

and offered to take her home in a carriage.

"No, thank you, ma'am," said Lucy, "mother said she would call for me and I know she will keep her promise."

At length her mother came. How glad Lucy was to see her. And when they were sitting by the fire-side in the evening, her mother told her that this was just the kind of trust that God wanted his little children to exercise. He gives us promises in his word, and expects us to believe them, just as we believe the promises of our parents and dear friends. "What time we are afraid" must trust in his promise, and then we shall find comfort. The great promise of God in the gospel is, "Whoever believeth shall not perish." The way to be saved is just to trust in his promise with all our hearts, and then we need never be afraid about getting to heaven.

#### "Religious Intelligence"

##### ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

THIS Department is under the management of M. McLEOD. All communications relating to advertising should be addressed to M. McLEOD, Post Office, St. John.

#### TERMS AND NOTICES.

THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER is published weekly, from the Office of CHARLES LAWSON (temporarily), Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

Terms: \$2.00 a Year, in advance.

All communications for insertion should be addressed, Rev. JOSEPH McLEOD, P. O. Box 81, Fredericton, N. B.

All Exchanges should be addressed, RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER, Fredericton, N. B.

Subscriptions (at present) may be remitted to the Editor at Fredericton.

#### The Religious Intelligencer

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JULY 7TH, 1871.

We are glad to be able this week to send a four page paper to our subscribers. It is not quite as large as before the fire, but is the best we can do at present. In a few weeks we expect to return to the old size; meantime we will endeavour to use the space at our disposal, so that there will be very little, if any, less reading than usual.

**CROWDED OUT.**—Some editorial intended for this issue is crowded out by matter earlier on hand. We know our readers will not be too particular while we are endeavouring to recover from the effects of the burn-out. Last week was so short of space that we have endeavored to this issue to give as full a synopsis as possible.

**BIBLE IN MEXICO.**—How much the people love the Bible who are trained under Roman Catholic influences, pure and simple, may be learned from Mr. Pascoe, who writes from Mexico in regard to two copies of the British and Foreign Bible Society: "In the first town they stopped at, not far from Toluca, a mob surrounded their lodging, and they escaped only owing to the arrival of the guard, and had to pass the night in the barracks for safety. They returned, and I sent them out again, but on their way back to Toluca they were attacked by six respectable Catholics, well mounted and armed, who surrounded them, fired a pistol-shot, robbed them of all they had, made a fire in the road, and burnt all the tracts, sending the Bibles off to the nearest town to be burnt on the plaza." This country would be Mexico if the same class had their way about the Scriptures.

**WHAT A BISHOP DID.**—A rector in Stamford, England, Rev. H. McDougal, in administering the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, twice since Easter, used "unfornamented wine." The other day he received a communication from the Bishop of Lincoln prohibiting him from repeating the practice. The cruelty and wickedness of the Bishop's course are apparent when it is known that the rector is an unhappy slave to the appetite for strong drink, and has just returned to his parish a few months since, after having undergone twelve months' imprisonment for intemperance.

**MORE FOOLS.**—A steamer, which arrived in New York a few days ago, brought another batch (170) of Mormon emigrants. A New York paper says they are all from the country districts of England and Wales, and under the care of three missionaries who have spent several years in Great Britain. The emigrants are mostly young, there being several comely damsels and stout boys on the verge of manhood. It was noticeable that there are no old or decrepit persons among them.

**BEST EVIDENCE.**—"Ye are my witnesses, saith the Lord." The best evidence that you are a Christian is found, says Z. Herald, in your spiritual state and temper. You may perform many of the outward duties of religion, and yet not be genuinely religious. Religion has its seat in the heart. It is a union of the soul with God, a passing out of self and the world into the Divine. When our nature is renewed by grace it gravitates towards God; it grows like to Him, and longs to know Him more perfectly and to enjoy Him more completely. The soul is touched and charged with a heavenly magnetism, and trembles restlessly, like the magnetic needle, till it finds its polar centre and rest in the Lord Jesus. If you are Christ's, you are attracted towards Christ, and find your supreme delight in Him."

