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THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER

SAINT JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER, 10, 1879.

CONFERENCE.

The Forty-seventh Annual Conference of the Free | in hand will permit. Baptists of New Brunswick commenced its session in Woodstock, on Saturday last.

The Ministers' Conference was held on Friday. A large number of ministers was present. Rev. J. E. Reud was elected Chairman. It was exceeding- The house was crowded. ly pleasant for the ministers to meet and greet each other at the close of another year's work, to talk over their labors, to learn from each other's experisuccess.

They all felt sad that death had entered the their number and one D. M. Licentiate. Rev. T. dall, and unanimously carried. Fitzh-rbert died early in the year after a somewhat Rev. D. Oram happily alluded to the pleasant and good degree of success, and had made for himself a people to hold on to the good work. place in the hearts of his brother ministers and in McMullin, so recently deceased, was greatly missed. The oldest member of the Conference, always in his | the whole traffic. place, the ministers experienced a great sense of loss when at roll-call there was no response to his name, more on earth. Frequent fitting and touching re- wisdom. ference was made to the grand old man so lately gone from our midst to the heavenly inheritance; and earnest prayer was offered that the ministry might possess the meekness and zeal and Christlikeness, generally, that were his distinguishing

ministers, especially, were under consideration. Friday evening there was preaching by Rev. A.

Kinney to a good audience. work of the session is such as to forbid the devotion | heaven-born cause. of even an hour to the preparation of such report. We must say, though, that up to the time of this speaking of the love he had for the good work, and writing (Tuesday morning), the session has been his confidence that it would prosper. pleasant. The meetings for worship have been of considerable interest, and the business has been

The weather has been of an extraordinary char-speaking parts of the globe. He made a touching acter—so fine and pleasant as to make one forget appeal to all to abstain from intoxicating liquors; the furious rains and the inexpressibly muddy mud and spoke of the first eight who signed the first of some former Octobers. It is hoped the weather pledge, and rejoiced in the success that has come may continue as now till the Conference has closed, | from this early pioneer work. and the members have reached their homes.

Woodstock and Grafton have given the Conference a right hearty welcome, and everybody seems a vicious custom. to feel at home. Next week we shall have a large instalment, if

not all, of Conference proceedings.

NOVA SCOTIA FREE BAPTIST CON-FERENCE.

(Concluded.)

SUNDAY was a blessed day. Services began at 9 o'clock with a prayer meeting. At 10.30 o'clock, Rev. G. A. Hartley preached a powerful sermon; at 3 o'clock, Rev. J. S. Walker; at 7.30, Rev. T. O. Dewitt gave an impressive sermon. A communion service was held at the close of the evening meet-

Monday. - After prayer by Rev. T. O. DeWitt, business was resumed. Resolved, That the thanks of this Conference be

given to the friends for their kindness and hospitality. Also choir. A general discussion was had on the Halifax

interest. The report of committee was adopted. Revs. J. I. Porter, T. O. DeWitt and Bro. N. McGray were appointed a committee to raise money

Resolved, That S. W. Bennison occupies the same position so far as this Conference is concerned, that he did prior to the presenting of the petitions The Ministers' Relief Fund officers were appoint-

su er, Rev. J. I. Porter; Executive Committee, takes up with shifts and expedients for raising W. C. Weston, J. I. Porter, Wm. Downey, D. money, will stop. The temptation will come to

action thereon postponed until the next session. present. After prayer and reading report, the fol- of the church. lowing officers were appointed for the ensuing year: President, Rev. J. F. Smith; Vice-Presidents, Martin McGray Esq., Rev. Wm. Downey, Rev. Dr. Sturgis, Rev. T. O. DeWitt, Rev. P. M. Brown : Secretary, Rev. S. N. Royal; Executive Committee Revs. J. F. Smith, S. N. Royal, Licentiate E. Crowell, Robt. Sims, Esq., Rev. F. Babcock.

