

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 22, 1879.

—THE PREACHER'S MOTTO.—"Think with the wise but speak with the common people."

—PASS AND PURITY.—A vigorous thinker speaks thus: The press as it now operates is a new power, and has created for us a new era of thought and action.

—MUTUAL FORBEARANCE.—The father of Matthew Henry, the commentator, when his son got married, sent these lines to the newly wedded pair.

Love one another, pray often together; You never both together any; I never speak for either of you; I am provoked: He'll either soil or dunt.

THE RUM TRAFFIC.

THE INTELLIGENCER, last week, conveyed to its readers the unpleasant news that the Judges of this Province, by their decision, let loose again the flood-gates of iniquity, caused by the "rum traffic," in the places where the Penitence Act was in force.

They have seen fit, however, to decide that the Act is "ultra vires"; the responsibility of their judgment must rest upon them; the result upon individuals and society none short of the Infinite can tell.

It so, they say the law is good, if not, then the Act is "ultra vires," and they come to the conclusion that it is not an Act for the furtherance of "Temperance," and therefore, it is not to regulate trade and commerce.

One is naturally inclined to ask, does not temperance or intemperance when controlled by law, regulate trade and commerce? Did the word Temperance in the Act, have anything to do with determining the decision? Or, in other words, had that word been suppressed in the preamble, and instead, the expression, "for the regulation of trade and commerce" been used, would it have had any other effect on the Court?

We must say that we cannot believe that the judgment arrived at by the Court of this Province, will be sustained by the Supreme Court of Canada, before which we hope to see the case brought at once.

Not among the least is the fact that many of the ablest legal minds in the Dominion were engaged in the forming and passing of the "Canada Temperance Act," that must have been carefully considered before the Minister of Justice would recommend its final passage by the Governor-General.

This is the outcome of a responsible government—a principle most of our Judges have assumed as a basis for their decisions.

Not only Governors, but a large class of other men from the ranks of the clergy and laity of the Church, men of high standing, and of high moral and professional men, are disposed to deal very leniently with violators of the Excise laws.

When the art of the temperance cause was discovered, it was supposed that an agent had been working for hotels in proper quantities, would cure every ill. Arnold de Ville, of Villanova, in the south of France, wrote treatises on this new remedy, which enumerated a vast number of diseases which he supposed would cure; and though the physicians at the time would not use his extravagant language, they nearly all prescribed it as a remedy for almost all diseases; and such faith have the rank and file of society in it is a remedy, that its use is resorted to in almost all circumstances.

It is a second reason, is that it is connected with the hotel system. In an early day it was supposed that the liquor traffic was the cause of the great number of deaths, and in many ways preserving the health. All travel was by wagons across the country, and on the main travelled roads there were multitudes of buildings erected for hotels, good for little else—and the people, in their great numbers, were willing to preserve these hotels from decay a little longer at the expense of the health and welfare of the people.

admit that evil is connected with the traffic, they still feel, for some reason, that it is a hard necessity which restricts the traffic and holds the liquor-licensing power in check.

Why it should not be so. As already stated, alcohol is not a remedial agent in any true sense of the word. It is not necessary to the travelling public. There are no reasons connected with travel why this traffic should be tolerated.

Leniency toward this traffic is a crime. It is an injury against every man, and every man's hand should be against it. No quarter should be given to the traffic of every person, and war to the death should be waged until the evil is banished forever.

CHICAGO.

Chicago has no very celebrated preachers. Her church edifices are, many of them, fine and well-appointed, but one looks in vain for the pulpit orator of the Boston, New York or London type.

Prof. Swing formerly belonged to the Presbyterian church, but holding too liberal views, and determining to make them public, he found himself out of sympathy with his denomination, and after a protracted trial, he withdrew from the church.

It seems very picturesque when the women, dressed in Eastern style, which consists of one piece of cloth wound around the body twice and covering the head and shoulders, with their earthy smiles which lower, "by means of a rope," fifty or more feet, drawing up filled with the thrashing and raising it to the head with ease and gracefully.

