THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER is published weekly. from the office of BARNES & Co., Prince Wm. Street Saint John, N. B.

Terms : \$2.00 a Year, in advance All exchanges should be addressed. Religious INTELLIGENCER, Fredericton, N. B. dressed, Rev. Joseph McLeod, P. O. Box 81, Frederic

## THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER

SAINT JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER, 19, 1879.

THE EDITOR'S LETTER.

No. 15.

THE FISHERIES. In a farming section of the country the people talk chiefly of land and crops and stocks; in manufacturing centre they talk of machinery, the old and the improved, and of the productionsboots, cottons, woolens, wooden-ware, or whatever the staple production may be; in a lumbering district of logs, and driving, and rafting, and sawing in a business centre of groceries and dry goods, and all other goods, of high and low prices, the briskness or dulness of trade, &c. On Grand Manan they talk of fish-and very properly so. Fishing is the chief business here. Nearly everybody is in some way connected with it. The great majority of the men are engaged in it; and the boys take to it at an amazingly early age. The boys inland play at driving horse or keeping store here the youngsters make miniature vessels and talk tides and boats and fish. A full grown inland man is very likely to fully realize how little he knows when he gets into conversation with one of these wide-awake fishing boys. He may fancy he knows as much as the average man, and perhaps he does concerning some things, but a ten-year-old Grand Mananer will tell him more about fish and fishin and fish-curing, and about tides and boats an vessels and that sort of thing, than he ever heard before, and more than he would learn by reading in twelve months. To see urchins, scarcely able t talk plainly, sailing about the harbours and out into the bay, apparently as much at home as though or terra firma, is not a little astonishing to landsmen. One of them will board a boat (bow-at is the way they pronounce it here), and hoisting sail, get much enjoyment out of an hour or two sailing, as an up-country boy gets out of the same length of time spent in kite-flying, or driving a four-in-hand

The Grand Manan fisheries are of considerable importance. At North Head hake fishing is the chief business. The hake is a fish very like the cod, though not so good nor worth so much. It just possible, however, that not a few hake are mixed with real cod and sold at cod prices. We must not be understood to insinuate that the fishermen practice this deception. The large fish-dealers far away-in the United States perhaps-are the guilty ones. Hake are caught with trawls. Perhaps it ought to be explained that a trawl is a long line times two thousand shorter lines, with hooks attached to it. The trawl is then anchored at both ends and buoys set to mark its location. Herring are used for bait. The fishermen go out to their trawls (some of them three or four or more miles away) in the morning, and spend the day "running" them (i. e.), they go from end to end taking off the fish and re-baiting the hooks. They come home in the evening with their boats laden with fish, which have to be dressed immediately, a job which is neither very pleasant nor very easy. It is feared by some that, while trawling is for the time quite profitable, it must in the end be destructive of the fisheries. They declare that to it must be attributed the des truction of so much of the United States fisheries. Perhaps the fear is well-grounded, and perhaps it is not. Time will tell. The hake fishing lasts three or four months. When the fall winds begin to blow, the trawls are taken up; and then the fisherman hand-line for cod and pollock, continuing till winter. There are several vessels owned by islanders, which are employed in cod-fishing o Grand Manan banks and Newfoundland banks. They do a large and presumably profitable busi

At the southern end of the island and on th smaller islands the people are chiefly engaged in the herring fishery. They are all caught in weirs. The fishermen have made every preparation, and expect the herring about the 13th inst., the day of this writing. The season is very short, rarely lasting more than a few weeks. They come in immense quantities, and while they last the fishermen have hard enough work.

Lobster fishing is also carried on quite extensive ly. They are caught in "traps." The traps are about three feet long, two feet wide, and two feet

know just a little more about the business than we considerable difference of opinion expressed, lites may be found about North Head between do, may laugh at the foregoing description of the and a very manifest conflict of authority. When Whale Cove and Flagg's Cove. By far the finest modus operandi. Let them laugh if they want to. Capt. K. suggested anything as proper to be done, beach for pebbles is that at Nantucket to which re-They are good fellows, all of them. We are glad Capt. J. was sure to differ from him, and vice versa. ference has already been made. to be able to contribute to their amusement. We Each seemed to think that to agree with the other The only mineral which Grand Manan affords in want to do something to pay them for all their was an acknowledgement of ignorance. And so workable quantity is copper. The mine is on the

The fisheries of Grand Manan are of considerable knowledge. For a while the differences and dis- worked in from the beach level, and have peneimportance. They bring to the island at least cussions of the skippers afforded the rest of the trated a distance of about 200 ft. The copper is \$500,000 annually. Last year the price of fish was party considerable amusement; but when they be- in the form of the carbonate and seems to be an low, yet the people prospered. The Make sounds gan to talk about the proximity of reefs and ledges infiltration from the trap above upon the blue clay and livers are alone a source of considerable revenand weirs, and could not agree as to their exact lobelow. The mining is easy; and just now the
far less a joy and blessing to others than we might.

