PREMIUMS FOR ALL!!

MOODY AND SANKEY.

We have already sent out a large number of Premium Pictures. In every case they give satisfaction. The people are delighted with the large and fine engravings of the men who, under God, are doing so great and good work.

We are confident there are many more subscribers who would like to get the pictures. We have, therefore, concluded to continue the offer of them a little longer, that none may be disappointed.

The terms on which the premiums are given are as follows:

1. *Every present subscriber who pays his subscription up to* **December 31st, 1876,** *and sends* **20 cents additional,** *will receive the Premiums, post paid.*

2. *Every* NEW *subscriber sending* $2 00 *for a year's subscription, and* **20 cents additional,** *will receive the Premiums, post paid.*

3. *Any present subscriber whose subscription is paid to* **December 31st, 1876 (1196),** *may get the Premiums free* BY SENDING THE NAME OF A NEW SUBSCRIBER WITH $2.20.

4. *Any subscribers who had paid to* **December 31st, 1876,** *before this offer was made, can secure the Premiums by sending 20 cents.*

Those who are anxious to secure the premium pictures should send their subscriptions at once, for we cannot guarantee that the offer will remain open very long.

SEND ALONG YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS WITHOUT DELAY!

"FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED."

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., 58, John, or remitted to the Editor, at Fredericton.

Religious Intelligencer.

REV. JOSEPH MCLEOD,..... EDITOR.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1876.

A REQUEST.

A large number of our subscribers would greatly oblige us by remitting the amount due. Three months of the year have about passed, and yet a majority of our subscribers have not been heard from, and some of them even owe for previous years. We know "the times are hard," and many people find it difficult to pay their bills as promptly as they wish. Knowing this we have waited as long and patiently as possible. But we are now compelled to ask that they make an earnest effort to forward something of what is due. If you cannot send all at one time send part. To do so will be a benefit to you as well as to us. Please send within the next fortnight, as we need the money. Printing and other bills connected with publication are the same whether times are hard or easy; and they have to be paid too. We have only our subscribers to look to for the needful; and we shall be greatly obliged if those subscribers who are in arrears will forward as much as they can at the earliest date possible. Please do not disappoint us.

EDUCATION REPORT.

The Annual Report of the Chief Superintendent of Education in New Brunswick, though late in reaching us, demands some attention. It contains reports of the Common, Superior, Grammar and Training and Model Schools in New Brunswick for the year ended October 31st, 1875. Neither time nor labour seems to have been spared in its preparation, and it certainly presents most satisfactory and encouraging statements of the educational affairs of the Province. It ought to be freely circulated; and they who receive it should give it careful perusal. From the following summary some idea of the style of the Report, and also of the character of the work being done in education may be had. During the term ended Oct. 31st last the number of schools in operation was 1,169—increase 117; the number of teachers and assistants was 1,214—increase 119; the number of pupils 48,340—increase 2,779.

The proportion of the population of the Province attending the public schools during the Term was 1 in 5.91 of the population—increase 1 in 102.83 of the population. Omitting Gloucester, Kent and Madawaska, there was 1 in 5.29 of the population of the other twelve Counties at school.

The number of different pupils attending the public schools during the year ended 31st October, 1875, was 62,349, (an increase over the *estimated* number published in the Report of last year, of 1,882). The proportion of the population of the Province attending the schools during some portion of the year was 1 in 4.58—increase 1 in 151.84 of the population. Without Gloucester, Kent, and Madawaska, the proportion was 1 in 4.98.

These results of the Term closed October last are of the most encouraging character, and clearly indicate that the operation of the Common Schools Act will hereafter rapidly secure the establishment of schools in the Districts hitherto deprived of them.

One very important result of the operation of the Common Schools Act is seen in the enlarging, repairing, and erection of school houses. The progress in this branch of the service has been very great. In January last the sum of $25,000, specially provided by the Legislature to aid poor Districts in providing suitable school-houses, was apportioned to the poor, weak Districts. Up to the 31st October last the sum of $16,340 was paid to the Trustees of 240 School Districts. The Inspectors uniformly testify to the benefit conferred by this grant upon the educational interests of the several Counties. Local effort has been stimulated, and amounts much in excess of the grant have generally been raised by the Districts.

During the year 262 school-houses have been enlarged or repaired; 511 have been erected and completed; and there were at the end of the year 67 others in process of erection. A considerable number of the new houses are large buildings, containing from two to eleven rooms.

Concerning the salaries of Teachers the returns show a slight decrease in the average rate for third-class female teachers, and a very considerable decrease in the rate for third-class male teachers. The average rates for all the other classes are above those of last year, noticeably so for first and second class female teachers. The total Provincial grant to teachers of all classes was $110,699.98.