There are many beautiful countries connected with their religious ceremonies. One of these is to fasten a coil of a tree keeping it full of water, constantly dripping, affords nourishment to the tree. The digging of a tank or well, by which pilgrims may be refreshed, is another way. The giver never drinks of it himself. Then decorating the temples with flowers and offering fruits and flowers to the gods, "which by the way is appropriated by the brahmins or priests."

Dr. Patton is the opposite of Prof. Swing. Scholarly, and inclined to more depth of thought than breadth, with a mind disposed to hold to the old rather than to the new, he is a man of high moral and professional men, are disposed to deal very leniently with violators of the Excise laws.

Dr. Thomas is the ablest preacher of the Methodist denomination in Chicago, and this even is not saying enough for him; since he is a man who certainly has not been successful in his preaching talent into their Chicago pulpits.

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men and women, boys and girls, music and pool playing all met here and join hands with the demon of the still and the mall-house to degrade manhood and destroy womanhood. Prostitutes swarm the streets and look out from the windows and hall-ways, and no one is safe from their solicitations; shooting galleries, bowling alleys, pool playing and low concerts are in operation on the most public streets Sabbath and week day; confidence men, swindlers, "fingers" and gamblers, law breakers sit on the corners, and the streets are thick with blackbirds in all their hedge and wile; the authorities shut their eyes to all except the last-named nuisance, and deal all too gently even with that.

Murders and robberies are startlingly frequent, and form the most inviting subjects for the descriptive powers of young newspaper reporters. The Mayor now and then revokes the license of one of the more notorious beer gardens or whiskey dens, but the displeasure endures but for a little and the license is renewed or business is quickly resumed under some other name. There are run—the lowest and most varied, the better for their purpose—on Sundays, German bands parade the street and make the quiet of God's holy day a thing of memory and story, and all the while the church and the public conscience sleep while the enemy is sowing the wide field with poisonous seeds.

The preachers have met, but mostly to do the same old thing, to say that the Sabbath should be kept, and that the Sabbath day people could be kept, and yet claim to be orthodox. Nothing has yet been arrived at. The law is imperative—the public conscience is being every day more seared, and the triple enemy of rum, avarice, and law is marching over victorious ground. Yet is a reaction even now beginning to set in, and if the Christian people have backbone enough to stand up and say "We shall have vice restricted and law enforced," it could be done.

OUR INDIA LETTER FROM MISS HOOPER.

My DEAR BROTHER—My pencil has just gone, so I will try and write you a few lines. I regret to learn by INTELLIGENCER of your illness. I trust you are now well and can enter fully into the feelings of a brother minister, who, upon receiving vacation, rejoiced that he had not "to preach or pray for the people."

I wish you could run over and see us, but then there are cholera and small-pox among the natives and you had better not come just now. I am told this is an unusually dry, hot season, as the rains generally begin the latter part of May or first of June. So far, we have had only one really heavy shower. We have had several sand-storms, lasting fifteen or twenty minutes at a time, just like a blustering day in March at home, only instead of snow, and hot wind instead of piercing cold.

It seems very picturesque when the women, dressed in Eastern style, which consists of one piece of cloth wound around the body twice and covering the head and shoulders, with their earthy smiles which lower, "by means of a rope," fifty or more feet, drawing up filled with the thrashing and raising it to the head with ease and gracefully.

There are many beautiful countries connected with their religious ceremonies. One of these is to fasten a coil of a tree keeping it full of water, constantly dripping, affords nourishment to the tree. The digging of a tank or well, by which pilgrims may be refreshed, is another way. The giver never drinks of it himself. Then decorating the temples with flowers and offering fruits and flowers to the gods, "which by the way is appropriated by the brahmins or priests."

