach a large class of people who, from different causes, are non-church goers; but who, it is believed, can be induced to attend gospel preaching in a popular hall. The enterprise has the sanction of most of the leading clergymen of all denominations in New York, and among the preachers during the months of October and November will be the Revs. T. DeWitt Talmage, S. H. Tyng, Jr., J. D. Fulton, James M. King, Joseph T. Duryea, Geo. H. Hepworth, R. S. MacArthur, and others. It is an attempt to carry forward intelligently and advance the great evangelistic movement inaugurated in that city last winter by Messrs. Moody and Sankey. The work is to be under the direction of Rev. Mr. Colcord, who has resigned a pastorate in order to take charge of the new enterprise. The work was begun last Sabbath. Success to it.

—THANKS.—To the brethren of the Nova Scotia Conference we are thankful for their hearty endorsement of the INTELLIGENCER.

OUR INDIA LETTER

MR. EDITOR—The INTELLIGENCER continues its weekly visits, and brings aid and comfort to our Indian home in the jungle; and gladly would we send you something of a cheering and encouraging character in return. Just now we are in the midst of the rainy season. Heavy falls of rain are frequent, the fields are flooded, and the hot, tropical sun, that sends down its fierce rays at intermediate spells, brings up such an abundance of vapor as to give all the advantage, or disadvantage of a *steam bath* free of cost! We feel this sultry and very trying weather exceedingly, more, if possible, since our return from the cool, bracing air of *the hills*. It just takes out the *buckram* and makes one feel as *limpsy as a rag*. In fact, both Mrs. Phillips and myself have been quite pulled down since we reached home; but, through mercy, are now coming round, and hope soon to be quite ourselves again.

We are rejoiced to find that the brethren left in charge of our affairs, and Home Work, have really done well, as a whole. The superintendant of our Santal village schools was, however, an exception. Bro. Dubaray is regarded as an intelligent, good, yes, pious man; but not being very near of kin to one Mr. Great-heart, he is exceedingly prone to *see lions in the way*. That he has been somewhat under the weather is quite evident, and it is still more evident that the jungle schools he was to have looked after, have been neglected, and are not now in a very prosperous condition. The teachers have been called to come in and meet here on the 15th inst., when we hope to examine into matters, give them the benefit of a week or ten days drill, and try for a new departure.

We have reorganized our class for Bible study, since our return. It now numbers ten, and the most of these brethren are either engaged in teaching or more or less in preaching in the villages from house to house, while four of the number are still in school, improving their education. There are in the Santipore church not less than *fifteen* brethren, nearly all quite young men, whose talents and intelligence, would well warrant their engaging in the work of preaching the gospel. The great drawback is, they don't feel *the necessity laid upon them*. Most earnestly would I entreat a special interest in the prayers of all your readers who take an interest in mission work (I would hope this number include *them all*), on behalf of the young men of our church, that they may be led by THE SPIRIT to consecrate themselves to God, in the gospel of his dear Son.

Right glad are we to see the high stand you take on the Temperance question. A greater obstacle to the progress of *Truth* and *Righteousness* can hardly be found in the wide, wide world at the present time than intemperance, and it is high time that "temperate drinkers," as they are called, be distinctly told what the Quaker told the thief, whom he found standing in the corner of his room one dark night, viz? "Friend, I owe thee no ill-will, I therefore give thee due notice that I am about to shoot where thou standest." The blindness and infatuation, not to say downright selfishness, of a class of otherwise respectable people, seems utterly unaccountable, except on the principle that prompted the first murderer to reply to his Maker, "Am I my brother's keeper?" St. Paul certainly viewed the subject from a very different standpoint when he wrote, "Wherefore, if meat make my brother to offend (and does not the example of 'temperate drinkers' cause thousands and tens of thousands of weak brethren to stumble and fall, while the ranks of the drunkard are continually being replenished from those of the 'temperate drinkers,' as no one ever becomes a drunkard all at once?) I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, LEST I MAKE MY BROTHER TO OFFEND."