Of the Training School the Report says that in both the Normal and Model Departments it has been vigorously and successfully conducted during the year. The Chief Superintendent is confident that, so far as means and accommodation permit, the organization, aims and methods of the Training School are well adapted to the needs of our schools, and will bear favorable comparison with those of similar institutions in other Provinces and States. But the need of complete accommodation is seriously felt, and every interest subserved by the school requires that such be had with the least possible delay. The following extract from the Principal's (Mr. Crockett) report is in harmony with this statement:

"The inconvenience to which all concerned with the institution is subjected in consequence of the limited accommodation is severely felt. The largest room in the building, and in which all the students are necessarily assembled during some part of the day, is of such capacity as to afford only about 100 cubic feet of air to each, with our usual attendance. This, serious as it is, is not however the only drawback arising from the limited accommodation; the work for which the institution is chiefly maintained is very much interrupted. The students in their visits to the Model Department to witness the illustration of principles, have to be drafted off, for the purpose of finding even standing room, into small sections. This breaking up of the Class not only interferes with consecutive instruction, but very unjustly calls upon the teachers of this Department at the expense of their own energy and of the interests of their pupils, to repeat time and again what for teachers and pupils is most effectively done when done once. * * * Your own numerous visits to the institution, and your thorough knowledge of its working, have made you fully sensible of its wants, and I feel satisfied that your best efforts will be exerted to make it in all respects an institution worthy of New Brunswick's School system."

Respecting the vital importance of this institution to our School system, and the urgency of the new accommodation required, the Chief Superintendent calls attention to the facts presented in his Report of last year, and indulges the hope that the Legislature will deal with this matter as promptly as possible, and in a manner commensurate with the pressing needs of this branch of the public service.

Concerning several matters the Superintendent makes suggestions—viz: That suitable and permanent provision be made for Inspection; that a Reserve Aid Fund constitute an integral part of the School system; that adequate provision be made both for the encouragement and security of secondary education; and that suitable permanent accommodation be made for the proper working of the central Training School for the special preparation of teachers. The Chief Superintendent is of opinion that by the adoption of these suggestions, those connected with the administration of the educational affairs of the Province, as well as the people generally, will have clearly before them the complete outline of our School system, and will govern themselves accordingly. Their efforts will have a definite aim. It is time that the relations of one part of the system to another were clearly defined, in order that the unity of the whole may appear, and that one part may uphold and support the other. The foregoing suggestions are submitted as supplying that which is now lacking, and as adapted to evoke concurrently all the forces of the School organism—from the Primary Schools to the University—in the permanent elevation of every interest dear to the people of New Brunswick, by the universal diffusion of sound education.

THE PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, with accounts and returns, for the year 1875, has just come to hand. At the beginning of the year there were two hundred and forty-two patients on the Asylum's Record. The Report states that during the year there have been admitted one hundred and ten—fifty-five males, and fifty-five females.

The total number under treatment, three hundred and fifty-two.

The result of treatment is, one male and one female remain recovered, forty-two have been discharged recovered—twenty-one males, and twenty-one females; one much improved; twelve improved; forty have died; and there remain in the Institution two hundred and fifty-seven.

The cause of death in thirteen was exhaustion from various forms of chronic insanity; in consumption, six; in epilepsy, four; in penumonia, diarrhœa, softening of the brain, old age, and erysipelas, two each; in cancer, dropsy, bone sores, tumor of the neck, paralysis, disease of the brain, "Visitation of God," one each.

Of two hundred and fifty-seven remaining on the Record, two are recovered, forty-nine are improved, and two hundred and six unimproved.

Of the whole number under treatment during the year, there were one hundred and forty-seven from Saint John; York, forty; Charlotte, thirty-one; Northumberland, twenty-six; King's, twenty three; Westmorland, sixteen; Queen's, fourteen; Gloucester, thirteen; Carleton and Albert, each ten; Kent, nine; Restigouche, four; Sunbury, three; Victoria, two; and Nova Scotia, four.

The monthly average during the year has been two hundred and fifty-five.

The greatest number at any one time, 16th August, two hundred and seventy-two; and the smallest number at any one time, 30th November, two hundred and forty-seven.

The Medical Superintendent refers to the overcrowding of the Asylum, and earnestly urges the necessity of increasing the capacity of the Institution. Either there must be more room, or there must be a limit to the number of patients to be admitted.

On the 1st of May next Dr. Waddell will retire from the management, when Dr. Steeves, who has shared with him the charge of the Institution since December last, will assume the entire superintendence.

EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—THE FIRST.—Japan has its first Christian newspaper. Its publication began recently in Kobe. It is called the *Weekly Messenger*, and its editor is a missionary of the American Missionary Board. A Japanese correspondent of a contemporary says that the aim of the *Messenger* is to become "an educator and a friendly ally of every enlightening, civilizing, and Christianizing influence in the land." In order that it may reach the common people, the characters used will be the "Kana," which all the natives can read. The Japanese scholars and literary men ignore this as low and vulgar, but the paper is not meant for them unless they choose to read it. This newspaper experiment will be watched with interest; it may prove a power.