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Is it a temple? No, it is the car on which Jugernaut is taken out on grand occasions. Does it not look just like pictures you have seen of it, even to the umbrellas to shelter his majesty and attendants. We can just get a glimpse of Jugernaut surrounded by figures dressed as women. I don't wonder that his worshippers are ashamed of him. Such an ugly face! The car is not allowed to stand still very long; men, women and children taking hold of the ropes, and pulling and pushing. How law breakers sitting on the car selling garlands of flowers! Here is a piece of one I get especially for you. One cannot witness such a scene as this without thankfulness that a Christian government now prevents the sacrifice of human life to Jugernaut. To say that British rule in India and elsewhere is always just would be untrue. To deny that idolatrous India is not the better under English rule, would also be untrue. Even intelligent heathen would acknowledge the incapacity of the native ruling element.

To quote from Rev. Dr. Butler, author of the "Land of the Veils," whom, if I remember correctly, hailed from the land of the "Stars and Stripes." "I can add my personal testimony to this general peace and security. Travelling for ten years in a palanquin, alone and unprotected, in the land of the natives, often fifty miles from any man, yet I moved in perfect security. So profound is the confidence in the power of the law and care of the Government, that ladies travel alone in this way every night in the year without hesitation or anxiety. Such is the security of person and property under English rule in India. It never was so before, and every honest and candid mind should give them credit for what they have there accomplished."

May I add my humble testimony to Butler's, who has travelled without fear. Why British law would take care of me, the humble instrument of my Heavenly Father's care. Ever to-night, accompanied by Miss Bachelor, I start for Danton and Jellison to see Miss Crawford, who has lived alone, with the exception of her native girls, for over twenty years. I would not travel thus in Christian America. I have broken all my good resolutions to be brief. I must now stop.

FIGURES FOR REFLECTION.

The following article, taken from the Chicago News, contains some astounding facts in connection with the traffic in intoxicants. As this was written before the judgment rendered by our Court, on the "Canada Temperance Act," it should not be looked upon as a reflection; yet it will not do any one injury to ponder the sad results of the sale of RUM. The writer says: "The number of arrests for drunkenness, and discharges from the police, in Chicago, in 1878, were 12,600; the year previous the number reached nearly 14,000."

Of those arrested for drunkenness and kindred offenses, it is estimated that there were between ten and twenty years of age. This would give nearly 3,000 minors, a large number of whom are mere children, as having been more or less delinquent in former years with the sale of RUM. The number of arrests for drunkenness, and discharges from the police, in Chicago, in 1878, were 12,600; the year previous the number reached nearly 14,000."

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by us now; but what He does we shall know hereafter. True to experience, the Author of our being often finds our pathway with sinners, and they are not ignorant of it, but we do not seem to learn that His object in so doing was to bring out our virtues in vivid hues and glowing colors. And like a well-executed picture, the more we study the artist's work, the more will we be impressed that it was done by a master-hand.

He who would search for proof of the wisdom and goodness of God will find it in the Bible and in history. The best book of morals ever given to the world the Bible contains; and the best laws for the individual or for the nation have been formulated from the Holy Scriptures. Whence came this marvellously significant fact? That this internal evidence of the genuineness of the Bible should be accidental is incompatible with sound reasoning.

Again, judging a cause by its effect, what has Christianity, in its evangelical operation, been to the heart and life? Has not Christianity given more sunshine to darkened homes and more ardor to aching hearts than could gold, the intoxication of fame, the liberal elastic conjectures of universal salvation, or the vague fancies of an eternal sleep? Christianity runs no risks; her purposes are high, her spirit ennobling and her power invincible. An African prince found his way to the Queen of England and desired to know of her what was the secret of the nation's greatness, when, instead of offering him the deep vaults of gold and her intricate politics, she took a beautifully bound copy of the Holy Scriptures, and replied, "England's greatness rests upon this book," or words to that effect. There is a marvellous, unseen power in Christianity.

INDIA.