**SUCCESSIVE.**—One of the New York daily papers tells of an offering for the poor made at a sacramental service recently by a fashionable audience of 9,000, which did not average two cents each, while the amount which the 600 new converts counted cost, and other "fixings" of the gentlemen, was ten dollars each. For show, \$20,000; for the suffering, thirty odd dollars; and this at a sacramental commemoration of Him who, though rich,

for our sakes became poor! The same writer estimates \$100,000 as the expense of the Brooklyn S. S. parade, in banners, badges, and extra adorning of persons; in many cases where it could be ill afforded; and over against this places actual starvation at home and abroad. The picture may be highly colored, but there is too much truth in the old saying, "Millions for Mammon, pennies for Christ."

**RUM VS. MISSIONARIES IN AFRICA.**—In an interesting account of the work of Christian Missions in Africa, the Presbyterian Missionary Magazine tells also of some of the obstacles that have to be encountered, mentioning, amongst others, rum. It says: The sad effects of rum on the native population are indescribable. The favorite intoxicant was formerly palm wine, but this is too mild and gentle for those who can procure the firewater of the white man. This vice has interfered greatly with the spread of the Gospel. At home or among the heathen abroad alcohol antagonizes the Gospel and spoils the bodies and imperils the souls of those who tamper with it. Let Christian men and women everywhere unite in a righteous crusade against it.

**THE CHINA FAMINE.**—Reports continue to say that the famine in the North-eastern provinces of China is very severe. The London Independent's China correspondent says one province (Shan Tung) has been almost depopulated. He says: "Immense numbers of the people have moved north, west, and south, of whom a large proportion have gone to Mongolia. A more dire plight than this is in the province of Honan, where the famine is in its most desperate stage. The struggle for life has become desperate. More than two months ago they were devouring potatoes, bark of trees, turnip leaves, husks of grass-seed, and anything that could be eaten. But now in many places the only material procurable as food is the leaves which are generally used as fuel. The cold of winter has added to the horrors of famine, though, providentially, the winter has not been so severe as usual. Missionaries travelling in the midst of this distress give heartrending accounts of the suffering of those who parted with their clothing and are homeless. For a short time toward the close of last year, when the impending horrors were clearly foreseen, the native authorities seemed to be attempting to make provision to avert the calamity. But whether it is that China is too poor to meet such a difficulty or that the rulers are too callous, very little was done, and the little handful of foreigners resident at the ports are assisting the poor people about as much as all their governors. At Shanghai, Soochow, and other towns in Kiangsu Province the missionaries have organized measures for the relief of such of the sufferers as have come south, and Tientsin is the centre for the assistance of those who have wandered into China."

**OPENED AGAIN.**—The Rum Shops are at work again, after a week of partial prohibition. The rum sellers are reaping a harvest, and the city is suffering in consequence. Drunken men are to be seen everywhere. The Police Courts are busy, and Police Magistrate Gilbert is so weary and sick at heart that he says he never felt so much like resigning as now. During the nineteen years he has occupied the Judge's seat in the Police Court he never had so many cases of drunkenness and crime. But what care the rum seller! It is money in their pockets, and that is all they think about. The one week of closed groggeries ought to convince the authorities what the city needs.

**REMEMBER THE PRAYER-MEETING.**—The following good advice from the *W. C. Advocate* is suitable to this latitude: "While the longest days and shortest nights are present, and men are tempted to work too hard for the bread that perisheth, let not the week evening prayer-meeting be neglected. Souls must be fed and refreshed, or they will grow lean and faint by the way. Quit work a little earlier. Rest and meditate, and get your heart attuned to harmonies that are pitched to a divine key-note than the earthly needs of this life. Go to the prayer-meeting not simply to get strengthened, but to help 'comfort the feeble-minded and support the weak.' Don't grumble to those who were present about the smallness of the meeting, but speak to the absent and tell them they were missed, and also missed some good themselves."

**UNITED TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.**—The secretary, R. T. Babbitt, Esq., announces that the annual session of the Provincial Lodge of New Brunswick will convene at Gagetown, Queen's County, on Tuesday, 17th day of July next, at 3 o'clock, p.m. As important business will be before the body for consideration, a full attendance is requested. Arrangements have been made with the following lines of railways and steamers for carrying delegates to and from session at one fare, viz.,—Intercolonial and Riviere du Loup Railways, and Express and Union Lines of Steamers, plying on the River St. John and Grand Lake.