| Scarcely standing room. | Sitting by the road-side, sometimes cooking rice under a tamarind or bank. more than the hake themselves. They sold for the part of the lady passengers especially. This are such that mining may be done on a large scale. \$1.00 a pound; and enough were sold at North nervousness was not unreasonable in view of the If so it will be a source of much profit to the island Head to realize between \$30,000 and \$40,000. Not fact that one of the contending captains has somebad for one year of sounds. The livers too bring thing of a reputation as the accidental discoverer of a very good price. Hake livers, it is said, make a ledge or two in the vicinity of Grand Manan. Of no small proportion of the "Cod Liver Oil," which course the ladies had the sympathy of the two men during the year, are the return of Dr. J. L. Phillips heartless doctors compel certain of their patients who were not captains; and it is probable there and family, with a re-inforcement for the general to swallow. If the patients could see the livers as would have been a mutiny if the trip had lasted work, and the establishment of the much-needed they are taken from the fish, and then watch the much longer. But while we were all seriously con- and long-waited for Bible School. Both these process through which they are put, preparatory to sidering what ought to be done, Nantucket was events have greatly encouraged those already in being labeled "Pure Cod Liver Oil," they would, reached and the Quickstep anchored. The knowing the field and have given a fresh impulse to the work. perhaps, find it still more difficult to swallow the winks and nods and the overflowing good-nature of Mr. Burkholder has been assigned to the Santal nauseons stuff. At the best the attempt to swal- the captains about the time they cast anchor, made department, for a long time greatly neglected; low it is attended with huge difficulties; after see- the rest of the party suspect that perhaps after all Misses Hattie and Julia Phillips have charge of the ing the process of preparation, one would nearly as they knew what they were doing all the time, and Zenana work at Dantoon; Miss Hooper has a de-

The fisheries of Grand Manan are probably des- Nantucket is a small island. Five families live in India, is, of course, with her husband at Midnatined to increase in importance. The people do on it. They all bear one name-Cheney. The pore. not now make the most of them. A few men are eldest, Simeon Cheney, is something of a naturalist. The school, as our readers know, was opened, growing gradually rich; the rest get enough to live He spends much time in getting rare stones, shells, comfortaby, and are satisfied. They work hard coral, gull's eggs and the eggs of other sea-birds. during a few months of the year, and the remainder He has supplied the Smithsonian Institute and of the time spent in semi-idleness. It may be an other institutions with specimens of various kinds, the history of the mission, is the return to this local or of honor, it would be paid as any debt, easy and pleasant way to live, but it is not the and he almost always has orders for stuffed sea- country of Rev. Dr. Jeremiah Phillips and his wife, best way for themselves, their families, or the birds, eggs, &c.

reader may perhaps imagine the speed made. quickly; and we had to turn, regretfully, away a great deal at comparatively small expense. There was no budding Hanlan in the boat. An- from Nantucket's beautiful beach. chored off Fish Head the work began. The cod were hungry, or they wished to gratify the new that of the morning, and it was not half so pleasant, for the work done in it. fishermen, and they "bit" at once. That was notwithstanding the captains had evidently reached sport! To the lady belonged the honor of landing perfect agreement. Mishap first was the parting some months since, by Bro. Marshall, concerning the first pair. It did seem for a time that she of the hawser. Would we have to leave our anthan she. The fishing lasted an hour or two, and hauled on board. A new course was taken. We for years, often in the midst of great opposition not soon be forgotten by the fishers. They will be sure to repeat it next time they visit Grand Manan. Perhaps they may devote themselves to fishing as a business.

Seal Cove. The North Head office is the distribut- a first-class bonanza to us, and we were all corresthree hundred people, and they feel that they are was a real good trip, regretted by none of the party. lettter he must sail, or at low tide walk over the like "hardships." bars, twelve miles, (going and returning) to do so. Letters for them are likely to lie in the nearest post office a week or two, and sometimes longer, before they can get them. Often their papers reach them two or three at a time. They would be satisfied with a weekly mail, and they ought to have it. They have made application two or three times, but nothing has ever come of their applications but promises. It has been urged that it will cost too service of the country is scarcely expected to pay distance is the Ashburton Rock-of sad memorydo more than other places, and the cost would be twenty-one men perished. One of the most striking North Head to Seal Cove—a distance of fifteen or about two miles there rises a grand mass of stratimore miles—twice a week in the summer, and once fied rock, arranged in such order and with horizontal this rate a mail once a week from Woodward's Cove The seven tiers as they rise one above the other to to Whitehead would cost but a trifle. If it were necessary and just, the Whitehead people would willingly give a bonus equal to half the cost of carrying the mail, so anxious are they to have it. But they should not be required to give a bonus. They need postal accommodation. They deserve They say that \$65.00, the cost of a small bridge is all the public money that was ever expended on

The North Head post office is not at all suited to the place. It is in an eight-by-ten room; there is scarcely enough room for the postmaster to do his work; and the people are compelled to stand outof-doors in all sorts of weather. The office is only kept open part of the time, nor is there any very low in the geological scale and close to the everlasthours. One is likely to travel five or six or more miles for a letter only to find the office closed. We do not suppose the Postmaster can be expected to spend the whole of his time in the office for the mere is the old shore line between which and the present pittance he receives as salary. A better arrangement should be made.

share to the revenues of the country. The public

treasury is evidently in debt to them, and they

persistently urge their claims till they get the need-

On board the Quickstep again. This time bound

readily attempt to swallow the fish, liver, sound, were merely joking at the expense of the greener partment of the work in Midnapore; Miss Millard,

country. Probably a few years will make an im- Nantucket beach is the finest found on the is- ready been informed. This, however, occurred fortunate champion, or to risk it at all. If the lands. There are perhaps few finer, or even as fine, after the date of the Report and is not included in it. anywhere in North America. There is an endless The Report contains accounts of the work done We remarked in a former letter that there seems variety of pebbles, unique in form and variegated in at and around the different stations during the year, a pleasure about fishing, that makes the labour ap- colour. It is said that the late Prof. Agassiz said with much interesting information and statistical bakers and grocers will have to wait still longer for front. Need I tell you that this is the Orphapage pear much lighter than it really is. No one should visit Grand Manan without trying it for himself.