The Lucknow Witness, published by our American Methodist brethren at Lucknow, Oude, is a wide-awake paper, and on the Temperance question makes war to the knife, giving no quarters. Hardly a number comes to hand without a stirring temperance article of some kind. The *Witness* has just now completed the publication of "The Devil's Chain," by Edward Jenkins, M. P., and author of "Ginx's Baby." The pictures in this thrilling tale are drawn by a master hand and are very telling; but, founded as they are on *indubitable facts*, they should teach a salutary lesson to Brewers, Distillers and "Temperate drinkers," as well as to those whose "feet have well nigh slipped."

A late number of the *Witness* has the following: "The Archbishop of York has been uttering himself on this great theme. In a recent sermon at Westminster Abbey he denounced, in terms of the deepest indignation and sorrow, the startling increase of intemperance in England, where £140,000,000 are spent annually in drink, against something like £1,000,000 spent annually in Missions. And the former amount has increased more than a quarter in the last ten years! He said with truth it was eating out the vitality of the people, and had made the Anglo-Saxon name a by-word among the nations." And the Bishop well adds, "In the face of an evil of such terrific proportions it is time for every right-thinking, humanity-loving man to speak out boldly and spare not. It is time to drop minor differences of opinion, and do the utmost possible at once to stem this awful tide."

The greed of gain and *a depraved appetite* are the two great and well nigh impregnable strongholds of this demon, intemperance. English brewers in strong force have already established themselves at Hill Stations in India, and send forth their products by thousands of *hogsheads* annually, while native distillers, under Governmental supervision, turn a vast amount of rice into liquid poison, from which a large revenue is reaped in the shape of excise and license. Is it any wonder that the world is not converted to Christ, while so large a proportion of the wealth and energy of the most Christian nations are regularly laid on the altar of Mammon and Intemperance? Yet, while so many of the professed followers of Christ are found in the rank and file of the recruiting army, from which the broken ranks of the drunkard army are daily being replenished. O, for the trumpet of a Gabriel to sound the alarm in the ears of all such professors, and to say to them,—*Come ye out from among them and be ye separate! touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing!*

J. F.

Santipore, Aug. 11, 1876.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

PROCESSIONS, RECEPTIONS, CATTLE, AND FIREWORKS.

[From our regular Correspondent.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.

Since I last wrote the events in Philadelphia have been the Oddfellows grand parade, New York day, with Governor Tilden's reception, and the opening of the Cattle Show. The Oddfellows had a parade on Wednesday, which, for numbers and magnificence of pageantry, has not been excelled by any of the similar displays that have taken place since the inauguration of the great Fair, on the 10th of May. New York day will be remembered as the day of the largest attendance (there were 115,000 paid admissions), and for the presence of the Democratic Presidential candidate; and the cattle show will be remembered for nothing very pleasant, for the weather has been wet and the cattle stalls and environs anything but tidy. This display, while it may be more international in its character than the average County or State fair, presents, I think, no finer collection of cattle than has been frequently seen at the better cattle shows in some of the States or in Canada. The prominence that our nearest neighbor, the Dominion of Canada, has won in this Exhibition, not only in the live stock display, but in mechanical, industrial and educational fields, has been a revelation to many who have lived remote from the northern border, and have known little more of her wonderful natural resources, and of her energetic, progressive people, than they do of Mexico, and not as much as they know of Cuba.

There are now nearly 600 head of cattle on exhibition, and more are expected to arrive before the close of the show, on October 9th. The animals which attract most attention are four large buffalos exhibited by N. S. Wood, of Pawnee city, Nebraska. These were captured by Mr. Wood on the plains. He allows them to run in the field with his other cattle, but he says there is no very warm friendship between them, the domestic cattle exhibiting a race antipathy towards their shaggy neighbors. To show their gentleness and their progress in civilization, Mr. Wood got upon the back of one of them, but this was while the buffalo was tied in the stall; I don't think he could have ridden it upon the fair grounds or the prairie.