a number of recitations by the scholars. Rev. S. cases there is no thought as to whether the exercis-N. Royal, Secretary, read an excellent report, and es are demoralizing or stimulating. The sole speeches were made by Revs. W. Miller, Wm. thought is, will they draw a house? We have life." A state may corrupt morals, emasculate Downey, T. H. Siddall and G. A. Hartley. The heard programmes which were so simply disgusting conscience, foster vice, stimulate prodigality, in-

tendered to our visting delegates, for their excel- Money was the supreme object of consideration. lent services during the Conference Sessions. Resolved, The report on Lay Licenses be adopted

Resolved, That Bro. Wm. Downey be requested to publish in the Intelligencer a synopsis of his Annual Conference sermon. Harmony Quarterly Meeting.

Rev. Wm. Downey was chosen substitute for Rev. J. I. Porter. Resolved, That this Conference tender a vote of thanks to Rev. T. H. Siddall for his services as As-

sistant Clerk. Rev. J. I. Porter was appointed delegate to N B. Conference, and Rev. S. N. Royal delegate to the Maine Central Yearly Meeting.

Province.

and both ministers and people were richly blessed. phere, may find it hard to see any need of conver-The future seems to be full of promise. Our sion, or any difference between Christians and the churches are being generally worked and although | children of the world. this year there have been few gains in numbers, good work has been done. Plans have been wrought out and developed that will and must, un- steadfastness, who shall supervise every programme, der the guidance of Divine Wisdom, be a source of and weed out therefrom everything which would strength to the denomination and the cause of God. | tend to undermine spiritual life or lower true Depending upon the Head of the Church, from whom | Christian sentiment. With such a board of superall blessings flow, we can in confidence enter hearti- visors, the benediction would not be so often proly into the unfoldings of another year.

The following reports may very properly be

appended: On Monday the Annual Meeting of the Executive Board of the N. S. Foreign Missionary Society was held. President Rev. F. Babcock in the chair. Present, Revs. J. I. Porter, Wm. Downey, T. H. Siddall and B. B. Woodworth, Esq.

Resolved, That all monies in hand be sent to B. F. M. S., N. S., to be devoted in payment of acres of hay, 17,000 acres of turnips and 97,000 honor should be more sacred, if possible, than with large towns, as in this country, but also in all the Resolved, That this Board relinquish the claim Further, if at any time said Society shall adopt any themselves.—Exchange

other missionary, before doing so, the fact shall be made known to this Board, that we may have the THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER is published weekly, privilege of re-accepting Miss Philips as our mission-Resolved, That all monies collected shall be devoted to the payment of the services of Miss Philips. Resolved, We adjourn.

T. H. SIDDALL, Sec'y F. M. Society.

The Annual Meeting of the Executive of the N. Home Mission Society was held on Monday, Sept. 15th. Rev. Wm. Downey in the chair. Present, Revs. T. O. DeWitt, J. I. Porter, W. Weston, and T. H. Siddall.

gainst the Society, pro ratio, at once, as far as funds

Resolved, That all pledges made to the society be llected forthwith. Resolved, That the Sec'y-Treas. settle all claims

T. H. SIDDALL,

A temperance meeting was held during the Conference Session. Rev. Wm. Downey presided. Moved by Rev. S. N. Royal-That while we recognize the importance

Temperance Reform," and are grateful for the ences of difficulty, and to rejoice in each other's success that has attended the efforts to reclaim the we need the stronger agency of a "Prohibitory Law." forbidding the manufacture, importation and sale of ministerial ranks during the year and taken two of intoxicating liquors. Seconded by Rev. T. H. Sid- Mothers would throw their infants into the stream,

lengthy illness. During the few years of his min- jcyous position of Beaver River, and spoke hopeistry he had done considerable work resulting in a fully of the future, and fervently appealed to the Rev. T. H. Siddall spoke of the advantages of

Rev. J. S. Walker, of Maine, made a humour-

Rev. J. I. Porter referred to the work of the past in the "temperance reform," and said the first Temperance Society formed at Beaver River was in 1828, and that this community has the great distinction of establishing the first Temperance Society on this continent. He dwelt on the power The business of the Elders' Conference occupied of goodness, and showed that it would create its the whole of Friday. Subjects of interest to the own good ends, if allowed to work out its own blessed benificence.