It is also the tables that the twelve kinds of stones mentioned in Revelation can be found on Nantucket beach. Specimens the work a very gratifying progress has been made the work a very gratifying progress has been made the work a very gratifying progress has been made to the work a very gratifying p occasionally. Cod-fishing is great fun. Perhaps of quartzite abound. Great quantities were gather- in various departments of labor. The spiritual of this sort, but only a higher religious and moral if one had to do it every day, for several months ed by our party of seven; and the trunks home- condition of the church and its numerical strength standard among the people will crush out this dis-

The homeward trip was more eventful even than high degree of excellence and has won valuable prizes out and with two men at each the toil began. It where are the reapers? was frequently questioned whether the vessel was must be, for rowing was very like work and ought to have some effect. "Where is our boat?" cried One who has been used to daily mails finds it the captain, who looking aft noticed its absence omewhat difficult to reconcile himself to Grand The painter had parted. Was the boat lost Manan mail arrangements. For a few days he feels | Peering into the darkness its outline could just be quite lost without the daily papers, and a batch of discerned. The pinkey had to be put about and orrespondence. But one gets partially reconciled rowed after the truant boat, for we couldn't afford o it after a little, and does not grumble much more to let it go and pay, for it. That was a hard exthan do the residents. Indeed the majority of the perience; but it was borne quite good-naturedly. The residents feel pretty well satisfied, because the boat secured, and vessel's prow turned shoreward present postal accommodation is so much better again, the rowing continued for more than an hour. than it was a few years ago. The island receives though it seemed a much longer time. "There's two mails a week during the summer, and one a a breeze coming !" exclaimed Capt. K.; " make sail week during the winter. There is a post office at at once." It wasn't much of a breeze, perhaps North Head, one at Woodward's Cove, and one at | would not be valued at all in some cases, but it was ing office. Neither Grand Harbour nor Whitehead | pondingly happy. The oars shipped, the canvass has an office. Both ought to have. Whitehead, spread, we talked and sang and laughed and kept especially, suffers for want of postal communication | each other cheered, till the mooring was reached | conducted most of the public services at Santipore. with the main island. The little island has nearly about midnight. Notwithstanding the mishaps, it more neglected by "the powers that be" than they We have no doubt they would undertake it again ought to be. If one of them wants to post a even did they know they would have to undergo very encouraging results. It is worthy of note

GEOLOGY OF THE ISLAND. Writing of Nantucket and its wonderful beach aggests a fuller reference than heretofore to the geology of the island, "The Bishop" was mentioned incidentally in a previous letter. He deserves further mention. The rock bearing this name is a prominent cliff on the north coast of the island. From one point of view it looks like a hooded The mail nel of the isle. Southeast of the Bishop, a short its way; and Whitehead should not be expected to where the ship Lord Ashburton was wrecked and comparatively light. The mail is now carried from features of the island is where the north shore for a week in winter, for less than \$100 a year. At layers so clearly marked as to resemble masonary. the height of about 200 ft., can be distinctly seen five or six miles off, and have very appropriately been called the "Seven Days "Work." Geologically speaking, Grand Manan is decidedly interesting and cannot but afford much delight and instruction to the student of that science. There are here faithful records of nature's struggles in the infancy of creation, " when of old He laid the foundations. the island. And yet they contribute their full Here can be seen the stratified rock which has been torn from its former resting place and twisted round and round till in some cases it looks like the trunk of a fossilized tree; and immense masses of trap which have been forced up through the stratified rock with a force of which man knows nothing except when the old earth reels under his feet and the city falls about his head. The inhabitant Grand Manan may congratulate himself that the foundations of his house are well laid, for they are ing granite.... Two geological formations are distinetiy shown. A line drawn through the middle of the island parallel to the N. W. coast shows where they unite. A marked feature of the eastern side shore there is a level belt of land on which the waves of old ocean once played—perhaps thousands on this coast are sand stones, slates and conglomerfor Nantucket. The day was fine. There was a ates. At the south west head the trap rises in high, the top being arched. They are made of lively breeze from the right quarter. Including columnar masses from three hundred to four hunlaths or something similar, and are more open than captain and crew the party consisted of seven-dred feet high, These cliffs are about the grandest the lathing of a house. The ends are made of a four men and three women. Half the usual amount on the island. No pen description can do them net-work of fishing twine, with an opening in each of canvass was sufficient. The six miles were run justice. To be appreciated they must be seen.

to be profitable. There are on the island three thought he knew a good deal about the boat point; but Whale Cove, Fish Head, Seal Cove and lobster-canning factories—two at Grand Harbour and the right course to sail the boat, and Nantucket afford the best. Quartz crystal, the is made up. neither was willing to admit that the other amthyst, the agate, the garnet, calcite, chalcopy-We are not sure but that the fishermen who knew anything about it. Naturally there was rite, barytes, stilbite, henlandite, and other zeo-

THE WORK IN INDIA

The most important circumstances of the Mission

who became Mrs. Lawrence soon after her arrival

Of a different character, but not less important in

do know, and therefore speak. Four men, two part of it. All the members of the family, equally toward paying the debt of the Foreign Mission small boys, and a woman, made up a good-natured with the old gentleman, seem anxious to give visi- Society. During the past five years this church has party, bound for fish and fun, with a borrowed tors all the information in their power; and there more than doubled its membership. The Sundayboat, borrowed cod lines, borrowed oil clothes, is nothing in their line that they do not understand school has been sustained with interest and eight borrowed bait (the last not to be returned), and a pretty thoroughly. But the pleasantest days do have been received from it into the church during basket of "hard tack," &c., they set bravely out. end, and the places that give most delight have the year. Miss Ida Phillips has charge of the A preacher and a pedagogue were at the oars. The sometime to be left. The hours had passed all too Zenana work at this station, and has accomplished