#### ONE MISSION OF ADVERSITY.

To deepen our knowledge of Christ is one effect of adversity. Christ is a reality. He is that which is recognized as such or not. But men scarcely recognize Him until they feel Him to be a necessity. He permits a trial here and a trial there. Chastisement comes on this side and then on that side. One after another the objects of our heart's love,—those things in which we have been seeking repose and satisfaction, are removed. In ways we have not anticipated afflictions come. When we would fain flee from chastisement, and even when we fancy ourselves most secure from them, they pursue us, and falling upon us, unite us to the earth. The whole frame work of the plans of life by which we have been struggling to build together the service of God and the service of self are sometimes shaken to pieces. These things seem hard, but if they bring us to feel what we have forgotten or never realized; viz., that Christ is a reality and an absolute necessity to us, they are blessings indeed, for which we ought to be devoutly thankful. Adversities of any and every kind are not all evil, but good. "It was good for me that I was afflicted," says David, "before that I was afflicted I went astray." The same is true of hundreds to-day. My son, despire not then the chastening of the Lord, nor faint when thou art rebuked of Him; for faint

the Lord loveth He chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom He receiveth. If ye endure chastening God dealeth with you as with sons; for what son is he whom the father chasteneth not? But if ye be without chastisement, whereof all are partakers, then are ye bastards and not sons. Furthermore, we have had fathers of our flesh which corrected us, and we gave them reverence: shall we not much rather be in subjection to the Father of spirits and live? For they verily for a few days chastened us after their own pleasure; but he for our profit, that we might be partakers of His holiness. Now no chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous; nevertheless afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them which are exercised thereby."

#### AFTER THE FIRE.

It is interesting and cheering to note the change which a few days have made in this city. The excitement occasioned by the calamitous 20th June has greatly subsided, and the people have gone to work in right earnest to make their city what it was, and even much more and better.

#### REBUILDING.

Preparations for rebuilding were begun, in some instances, the day following the burning; and every day since has seen the work increase, and now there are scores of contractors made, and the work on many buildings is being rapidly pushed forward. The pluck of the business men and property owners of the city is most admirable. Referring to this, the *New York Herald* was moved to say that while "the fire is still smouldering among the smoking ruins of St. John, preparations are being made for the rebuilding of the city, and already the work has commenced. When Chicago sprang again into life in a handsome form than it had worn before its great conflagration, we attributed the rapidity of its rebuilding to the peculiar energy of the Western people. But in New Brunswick there seems to be equal energy, enterprise and hopefulness, and a few months will no doubt see St. John well restored, and with a better class of buildings than those which fed the greedy flames." The property owners on Market Square have agreed to erect a uniform block of buildings. It would add much to the appearance of the city if this idea were generally adopted. In some cities, to do this is required within certain limits. A movement is on foot to reduce the size of some of the larger blocks by opening up new streets, or the extension of existing ones.

#### CITIZENS' MEETING.

At a meeting of citizens, convened to hear reports from certain committees previously appointed, action was had on several important matters. The committee on widening streets recommended that Smith and Water streets be widened, the former to 50 feet, the latter to 60 feet. They recommended the extension of Canterbury street southerly, and of Orange street westerly; and that Pagan Place be extended from Germain street to Canterbury, if the persons interested will not claim compensation. Permission has since been granted. The committee strongly recommend and urge of the Common Council the advisability of grading the Market Square uniformly from Prince William street, and the making of a wharf landing at the head of the Market Slip, making a straight connection between Dock and Water streets, and that King and Queen Squares be kept open and intact, and not be broken upon for street and building purposes, other than the present emergency may require. All these recommendations of the committee were adopted by the meeting.