Reuben Raymond, Esq., -one of the veteransmade a neat and pleasing speech, full of allusions We cannot attempt in this issue to furnish any | to the old "Temperance Society." He was one of report of General Conference proceedings, as the the pioneers. He spoke of his love for the good,

B. B. Woodworth, Esq., made a few remarks Daniel Jenkins, Esq., made a few remarks.

Zephaniah Porter, Esq., said the temperance question is the question to-day in all the English

Rev. S. N. Royal spoke of moral measures. He showed briefly that the drinking of intoxicants is

Rev. G. A. Hartley spoke of the earnest way we ought to view and engage in the work. He quoted quite a number of striking facts, showing the power of rum and the terrible evils that flow from the use of it. He depicted the sadness and misery that spring out of the use of liquor, and earnestly appealed to each and all to abstain. He dwelt on the value of prohibition. Rev. Dr. Sturgis sang in excellent voice, "Will

ny boy come home to-night," which was well re-

The choir sang a number of excellent pieces. The meeting was deeply interesting throughout.

A JUSTIFIABLE OUTCRY.

word of warning against what may be justly termed "Growing Evil," and, as the Canadian Presbyterian says, it should be read from every pulpit in the and, even if the sermon should have to wait a few ninutes. For it is a sermon in itself.

The points the writer raises are these. (1) That on the ground of unselfish and Christian benevolence. and seek their money from concerts, lectures, suppers, fairs, neck-tie parties, maple-sugar socials, and even dances and theatrical exhibitions. (2) President, Rev. W. C. Weston; Secretary-Trea- That there is no telling where a church, which once provide the most worldly amusements in return for only to conform his conduct to the standard of The report on Local Licenses was taken up and the financial aid it seeks. (3) It is not the slender purses, but the lean spiritual life of church members Monday Afternoon.—The Sabbath School Con- which makes their treasury lean. Improve the Holy Spirit, may try to quadrate actions according-

These conclusions are positively incontrovertible. And the wisdom of attering them now cannot be the social meetings in the week go very far towards is simply a disgrace to any Christian church to allow on its social programmes slangy and coarse that the only fit place to carry them out would seem The business of Conference was resumed at 4 to be a saloon. And yet, so demoralized was the Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby not the faintest protest against their vulgarity.

received in sullen silence, while an encore awaited weakened. By high tariffs smuggling may be transany reading or song which boardered on the inde- formed into smartness. By official patronage and Resolved, That we appoint a delegate to the next cent. We may not yet have reached the position nepotism and vicious maxims and practices corrupof a church we know of, where the Committee of tion may be so engendered as to make the body Entertainment absolutely refused to allow anything politic gangrenous. Where cant, make-believe, of a sacred character on the programme. But we evasions, demagoguism and fraud are found in

entertainments will flourish again. Is it asking too "aid and comfort" to or throws the æegis of its done at night, so that letters are generally found in the western interior but nothing exact is known of the natives. The doxology was sung. The Conference of 1878 take a strong and decided stand against the tenden ey to absolutely secularize if not demoralize our through every fiber and artery and vein. Jeroboam On the great mail routes the railroad trains are able than might have been inferred from the accounts of early travellers, but nowhere have those Christian sociability? We believe in socials, in a made Israel to sin, and the virus was propagated run very rapidly; and they take in and throw out counts of early travellers; but nowhere have these races been so advantageously affected by civilization The business was got through with judgment thing that recreates us without defiling us. But and promptness. The discussions were in good we protest against bringing the spirit of the world high places are more contagious and perilous than hour. They pause only at the principal towns upon fore the stronger. The blacks will occasionally into our churches, even though the treasury may flagrant crimes committed by obscure persons; their way. Large measure of the Divine Spirit was enjoyed, be low. Our children nursed in such an atmos-

