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We are hoping that every friend of the paper, and the cause it advocates, will do something to extend its circulation.

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## TERMS AND NOTICES.

The *RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER* is published weekly, at the Office of Messrs. BARNES & CO., 56 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 375, 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, JUNE 1, 1877.

## ENTERED INTO REST.

REV. CHARLES KNOWLES.  
At Tuxet, on the 18th inst., the Rev. Charles Knowles, aged 70 years, a zealous, faithful minister, and a man greatly esteemed.

With much sorrow of heart we read the above notice in the *Yarmouth Herald* of last week. When we penned the paragraph concerning his illness, which appeared in last week's *INTELLIGENCER*, we hoped his case might not be so critical as the friends near him feared. But even then he had ceased to live. On the very day Rev. D. Oram wrote the note, that informed us of his sickness he put off mortality, and went "to be with Jesus, which is far better." We have not had any announcement of his death other than the one given above. We are expecting an account of his last days, his death and the funeral, from some of the brethren. We also hope some acquainted with his life will furnish us with a fitting account of his life and labors for publication; for we are not in possession of the facts necessary to the preparation of such an account as such a life deserves.

Ever since we have known anything of ministers, the name of Father Knowles has been a familiar and loved name. Long years ago we learned to regard him as a chosen servant of God, and to revere him for his love and good works. Time and acquaintance deepened those early impressions; and in his death we feel a sense of personal loss, which we have not words to express.

The Free Baptist denomination, of which he was one of the earliest ministers in Nova Scotia, has (humanly speaking) suffered more loss than they can tell. A father in the ministry, he did not a little to bring out and encourage the younger ministers, and to foster the struggling churches. Not a few of the churches were organized by him, and to them he gave such sympathy and care as a tender father gives to his tenderly loved children. Throughout the whole denomination there are many who will feel that they have lost a very dear friend—a father. But not only in his own denomination was he respected and loved. By those of every Christian name, at home and abroad, with whom he came in contact, he was highly esteemed for his Christ-likeness, and for his clear and earnest presentation of gospel truth.

As a preacher he had few equals. For clearness of thought, facility of expression, sound argument, and genuine heart-power, he had few superiors in these Provinces. In labors he was abundant, and his labor was not in vain in the Lord. Eternity alone can reveal the great host won to Christ through his instrumentality.

Now he rests from his labors, but his works follow him. In them he lives and will live. We have no doubt that in his sickness he was sustained by the great grace of the Saviour he loved to exult; and that his dying was a triumph. Like Paul he could say, "The time of my departure is at hand." I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day. "Thanks be unto God who giveth me the victory through the Lord Jesus Christ."

To the widow and family in their mourning we extend deepest sympathy. That the Lord may graciously sustain and comfort them, and the hundreds who loved their dear one will pray.

## REVIVALS IN SUMMER.

In this country winter is the season when most revivals take place. The reasons are not hard to find. When there is comparative freedom from the engrossing cares of business men give more particular attention to the claims of religion. Winter is here the season of fewest business calls. While it is right for ministers and others, interested in the calling of men to salvation, to take advantage of this leisure to press the claims of Christ upon them, it is to be feared they are too careless concerning these things at all other seasons. How few churches have seasons during the summer months. Why is this? May it not be accounted for in the fact that there is less praying and earnest effort than in the winter? When the Lord said, "Ask and ye shall receive," he designated no time, season, or circumstance, where only it would be proper to ask. Whenever Christians ask aright, they receive. Christian effort, wherever put forth in the right way, will not be fruitless.

There is no time when the claims of personal religion should be made secondary to the claims

of office, shop, or farm. Seek first the kingdom of God. Attend chiefly to the things that Christ requires. Be diligent in business, of course; but do not forget at the same time to be fervent in spirit, serving the Lord.

It is announced in another column that an evangelist, Mr. Needham, is to commence special religious services in this city the last of this month. No doubt many persons, without giving the matter a thought, will at once say it is a mistake to hold such meetings in the summer. Why a mistake? We are glad there is Christian faith enough to invite him; and we have no doubt the Lord will reward the faith and efforts of his people by an outpouring of His Spirit.