The Committee's recommendation that no wooden buildings be permitted to exist in the burnt district, higher than 15 feet, and there only for two years; that no building of stone or wood with wooden projections be allowed, and that no wooden building be permitted to be erected higher than 15 feet on the eastern side of the harbor, gave rise to considerable discussion, a number of gentlemen thinking the recommendation too sweeping. Some seemed to think such a rule would be an injustice to poor people. The discussion ended in the passage of the following resolution:

**Resolved.** That in the opinion of this meeting, efforts should be made to secure the construction of buildings of such materials as will prove safe from the ravages of fire, but that the rule should not be so restrictive as to prove injurious to the interests of large classes of our citizens who are unable to build expensive houses, and therefore, that this whole matter be referred to the common Council to take such action thereon as they may deem best for the safety and security of the city.

It will certainly be a great mistake if all sorts of buildings are allowed to be erected in the burnt district. Safe buildings are the cheap ones. Poor people cannot afford to erect houses that are liable to burn as soon as a spark alights on them. It is to be hoped the Common Council will not be afraid to deal with this matter as the interests of a city like this demand. The "safety and security" of the city are the things to be considered. Even though a stringent rule might appear just and to bear hardly on some, and yet all the citizens would soon come to see the wisdom of it. The city cannot afford to build so as to be constantly exposed to a repetition of the destruction of June 20th.

#### MONEY RAISING.

At the citizens' meeting above referred to, Mr. Donville, of the Finance Committee, submitted the following:

We, the undersigned committee, appointed by the citizens at a public meeting held in the Court House, on the 27th inst. to consider and report on the most feasible manner for rebuilding the city of St. John, beg most respectfully to recommend the formation of a Loan and Investing Society, to be of a National and Provincial nature, with a capital of two millions of dollars to commence with, with power from the Legislature to increase to ten millions of dollars, and on payment of ten per cent. cash the com-

pany to be empowered to issue debentures to the extent of ninety per cent. of the subscribed capital, for the purpose of borrowing money abroad, the money to be used upon the investment by mortgage on the land and the buildings as they are erected.

We humbly suggest, in order to further this great public object, the Government should join with the city and issue two millions of dollars debentures, which this company would undertake to finance and invest, and which would be subsequently secured by the Government, and the city by the deposit of mortgages of the city property in the hands of selected trustees to be held as a guarantee for the re-payment of the debentures.

The fact of a company being supported by the united co-operation of the Government of New Brunswick and the city would show the good faith of the country and the financing, and the investment of the Government means as well as those of the company could be more fully and more economically carried out than by any diversity of schemes. The fact of the responsibility of the men attached to such an institution would be a pledge to the Government and the people for the due fulfillment of the pledges incurred, and whilst the city would be rebuilt by these means, the Government or city would not eventually be called upon to pay any money either for interest or principal, and thus the people or country will not be saddled with extra taxation. In consideration of the privileges expected to be accorded to this company, the company would undertake the financing of the Government, and the Government would recommend prompt action, and would further suggest, should this report meet with the approval of the citizens, the Government should call a meeting of the Legislature in order to provide all necessary legislation.

JAMES DONVILLE,  
SIMON JONES,  
T. H. PARKER,  
CHAS. W. WELDON,  
W. W. TURNBULL.

The report was received, and the recommendations ordered to be carried out.

#### THE INSURANCE.

Many of the Insurance Companies are showing commendable haste to adjust claims against them. Rumors about the inability of two or three companies to pay keep floating about, but it is quite probable all will be paid. Let us hope so, at least. *The Globe* says: "A reference to the Dominion Blue Book will show that the stockholders are nearly all wealthy men who can readily meet the indebtedness, and persons well qualified to express an opinion as to the policyholders need not be alarmed. Besides, the companies have large deposits with the Dominion Government." One company—the *Stadacona*—has given notice that no new business will be taken, and policyholders are notified to insure elsewhere, and they will have their unearned premiums returned.

#### STOLEN PROPERTY.

As stated last week, a very large amount of property was stolen during the progress of the fire. Every day quantities are discovered. Places suspected of having stolen goods are being searched by officers, and thousands of dollars worth are being found. In some cases parties suspected of having stolen articles have taken oath that they had nothing, but search having been made they were found to have perjured themselves. Several arrests have been made. Very severe punishment is deserved by those who are found guilty. While much is being found, there is, of course, a great amount that will never be found. The Straight Shore, Carleton, Golden Grove, Pisarino, and other places are being searched. Some of the discovered thieves had all their arrangements made to go on a selling tour to Nova Scotia and other places.