What is wanted in all our churches is a Committee of good Christian men and women, full of joy and nounced over the head of the trash which is blessed

at present. A SAD PICTURE.—A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman, writing from Donegal, draws a melancholy picture of the distress at present prevailing in that northern county of Ireland. Owing to the failure of the crops the peasantry of Donegal, with an area sovereignty. Because of this reflex influence, the of 1,200,000 acres and a population of a quarter of a million, are described as subsisting almost exclusively on Indian meal. Fifty thousand acres of potatoes are said to be rotten, with as many more tution throughout the county, and the overseers of upon Miss Julia Philips' services, and recommend | the poor are making extra efforts to take care of

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Examination will aid us in determining our duty

individual criminals. The laws of moral influence that vast establishment. The mail was to close at cannot be arrested by states or cities, by executives 6 o'clock, after which no letter can be received withoward this benevolent enterprise. With many, i or legislatures or courts. God is not bewildered by out an extra penny stamp. We reached the office is a question whether the chances of the salvation aphemisms or legislative iniquities or official dis- at half past five and placed ourselves at a convenient of the heathen are not as good as for any other honor. Wrong is wrong, by whosoever done, spot outside the building, where we could see everypeople, and this we shall not detain the reader to whether by one or a thousand; and wrong princi- thing that transpired. There were great windows, consider. But, say nothing of the future salvation ple subtly creeps through and contaminates every- six feet wide and four feet high, into which packof the heathen, is there not a demand and hence a duty devolving upon us as to their present salvation? What meaneth this cry of distress, coming to our ears from abused women and helpless children? Let him who thinks it right to refer to the revoltng picture of heathen superstition, ask himself if his criticism springs from a worthy source? That woman, the help-mate of man, and with nature public mind. Self-interest, under an utilitarian more refined than his, and consequently capable of philosophy, has become largely the rule of human with a steady flow, bearing letters, newspapers, more pleasure or pain, should become the menial conduct. Wealthy corporations water stock, declare pamphlets and packages of many sizes, all thrown slave of man, is a fact that benevolence cannot fraudulent dividends, violate obligations. Mono- rapidly and without ceremony into the proper overlook with impunity. The wailing cry of dis- polies become oppressive. Capital remorselessly places, according to their kind and their destinatress must be heard by all unselfish souls. Then grinds labor; and laborers repay by trespass and vion. As the hour of six drew near, the people there is infanticide—the practice of destroying in- pillage and murder. Municipal governments make hastened their steps; at three or four minutes to fants. That a practice like this should prevail in jobs; money is appropriated for personal or sectar- six many were running, especially the boys. At any country, is almost incredible. But such is the | ian purposes. Much is heard of decline of business case, and we have to take things as they are. Even honor. Frequency of frauds palls the appetite for of the open windows upon the inside, standing among the Spartans it was a fixed law, that only scandal. Mercantile and corporation dishonesties ready at the moment to shut down the blinds. the promising children should be reared. It was are startling. Defalcations and failures are daily. estimated by the foreigners who first went among The failures in 1877, it was charged, exhibited the people of the Sandwich Islands, that two-thirds low grade of mercantile morality and a lack of honof the infants were destroyed by their parents. esty in the deliberate purpose of making money by or cast them into a hole in the ground, cover them | that in party conflicts and public station the laws with dirt and tramp them with their feet, and thus of justice and virtue and honor do not apply; and stifle their cries. Some of the converted native hence open breaches of faith, corruption in courts, women of that land, actually confessed to the ballot-box stuffing, fraudulent registrations, and hissionaries that they had killed all their children. We are told this sad tale by three converted women of morals is traceable to the spirit and character of the respect and confidence of the churches. Father prohibition, and urged the people to conbine and through the missionary. In being asked how many the laws a prophet's pen is not needed to see. singly and solely aim for the entire suppression of children they had destroyed, the first said nine, the Public honor and virtue can never be impaired withsecond seven, and the third five. In India the out a correspondent deterioration amongst that custom of destroying female infants has prevailed class which is honest only from policy or fear. ous and most interesting speech, full of "wise saws to an alarming degree, as many well know. The Right cannot safely be trampled upon. Vice brings and they realized that they should see his face no and modern instances,"-full of sound practical British Government, to some extent, has lessened forth a harvest of dragon's teeth. "The grass this, but the greater work remains to be done by withereth, the flower fadeth, but the Word of our ten feet long, and upon each floor were three hun-God shall stand forever."-Independent. Now if we lack feeling for the heathen in his