Christians, do not let your religious services become a mere form because it is summer. Keep your hearts warm with the love of God. Look about you for opportunities to do good. A great many whom you know will be in some form of distress. Are they uneasy? Try to win them to Christ now. Now, or it may be never.

## A GOOD WORK.

There is now going on in Paris an evangelistic work of great interest, and which has attained remarkable proportions. The *C. Statesman* gives a brief history of the beginning and growth of the work, which shows how certainly the hand of God is in it. About five years ago Mr. McAll, an English clergyman, was visiting Paris. Zealous to do good, he employed some portion of his time in distributing tracts among the working men, when at last one, to whom he handed a leaflet, said: "Can't you teach us? We don't go to church. We have done with the priests. But we need worship and instruction." Mr. McAll was not familiar enough with the language to give them formal instruction; besides, he had a pastoral charge at home. He had no apparent vocation to work in France. But he could not rid himself from the effect of that Macedonian invitation. It rested on his heart by day and by night. At last he obtained release from his charge, proceeded to Paris, accompanied by his wife, who fully shared his feelings, rented a room and put up a placard announcing service within. It was filled almost from the first. At first he was obliged to employ a French assistant, but in three months he conducted his own exercises in the language of the people. Recently the twelfth chapel of this character has been opened at Puteaux in the environs of Paris, and at these twenty stations there are sittings for four thousand people. A year ago there was reported a weekly attendance of 8,012 adults and 789 children. The following figures are from the report for the year just closed: French Meeting for Adults, including Bible classes and Prayer-meetings, held during the year, 2,261. Attendance at these meetings, 232,923. Sabbath Schools and Meetings for children held, 1,444. Attendance at same, 72,859. Total attendance, exclusive of Psalms practices, English classes, etc., 416,779. Visits to homes, above 2,850. Bibles and Testaments circulated, 1,000. Issues from Lending Libraries, 2,507. What a history is condensed in these figures! And what issues do they infold for truth and for God.

## A GOOD WORD FOR TURKEY.

The hardest things have been said about Turkey, and we fear they have deserved it all. They are bad, very bad in many respects. The accounts of their blood-thirstiness and the brutality of their treatment of their victims, have at times horrified the world. A great many people believe they should be annihilated speedily. Perhaps they should. In the midst of all the hard things said about Turkey, it is refreshing to hear something good of her, especially from a Christian. A letter has been addressed to Disraeli, by Dr. Thompson, in which he takes very strong ground in favor of the Turks. He claims to know them intimately for nearly forty years. He does not pretend that the Turkish administration is all it ought to be, but he points out that great progress in good Government has been made within his knowledge. Forty years ago Turkey was centuries behind the times, but within that time she has made very great advance. He refers to the growth of intelligence, saying from one newspaper of his early acquaintance, the number has grown to about fifteen. The Bible also has free circulation, and is now printed in as many as fifteen languages. Mission schools enjoy perfect freedom, and are flourishing, imparting a beautiful European education. Christians have risen in power and influence, and even Protestant churches can be built and sustained without hindrance. In view of all these things he contends that the Turk is not so bad as represented; at any rate is not without many things to commend. And he also claims that the Turks show more real friendship to Christian liberty than the Russians would, were they in power.

## EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—PERSISTENT QUESTIONS.—Questions that deserve command consideration are asked by the *Christian Advocate*. Do not pass them by. Christian brother, is it Christ-like to give to your knees and vote for license or for men to give license? Can he, that has said that, "No drunkard can inherit the kingdom of heaven, approve an act that legally authorizes men to make drunkards and send their souls down to eternal death? Is the popular tide of the world may float in one direction, and God's law may float in another. Which tide will your brother be swept along by, and upon whose skirts will the blood of many inebriates be found?