—THE RESULT OF THE VISIT.—Not a little interest has been centered on the Prince of Wales' visit to India, and now that he is returning the results are being estimated. The general opinion seems to be that expressed by the *Scottish American Journal*, which says it is impossible to speak in language too exalted of the reception with which he has been favored by all classes. His progress through the empire has partaken of the nature of a triumph. From his landing at Bombay to his embarkation for home his reception everywhere amounted to an ovation; and however great may have been his gratification at the sights witnessed, nothing could impress him more deeply than the cordiality and enthusiasm of the people. Whatever object had been primarily contemplated in the visit, it must have been fully realized. Appropriately to this, the British Government has carried its proposal through the House of Commons, in face of a violent opposition, to designate the Queen Empress of India.

—WORDS IN SEASON.—Previous to the beginning of the labours of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in New York City, the Committee that was arranging for their coming caused to be held a series of meetings, to be addressed by the leading pastors of the city, touching the proposed work of the evangelists. The meetings were attended by those who were willing to take part in the Inquiry Rooms, and by others interested in the work. The following were the subjects treated:—"Preparation for the work in Inquiry Meetings"; "Must I Repent First?"; "My sins are too great"; "What is it to come to Christ?"; "What is Saving Faith?"; "One thing thou lackest"; "A whole heart or none"; "I want to be better before coming"; "Skeptical difficulties"; "Waiting for the Spirit"; "I have no feeling"; Scriptural evidences of conversion"; "What good works can I do?"; "Importance of Church membership"; "Motive Power or the Christian Life." Reports of the addresses on these subjects were taken, and they have now been bound into a little book entitled, *Words in Season for the Inquirer and the Inquiry Meeting*, published by Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., 770 Broadway, New York. There can be no doubt that the addresses largely benefitted those who listened to them, and prepared them for the good work they are now doing in cooperation with Moody and Sankey. They will also benefit every reader, helping them to more efficiently work for Jesus in winning souls.

—PRAYER, AND ITS REMARKABLE ANSWERS is the title of a volume by Rev. Dr. Patton recently issued. It is a most timely book. * * Every Christian ought to have it; and we doubt not that many who are not Christians would be persuaded to believe in and practice prayer if they would read it. The author's object, as stated by himself, is first to "elucidate the nature, characteristics, methods, and conditions of prayer; to show its true place in the system of the universe; and to answer the specious objections of the skeptics," and to this object about one third of the book is devoted. He then furnishes "authentic facts, so grouped and explained, in the light of the principles set forth in the first chapters of the book as to dispel doubt, and encourage a rational and scriptural faith." And all that the author set out to do he has fully and most faithfully accomplished. The book is a real gem, and should be read by every minister, Sunday-school superintendent and teacher, and every household in the country. We know of no book that deserves more cordial commendation. We hope it may have a large circulation because of the good it must do. R. A. H. Morrow & Co., of this city are general agents.

DENOMINATIONAL.

ST. JOHN.—Bro. Parsons baptized eight more last Sabbath.

FREDERICTON.—The revival continues in Fredericton. Seventeen were received into the Church last Sabbath evening, making an addition of sixty-five since the first Sunday in February. Christian readers are asked to pray that the work be still more wide-spread.

PENIOK, YORK CO.—We are glad to be able to state that the interest in the Peniok Church, under the labours of Rev. D. P. Harris, is evidently increasing. Old Christians are aroused to pray and work, and a number of unconverted are seeking salvation. Other visits, since those reported, have been made by the Fredericton converts, and Bro. Harris informs us they have had good effect.

LOWER RIDGE, KING'S CO.—*Dear Brother McLeod*:—I resumed labour at Lower Ridge last week, after a recess of over a week, and the Lord was present in our meetings; the work rallied and still prospers. I baptized four (rejoicing in hope) on Saturday. I am informed that one of those baptized was the first child ever born on Butternut Ridge. I do not think I have ever seen a happier man. I am with my family now—will leave in a few hours for Lower Ridge. Sleighing is all gone—must run wheels. I am greatly pressed on this circuit for special labour. As there are so many places I fear that much work will have to be over, unless some aid comes to hand.

Yours, &c., S. H. WEYMAN.

Anagance, March 14, 1876.

WHEATON SETTLEMENT, WESTMORLAND CO.—*Dear Bro. McLeod*:—In response to your last request, I have to say that the good work of the Lord is still going on here. Seven more have been baptized by Father Weyman since I last reported, making twenty-one up to date. Father Weyman left yesterday. The interest is good yet, and I expect more will be baptized soon. Last Sunday evening the meeting house was filled, which is an indication of interest. Pray for us. May the Lord bless the labours of all His servants with abundant success. Yours, &c, S. GORHAM.