The Vernacular Mission School has attained

Our readers have not forgotten the accounts given would be "high-line," but after a while a preacher | chor amongst the rocks and pay the owner for it? | found multitudes, as it seemed, waiting for the (not the writer) was so ungallant as to catch more No! thanks to the "trlp-line" by which it was gospel. Seed had been sown among these people resulted in about sixty fish, all cod but three-a sailed outside Big Duck, Little Duck, High Duck but it is evidently beginning to bear fruit. Under hake and two pollock. Not so bad for greenhorns, and Long Islands, the captain believing it the God, Bro. Kamal Nalk, a native preacher of great the "high-line" preacher being the only one who quickest way home, considering the state of the ability, piety and skill, has been the chief human had previously hooked a cod. The wind having tide and wind. All went well, though slowly, till instrumentality in bringing about the results witbegun to blow briskly, causing considerable sea, the we were off Long Island. The sails began to flutter, nessed. Several hundred persons were reported to sull for the shore was rather more work than pleathe vessel's motion became less and less perceptible have broken caste, and many of them were really sure; but not even hard work at the oars could and we soon found ourselves in a dead calm. After seeking the Saviour. No doubt a large harvest of spoil the satisfaction of a party flushed with suc- dark; five or six miles from shore; and not a souls would be rapidly gathered if the work could cess. We don't care to give the particulars of the breath of air. Not a very pleasant prospect. Those be carefully attended without delay. As might dressing and curing of the precious first-catch; it who could, tried a "whistle to raise the wind," have been expected, these people met with oppois enough to say that they were dressed-well dress- but it wouldn't be raised. To drift all night with sition and persecution from their relatives and ed, and they were cured; we don't say how well the tide would not be nice. There was but one neighbors who still clung to the old religion. cured. That fishing trip was a good time. It will alternative, to take to the oars. The oars were put There is evidently a field white for the sickle, but In the Zenana work at Balasore, Miss Ida Phillips making any progress; but we all reasoned that she has met with great encouragement and many in

tenesting experiences. She is now visiting 112 houses, and with the help of ten assistants is giving instruction to 170 papils. Through these secladed rooms, so long closed against Christian teachers. God is plainly opening a path into the very heart of heathenism

Dantoon was the residence of Rev. Dr. Jeremiah Phillips during the year previous to his leaving India. He also continued in the pastoral care of the church at Santipore.

By reason of severe bronchial difficulties. Mrs. Phillips was unable to do much missionary work. and Bro Phillips himself has been laid aside from active work for much of the time. He was able however, to receive a great many visitors at his house, and to hold frequent conversations with them. and to give them much Biblical instruction. Some of the native teachers, Bro. Hiram W. Curtis, has

The district work, that is the preaching tours in the cold season into out-laying villages and towns, has been done entirely by native brethren, and with that this church supplies seven students to the Bible School.

The Government is now doing so much for the ducation of the natives of India that it is no onger necessary for missionaries to maintain puresecular schools and several schools heretofore connected with this station have been turned over to the government, thus enabling the missionaries to devote themselves wholly to religious instruction. Miss Julia Phillips had been at Dantoon only a month before the Report was made, but had already got well at work with a school of twenty pupils and a considerable visiting list of Zenanas. in her work she found her cabinet organ, sewingmachine and globe to be valuable aids in attracting the attention of the people unused to such wonders.

A CANOE REFLECTION. When I go to the woods in the summer to spend a short time in recreation and rest, I try to observe the direction of an old trapper and take no more uggage with me than I actually need. Only the substantials in the way of food for the most part, with an occasional dainty thrown in. And so it dress. No flashy ties, no shining linen, no highly polished boots, no odorous cologne, no scented pomade. | Comfort is the first and last consideration. Strong boots, strong clothing in the smallest possible amount consistent with need and comfort. Why? Because in the first place I am only to stay a little while. Not a life-time, not a year, perhaps only two or three weeks. What need in such a short stay for any great amount of luggage, the very care and transport of which shall de tract from the full benefit and pleasure of the trip, and of my ompanions' comfort too, no doubt.

moving. No abiding city in the wilderness. Camp places, back to Midnapore, and am now here again struck in the morning and pitched at night, new for a time. ground each day frequently, and to be continually moving a large amount of luggage is not only misance but a positive annoyance. Again, if accident overtakes me, if canoe upset,

camp take fire, I have less to save or lose. And of years—during the infancy of time. . . . The rocks so on. I might observe many sensible reasons why I take as small a stock as is consistent with the re-toll." Such a generous offer to cross free of charge quirements of necessity and comfort - a small margin | we could not accept, so paying a few pice, secure being allowed for contingency.

Do I observe the same in my life. Do men large enough to permit the entrance of a lobster. In less than an hour. There is an old saying that and others. But why trouble myself about it being ties to get another coolie, one coolie picked me up Suspended from the top in the centre of the trap is "too many cooks spoil the broth." Probably it is acter, for many years familiarly called the "Old troublesome or otherwise to my friends? When I and carried me to the boat. He sat me down with a much luggage useless, and troublesome to ourselves and carry travellers over. In spite of my entreathe bait, to get which the lobsters enter. Like a true. Whether it is or not we are sure that too Maid." She is made of as sturdy stuff as "his go with a party of my fellows to "camp out" for a groan, and was not so willing to take me ashore on great many people, the lobsters find it quite easy many captains are not good for either the ship lordship," and is quite as immovable. The artists time, I go with the intention of trying to make the other side. We had scarcely pushed into the to get into a trap, but somewhat difficult, if not imor the passengers. It was the misfortune of the everybody as happy as possible. My own ease and stream, till we had to return for an important possible, to get out. The traps are sunk, and the Quickstep to have a surplus of skipper on the Nan-Grand Cross." It certainly seems a more fitting comfort, my own convenience is not the only view of personage—a mail-carrier. These men trot six the question. I am in duty bound to try and make miles, then deliver the mail to another, who goes myself pleasant to my fellows, and if I fail in this, the same distance, and so on, till the destination is