We clip the following from a letter by Bro. Phillips, published in the Morning Star of last week. After referring to the departure of his father, Rev. J. Phillips, and Mrs. Phillips, for America, via England, on the 17th June last, he says: "While in Calcutta, it was my privilege to witness much earnest work for Christ. The dissenting churches were just planning for a series of union meetings. The Church of England, or, as we say in America, Episcopal churches do not cooperate with the others in such efforts, though some of their ministers have from time to time entered into them with a real zeal, not however without receiving the significant rebuke of the bishop of the diocese. In the present movement the following churches are represented: the Independent, or Congregational, Baptist, Established Church of Scotland, Free Church, Wesleyan (all these British churches), and the American Methodist Episcopal. The last is the only American church in India, and it is doing a truly noble work for both Europeans and natives. The present pastor, Dr. J. M. Thoburn, is one of the most efficient and successful ministers we have ever had in India. I have seen churches of his order in the world that might take a few lessons to go to such a worthy, bustling hive of Christians as may be found worshipping God and serving their needy fellows in this American church in the capital of India."

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I think the regulation of the sale of spirituous liquors is a purely local matter, with which the Parliament has nothing to do; but I do not decide on the ground that civil rights and property are affected. If the Act regulated a trade and commerce, and not a local matter, I should not think it regulates trade and commerce. It does not prohibit the sale of liquor, and I am not prepared to say that the Parliament might have prohibited it entirely if it chose; but I do not decide the sale, a matter entirely within the jurisdiction of the Local Legislature. There is a clear distinction between the case and Reg. vs. Justices of King's Bench. There the Local Legislature undertakes to prohibit; here Parliament undertakes to restrict. I think the Act deals purely with a local matter, and is not a regulation of trade and commerce. I think the Act being local, the clause taking away the right of appeal is also local. My brother Duff is of the same opinion and authorizes me so to say. Role absolute.

The Vice-Regal party has left the Lower Province, after visiting the principle places in the Province, some parts of the Eastern coast of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. There can be no question as to the pleasure of the people in seeing their visitors among the people. Wherever they went, the greatest enthusiasm was shown, and great joy was manifested. We have no doubt too, it was a season of much pleasure to them. The weather was favorable, pleasant, and cool, and no accident happened to mar the enjoyment. Our people will have reason to remember the visit, from the kindly remembrance they made of the poor. Every place they visited, at which they made any tarry, sums for this purpose were left, but distributed among the poorer classes—St. John, Fredericton and Charlottetown—each received a portion. Thus a mutual good has been produced by the visit just closed. May the richest of Heaven's blessings ever follow them.

The attendance at the Educational Institute, which met at Fredericton, on 19th inst., was good. Dr. Rand presided. Several of the leading Educationalists took part in the discussions. The course of studies to be introduced under the new order of inspection was under discussion on Wednesday, and the arrangement was very generally approved. Papers upon other topics followed, with an address from Dr. Jack, on the "Teacher's Profession," during the evening of the 20th.

There can be no question but much good will come from the discussions, and that the teachers will return to their respective fields of labor, with increased desires to become successful in their professions. The Institute was favored, on Wednesday morning, at the opening of the session, with an earnest address from Wm. Elder, Esq. Wm. Crockett, Esq., followed the meeting, and fully explained the curriculum, and was followed by several other gentlemen on the same subject. The subject was well considered, and much interest manifested.

SWORN IN AT LAST.—It appears that Sir John A. Macdonald, some seven years after nomination to the Queen's Privy Council, has been sworn in member thereof. The ceremony is said to have taken place at the Queen's residence in the Isle of Wight, Osborne House, in presence of Her Majesty and her high officers of State. The Imperial Privy Council is a body of great dignity, and in certain emergencies discharges highly important functions. It is a committee of this body, which is a High Court of Appeal in Colonial and some other matters. The Council is composed, speaking generally, of the most distinguished men of the Empire, who have served the State in high office. Sir John dined and had a long interview with the Queen after being sworn in. One may naturally infer that much of the conversation had reference to the position of the Queen's son-in-law and daughter in the Dominion, and to their reception by the Canadian people. Probably the enthusiastic welcome accorded to them lately in New Brunswick was a topic of remark.