#### SEARCH FOR THE DEAD.

In the removal of debris in places where it is feared lives were lost, the workmen are careful to look for human remains. On Wednesday those digging in the ruins by a house on Princess street for the remains of Mrs. Bradley, whom it was supposed had perished in the burning of her building, discovered a few small pieces of bone in about the position where Mrs. Bradley was last seen. The remains were pronounced to be unmistakably human bone. The bulk would not fill a common saucer. Mr. Bradley escaped from the house immediately before his wife, receiving burns of so serious a nature that he has been confined to the hospital since. His wife remained at the head of the stairs, fearing to run through the fiery ordeal, and perished where she stood. She was of an advanced age.

#### THE RELIEF FUND.

Every day something is received from abroad in aid of the suffering of the city. A list of the contributions with the names of contributors would fill columns. We have, therefore, to omit them. From all over Canada and the United States, and from Great Britain, help is being received. The person who does not understand exactly the circumstances in which thousands of our citizens usually are may be disposed to think that more than enough has been contributed. The danger is, however, that despite the generosity manifested towards the stricken ones there will be untold suffering yet. Mr. Truesdell, who had charge of the Relief Bureau in Chicago, came to St. John to help organize the Relief Association here. He has rendered most valuable assistance. A complete organization has been effected, and that it may be well known to whom is entrusted the management of the relief funds, etc., we give the committees as permanently arranged:

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

S. Z. Earle, President; W. H. Tuck, Recorder, Vice-President; James A. Harding, High Sheriff, Attorney General, James Reynolds, Wm. Magee, A. Chipman Smith, C. N. Skinner, Harris Allen, John H. Park, E. McLeod, F. A. King, H. J. Leonard, General Warner, Andrew Cushing, Aldermen Maher, Peters, Ferguson, Kerr, Adams, Duffell, Brittain, Glasgow and Wilson; C. H. Fairweather, Treasurer; L. H. Harrison, Secretary.

Executive Committee.—W. H. Tuck, Chairman; James A. Harding, George E. King, Andrew Cushing, Gen. Warner, M. W. Maher, James Reynolds; L. H. Harrison, Secretary.

#### SUB-COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—M. W. Maher, F. A. King, John H. Park.

Purchasing Supplies.—C. H. Fairweather, C. A. Everett, A. C. Smith.  
Transportation.—Harris Allen.  
Insurance.—John H. Park, Harris Allen, Sick, including Hospital and Intermittent—Wm. Magee, M. D., C. N. Skinner, R. N. Knight.  
Employment.—Harris Allen, E. McLeod, Henry Duffell.  
Charitable Institutions.—T. W. Daniel, H. W. Frith, Boyle Travis, M. D.  
Correspondence and Telegrams.—W. H. Tuck, L. H. Harrison.  
Special Relief.—Geo. E. King, James A. Harding, James Reynolds, William Peters, B. Lester Peters, George F. Harding, C. N. Skinner, Edwin Fisher, Robert Marshall, A. C. Smith, E. McLeod.  
Reception and Storage.—Wm. Magee, James Reynolds.  
Audit.—Andre Cushing, Geo. S. DeForest, A. Glasgow.  
Printing.—General Warner, John Kerr, E. McLeod.

Mr. Truesdell, in addressing the Committee, said that the people of this city cannot get any idea of the work involved in the relief of the city. Chicago did not realize it till long after the event. The Chicago fire took place in October, and at that time they had little idea of the increase of suffering that the winter would bring with it. During the first year, they had little idea of the vastness of the work of the second, and at the end of the sixth year the work was not completed, and happily the relief fund was not exhausted. The distribution of food, &c., is now so well systematized, that fraud is prevented. There are enough who need and deserve help, and any one who attempts to deceive should be well punished.

John Boyd, Esq., called attention to the fact that there are many families absolutely destitute, who will not apply to the general Relief Committees. He suggests that a sum of money be placed in the hands of the Ministers and a few other prominent citizens, to distribute amongst such families.