So in life. Everybody should try and make themannoying to one, this peculiarity to another, and it alow provided for travellers. Taking an early start is my duty to try and see that their exercise an- next morning we arrive at Dantoon, 17 miles dis-

goodness to us. We can't pay in cash. The times they persistently differed. The real trouble was, south-western shore. It is now being worked on a life like a canker, that eats up our happiness "like that are coming from and going to Porce—poor de-The school-boy who learns rules and formulas rather | yan, everywhere, a traveller on this road meets

But my reflection grows too long. Just a little shrine of his god. It may be that his bones n advance I see a struggle for name not worth, a strew the way-side, as human bones and skulls grasp for gold not goodness, a fashioning of taste lined the route. As we came near Jellasore, we and desire which can never make my eternal char- saw two men carrying a corpse; to be burned acter one whit better, but which rather mars and we thought, but no, the poor woman had no relative

stream is rapid, the bark is small. Always on the the cloth, placed there in accordance with some the move. Many a box and bundle had better be superstition. As we passed the spot a day after, or left behind. Take what you absolutely need-a the day after that rather, we found that jackalls

Ten thousand dollars is said to be the sum lost by the people of St. John by betting on the success of their champion, Ross, in his race with Smith,-May 1st, with a good attendance, and bids fair to that city asks Montreal to pay them for their staryas chance would have it, a sum exactly the same as ing poor. Without referring to the justice of the claim in any way—for our opinion always has been legal or of honor-it would be well to examine how it is that the people could be so infatuated as to estimate of the amount lost by the people of St. John is anything like correct, it is needless to em- is a bungalow with a long verandah all around it, quire into the amout of suffering the payment of

OBSERVATIONS. No. 4. BY F. OF N. B.

Let any person indulge in the luxury of driving ver the roads of this country for a time, and I will enture the prediction he will feel like either writng to the press or taking the platform to make know. I is views on a subject that concerns almost very person, either directly or indirectly. Should ever take the platform on this subject, I would hope that my audience would be composed largely members of the Government, road surveyors, mmissioners, &c., for, to my mind, they, more han any other class of mortals, require information on this subject. I will venture the remark that there has not been wasted so large an amount of public funds in any other source in this Province as on the constructing and repairing of our roads

To say nothing of the old-time practice of buildng roads on the tops of the highest hills, and often untains, in the country, the construction of framework bridges, which would tumble down in the course of a few years at most, together with many other like absurdities, to say nothing of these things which have not entirely disappeared even yet in some sections, still we have practices which are almost as bad. While we admit very great im provement on the old system-for now, as a rule in the laying out of new roads, the level country is sought for; and in the construction of bridger either the subtantial cedar is used, or the arch support, which gives a permanence and durability not found in the olden time. But why should travellers be required at thi

ie loosely in the road, or be constantly remin

er, but endanger both horse and waggon. For a very trifling cost every section of road can be kept free from such a nuisance. Besides this, holes ar allowed for weeks to remain in the middle of public highway which must be guarded against should one be driving in daylight, but if he happer to pass that way in the dark he has no means of escaping. These things are a standing disgrace to the department and should be at once removed These evils could be cured by having some reliable person appointed to care for each section, and to look after the roads, by paying him a trifle for the work. A farmer's boy could, in a short time, re move the stones from a mile or two of road and fill up any hole that might occur in it. And this, ery great nuisance, would be removed for the trarelling public. While I am speaking on this subject I may as well call attention to a great inconenience caused in winter by the blocking up of roads by drifts, generally caused by the selfishness of the land-owners along the public highway. You will notice that in many places the fences are brought to within a rod of the roadside while the same party has scores of acres of waste land in other parts of his farm. I claim that the roads of to six rods and that the proper authorities should nsist on every obstruction being removed forthwith. Occasionally I notice that a man is considerate in building his road fences and puts them far enough away from the road to prevent the drift eaching the center of the road, hence by such a man's farm you can pass with comfort. Why do not our authorities insist on all persons doing the same hing, Mr. Editor I do not wish to be tedious or this subject, but I claim it as a matter in which your readers generally, ought to be interested. reat improvement could be made in our roads by little extra care on the part of the authorities, and et a very slight expense. There are other points to which I would like to refer, but will take ome other time to do so. If ever I should go into olitics and should become a member of the Local overnment, I will insist on taking charge of the Board of Works" department, so that I can improve the roads and bridges. I am quite sure in needs some one in that office who will take the trouble to think on the subject.

HOOPER. Dantoon, August 1, 1879.