Some have supposed that Sir John's employment in the service of the Crown outside of Canada would follow his actual entrance into the Queen's Privy Council. The supposition may be realized. But we need not speculate on the subject. A short time will show whether the anticipation was well founded. Meanwhile, the long-mooted question as to whether Sir John would ever be sworn in to the body of his countrymen, has been settled, as settled—Daily News, Aug. 16th.

By private note from Bro. Sherwood we learn that he has baptized twelve persons on the profession of faith, at Milton Mills, N. H. We are much pleased to hear of the prosperity of the cause of the Master under the labors of our Brother, Elder Sherwood, who has many friends who will rejoice with him, and pray for an increase of the blessing.

On Tuesday a heavy storm of wind and rain visited this Province, and we fear a great amount of damage has resulted therefrom; no doubt the grain crops will be almost ruined in many sections. Fredericton and vicinity such was the violence of the storm, that some trees were uprooted and branches scattered in all directions; some buildings were damaged also.

We hope the crops, which are a very important feature just now, have not been damaged to the extent our fears would lead us to believe. Dr. B. R. Somerville, has located at Hartland, C. B., as will be seen by his card in this week's issue. LAUNCH AT KINGSTON.—Tuesday was quite a gala day at the village of Kingston, King's County, N. S. The launch was quite a success, and was built at the shipyard of Mr. Johnston, Esq., who is to be launched, and of course a large concourse of people had assembled from the surrounding districts to witness the event. The opportunity was taken to visit the school, which is a very good one, and was well attended. The school is in the village, so an entertainment was given at which \$300 were realized. The launch was quite a success, and was built at the shipyard of Mr. Johnston, Esq., who is to be launched, and of course a large concourse of people had assembled from the surrounding districts to witness the event. The opportunity was taken to visit the school, which is a very good one, and was well attended. The school is in the village, so an entertainment was given at which \$300 were realized.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A SUPPOSED LOUIC.—An upriver correspondent, writing on the 16th inst., says: Heretic Hanson, of St. John's, York Co., made an attempt last evening to kill his wife. She was obliged to flee to a neighbor's house for refuge. The authorities have taken steps to have him arrested, and, likely soon to the asylum, where he spent twelve months before.—Tel.

MR. HANSON is one of the veteran farmers on the Nashwaak, but, through mental infirmity, his mind was gradually run down, and it is understood, was sold to the local Legislature, York Co., in 1878. This last blow, no doubt, fell heavily upon Mr. Hanson. The farm is a very large and valuable one, and contains about 1000 acres of land, a grist mill and a saw mill, and a strong effort is being made to keep it in the hands of the family.—Sun.

MAN DROWN OFF CHARLOTTE STREET EXTENSION.—A Irish named Michael McCarthy, was walking on the beach, near the extension, when he noticed the body of a man floating in the water. He at once took the body, and the body was taken out of the water and removed to the dead house, and Coroner Earl was notified. The man was dead, and the body was identified as the remains of William Lacey, of Chelsea, Mass., who was on a visit to this city on Saturday afternoon last. Mr. Lacey was a living man, as far as the police can learn. Saturday afternoon, when he left John Ryan's shop, near the Marsh Bridge, Lacey was apparently about 40 years of age, and was married and had three children. His father is living at the Hillier Settlement, near the Quaco. A letter, dated Chelsea, July 26th, and signed Kate Lacey (evidently his wife) was found in one of his pockets. An inquest will be held by Coroner Earl.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.—An attempt was made on Friday to wreck the Intercolonial Railway train from Quebec to Halifax. About four o'clock, when about five miles from Rimouski, the train was stopped by a large rock, which was thrown across the track. The man was seen to be pushing a large stone across the track. He immediately reversed the engine and whistled down tracks, but the engine was not started, and the train started in time to altogether avoid the obstruction, and the pole became entangled between the wheels of the engine and the rails, fortunately without throwing the train off the track. The man was seen to be pushing a large stone across the track. He immediately reversed the engine and whistled down tracks, but the engine was not started, and the train started in time to altogether avoid the obstruction, and the pole became entangled between the wheels of the engine and the rails, fortunately without throwing the train off the track. 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