March 14, 1876.

FIVE POINTS.—Bro. Shaw baptized five persons on the 13th inst.

UPPER KENT, CARLETON CO.—Rev. Thos. Fitzherbert informs us that five converts were recently baptized by him in Upper Kent. A good revival was enjoyed.

WOODSTOCK.—Seven more converts were baptized by Bro. McDonald on Sabbath, the 12th inst.

DONATION.—*Dear Brother McLeod*:—I had the pleasure, with quite a number of the friends of Rev. Albert Swim of this place, of spending a very enjoyable evening at his residence. Elder Swim is now the most aged minister of the Free Baptist Denomination in this Province, being in his seventy-sixth year. Although quite infirm, and unable to preach statedly as in former years, yet as often as he is able he is in the pulpit, telling of Jesus and His love. He still loves his Master's work, and has a large place in the hearts of the people. On the evening of the 7th inst., teams and pedestrians arrived, until some fifty persons were comfortable and happy in the convenient and well-lighted rooms. At the proper time the ladies, from the well-filled baskets which they had not forgotten to bring, spread an inviting board, at which all present partook with satisfaction. Then the packages, bundles, &c., were brought into the dining-room and their contents placed on the table, &c., when several gentlemen took the valuation of the articles. Rev. Wm. Downey, then in behalf of the donors, with appropriate remarks, presented the aged father in the Gospel with the sum—in cash and useful articles—of seventy dollars. In accepting the gift, Father Swim made appropriate remarks in a very grateful and feeling manner. At the close Rev. J. I. Porter offered prayer, and the good people separated, feeling that it is more blessed to give than to receive. May the benediction of the aged minister who received the good things be on them all. No doubt the bad condition of the roads prevented some from attending. To those friends who did not attend, but sent along their gifts, Elder Swim desires hereby to express his thanks. ONE PRESENT.

Barrington, N. S., March 8, 1876.

HOME MISSION REPORT.

To the Corresponding Secretary of the Home Mission Society.

DEAR BRO. MCLEOD:—The flight of another month reminds one that a report is due. Soon after my last report I left home, and returned to my field of labour. On my way up I had the privilege of being at two meetings in Woodstock. The Lord is blessing the people there to see a good revival.... When I came to this place, (Perth, Victoria Co.), I began holding meetings alternately in the meeting house and school house, which are about four miles apart. We had a Church in each place, but they have now united. The revival is still progressing in both communities, and also across the river. The meetings are largely attended, and very solemn. A number of backsliders have been reclaimed, and quite a number have professed conversion. Nineteen in all have been baptized up to date, and others will be soon, I think. * * *

S. E. CURRIE.

Perth, Victoria Co., March 13, 1876.

LETTER FROM REV. J. I. PORTER.—*Dear Bro. McLeod*:—The good tidings of revival in so many places gladdens my heart. I am glad to hear of the success that has crowned your labors in Fredericton.... I have nothing special to report with regard to revival in these parts. I am about commencing special meetings on a part of my circuit. *Pray for us.* I am engaged on the same circuit as last year.... On the 7th inst., nine of my Port La Tour friends paid us a visit, with whom we spent a very pleasant day. Before leaving for their homes they took occasion to represent *The Pastors' Aid Society* in connection with our church in that place, and in behalf of said Society presented us with *valuable articles* worth about $20 (twenty dollars). They were gratefully received, and we feel very thankful to our dear friends. This Society was organized by our thoughtful sisters to aid the Pastor; not to help to pay the salary, but in addition thereto. For several years we have received regular donations from it. I am now engaged for the tenth consecutive year with this church.... Last evening about fifty of our esteemed Barrington friends made us a visit, in the form of a surprise party. The young, middle-aged and aged were here, all smiling and happy. Very soon our commodious house was set in order, and several of the ladies claiming the reins of household government, they were willingly given into their hands. A bountiful tea was soon prepared, of which all partook with delight. Cheerful conversation with excellent music, vocal and instrumental, interspersed, caused the time to pass all too quickly. After reading a Scripture lesson and prayer by Rev. W. Downey, and I had made a few remarks suitable to the occasion, the friends departed, leaving us none the poorer in basket or in store, and richer in the consciousness of the wealth of Christian sympathy. J. I. PORTER.

Barrington, N. S., March 9, 1876.

AMONG OUR EXCHANGES.

A NEW PHASE IN THE BEECHER CASE.

[From the Scottish American Journal.]

The end is obviously not yet reached in the Beecher difficulty. What was thought to be a final arrangement in so far as the action of Plymouth Church was concerned, turns out to be only the beginning of further trouble for the Congregational body at large. Whilst Mr. Bowen in reiterating his charge of adultery and perjury against the pastor, Dr. Storrs and others are fulminating anathemas against the Council which undertook to absolve Mr. Beecher from his sins, or at least to throw the mantle of charity over him and them. And so pronounced is the action taken by Dr. Storrs in the premises, that it is at present impossible to see whither it will lead, or in what it may result.