> no small things with God. Reader, cast thy bread upon the waters, "And duly shall appear, In verdure, beauty, strength, The tender blade, the stalk, the ear, And the full corn at length.'

blindness, it is because we do not examine their

situation. And even knowing their need we can

do but little, humanly speaking, but then there are

LAWS AND MORALS.

BY J. L. M. CURRY, LL. D. A trenchant writer says that "law without God loses all its perspective." Civil order is a translation of the divine. No civil government can presper or endure in a complete denial or contemptuor neglect of that divine reality which flashed forth in such awful majesty and holiness from Sinai. God is the creator of man, his sovereign and lawgiver, and no human convenants, no enactments of log lative wisdom or folly can annul the supreme obli gations of his will. The law of supreme wisdom is founded on the eternal fitness of things, and the law of finite wisdom is perfect and just and true as it approaches or recognizes that infallible standard All law, as founded in right and wisdom, is related The physical, moral, intellectual, social world alike has laws of equal obligatoriness, arising primarily from the same omnific source. Obedience and dis obedience in each world are attended by similar re sults. "Rewards and punishments" may not be the most accurate terms; but they may be used to lesignate logical consequences and natural tenden cies. Fire burns. Food sustains. Miasma pois ons. Vice corrupts. Holiness makes happy Industry produces wealth. Idleness generates poverty. The law in each case is enforced by similar sanctions. Laws founded in fitness are no more variable in the one case than in the other. Macintosh denied the possibility of change in moral principles; and the Christian only re-echoed Cicero who said: "Morality admits no discoveries." Moral laws are as fixed as physical. No one is surprised at the inevitable fulfillment of the law of gravity. He who throws himself from a precipice will be crushed. He who violates moral law must expect the same connection betwixt cause and effect. The law of gravity is not suspended for folly, or ignorance. the support of the Church should always be sought | Infinite Wisdom and Rightness. So of the operaor wickedness, and is a wise law, the emanation of tion of the law of truth and honor and charity. So But many churches have departed from this ground of the laws of mind. The tendency of things is to continue as they are. The stone thrown, but for counteracting causes, would go on in the line projected. So of vice and virtue, which, unless arrested, develop logical tendencies.

The reflex influence of human laws is most potent.