—THE SAVIOR IGNORED.—The *Presbyterian Witness* makes a point that ought to be remembered. The proceedings in connection with the consecration of the new Archbishop in Halifax, last week, confirmed the complaint often made against the Church at Rome, that it systematically overlooks the grace and glory of the Saviour, and elevates in His stead the Pope or the church, or some other person or thing. Our contemporary says of the address to the Papal delegate, "It is fervid and eloquent. The Bishop is mentioned over and over as 'His Excellency' and 'My Lord,' and 'Right Reverend.' The Pope is repeatedly spoken of and lovingly sympathized with as the suffering 'prisoner of the Vatican' and the 'Church' is also duly named; but the Lord Jesus is scarcely mentioned. This is somewhat astonishing, in a press got up by the successor of the Apostles. But perhaps we should not be surprised that the meek, gentle and lowly One should be quietly ignored by persons who re-join in such grand playthings as 'My Lord,' and 'His Excellency,' and 'Supreme Pontiff,' and all the 'pomp and vanities,' of an earthly Kingdom. We do not suppose for a moment that the Lord Jesus was designedly ignored; the circumstance is all the more significant from having occurred unconsciously.

—NEWFOUNDLAND.—Some interesting facts have recently been given to the people concerning the Agricultural capabilities of Newfoundland. Extensive explorations have been made and the results are highly satisfactory, showing that that province contains most abundant Agricultural resources. The facts are thus summarized by a contemporary. On the eastern and western shores it is estimated that there are at least 4,248 square miles, or about 2,974,730 acres, of land available for settlement and cultivation. Much of this land is heavily timbered, and in most cases the soil is of a very fertile nature. The agricultural operations of the country have hitherto been conducted upon a limited scale, and have been carried on principally by those engaged in fishing. Nevertheless, the annual value of the agricultural products, according to the recent census, is \$219,350, and according to a speech of the Solicitor-General in the House of Assembly the whole agricultural operations of the country represent, at a very moderate valuation, the sum of \$1,516,722.50. This is a

surprising fact when it is remembered that so far farming has been confined to the poorest lands, and pursued only as an auxiliary to fishing; and this fact is again suggestive of what might be realized if farmers of capital, enterprise, and skill could be induced to locate and commence vigorously the work of cultivation. There is a splendid opening for thousands of persons who are now only partially employed. Newfoundland is destined to be rich.

—STEWARDS.—How few Christians with liberal means realize that they are simply Stewards, and that God will require an account of how they use the money with which they have been entrusted. *Zion's Herald* speaks words of sound counsel to such: "You are God's almoners. He gave you money, not to waste on yourself, or to ruin your family or friends, but to expend for the promotion of His cause, or to meet in some form the necessities of your less fortunate fellow-man. God might have retained the fortune He has given you; or He might have committed to more faithful hands, and have left you dependent upon the crumbs of charity falling from His table. But he thought better of you, and desired to allow you the royal pleasure of dispensing His bounty to the poor, or to those enterprises in connection with His kingdom, which are struggling to attain an assured position of usefulness."

How sad would it be should you prove recreant to this high trust, and instead of answering his benevolent purposes in the use of money He has given you, become guilty of embezzling the Lord's goods! Use what the Lord has given you for the high purpose designed, and it will prove a double blessing—a blessing to the giver and to the receiver; but divert it from its sacred channel, and it may be to you and yours, as in a thousand other instances, a curse and a curse.

Wealth is not a good in itself; it is only a means to some good end, and like all good things may be perverted so as to prove the direct curse to you and your family. Many a man in the outcome of life has reason to regret that he ever possessed wealth. Material prosperity has proved, in his household, moral ruin. The rich so generously gives are moth-eaten. The man has proved deficient in the duty pertaining to his high trust. Wealth is not a safe possession without a high moral aim and the use of that wealth to promote the largest and best interests of the world. The Lord's almoners and the largest possessions bear with them a dictation to all who have any connection with them. Forget that you are administering an important trust for which you are to give an account in the court of equity above. The Judge will know of every mispent dollar and will require an account.

—CHURCH DEBTS.—Beecher is credited with calling a church debt "the devil's debt," and he declares that when it is in a church, he (the devil) is fond of riding. The *S. S. Times* says: "The Methodist Ministers of New York, have been discussing church debts. One brother proposes an amendment to the itinerant system by which a minister who leads his church into this latest man-trap of Satan shall be compelled to stay by them till they get out. It has been a common complaint in other denominations that when a church builds a new house, its members begin to look for a new minister. 'How?' off the debt. The New York suggestion therefore would be a double-edged device,—compel the church to keep the minister, and compel the minister to stay by the church till it is out of debt. It's a good idea. We second the motion."