Mr. Gladstone. Both agree that the Evangelical Because, in the next place, I am to be continually and Jellasore. Since then have been to those Party has conferred incalculable benefits on the Church of England; both maintain that the party is not yet dead or even dying. It is now generally A journey of 48 miles here is more tedious and

tiresome than one two or three times as long at home. Shall I tell you something about it. First, there is one of the muddy rivers of India to be crossed. In the ferry office a notice says, "any one choosing to ford the river will not be charged passage on what looks like the wreck of a large row boat. The boat is quite a distance from the shore -two coolies usually make a chain of their arms

most probably I'll be left out when the next party reached. The mails come from Calcutta to Midnapore, 72 miles, inone day. After crossing the sands selves agreeable to those around. This habit is as Narunghue 19 miles, where we stay at a bungtant. Here we had some difficulty in passing the car But I was about to remark that we all take a of Jagganath which blocked the road. He certaingreat deal of useless luggage with us in our life ly seems to be the "god of the world" here, as his tramp. Oh! the useless worry that wears out our name indicates. If you could only see the pilgrims a worm in the bud," that frets and chafes and hurts | luded creatures, what hardships they endure in the our nearest and dearest friends and companions hundreds of miles they travel on foot. When re-Oh! the useless encumbrance of ourselves with turning to Midnapore, I was in one of three boats forms and fashions and cruel shams of society, which was so laden with pilgrims that there was than principle makes a blunder, but the man or them. Never shall I forget the hopeless look on woman who governs life by rule and social plumb- the face of one devotee, as with his left arm upline rather than principle commits not only a raised till it had become stationery, and withered, to light the funeral pyre. As the body was toss-Look at your luggage, fellow-traveller. The ed from the bier, a quantity of rice rolled out of pure heart and a clear conscience—take no more. and vultures had performed the funeral rites that human beings had failed to do. Not a vestige remained. All around this Golgotha was covered with rude imitations of human forms made of clay; at the head a colosi for water, also a hookah, these marked the spots where bodies had been burned Do you get tired of me telling you of such sights? am weary seeing them.

You can imagine with what delight my eyes feasted on a lovely little place at Jellasore. A stately date-palm with its unripe golden fruit, stood sentinel, as it were, at the entrance leading to a lawn shaded by beautiful trees, in the rear of which

and look back.

trees are the straw-thatched mud-houses of the the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace."

I wonder why God lets the beautiful sunshin fall through the banks of snowy clouds, with their illages to talk with Purnah Chandra, "the native pastor," about the way of salvation. I have said too much already, and will let Pur-

ah tell you about these inquirers.

EVANGELICALISM IN THE CHURCH

OF ENGLAND.

The true Christian Society is an essence the same n all countries, and under every variety of develpment. Where Christ is there the church is. I wo or three assembled in his name are a church age to be either bouncing over cobble stones, which as truly as the believers in Jerusalem, in Antioch, n Rome, were a church. 'Thus God has his people, his team to escape them? It is certainly an absurd hrist has his church, within the churches of thing to allow our roads to be literally filled with rance, of England, of Scotland, of Greece, of loose stones which not only discommode the travel-Rome, of Russia. The Church of Christ is not conined to any section of the nominally Christian oody. We, Presbyterians, for example, do not proess to be the Church; we are a Church so long as the Lord is with us. We acknowledge our prethren in Christ wherever we find them, how ever little we like, however much we positively dispprove of, the organizations with which they are nnected. We find the Catholic Church where ver we find a believing people. One of the worst eatures of the Papal system is the absurd and idiculous claim it makes to be the only church. I has lost the true idea of fellowship and of Catholic sm, and the loss is a grevious injury to the whole body of Christ. The Church of England to a con-

siderable extent caught the same pernicious ontagion and put on airs of exclusiveness more idiculous than those of Rome. Prelacy led to chism, in the earliest times, and it has tended in the same direction with painful inveteracy. The High Church party in the English Church, since he era of Laud, has lost its grasp of the true idea of a Catholic Church, and fettered itself with the ancient delusions of apostolic succession and the divine right of prelacy.

England ever again emerge into the freer air of

Presbyterian purity and popular government

t surely will. We have just read two essays on

dmitted that the English Church was in a moribund

Whitfield. Evangelism in earnest awoke in the

ational, however Scriptural even, does not constitute the Church or a Church; it is not essential to the existence of a Church. The one essential element is faith in Christ. Where a body of believers are, there Christ is, and there is the Church. Order and civilization are essential to the growth and well-being of the Church; and the nearer the Scriptural ideal the better. The Presbyterian form was universal in the time of the Apostles. It is in ts essential features on the face of the New Testanent. When the Reformers looked back to the New Testament and the primitive Church they with narvellous unanimity testified in favor of Presbyterianism. Political exigencies, worldly policy, and emnants of superstition, interfered with the proper development of the system in France and England and in a large part of Germany. But ime is working powerful in its favor. The Scottish ype of Presbyterianism will never become uniersal; it may not fully suit any country but Scotand. But every country will have its own nodification of the one essential system. Will

OUR INDIA LETTER FROM MISS

Evangelicalism in the Church of England, -one by DEAR BRO. McLEOD :- About six weeks ago, Dr. Marshall Lang of Glasgow, and the other by wrote you that I was just leaving for this place

state during the earlier part of the 18th centuay. The Presbyterians—two thousand in number—had been expelled from the ministry of the Church. The Bishops were to a very large extent out o sympathy with their clergy and with but little care for anything except their status and their salaries. The lower clergy were mainly partizans of the expelled house of Stuart, -and ill-concealed enemies of the reigning family. Prelacy gave but a poor account of itself in the 18th centuay. The revival came partly through Wesley, and partly through

English Church led by such men as Romaine, Simeon, Scott, Newton, Berridge, &c., and by such a sweet singer as Cowper. The movement, mangurated by these men, Mr. Gladstone says, ' was a strong, systematic, outspoken and determined reaction against the prevailing standards both of life and preaching. It aimed at bringing back on a large scale, and by aggressive movement, the Cross and all that the Cross essentially implies, both into the teaching of the clergy and into the ives of the clergy and laity. The preaching of the y denial but by lapse, from the majority of Anglican pulpits. To bring it back again was the e was but little and coldly preached before." Mr. Gladstone shows that even far on in the with nails like claws, he pursued his way to the grown this stage of moral obliquity, and none are ton, N. D. McGray, M. P. P., Amos Scott, Esq., the great Evangelists just named.