Strange as it may seem, the average citizen seeks

human law and does not rise above it. The highly vention was held. The President, Rev. F. Bab-spiritual life of the church, and one of the first re-ly; but the ordinary citizen does not to rise higher cock occupied the chair. A large company were sults of that will be to fill up the exhausted treasury in motives or conduct than the code prescribed by statute. A bankrupt law does not discharge a debt n foro conscientia; and yet nine-tenths of the bankrupts never pay, and seem with the suspension questioned. In many of our Canadian churches, of the legal to have lost the sense of the moral obligation. Men take all or evade all they legally can, nullifying all the preaching of the Lord's day. It however palpably unjust. Careat emptor hides or excuses many rascalities. "Laws are the enact-There was singing by the choir and children; and songs or readings. And yet it is allowed. In such also an indirect but most effectual educator of those convictions, constantly forming the public concrease pauperism and mendicancy; or it may exalt patriotism, stimulate loyalty and chivalry, so arouse taste of those who planned them, that there was state pride as to make the citizen feel a stigma upon the state as a personal indignity, and in a thousand ways and methods elevate and ennoble And the effect on the audience was obvious. Any citizenship. By stay laws and evasive expedients piece which was helpful to the spiritual life was the honor of a promise, a debt, a bond may be The season of the year is at hand when church families, private citizens. When the law gives ly throughout the country the office-work is largely with an appetite for human flesh. Traces of cannibalism have also been found in the western in protection over fraud or wrong, the public demor- upon the breakfast-table, placed beside the plate of alization is fearful. The poison rapidly runs those in the family to whom they are addressed. incurably through nineteen successors and finally the fetter-bags, without stopping, as they fly along destroyed the nation. Conventional sins, sins in the rails at the rate of fifty and even sixty miles an law which dooms the weaker race to disappear bewith all its far-reaching and demoralizing consebecause when rank and caste and fashion draw The post-office officials generally pride themselves social lines around sins and make them respectable upon the prompt and faithful discharge of their the allurements become too strong to be resisted. duties, and take especial pains to find out, if possi-So, when the law sanctions wrong, injustice, rob. ble, all parties to whom letters are addressed. I evil-doers on their own account. In some places bery, when sin and crime are legalized, they have received among the Highlands of Scotland a areas have been set apart for them, and homes have become dangerous because of the false gla- letter addressed to me at Liverpool. It was mark- Here the aboriginal has acquired a little knowledge mour of respectability and condonation. Vicious, ed at the office "Not here. Try Manchester." There of agriculture and some of the simpler arts; but i hateful, repulsive sins, committed by pariahs and again it was marked "Try Edinburgh." And there is noticeable that women or old and infirm men outcasts, hang out flags of distress to warn the it was marked "Try Stirling," where it reached mostly seek these institutions, which thus do little unwary. Fanum habet in cornu. Legalizing sin me. At Geneva, in Switzerland, I once received a encourages and fosters other sins; takes away, in letter that had followed me about among several whites and the blacks is one of war to the knife. popular estimation, the repulsiveness and the wrong. English towns, to reach me at last upon the shores The savage uses his spear, the settler his rifle The profligacy of Charles II. corrupted the Anglican of Lake Leman. In none of these cases had I

Church, society, and literature. Public crimes, left any direction by which letters could follow me. legal wrongs are none the more hateful to God, none the less certain of a righteous retribution, because they stalk forth with the paraphernalia of same standard of integrity, courage, magnanimity very easy and cheap for any other mailable matter. incumbent upon private citizens should be equally This penny rate includes the entire cost of service binding on states; and with them character and in the transportation and delivery, not only in the

smaller towns and villages and rural districts. There Experience, history, the Word of God, the nature is no cottage so remote or retired that the letterthe "Woman's Aid Society" to adopt them. those who have nothing wherewith to take care of of things gives no warrant for supposing that national prosperity or safety is compatible with any One evening in London a friend invited me to advertisement

thing. The legislator's work is largely moral, and lages, newspapers, pamphlets, and bundles of whatcannot be kept free from distinctions of right and ever kind were thrown; and for the reception of wrong. The law-making power, as the organ of letters there were many large openings, marked in justice, touches the most sacred interests of society. various ways: "Australia," "The Continent," It is to be feared that, from various causes, lax notions of morality have been generated in the compromising indebtedness. A delusion exists venality in legislatures. How far this debauchery

FRENCH EVANGELIZATION.