—CHINA.—Of China as an important Mission field, it is said the conversion of China would go far to complete the conquest of the world for Christ. It is the great achievement which the Church has before it now. That accomplished, between Russia and China on this side of the north, and Europe on the other, Western Asia would be compelled to capitulate; and, as for Africa, it will ultimately be what Europe and Asia make it. The Churches of America are chiefly responsible for the conquest of China. Europe is remote, the Mediterranean, the Straits Canal, the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Strait of Malacca, and the China Sea to be traversed. From America there is only the Pacific Ocean.

—FAULTS IN PRAYER.—Who has not noticed them? The *Congregationalist* refers to some of them and pleads for their correction thus: Some persons have a pious and reverent manner in prayer which produces a certain effect as of ostentation, though it may not be really meant for show. On the other hand there is simplicity in prayer that passes easily into lightness and flippancy; and which is most offensive or improper. God is in heaven, and we are on the earth. He is a Father in heaven, and may be trusted and loved; but He is also to be honored and revered. What is wanted for the correction of these faults, of whichever sort, is not so much any skill or intellectual facility, as for the performance of an exercise of any kind, but rather an established temper of mind appropriate to such a sacred service. The *Christian at Work* adds its word thus: "When men cease to think so much of themselves and think more of God there will be less pious human vanity cropping out of that strange mixture of conceit and arrogance which is so often dignified with the sacred name of prayer."

—THE INDIAN FAMINE.—London papers state that the latest intelligence respecting the Indian Famine, are, on the whole, of a hopeful character. Both in the Bombay and the Mysore districts a considerable quantity of rain has fallen. Sir R. Temple reports that the progress of relief affairs in Mysore is satisfactory; that prices are decreasing, and that the people are taking courage. Respecting the Southern Peninsula, he says:—"There is no general distress yet, but confusion and scattered distress is relieved with discrimination. The markets are filled with corn, and the ports of Tanjore and Trichinopoly are almost free from distress; but the rain has recently ceased, and till it falls the situation will be somewhat critical." In the neighborhood of Madras there is still much suffering, and many cases of starvation occur. In reference to the question of the sufficiency of relief works, the Government states that there is no occasion for the general raising of the rate.

—SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—The *Morning Star* finds in the results of the gracious revival efforts, an additional proof of the importance and promise of Sunday School work. It says, "In almost every prayer-meeting that one attends there will be heard more or less persons referring to Sunday-school influences as having had much to do with bringing them to Christ. There are schools in Boston, in which every member of several large churches has been converted, and we know of two or three schools outside of the city, in which every class is represented among the converts. It is blessed to be a worker in such a sphere. We trust that every teacher may feel both the responsibility and the privilege of such a position, and that this most favorable season of the year for Sunday-school work may be faithfully improved."

—MISSION WORK AMONG THE JEWS.—The *Record* presents quite a cheering and hopeful picture of Mission Work among the Jews. The statements will perhaps surprise those who have thought that Christian work among the Jews meet with little success. The report says: "There are at present over twenty thousand converted and baptized Jews living in the communion of Christian Churches. There is also a large and increasing number of persons who are Christians in their hearts, but who, fearing the Jews, have not made any public confession of their change of belief. Of the twenty thousand who have received baptism, no fewer than three hundred and twenty are at this moment occupying high and influential positions as ministers, theologians, professors, and teachers in the Christian Church. In England alone one hundred and ten of these are ministers of the Gospel. In the Presbyterian and the Wesleyan and the Baptist Churches some of the most eminent

divines of our day are children of the house of Jacob. In the professional ranks of Germany are numbered among the bravest and most devoted soldiers of the Cross not a few Jews, some of whom are for themselves world-wide reputation as commentators and expositors of Scripture."