there had to do if every day, for several months the had to do if every day, for several months the double so much sport in it. Of that, however, we cannot speak positively; while of the real sport to be had in a half-day of it, we of the old Naturalist was not the least pleasan of the old Naturalist was not the sevent of the church and its at home. After the rains become the one of the old Naturalist was not the sevent of the church and its at home. After the rains become the old Naturalist was not the sevent of the old Naturalist was not the sevent of the church and its at home. After the rains become the old Naturalist was not the sevent of the old Naturalist was not the sevent would be a curiosity to an N. B. farmer. Lisaw a the partial and transitory phenomena, with which other churches an increase in membership was re-

man with three on his shoulder and they seemed we are so sorely perplexed. The systems, or forms, to be no burden to him. A small piece of iron under which we conceive the truth, may each have with a long handle, to which the oxen are attached, its separate colours hereafter to be blended in one and a shorter one by means of which it is guided. perfect ray. It will not then be the most boastful One certainly could not keep his hand on the plough or the most aggressive among them that will be found to be the least refracted from the lines of The bungalou at Dantoon is surrounded by rice the perfect truth, but the one which shall have fields; there are no fences, simply ridges to keep | best performed the work of love, and shall have the water in. One kind of rice is sown, then the effected the largest diminution in the mass of sin tiny blades are transplanted. Another sort is and sorrow that deface a world which came so fair ploughed in after it is a few inches high. Want of from the hand of its Maker. Here there is opened water seems to be the only hindrance to its growth. to us a noble competition, where each adhering Cattle roam at large through the fields, several are firmly to what he has humbly embraced, we may luxuriating now in the bright green fields opposite, all co-operate for the glory of God with a common beyond which is a thick growth of graceful, feathery aim; and every one yielding joyfully to others bamboos. Peeping out here and there among the what he asks for himself, all may strive to cultivate

Revolutions of great magnitude are no doubt awaiting the English people. The movement of the wheel of history may be slow; but it is sure. The back-ground of blue, beneath which so much sin last fifty years, nay, the last twenty, have seen abounds? Truly He is long-suffering and gives changes that would have shocked beyond measure His spirit to guide those who are in the dark. Not the tempers of a past age; but few will doubt that a day passes that does not find a number from these the changes are on the whole very decidedly for the better. It only needs the movement to go on, to see England ere long gloriously reformed in Church and State and social life. Evangelism is strong; it has passed irrevocably into the blood of the Church of England. Living Churches must ever be reforming Churches. - Presbyterian Witness.

The following list contains the names of members of F. C. B. Conference who will find homes at the coming session with the persons whose names

are set opposite their own. Should any names be omitted, or any mistakes be found therein, they can be rectified by such persons calling at the stores of J. G. Vanwart, Charles

Vanwart or Simon McLeod.

Vanwart or Simon McLeod.	
Rev. G. A. Hartley,	G. W. Vanwart.
Rev. J. T. Parsons, D. W. Clarke,	S. L. Churchill.
Rev. J. W. Clarke,	
Rev. J. W. Clarke,	Zebulon Connor.
W Peters	E. J. Clarke.
Rev. E. Garrity, Rev. T. Connor,	John Garrity.
Del. Nova Scotia,	
Rev. W. E. PenningtonJ	ames Jones.
Rev. R. French,	Philip Davis.
Rev. J. Gunter,	Simon McLeod.
Rev John Porru	Joshua Snow.
Rev. W. Kinghorn,	John Vanwart.
Rev. J. McKenzie	
Carleton Turner,	
Rev. S. E. Currie, B. Armstrong,	E. M. Truesdale.
A. T. Thompson, G. L. Good,	
rect. o. E. recud,	)
Rev. T. W. Carpenter, H Rev. C. T. Phillips,	
Rev. B. A. Sherwood	James Brown.
Rev. T. H. Weymau,	David Phillips.
Rev. O. M. Bubar,	tev. G. T. Hartley.
	Joseph Vanwart.
Rev. E. Gray,	Earle Brown.
John Robinson	Villiam Noble.
Rev. E. Weyman,	William Taylor
E. J. Sleep,	Leonard Slipp.
J. J. Barnes, J	ohn Shepherd.
W. D. Smith,J.	ohn Boyd.
Rev. Solomon Smith,	M. Stephenson.
Jeremiah Brundage,	Gibson House,
William Vanwart	Mrs. J. Deut.
Professor Foster,	Hugh Davis.
B. N. Shaw,	
Ray J N Ramos	
John Page,	Johnson Emery.
Rev. Mr. Peckham	T.L. A CI
nev. D. Merrit.	John A. Shea.
Rev. B. Merrit,	John A. Shea.  Jeremiah Hale.
Rev. Jarvis Shaw,	Jeremiah Hale.
Rev. Jarvis Shaw,       3         G. W. Knox,       3         Rev. A. Taylor,       4         E. C. Freeze,       3         Rev. J. McLeod,       3	Jeremiah Hale.  D. McLeod Vince.
Rev. Jarvis Shaw, G. W. Knox, Rev. A. Taylor, E. C. Freeze, Rev. J. McLeod, Dr. Burnett,	Jeremiah Hale.  D. McLeod Vince.  F. H. Hale.
Rev. Jarvis Shaw, G. W. Knox, Rev. A. Taylor, E. C. Freeze, Rev. J. McLeod, Dr. Burnett, Rev. Aaron Kinney, Edward Carroll,	Jeremiah Hale.  D. McLeod Vince.  F. H. Hale.  S. H. Shaw.
Rev. Jarvis Shaw, G. W. Knox, Rev. A. Taylor, E. C. Freeze, Rev. J. McLeod, Dr. Burnett, Rev. Aaron Kinney, Edward Carroll, Rev. J. Gravinor, Rev. B. Colpitts,	Jeremiah Hale.  D. McLeod Vince.  F. H. Hale.  S. H. Shaw.  illiam Stickney.
Rev. Jarvis Shaw, G. W. Knox, Rev. A. Taylor, E. C. Freeze, Rev. J. McLeod, Dr. Burnett, Rev. Aaron Kinney, Edward Carroll, Rev. J. Gravinor, W. Rev. B. Colpitts, H. Seely, J. A. Owens.	Jeremiah Hale. D. McLeod Vince. F. H. Hale. S. H. Shaw. illiam Stickney. Rev. G. McDonald
Rev. Jarvis Shaw, G. W. Knox, Rev. A. Taylor, E. C. Freeze, Rev. J. McLeod, Dr. Burnett, Rev. Aaron Kinney, Edward Carroll, Rev. J. Gravinor, W. Rev. B. Colpitts, H. Seely,	Jeremiah Hale. D. McLeod Vince. F. H. Hale. S. H. Shaw. illiam Stickney. Rev. G. McDonald D. A. Grant.