The draught and fat cattle elicit much admiration; in fact, nearly all of them come from the best stock farms in the United States and Canada, and are among the best specimens of their respective breeds. The fullest feature of the show is the display of Jersey cattle, of which there are nearly two hundred head exhibited; these include Alderneys and Guernseys. The short horns are next in number, there being one hundred and twenty head in all, mostly from England and Kentucky. The most prominent exhibit from the latter is an English herd, consisting of three bulls and as many heifers, from the farm of Benjamin St. John Aikens, of Gloucestershire. Some of these are winners of prizes at the Royal Agricultural Show held at Birmingham last August. Benjamin B. Groom, of Kentucky, also exhibits a herd of short horns, some of which are imported, and all of which are fine specimens. The largest cattle come from the fields of McKean, Shryvesant and Wadsworth, of the State of New York. Mr. Merrimon, of Baltimore County, Maryland, has the largest herd of Herefords on exhibition, comprising nine head, and Mr. T. L. Miller, of Beecher, Ills, has also a herd of this stock. There is a good display of Devons, of which Mr. Longenecker, of Union Deposit, Pennsylvania, makes the largest exhibit, his herd numbering seventeen specimens. In draught cattle the most extensive exhibits are those of Augustus Hamilton and O. B. King, of Watertown, Conn. Two rows of stalls are reserved for draught cattle, all of which have not arrived. The oxen now on exhibition have been thoroughly trained, and, as soon as possible, there will be a public competative test of their strength and education. The Holstein breed of cattle are represented only in the herd of Daniel Bradley, of Champaigne county, Illinois. The Galloways, distinguished for their coal black color, are all from Canada; there are but few of this breed on exhibition, but among them is a superb bull owned Geo. Hood, Esq., of Ontario. The Ayrshires are here in considerable numbers, T. Cooper of Coopersbury, Pa., and W. Crozier, of N. Y., have some very excellent animals on exhibition. Specimens of fat cattle are displayed, but there are not as many of this class as were expected. The largest animal on exhibition is, I think, a bullock owned by Geo. Wilds, of Burlington, N. J.; he is said to weigh four thousand pounds, and is a healthy, fine looking grey Durham, six years old, and quite as large as the average elephant. There is a bullock from Canada said to weigh 3,400 pounds, and another from Chester, Pa., said to pull the scales at 3,500.

The sheep exhibition will be open on October the 10th, and from four to five thousand imported swine are expected to arrive about the same time.

This is Pennsylvania day and the crowds are immense. The Railroads have reduced their rates one-half for the occasion, and allow excursion tickets for fifteen days. The number of admissions to the grounds will not be accurately known until to-morrow, but it is already evident that the Keystone will eclipse the Empire State, and make this the biggest day of the Exposition. Philadelphia alone ought to be able to do this, for she is right at the gates of the Fair, but there will also be immense numbers from the country.

The fireworks which will be displayed to-night, and for which there is prospect of fine weather, will consist of twenty-two distinct displays or scenes, commencing with a salute of 100 aerial marroons, and ending with a grandole of 200 colored rockets, forming a great aerial bouquet. This will doubtless be a "swell" entertainment for children, as well as for men who have never seen the stars.

C.

ADVERTISING

in religious papers is very justly regarded by shrewd business men as superior to that of other mediums, even of greater circulation, for the following reasons; which will commend themselves to the business public:

First. Subscribers much more highly esteem their Religious paper. It is not merely glanced at and thrown away, but treasured up and loaned to friends and neighbors, thus augmenting considerably the nominal circulation.

Secondly. The conscientious care which religious editors exercise, to keep out of their columns every thing of injurious or immoral tendency, gives weight to advertisements that are allowed to appear.

Thirdly. The class of subscribers which Religious paper address, is, of course, the very best, as regards intelligence, character, and social standing.

Fourthly. They circulate almost entirely among those who always buy the best of everything, and are willing and able