The refusal of Dr. Storrs to appear at the Advisory Council when invited to do so was followed by his resignation of office as chairman of the Congregational Union, in which office he stood so prominently before the world. This again was succeeded by a sermon on Sunday last, in which he reviewed the proceedings of the Council, and expressed his opinion that the constitution of that body was illegal, and its action wholly imperative. But what course he would personally adopt in relation to the matter he did not very clearly define. The public had not, however, long to wait for more decisive information and action from himself and his church. As though the sermon were intended to prepare for the meeting, the members of the Church of the Pilgrims met together on Monday night under the presidency of Dr. Storrs, and reviewed the whole affair. A long and rambling discussion was the result; and out of this were evolved a series of resolutions condemnatory of the action of the Council, and declaring that they did not feel bound to continue denominational fellowship with a church which had violated the fundamental principles of Congregationalism, and which had committed itself to the unconstitutional action of the Council.

A definite issue is thus raised, which, in its bearings and consequences, stretches far beyond the personal consideration of Mr. Beecher. The question now assumes a denominational aspect, and in the determination of that question there are many nice points of ecclesiastical polity and relation to be settled. The guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher will still remain in the foreground. That may again become the subject of judicial or ecclesiastical inquiry. But in the meantime a schism in the Congregational body is imminent; and the question is how far the dissentients are justified by the facts. The action of Dr. Storrs is apparently endorsed by other ministers and churches; and if these men are now sincere in their opinions, and true to them, we shall witness ere long a revolution and a secession in the Congregational churches of the country which has been unparalleled in the history of that body.

PARSONAGES.

(From the Boston Watchman.)

Many persons think it no matter where we live, as long as we have four walls to protect us, a close roof to cover us, with a parlor for company, a dining room to eat in, and an attic to sleep and dream in at night. A house forty feet long and twenty wide, with five or six flights of back-breaking stairs; with windows looking out into a close narrow street in front, and a plantless, shrubless, viewless yard in the rear; with apartments into which the sun never shines, basements that are cold, damp and dreary, and attics that are hot, close, and unventilated,—this is what is deemed by many to be a most desirable home. But the influence of a graceful style of architecture on the taste of the young, the effect of sunshine, pure air and clear water on the health of the whole family, often passes for nothing. No wonder men look glum, and sour, and stupid, as they emerge in the morning from tenements such as many costly houses really are, cheerless, unsightly, inconvenient, and unhealthy.

A minister, as a public teacher, is expected to dispense warmth, light, and pleasure. He should be cheerful, hopeful, vivacious. A "sour minister" is as incongruous as an "ugly angel." But if a minister would be sunny, elastic, cheerful, he must have a pleasant home. The whole tone of many a ministry would be changed, by the removal of the pastor to a house where the sun comes smiling in all day long.

Hence the wisdom of those churches that instead of allowing each successive pastor to find his own home where he can, provides an airy, cheerful parsonage, where the wants of a pastor's family are anticipated and provided for. In our times pastorates are short, and are destined to grow shorter. Ministers come and go like birds of passage. Church earthquakes pitch men out of the pulpit before they hardly get in. Consequently, great inconvenience is avoided if the church owns a residence for its minister.

In the arrangement of a parsonage, the study should be the most cheerful room. In that the brain work is done. In that sermons are wrought out which are to inspire or depress the people. In that the good man takes on his moral and intellectual tone, and shapes himself, and trains his faculties for his work outside. It should be the sunny room, the airy room, the room with the most inspiring prospect.

Parsonages are somewhat numerous. Many churches have seen the wisdom of owning a house for the pastor to live in. Sometimes the parsonage is appended to the church, where the family can be overrun by multitudinous callers, cramped in upon a little bit of land which the church edifice needs for its own beauty and sunshine. Sometimes a house is bought, its cheapness being the chief consideration on the part of those who make the purchase. The pastor and his family are crowded into it. The church edifice overshrouds it, and makes it as gloomy as the cloister. The drains and sewers are out of order, the fence is all burst out, the water pipes and faucets in a leaking condition, and the place generally disagreeable to a person of any correct taste. To be sure it is better than Christ had, for He had nowhere to lay His head. But a little thought on the part of the people, a little kind consideration, would lead them to see that such a tenement, with such inconveniences, and such surroundings, is not the place for their pastor to live in. He would be a better man, a stronger Christian, and a nobler preacher, if he had a better home. The idea is becoming obsolete that damp rooms and foul sewers promote growth in grace.

In the country the importance of the parsonage is more manifest than in the city. In the city it is comparatively easy to secure a house near the church at short notice. But in the country the unoccupied houses are few, and often it is impossible to obtain a comfortable house without going a long distance. This puts the pastor to much inconvenience, and makes his work hard and unsatisfactory. The pastoral relation is often dissolved on account of this state of things. The pastor is made uncomfortable because his home is not what it should be, and his discontent leads him to resign, and the parish loses a good minister because there had not been wisdom enough to take care of him.