G. W. McDonald. Rospel a hundred years ago had disappeared, not NOVA SCOTIA QUARTERLY MEETING

Henry Hartt, ..... George Stickney.

Henry Stairs, ..... J. Bragdon.

J. Freeman, ..... Elisha Shea.

Rev. J. Henderson, ...... James Wasson.

Rev. J. S. Jones, ..... Harding Noble.

Homes will be provided for the delegates from

Fourth D. M. and other societies on their arrival.

Duncan Cox, .....

(By a correspondent to the Morning Star.) The annual session of this Q. M. was held with aim and work of the Evangelical reformers; and the Center church, Cape Island, commencing Aug. they preached Christ largely and fervently where 16. On Saturday 2 P. M., a conference was held which was largely attended, Rev. T. O. DeWitt, pastor of the church, presiding. The following first quarter of the current century, Evangelical- ministers were present and took part in the exerism was but a weak minority in the English Church, cises : Revs. J. I. Porter, W. Weston, C. McCann, Though numerically feeble their influence was great. Wm. Downey, T. H. Siddall, P. Brown, and licen-As late as the reign of George IV., the "S. P. tiates, A. Downey, and E. Crowell. A season of K.," the great publishing Society of the Church | blessing was enjoyed, and a large number took part of England published a book; duly sanctioned, in | in the meeting. In the evening the usual Home Miswhich Whitfield's and Wesley's writings are spoken sionary meeting was held, Rev. T. O. DeWitt in of as "books that are stuffed with more profane the chair. The house was well filled and the foland shocking things, than I ever saw in the worst lowing among others addressed the meeting : Revs. of nfidel books." The Church of England has out- J. I. Porter, Wm. Downey, T. H. Siddall, W. Wesnore ready than its writers to give due credit to and Messrs. A. Downey and E. Crowell. The speeches were good and much interest was manifest Mr. Gladstone credits the Evangelical movement in the proceedings. On Sabbath morning a prayerwith the paternity of ritualism. This seems parad- meeting was led by A. Downey. At 10 o'clock, oxical; but no doubt there is a shade of truth in the regular service was conducted by Rev. T. H. the allegation. Evangelism was like life from the Siddall, who chose for his subject, "Spiritual dead: it created a profound interest in religious Worship." Text, 4 chap. John 23 and 24 verses. matters, and led some to look with deep concerns At 2 o'clock, the Sabbath-school session was conon sacraments, Church authority, antiquity, sym- ducted by Rev. T. H. Siddall, who catechised the bols, on traditional connections and regular suc- children upon the subject chosen for the day, Eph. cession. One party seized on the evangelical ele- 6, chap. 10 to 20 verses. A preaching service wasments in the Prayer Book; the other seized upon held at three o'clock. Licentiate E. Crowell, the ecclesiastical side. But in spite of all draw- preached to a large congregation, taking the Sabbacks, as Mr. Gladstone shows, the mass of the bath-school lesson for his subject. Eph., 6 chap., clergy have learned to ascend from the discussion | 10 to 20 verses. In the evening, Rev. William of abstract questions to the preaching of Christ as Downey preached, the house being crowded, as it a person. They say more about the Justifier than had been all day. Text, Acts 11: 23. At the about justification, and set forth his person, life close of the morning service the ordinance of the and work, as the source and substance not less Lord's Supper was administered. At Clark's Harthan the model of our life. This they regard as bor, Rev. J. I. Porter preached in the afternoon, their never-ceasing, never-wearing task, the per- and the Rev. P. Brown in the evening. On Monpetual office of the Church on earth, corresponding day, at 9 A. M., the regular business was opened. with her perpetual offering of praise in heaven. Rev. T. O. DeWitt was chosen moderator. The The cause of right has its record of victories and clerk, Amos Scott, Esq., and asst. clerk, Rev. Wm. defeats. It may take centuries to develope fully Downey, being present. After calling over the certain tendencies whose influence is already obvi- roll of ministers, deacons and delegates present, ous. No one need despair of progress in England | the minutes of last meeting were read and approved. who compares a hundred years ago with the present | The reports of the churches were then taken up, day. In the beautiful words of Mr. Gladstone: "It and the reading of the same and discussion thereon

havi of I

to b

such

80 ea

some

pect

resp

abou

fail t

not

Read

F. C

lowi

of W

" F