## OUR INDIA LETTER.

Jalisco, April 14, 1877.  
MR. EDITOR.—Our excellent and devoted fellow-laborer, Miss Crawford, is taking a short vacation in Balasore for needful rest and recruiting, while Mr. Phillips has temporary charge of her large family, and this being the time for my monthly visit, brings me here also. Miss C.'s strength, energy, and persistent devotion, is something remarkable. Her life is by no means all sunshine. Trials with some restless spirits among the larger girls in the schools, from whom better things might have been expected, have weighed heavily on her of late, and, but for sustaining grace, she would have crushed her. To produce consistent, cultivated, Christian women from the class of orphan girls usually gathered in orphanages in a heathen land, is a herculean task, of which friends at home can hardly form any adequate idea. But the greater the task, the greater the necessity of this labor of love, for no other labor could reach the case. We would not, however, give the impression that this training of heathen orphan girls has been a bright and sunny side. It certainly does bear excellent fruit, although some bright hopes are blasted. The two young men, Bhagabat Sen and Ram Jena, of whom mention was made in a former letter, are now in school at Santopore, and Ram is doing well. Both were able to read, and Ram is indeed somewhat familiar with the Sanskrit shastras. They possess inquiring minds, and with a due course of training, promise usefulness.

Our Theological School too, ("or not to be, we omit), is an urgent and crying necessity. There are, at least, a score of pious young men in the mission who greatly need its advantages, and the mission suffers every day for the lack of their services. We are encouraged to see the matter started at home, and hope that something effectual will soon be accomplished. Why should not the small city of Calcutta, with its vast numbers of Christian churches, be a Mr. Moody, if you cannot need of a class of well-trained native labor, would not the self-sacrifice such a school would cost, be "an offering and a sacrifice to God of a sweet-smelling savour," as well as a treasure laid up for where-moth and rust do not corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal?

It would be a God-send, indeed, if Dr. J. L. could return to us at the close of the year, fully armed and equipped with the means and material for starting this noble work of *once*. His familiarity with the three vernaculars in use here, would make it easy for him to take charge of such an institution, and set all the wheels in motion at once.

I have a time or two spoken of DANTON as a desirable location for a mission station. This is a good-sized native town, situated on the high road, 12 miles north of Jalisco, has a large bazar, and numerous public offices, to attract people from the surrounding country. It is 35 miles from Midnapore, northeast, from Santopore. Taken in connection with Santopore, and Jalisco, Danton, with its immediate surroundings, would form an admirable circle for a missionary, who should be supplied with a strong staff of native helpers. And here, again, is seen and felt the crying necessity for our theological school forthwith, for while we have, so to speak, the *crude material* on hand, we are, as a mission, sadly deficient in strong and efficient native helpers. If the missionaries give *their* lives, it is too much for them to expect that they should remain at home, should supply them with the means for rendering their labors the most effective in benefiting the world? May the good Lord incline the hearts of those to whom he has given the means to supply the needful, so that our *School of the Prophets* may go into immediate operation, and be performing its needed work as another generation passes off the stage! But, deeply impressed with this all-absorbing subject, my pen has run on, and I had well nigh forgotten to say, that after long delay and much trouble, *land* has been secured for mission premises at Danton, and it is now our intention to commence building there at the close of the rainy season, in October next. And, meantime, what about Santopore, do you ask? Well, as a centre for missionary operations (for which, by the way, it was never intended) it is an inconvenient, out-of-the-way place. The *Form* there was secured and we were induced to locate there on our return to India in 1865, on account of the Santals in the neighborhood. What our expectations have not been fully realized in reference to the work amongst the Santals, the *Christian Outlook* has contained, and may now be regarded as on a sound basis; both as it regards its secular and religious interests, as well as educational also. The church at Santopore is made up of Santals and Oriyas (the latter being the more numerous), and really has a larger number of resident members of any other in the mission. It has cost time and labor and some money to bring things to their present somewhat prosperous state. The great desideratum at present is an efficient native pastor to look after the interests of the church and congregation, and aid the school work. Our young brother, Hiram W. Curtis, second teacher in the school, is a warm-hearted, active Christian, and a ready speaker. He has, for a number of years past, had charge of the Sabbath School, and generally supplied the desk during his absence. In many respects he would be well adapted to fill the post of pastor, but the congregation is, as yet, unable to support their own pastor. Aside from salary, current expenses are met by the church, and a Bible-week to labor amongst the heathen is also sustained. Here, again, the urgent necessity of the Theological school presses to the front. Our churches must have trained pastors. Or, for a few thousands to invest in so safe and profitable an enterprise!