We really think this is a subject of sufficient consequence to be attended to. We feel sure that it is worthy of the attention of the churches; for whatever is done to make the pastor and his family comfortably tends to prolong the pastorate, and give it efficiency and power.

We think it would be an evidence of practical good judgement, if all our churches would meet this want. A parsonage, well built and paid for, is so much done towards the permanent support of public worship.

ONE CAUSE.

[From the Baptist Union.]

There are many causes of current perfidy. One is extravagant living. That has its root in pride and lust of fame. To make a show, and excel others, not a few overleap their income, and then steal. It is claimed that public men are forced to trickery to supplement deficient salaries. Nonsense! More honesty and less vanity would solve the difficulty. A show of integrity is much more commendable than a show of finery and equipage. Style, splendor, fashion cost fearfully; cost money, conscience, and character. Ministers must preach, and churches bear testimony against these vices as the logical outcome of vain ambition and a seared conscience. The reform should begin in the churches. It must be a personal work. Every man and woman can do something to check our race to ruin. Let the fact be known that, at the root of stylish displays, perfidy generally lurks. Extravagant living is *prima facia* evidence of corrupt morals. It is supremely selfish to consume so largely upon one's lusts, and that is sin. Stern doctrine is demanded in our day. Soft words not only hasten men to perdition but bring perdition to earth.

IN MEMORIAM.

At her father's residence, Dorchester, on the 24th February, of consumption, Olivia Couillard, in the 24th year of her age, leaving a husband, one child, and a large number of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. Sister C. was converted to God about nine years ago, under the ministry of the late Thomas Bleakney, was baptized into the fellowship of the Dorchester Baptist Church, of which she continued a member until called to her rest above. Some three years ago she was united in marriage to a worthy young man, and removed to Boston, Mass., where she remained until some eight months ago, when the wasting and fatal consumption seemed to embitter the happiness of their life. It made rapid progress, and it was apparent that death would soon dissolve the union between body and soul. But her confidence in Christ was firm. In view of the melancholy results her mind was turned to the home of her youth, and feeling the necessity of a mother's care, and sending to New Brunswick soon enjoyed the warm greeting of a tender mother. Still she longed to see her friends and home, and felt like good old Jacob: "I will go and see them before I die;" and when told that the journey was more than she could endure, said, "My Heavenly Father will give me strength." And such was God's good pleasure. She came home, after which she seemed to rally, but only to relapse. Some five days previous to her death she greatly desired to see the writer, to talk about Christ and make some last requests. I found her wasted form sinking fast towards the grave, but her spirit longing to depart and be with Christ. She exhibited the most unflinching faith in God to the last moment.

"So fades the summer cloud away,
So sinks the gale when storm is o'er,
So gently shuts the eye of day,
So dies a wave along the shore."

We have reason to bewail her loss, not on her own account, not that her trials are ended, and that she has reached her eternal home, where there is no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither any more pain, but fullness of joy and pleasures for evermore.

Her dying room was the ante-chamber of heaven; angels conveyed her to glory, and among the ranks of the blessed redeemed ones she is enjoying the beautiful vision of her God forever.

By request of the deceased the occasion was improved by the writer. The large concourse of people at her funeral, is an unmistakable evidence of the respect in which she was so justly held. May God grant grace to the stricken family.

D. S. CARPENTER.

Sackville, March 3, 1876.

A LARGE YIELD.

MR. EDITOR,—In your issue of the 21st January last, there appears a statement taken from the *News*, of this purport: "That Mr. John T. White, a model farmer, residing at the Narrows, Queen's Co., sowed a bushel of rye, from which he raised 30 bushels of clean grain; and wished to know who in New Brunswick could beat that." I have only to say it is easily done. Mr. Isaac Davis, of Hampstead, Queen's Co., sowed 3½ bushels of rye, and threshed from the same 130 bushels of clean grain, being a little over 37 bushels for one bushel sowed. Try again and beat that, ye model farmers. COM.

Hampstead, Queen's Co., March 1, 1876.

THINGS IN SHORT METRE.

[BY PEN AND SCISSORS.]

The exact amount subscribed in Great Britain to foreign missions, in 1874, was £1,000,199.

The revenues of the Church of England amount to $25,000,000 annually.

During the past year the Scottish Bible Society distributed 14,000 copies of the Scriptures.

Professor Von Schulte, one of the leaders of the German Old Catholics, advocates the abolition of compulsory clerical celibacy.

Chang, the Chinese giant, has been received into the Baptist Church at Shanghai. His height is 7 feet 8 inches.