Our readers will rejoice to learn that there is at ent to the upper floor. the present time quite a movement towards Protestantism among many of the priests and ecclesiastics of the Church of Rome in the Province of Quebec faced "-that is, placed in small piles, the direc-We learn that the office of the Board of French tion uppermost. These piles were passed to the Evangelization in Montreal has recently been visitnext line of tables and placed face down, when the ed by a number of such, inquiring concerning the piles they were passed to the next line of tables, teachings of the Bible, and that within the past few weeks one priest, two Christian brothers and a face up, where the stamps were cancelled; and then friar, have abjured Romanism and placed themthey were passed to the next line of tables, where the office-stamp was put upon them. After this selves under the care of the Board. In addition to they were passed to the next line of tables, where these, others are studying the Bible, and will we trust, soon be led by the Spirit of God to embrace they were assorted into four parcels, corresponding with four leading lines of railway through the kingthe faith of the Gospel. There are not wanting evidences that very many of the Romish clergy, lom. The letters were then passed to another line especially among the younger men, are dissatisfied of tables, where they were assorted with reference to their particular destination. with the teachings of Rome, and were it not the fear of persecution and uncertainty as to the wel-Letters not piainly directed, and those with imperfect direction or none at all, of which there are come they will receive from Protestants not a few churches of the Reformation. It is impossible for those who are not personally cognizant of the circomstances to realize the overwhelming difficulties same building—there to be examined by experts; and temporary disputes but incidents in a struggle age chiefly sold. This place does not resemble in and obstacles in the way of a priest or ecclesiastic and those with no direction are sent to another which may yet, in connection with kindred issues, the least "those dens where that vile whiskey is ltogether from the relentless persecution of the Romanish hierarchy and the terribly bitter opposition of relatives and friends, they have to face the uestion, how to obtain the means of support of arge baskets filled with mail matter, were continubecoming Protestants? Driven from the society of former friends, where are they to find a home Penniless, with no clothing even but their priestly robes, where are they to find food and raiment Persecuted by those of their former faith, to whom are they to turn for sympathy and for that Christ an nurture and care they so much need? Can i be wondered at that many of them hesitate to take the decisive step? Is the wonder not rather that any should take it with the almost absolute certainty of the trials and obstacles they must encounter and the sacrifices they must make? We believe until the work was finished, which occupied an hour that the time has come when either our own Church o whom these men seem chiefly to look for sym oathy and coansel, or the Protestant communication in the Dominion generally, should establish, under the supervision of a prudent, loving, earnest Christian gentleman, a home for ex-priests, where they would be warmly welcomed and protected, and urrounded by a healthy Christian influence. The stablishment of such a home would, we believe, b productive of great good, and would tend very

stics who come to them from Rome,

religious instruction.—Can. Presbyterian.

Home" such as we have referred to will ere long

not knowing whither to turn for sympathy and

THE ENGLISH POSTAL SERVICE.

Anywhere within the three kingdoms letters of

one ounce weight go for a penny and the terms are

only. At the end of that time, the floors were deserted, and all was silent. I was then taken into the Blind Letter Office, where I saw many letters with directions so badly written, that I could make nothing of them; but nuch to advance the cause of French Evangeliza ion. Those ecclesiastics who within the past few ly found. The English may justly boast of their weeks have placed themselves under the care of the Assembly's Board must of necessity involve the Board in considerable expense, though we are glad England: The Queen must stamp her letters, as learn that positions have been obtained for some f them as teachers in the French Mission Schools the chambermaid stamps hers.—Independent. f the Church. The Board reported at the last ssembly that they had adopted the policy of keep THE COLOURED RACE IN AUSng free from debt, only expending the money TRALIA. thich the Church provided. We earnestly hope

The colored races of Australia are of three pip

hat funds will be forthcoming to enable them not cipal varieties. The aboriginal is black, the Chinaally to carry on the regular part of their work, but man is yellow, and the Polynesian may be of any lso to lend a helping hand to those Friars and tint from copper to black. Since the conclusion of hristian Brothers and Priests who place them- the Maori war in New Zealand the aboriginal has public; no other seems more urgently needed. lves under their care. Those congregations that not attracted any attention beyond the limits of ave not yet forwarded contributions for the current | Australia. The colonists, however, especially i ear should do so without delay, and all the friends | the North, have by no means heard the last of him French Evangelization, to whom the Lord has The fine race of New Zealand are rapidly declin iven the ability, should regard it a duty, as many ing through the combined influence of too much e know will, and a privilege too, to help the rum, and, apparently, too little fighting Drink French Board in their efforts to provide a home and inactivity co-operate toward the same result and protection and instruction for those ex-ecclesi- Peace is now maintained between the natives and the settlers, and the former are more considerately We trust that the propriety of establishing a treated than of yore; but alike in peace or war, whether drinking rum or cutting throats, the native | co-operate cordially with such an effort. It would New Zealander goes down before the advance of rivilization. The aboriginals of Tasmania are extinct. On the continent their condition becomes tend greatly to encourage those Priests who are more degraded and hopeless in proportion as they are remote from the sea. The coast natives are far superior to those of the inland districts. The former are capable of continuous industry, and dis play a considerable amount of intelligence. Some pecimens that I saw about Moreton Bay (the en-