A word about the weather, and we are done. This has been, and continues to be, very remarkable, rainfall, and furious storms, attended with hail, have been very much the order of the times, since the middle of January last, and now in the middle of April, when ordinarily everything is dried, it not only rains, but nature looks as green and fresh and smiling as in the month of June, and as for hot weather, we have hardly had a taste of it yet! What is in store for us remains to be seen. We can safely trust the future in the hands of One who does all things well.

J. PHILLIPS.

A great revival is in progress in Lyon, Mass. Major Whittle is laboring there. The work seems to have reached a remarkable degree. The whole city seems to be moved. A marked impression has been made upon some of the largest manufacturing concerns. The daily meetings in the large Music Hall are crowded, and all the evangelical churches are in sympathy and hearty concurrence in the blessed work. The conversions have been numerous, and some of them remarkable.

Dr. Tyng's Gospel Tent, the services in which were so largely blessed last summer, is to be re-opened in New York on Sunday, May 10. The Word of Life preached in it is received by thousands.

The editor-in-chief—Rev. Mr. Wright—of one of our best exchanges, the *Religious Telescope*, has been elected a Bishop of his denomination, the United Brethren. We congratulate him on the promotion.

Rev. J. W. Holt suggests him in the editorial chair, having Rev. W. O. Tobey, as associate-editor. The latter brother has been associate-editor for many years.

Outsides.—The printers managed to omit the star (\*) which should have appeared at the foot of the "Christian Biography" in last week's issue.

## \* DENOMINATIONAL.

RICHMOND, C. Co.—There is no Free Baptist Church in this place, but interesting meetings have been held occasionally for two or three years by Bro. Leonard Slipp, of Woodstock, and not a little good has been done. A short time ago Rev. B. Colpitts went there by request of Bro. Slipp, and spent about three weeks. A good interest was manifested, and several conversions took place. Bro. Colpitts baptized seven of the converts.

HALIFAX.—Dear Bro. McLeod.—Good news always being interesting, I am aware that you will be glad to know of even the smallest degree of prosperity enjoyed by us here in Halifax. While many discouragements of a serious nature impede our progress, the Master shows His care for us by adding to our number such as have consecrated themselves to His service. Last Sabbath six persons received the ordinance of baptism and united with us in church fellowship. In all our additions since the last Yearly Conference have been eighteen or twenty. Others will probably come forward soon. Pray for our prosperity.

Yours in Christian fellowship,  
JOHN M. LOUDEN.  
138 Goffington street, Halifax, May 25.

THIS AND THAT.—Ex-President Grant has gone to Europe, and will spend two years abroad. . . . Report says that to aid him in breaking off the habit of tobacco chewing an Onondaga County (N. Y.) man recently had his teeth extracted. What cheerer, reading this, would like to "do likewise"? . . . Ninety-seven new members were received into the Church of the Redeemer on a recent Sunday. . . . The largest Sunday-school in the world is at Aintah, in India; it numbers from fifteen to eighteen hundred pupils. . . . Dr. Schaff reports in the *New York Evangelist* that there are in Rome about 4,000 Protestants, in a population of 245,000. These are divided into a dozen different denominations. . . . Pere Hyacinthe has an audience of 4,000 persons every Sunday in Paris, notwithstanding his "unpopularity." . . . The city of Constantinople has three hundred and fifty Mohammedan mosques and thirty-five Christian churches. . . . Mr. Moody says if you cannot need of a class of well-trained native labor, would not the self-sacrifice such a school would cost, be "an offering and a sacrifice to God of a sweet-smelling savour," as well as a treasure laid up for where-moth and rust do not corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal?