Paris, with a population of 1,690,141, possesses more than five thousand acres of open ground, planted with more than 1,000,000 of trees.

A prominent Hebrew rabbi of Baltimore is suspected by his flock of being at heart a Christian, and he is likely to be put on trial for the offence.

Some benevolent ladies of New York have provided a course of instructive and entertaining lectures for the shop girls of the city.

Workmen are now cutting a shaft of Tennessee coal one hundred feet in length, which is to be conveyed to Philadelphia and set up there.

A fund of £10,000 has been raised in England to aid Jewish mechanics in Palestine to erect houses outside of Jerusalem, and encourage those who express a desire to follow agricultural pursuits.

Great enthusiasm still prevails in Bath, Maine, over the wonderful success of the temperance reform in that city and vicinity. About 1,3000 have signed the pledge, many of whom were abandoned drinkers.

Theodore, the son of the King of Abyssinnia, has just left London for Paris to spend the winter. His English training has been so complete that he has forgotten his native language, and can converse freely only in English.

The happy man is a blacksmith in Maryland. He offers to do good work "for cash or no cash if a person has a good countenance, for I have no Sally to scold, no children to squall, drinks no whiskey, pays no rent, and keeps bachelor's hall.

Mr. Thomas Liversidge, formerly a wealthy manufacturer of starch and mucilage in Dorchester, Mass., has left his entire property, amounting to $100,000, with the exception of a few bequests, to an institution for the education of poor boys.

Mr. Queen, residing at Haywoods, about fifteen miles from San Francisco, is about to colonize 100 African ostriches. He will raise the birds for their plumage, each bird being expected to raise $200 worth of feathers yearly.

The Legislature of the Isle of Man has passed a liquor law, one of the provisions of which is that any liquor seller who continues to sell liquor to an habitual drunkard, after having received a written notice from his wife or children not to do so, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £10.

A Huguenot Church has been organized in the neighborhood of Stryker, Ohio. The members are from the south-eastern part of France, some of them having emigrated to the United States recently, and others years ago. The Church will be included in the Maumee Presbytery.

There is a good proposition in England to paint their different class railway carriages with different colors; *e. g.*, first class, yellow; second class, brown; third class, blue—with tickets to correspond; so that the traveller will be guided at once by the color of his ticket to his right place.

A "general congress of the women of Germany" has been held at Gotha. Addresses were delivered calling on German women to unite and struggle for their rights, especial reference being made to the practice of medicine. On the motion of a gentleman present, a resolution was carried condemning the present style of women's dress.

Mr. Spurgeon's church in London now numbers four thousand eight hundred and thirteen members. Last year five hundred and ten were added to the list, but the loss by death and removal brought the clear increase down to one hundred and thirty-six. The colportage society of the church occupies forty-three districts of the city.

It appears from a Hartford paper, that of two hundred and thirty two Congregational churches in Connecticut heard from, one hundred and twenty seven allow the female members to vote in church affairs; and of the remaining one hundred and five a large proportion allow them to vote in calling or dismissing pastors. This change has been brought about within twenty years.

How wide is the conspiracy of the Jesuit party in the United States against the public school system, may be inferred, says the *New York Observer*, from the fact that in Florida the priests have succeeded in driving from those schools nearly all Roman Catholic children, by threats of withholding the sacraments, rites of burial, etc.

The only native paper circulating in a kingdom of 414,000,000 souls is the Pekin *Gazette*. It has been established over one thousand years, and its present numbers are probably exact counterparts of the first issued. It has ten pages, four by eight inches, has a yellow cover, on which the name is printed, and is exclusively confined to official notices.

A description has been given of the Imperial State crown of Queen Victoria, which was made in 1838. The jewels are thus summarized: One large ruby, one large sapphire, 16 sapphires, 11 emeralds, 4 rubies, 1,363 brilliant diamonds, 1,273 rose diamonds, 147 table diamonds, 4 drop-shaped pearls, and 273 pearls.

Sir George Elliot, who has been successfully negotiating the purchase of the Egyptian railways for English capitalists, is member of Parliament for North Durham. He was originally a pit boy in the coal mines, and he has worked his way up till he has become the largest coal proprietor in the world, as well as a partner in the great wire cable works of Glass & Elliot, a county member and a Baronet.