A number of children have been taken to the Little Wanderers' Home, in Boston, where they will be cared for till their parents can provide homes for them again.

Temporary residences are being erected in different parts of the city. Just now a large number of people are living in tents, on the Barrack green. *The News* says: "A great many of the people who were burnt out are absolutely unable to provide themselves with shelter, and the amount of rent they are able to pay is very little inducement to anyone to erect tenement houses for them. But these people must be provided with shelter before the cold weather sets in. They are needed as laborers in the city, and should not be driven away for lack of a roof over their heads. Part of the relief contributions should be set aside for that purpose. The Aid Society should set about it at once. It is really the most pressing necessity of the hour. Give these people the shelter of something like homes, provide them with necessary furniture and bedding, see that they are given work to do, and then let them look out for themselves."

#### THE CHURCHES.

Several of the Congregations whose Church buildings were burned, have had meetings to consult as to what is to be done in the future. The St. Andrew's Church (Presbyterian) has resolved to rebuild a school house at once, on the rear of their lots, purposing hereafter to erect a Church edifice in front of the proposed school room. The Church fortunately had more than enough money on hand at the time of the fire to build the school house. The Centenary Church will rebuild as soon as possible. Rev. Mr. Sprague, the pastor, is going to England to solicit subscriptions, and another minister is going to the States on a similar errand. What the other Churches intend to do has not transpired. It has been suggested that there might profitably be several unions of Churches.

*The Telegraph* says: "A well known London Merchant telegraphed a St. John partner that a subscription was being organized in that city which would probably be very large, and asking if Lt. Governor Tilley, Charles H. Fairweather, and the Mayor, *ex-officio*, would be acceptable to St. John as Trustees of the fund. An answer in the affirmative has been sent to London. It was this telegram which gave rise on Friday last to the report that London had offered \$100,000. It is probable that her subscription will amount to that sum."

**HISTORY OF THE FIRE.**  
Mr. Geo. Stewart, Jr., has been engaged by a Toronto firm to write a history of the fire. He is now at work on it. It is to be illustrated. Another gentleman, who wrote a history of the Boston fire, is also writing a history of the great calamity.

#### OUR INDIA LETTER.

MR. EDITOR.—The time for another letter has arrived, but I find myself in a very awkward position. I have been treated to an extra share of trials, and the question is, shall I missionarily tell of his trials, that he may have the prayers and sympathies of his brethren to enable him to bear them, or shall he endeavor to smother them all in his own bosom, giving only the sunny side of his life to the outside world? That a very large amount of this kind of suppression is practiced by missionaries laboring amongst the heathen is quite certain, and perhaps I would be no more than simple justice to say that, could the cause in which they are engaged be promoted thereby, most foreign laborers would gladly keep their hearts to themselves. But can this be done without serious detriment to work in which we all have, or should have, a common interest? Man, whether at home or abroad, is both a social and sympathetic being, and requires to have the co-operation and support of fellow mortals in order to the accomplishment of the greatest good.

During the past cold season, whenever we went we seemed to meet with something to inspire life and cheerfulness. The absence of all common interest? Man, whether at home or nearly all, opposition to our message presented a marked change. The many and important concessions and earnest inquiries which greeted our ears wherever we proclaimed the message of salvation greatly cheered our hearts, as well as the fact that a few came forward boldly to sever the hands of caste, and declare themselves openly on the Lord's side. We could do no less than thank God and take courage. But our religious life is short as we are forcibly reminded of the fact that we are still in the body, encompassed by infirmities and exposed to Satan's shafts. A kind of epidemic cough has prevailed in this region for some time past. For over five months Mrs. Phillips has been a constant sufferer from this cause and in spite of all the remedies at command, still suffers, being quite unable to sing, and can talk but little without irritating the cough and producing pain in the chest. For the past month I, too, have become a victim to the same complaint. I still preach *indoors*, but continued speaking, especially in the open air, aggravates the cough and brings on distressing paroxysms. All this is depressing, and now that the hot weather is upon us we cannot move about and seek relief as we otherwise might. A journey to Calcutta at this season, in any conveyances at our command, would be trying indeed.