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I have a time or two spoken of DANTON as a desirable location for a mission station. This is a good-sized native town, situated on the high road, 12 miles north of Jalisco, has a large bazar, and numerous public offices, to attract people from the surrounding country. It is 35 miles from Midnapore, northeast, from Santopore. Taken in connection with Santopore, and Jalisco, Danton, with its immediate surroundings, would form an admirable circle for a missionary, who should be supplied with a strong staff of native helpers. And here, again, is seen and felt the crying necessity for our theological school forthwith, for while we have, so to speak, the *crude material* on hand, we are, as a mission, sadly deficient in strong and efficient native helpers. If the missionaries give *their* lives, it is too much for them to expect that they should remain at home, should supply them with the means for rendering their labors the most effective in benefiting the world? May the good Lord incline the hearts of those to whom he has given the means to supply the needful, so that our *School of the Prophets* may go into immediate operation, and be performing its needed work as another generation passes off the stage! But, deeply impressed with this all-absorbing subject, my pen has run on, and I had well nigh forgotten to say, that after long delay and much trouble, *land* has been secured for mission premises at Danton, and it is now our intention to commence building there at the close of the rainy season, in October next. And, meantime, what about Santopore, do you ask? Well, as a centre for missionary operations (for which, by the way, it was never intended) it is an inconvenient, out-of-the-way place. The *Form* there was secured and we were induced to locate there on our return to India in 1865, on account of the Santals in the neighborhood. What our expectations have not been fully realized in reference to the work amongst the Santals, the *Christian Outlook* has contained, and may now be regarded as on a sound basis; both as it regards its secular and religious interests, as well as educational also. The church at Santopore is made up of Santals and Oriyas (the latter being the more numerous), and really has a larger number of resident members of any other in the mission. It has cost time and labor and some money to bring things to their present somewhat prosperous state. The great desideratum at present is an efficient native pastor to look after the interests of the church and congregation, and aid the school work. Our young brother, Hiram W. Curtis, second teacher in the school, is a warm-hearted, active Christian, and a ready speaker. He has, for a number of years past, had charge of the Sabbath School, and generally supplied the desk during his absence. In many respects he would be well adapted to fill the post of pastor, but the congregation is, as yet, unable to support their own pastor. Aside from salary, current expenses are met by the church, and a Bible-week to labor amongst the heathen is also sustained. Here, again, the urgent necessity of the Theological school presses to the front. Our churches must have trained pastors. Or, for a few thousands to invest in so safe and profitable an enterprise!

A word about the weather, and we are done. This has been, and continues to be, very remarkable, rainfall, and furious storms, attended with hail, have been very much the order of the times, since the middle of January last, and now in the middle of April, when ordinarily everything is dried, it not only rains, but nature looks as green and fresh and smiling as in the month of June, and as for hot weather, we have hardly had a taste of it yet! What is in store for us remains to be seen. We can safely trust the future in the hands of One who does all things well.

J. PHILLIPS.

A great revival is in progress in Lyon, Mass. Major Whittle is laboring there. The work seems to have reached a remarkable degree. The whole city seems to be moved. A marked impression has been made upon some of the largest manufacturing concerns. The daily meetings in the large Music Hall are crowded, and all the evangelical churches are in sympathy and hearty concurrence in the blessed work. The conversions have been numerous, and some of them remarkable.

Dr. Tyng's Gospel Tent, the services in which were so largely blessed last summer, is to be re-opened in New York on Sunday, May 10. The Word of Life preached in it is received by thousands.

The editor-in-chief—Rev. Mr. Wright—of one of our best exchanges, the *Religious Telescope*, has been elected a Bishop of his denomination, the United Brethren. We congratulate him on the promotion.

Rev. J. W. Holt suggests him in the editorial chair, having Rev. W. O. Tobey, as associate-editor. The latter brother has been associate-editor for many years.