THE MONTHLIES.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for April opens a wide range of pleasant and instructive reading, and is marked by vigor and variety. The anonymous author of "A Carnival of Rome" gives the second and concluding part of this story; Bayard Taylor is represented by a spirited Pennsylvania Ballad, "Jane Reed;" and this is followed by an essay from G. P. Lathrop on "Early American Novelists," and a poem by Edgar Fawcett. The next paper, "At Lutzen," is a rich and brilliant picture, by J. K. Hosmer, of the battle in which the famous Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden fell, in 1632. William Howitt sends from the Tyrol a musical poem on "Autumn Days," and Mr. Wilson Flagg, a worthy successor of Thoreau, contributes some excellent and homely advice about "Rural Architecture" and village scenery in general. Mr. Lathrop follows with a ballad called "Brier Brook. "Told in Confidence"—a delicate piece of versification—will find its way to the hearts of many. Fanny Kemble's "Old Woman's Gossip" flows on, full of amusing and interesting reminiscence, through a ninth chapter; and Oliver Wendell Holmes, in a "Memorial Tribute," entwreaths the memory of Dr. Howe with some thoughtful stanzas. With all this, *The Atlantic* does not neglect the purely useful; for Colonel Waring adds to its contents a paper of universal value on a new Belgian system of pneumatic drainage. The body of the number is completed by a curious and picturesque article on Boston life at the time of the Revolutionary siege, from H. E. Scudder. The editorial section contains twenty pages of criticisms on new books, music, and on pictures by Earnes: Longfellow and Henry Bacon. This portion should be read with care; it is the work of the best writers, though their names are not given, and forms a peculiar means of culture.

Harper's Magazine for April, with eigety-five illustrations, contains a rich variety of matter, suited to all classes of readers.

The end of the Second Book of "Daniel Deronda," by George Eliot, is given in this Number. Julian Hawthorne's "Garth" is continued. Three short stories are contributed by Arthur Hastings, Anna C. Swazey, and Mary R. Higham. Benson J. Lossing's opening article on "The Romance of the Hudson," beautifully illustrated, is not confined Revolutionary events, but deals also with lighter legends and matters of literary interest. Among the illustrations is one of the interior of Madame Jumel's mansion. In view of the Centennial Exposition, soon to be opened in Philadelphia, Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis's exceedingly entertaining paper on "Old Philadelphia" will be read everywhere with the greatest interest. This paper, which is profusely illustrated, relates entirely to the social life and customs of ante-revolutionary Philadelphians. A second paper will follow, treating of the Revolutionary period. Professor Samuel Lockwood's second paper on "The Microscope," amply illustrated, presents some very curious results of microscopic investigation. The "First Century," paper this month, devoted to "Progress of the Fine Arts," is contributed by S. S. Conant, and is illustrated with sixteen portraits, beginning with that of Paul Revere, of Revolutionary fame, and ending with that of John F. Kensett. Dr. Samuel Osgood contributes, in his characteristic style, an illustrated paper on "St. Johnland," a beautiful charity conceived years ago by the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, and now in successful operation. A homely article, full of practical and important suggestions, is contributed by Dr. Robert Tomes, entitled "At, before, and after Meals" William R. Hooper, in a short article, gives a very interesting account of the famous "Tulip Mania," early in the seventeenth century. The poetry of the Number is contributed by Rose Terry Cooke, Lord Houghton, Celia Thaxter, and A. F. The *Editor's Easy Chair* pays a timely and appropriate tribute to Thomas Paine, as the author of "Common Sense," and devotes considerable space to Household Art.

SCRIBNER FOR APRIL.—The history and characteristics of Yale College are sketched by Prof. Beers quite fully in the leading article of *Scribner* for April; and the illustrations, over thirty in number, cover a good deal of ground. Among the pictures are "Planting the Ivy," portraits of Governor Yale, Presidents Woolsey and Porter, and Dr. Beacon, "The College Fence," plan of the College Grounds, "Going to Prayers in the Olden Time," "Coming from Prayers," "Hannibal," "A Student's Room," "Presentation Day," and "Prof. Weir's Studio." The various buildings, new and old, are also given. A curious question is asked in another illustrated paper, namely: "Is there a Subterranean Outlet to the Upper Lake Region?" The fourth paper of Clarence Cook's series on furniture, relates to mantle pieces, corner cupboards, hanging shelves &c., and is illustrated, as usual. In "Poe, Irving and Hawthorne," a comparative estimate of these authors by Geo. P. Lathrop, some hitherto unpublished details appear with regard to the ancestry and life of Hawthorne. The "History of a Critic" is the remarkable career of the late Jules Janin, by "Gamma," the Paris Correspondent of the New Orleans "Picayune." Two brief papers in this number are of special interest, namely, a revised translation of the "Dies Irae," by General Dix; and a hitherto unpublished letter by Minister Everett to John Quincy Adams, proposing, in effect, that Spain should mortgage Cuba to the United States, and thus settle a vexed question for at least a hundred years. Of "Gabriel Conroy" there are five chapters, certainly not lacking in incident or interest; and Edward Everett Hale's "Philip Nolan's Friends" continues—under the chapter heads of "Life on the Brassos," and "Rumors of Wars." "Revolutionary Letters Springs," by John Burroughs, "The Astor Family in New York," and poems by John G. Saxe and others, complete the list of prose contributions.

Among other "Topics" Dr. Holland discusses "Revivals and Evangelists," and the Old Cabinet contains brief Essays on George Washington,