But poor health is not our greatest trial. A number of our recent converts show themselves to be restless, unstable, and even rebellious, clearly evincing the fact that much of the old heaven remains uncast out. To add to the embarrassments, a case of aggravated misconduct on the part of two, who for years have been members of the Church, has recently been brought to light. This has made our hearts very, very sad, and caused us to weep bitter tears of anguish, while we could but hang our heads for shame in the presence of our brethren neighbors. One of the two is a young man of talent, teacher in the school, and for whose improvement special pains have been taken. He is now found to have been living an impure, shameful, criminal life for a year or more, while he has still seemed to keep his place in the Church. Such things cut us to the quick. For the time being they seem to tear away all defense and expose us naked in the presence of our enemies! O how cutting the taunt, "Look at the conduct of your own people. Where, after all, is the superiority of your religion over ours?" It is at such times as these that we are made to feel our isolated and lonely position and the need of Christian sympathy; for beings composed of flesh and blood, muscle and sinew, demanding just the same supplies, physical, mental and spiritual, as all other human beings. Should they want to be by their fellow disciples? Do not think we are about to give up in despair. No, no. By the grace of God we are resolved to "hold the fort," to "stand by the ship," for our colors are nailed to the mast.

J. PHILLIPS, Santopore.

LETTER FROM REV. J. GRAYSON.—(PHEASANTAWA, June 21.)—Dear Bro. McLeod.—I purposed some time since to write you, but for different reasons it has been deferred until now. Since my return from Geary, in February last, I have been endeavoring to do the best I could under existing circumstances, and trust I have seen some good accomplished. I held some special meetings two miles from where I live. Two persons were baptized, and subsequently one other at Gordonville. Yet I am sorry to say that religious interest seemed to be low. Hoping for better, I am, yours, &c., JOHN GRAYSON.

#### A FEW TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

.... Drunkards want the opportunity removed. Sober people want the nuisance removed. Tax-payers want the burden removed.

.... The recent temperance work in Central and Northern New York has resulted in 18,458 signatures to the pledge in thirteen cities and towns.

.... The amount of money expended in intoxicating drinks in Britain during the six years 1867-72 reached the astounding sum of £763,587,064, or nearly \$200,000,000 more than the total of the national debt.

.... The report is current that Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt has agreed to lower the rent of a saloon on the Central Road from \$5,000 to \$1,500 if the keeper will abolish the bar and sell no liquors. A good example, worthy of imitation.

.... Judge Allison, of Philadelphia, who has been upon the bench more than a quarter of a century, said recently that of the hundreds of murder trials which had come before him in that long period, the cause of the crime in fully ninety-five out of every hundred cases was the use of intoxicating drinks. And yet there are intelligent Christian men who speak of intemperance in drinking as on a par with over-eating or extravagance in dressing.

.... A Total Abstinence Society has been formed among the English Baptist ministers. The resolution presented at the recent annual meeting was of an encouraging character. The number of members was as follows:—236 ministers, 260 church officers, &c., 110 students of colleges. Almost all the counties of England had been canvassed, with the exception of Bucks and Lincolnshire, and part of Wales. While the report intimated thankfulness for what had been done, a hope was expressed of renewed exertion in the coming year.

.... The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children would scarcely be needed were the liquor traffic abolished. The officers of the Society say that fully seven-eighths of the cases which call for their interposition are due to liquor drinking. The following sample is given in the *Temperance Advocate*: "A few days since a policeman found three little children sitting on a pile of broken, dilapidated furniture in front of a tenement house in one of the streets of New York. The children were crying with hunger, and said they had been left there by their mother, who told them to remain till she came. For non-payment of rent their poor mother had been removed to the sidewalk in the morning, and, instead of seeking other shelter for her children, the wretched mother had pawned some of the furniture and with the money had gone to a neighboring distillery and purchased liquor, and was found there later by the officer in search of her stupidly drunk, with a baby fifteen months old in her arms! Such is the depth of degradation to which a mother can be brought by strong drink, and such a type of the cruelty and suffering which it inflicts upon innocent childhood."

No ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—We cannot just now publish in the usual way acknowledgments of subscriptions received, but will, instead, send by postal card receipts to those who pay.