Outsides.—The printers managed to omit the star (\*) which should have appeared at the foot of the "Christian Biography" in last week's issue.

political and military significance—is the subject of a paper as interesting as a romance, by George M. Towle. Dr. John W. Draper continues his important series of illustrated papers, "Popular Exposition of Some Scientific Experiments," treating in this number the methods of bringing platinum into view, and the phosphorescence of diamonds and other bodies. Mrs. Mace contributes a poem, entitled "A Dream-Land City." Miss Fannie R. Robinson's "An Order for a Cameo," in his poem, "The Festa dello Statuto," enters fully into the spirit of the festival. The Editorial Departments furnish, as usual, a well-organized body of entertaining and instructive matter.

WIDE AWAKE for June opens with "Tyndal Tom," a decidedly jolly story by Mary L. Bolles Branch, for which Robert Lewis has drawn a spirited frontispiece. Equally jolly, and equally suggestive of poppies and mammae, is "A Nocturnal Lunch," "Flossy and Bessy" find their way into and out of "Great Tribulation." The poems of this number are especially good. Mrs. S. M. B. Platt writes "A Book about the Baby," Mr. Whitton answers the universal query of children, "What shall we do?" Mary E. C. Wyeth contributes a poem to the country boys, "Sheep-washing," and "Mittides" has one of his most amusing adventures, most amusingly illustrated by H. Hopkins. "Child Marian" is still in Rome. She takes a splendid ride with the Countess of Trevis, and fights under Garibaldi. "Quintessence Girls," by Sophie May, carries a climax of interest. There is a delightfully funny illustrated paper, by Mrs. Nellie Eyster, about "Tong-Sing Kien," the real China boy of San Francisco, Cal. Perhaps the most noticeable article is No. X, of the "Poets' Paradise," concerning William Dean Howells, editor of the *Atlantic*. Four artists illustrate the paper with views of the home exterior and the study interior, a fine portrait, and a view, from a position of the poet, of the poet's home. The children will find in "A Dream of the Centuries" something specially adapted to their closing exercises.

Only \$2.00 per annum. Ella Farn, Editor, D. Lothrop & Co., Publishers, Boston.

All subscriptions received up to May 31st changed accordingly, and the numbers on the labels changed accordingly. If any omissions have occurred by accident, we wish them pointed out.

## The News and the Press.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 1, 1877.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Woodstock *Enquirer* understands that Thompson & Glendinning have secured the contract for constructing the railroad from the Aroostook river to Grand Falls, 104 miles; the whole to be completed, ready for the trains to pass over by the coming fall. . . . In this city diptheria is causing the death of many children. . . . Woodstock had another fire, Saturday morning. The steam saw mill of J. Hayden, near the R. R. bridge, with a quantity of lumber, was burned. Loss, \$5000. No insurance. Supposed to be incendiary. . . . On Saturday night the carpenter shop and blacksmith shop attached to Messrs. Clinch's mill, Musquash, were destroyed by fire, and horrible to state, Mr. Bertin Clinch, a young man 23 years of age, son of Mr. C. F. Clinch, was burned to death in the flames. . . . The *News* says: "A house owned and occupied by Patrick Long, in the parish of Kingston, K. C., was destroyed by fire on Sunday last. Mr. Long was the only person in the house at the time of the fire. When he awakened the house was in flames. He was forced to leap from a window of a second story, and in so doing was badly injured. The house and contents were entirely destroyed. Insurance \$3000. The school house in District No. 9 is reported burned on Friday night, and No. 13 on Saturday night. Incendiaries. . . . The *Telegraph* reports:—An Andover, Victoria County, farmer has five cows, which in the year commencing May 1, 1876, and ending April 30, 1877, gave milk as follows: Milk sold, 130 quarts; milk used in the family, 720; milk given to the poor, 1,400; or 2,250 quarts, which, allowing 13 quarts to a pound of butter, represented 175 pounds of butter. But exclusive of the milk thus consumed, the dairy yield of butter was 1140 lbs., representing at the above rate, 14,820 quarts; which, added to the 2,250 quarts above, make a total of 17,070 quarts (equal to 1,315 lbs.) of butter or a little over eight quarts per cow for each of the cows during the year. . . . The *Freeman* says: "The body of a man or boy named J. Edley, who skated on an air hole at Woodstock last winter, was