#### THANKS, AND A REQUEST.

To those who, within a few days, have paid their indebtedness to the INTELLIGENCER our heartiest thanks are due. They have helped us more than they know. We are sorry, however, the number is so small, less than a score. What will the many hundreds who owe us do? Will they pay now? If we did not need the money we would send them receipts. But we do need it, and our need is painfully pressing. Shall we have what we ought to have? About the first of June 1,000 statements of account were sent out. To hear from every one of these, and from those whose terms have just now or very recently expired is the demand of the hour. The friends of the INTELLIGENCER should not fail us now above every time. If one delays, we suffer in just so much. Should any one find himself wholly unable to pay his bill in full, we shall be glad to receive an instalment with promise of the balance at the earliest possible date thereafter. We should hear from every one within the next week.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF Y. M. C. ASSOCIATIONS was recently held at Louisville, Kentucky.

The Executive Committee reported over 1,000 organizations banded together under International, State, and Provincial Committees, with over 10,000 members. There are forty-eight association buildings, valued at \$2,000,000, and, with other property owned by the associations, aggregate almost \$3,000,000. The expenditure of the Committee for the year was \$16,000, and add to this the State and Association expenses paid, amount to almost \$500,000. Eighty-three hundred men were provided with employment. The average weekly attendance on the Association Bible class, is 8,138; 123 general secretaries and agents are employed.

#### EXCITEMENT IN THE GREEK CHURCH.

Last week the Patriarch of the Greek Church, resident at Constantinople, issued instructions to Christians of the Greek Church to offer up prayers for the success of the Turkish cause. This was done after he had been "launched" and "decorated" by the Sultan. As the Turkish Government has proclaimed this to be a "Holy War," that is, a war for the success of the Moslem religion, the *mandamus* of the Patriarch has produced intense excitement, and may lead to new complications in the Eastern question.

#### THE BURIALS BILL.

*(Christian at Work.)*  
The world does move; and now the news comes that the British Government has suffered a defeat on the Burials Bill, the Earl of Harrowby's motion that where friends of a deceased person object to the Church of England service they may dispense with it or substitute other service, even though the deceased is buried in a church yard, prevailing by a vote of 187 to 111, in spite of Government opposition. This matter is significant both in view of the fact that over 11,000 clergymen recently signed a protest against the bill, and the possible development of a disestablishment party in England, with Mr. Gladstone as its moving spirit. It will be remembered that not long ago a daughter of Sir Morton Peto was buried "silently" in a church-yard which her father had contributed largely to adorn.

—Do not be selfish.—The *Christian at Work* advises wisely that: "Don't be selfish in your religion. Religion is a grand thing to have, but don't seek to monopolize it. You might as well try to monopolize the air. Serve the Lord with fear and consecrate your life to His service. But don't be so intensely interested in your own spiritual condition as to forget all about the rest of the world. Not Romanism alone is to be charged with asceticism. There are a good many Protestant monks, though they may neither live in the convent nor monastery."

A butcher named Thomas Casey, belonging to Halifax, was killed at Wolfville Saturday morning by a car passing over him.

The "Juan F. Pearson" and "Kate Agnes," near Barrington, N. S., have been pronounced total losses. The "Pearson" is breaking up rapidly.

The Supreme Court is sitting in Yarmouth. The Grand Jury brought in true bills against Wm. Eldridge and John Hamilton for larceny, two indictments against Reuben Moore for larceny, six indictments against Reuben Moore for arson, and an indictment against Reuben Moore and Charles Cosman for attempt to commit arson. On the parties being arraigned, Eldridge and Cosman pleaded "guilty," the others "not guilty."

Much of the happiness of life depends on our outward demeanour. We have all experienced the charm of gentle and courteous conduct; we have been drawn irresistibly toward those who are obliging and sympathetic in their demeanour. The friendly grasp, the warm welcome, the cheery tone, the encouraging word, the respectful manner, bear no small share in creating the joys of life; while the austere tone, the stern rebuke, the sharp and acrid remark, the cold and indifferent manner, the curt and disrespectful air, the supercilious and scornful bearing are responsible for more of human distress, despair and woe, than their transient nature might seem to warrant.

A despatch from Ottawa, June 27th, says