> In the North of Queensland-in the Peninsula of terior, but nothing exact is known of the natives ately successful, the effort would at least call public of that unexplored region. The most degraded of attention to the nation's sin, and assist in forming the aboriginal tribes have proved less unteachraces been so advantageously affected by civilization | cept Sabbath mails as a necessity of modern civilizawork for the squatters, and work well; but they soon grow tired of remaining in one place. Continuous application seems beyond them. They are consideration of our fellow workers and counsellors. useful in tracking malefactors—a business for which most of them have qualified by long training as to leaven the lump of able-bodied savagery. In whenever an opportunity presents itself. Nothing is attempted in the way of negotiation, overtures

HOW THEY LAY THE CABLE.

The first thing is to be done is to land the shore end, and connect it with the telegraph office, or cable hut, as the case may be. Accordingly either a small tugor barges are chartered to pay out sufficient cable to reach rom the ship to the shore, or rafts are extemporised out of life-boats and planking. When the beginning of the cable has been landed in this way, it is laid in a deep trench up the shore to the able hut, where it is connected to the land-line which connects the hut to the telegraph office of the nearest town. The ship is thus put in com-" North American Possessions," "United States," nunication with the shore office, and the work of aying can be proceeded with, ship and shore ex-There were prodigious throngs of people, coming hanging signals at intervals to make sure that all s going well. Besides these regular signal mesages between the shore and the ship, the cable is kept constantly charged with electricity, which is llowed to soak through the insulator, from the wire inside to the sea-water without. If the insulating power of the gutta-percha keeps perfect, this eakage of electricity should not be more than a one minute to six a post-office servant came to each certain value, indicated by a spot of light on the scale of the galvanometer, or testing instrument, observed in the electrical testing-room on board. Now everybody was running fast and faster, and Night and day this spot of light is constantly it was fun to see the boys with newspapers and watched, and if it remains steady all is well, but it packages rushing up to the windows and throwing it suddenly flies of the scale, the "slave of the their missiles with all their skill and power at the lamp" who keeps up this weary vigll has orders to men who were stationed there; but these were skillring the alarm-bell, and stop the ship, for a "fault" ful, by long practice, in dodging the shot. Premust have broken out in the cable; when this is cisely at the stroke of six the shutters were all so, the ship is kept head to wind, the cable is cut closed on windows and boxes except one marked on board, and both the portion in the sea and that Late," into which letters were put only with an on board are tested. If the fault is found in the extra stamp. At any rate, no others were forwardpiece still in the ship, only a few hours' delay will be neccessary to seek the fault and cut it out; but Immediately upon the closing of the windows, if the length already laid is defective, the position ny friend, having the entree took me into the office. of the flaw will have to be localized by difficult This was of two stories only, with an immens tests, and the ship will have to return on her course, square room on the ground floor, and one of the either to haul the cable on board as she goes, or same size above. These floors were occupied by (after buoying the cut end) to grapple for it on the long lines of tables, each about four feet wide and bottom, perhaps in 2000 fathoms water, and at a loss of many thousands of pounds. If no mishaps dred post-office servants. The ground-floor was occur, the cable steamer steadily pursues her way, ccupied entirely with letters, while newspapers, along a route carefully marked out for her on the pamphlets, and all other matter not letters were chart, and chosen partly because of its shortness, the depth of water, and general character of the The letters were brought in baskets and poured bottom, as revealed by special soundings. Freur upon the first line of tables. Here they were quent observations of sun and stars are made to calculate the true course of the ship, for it is important in case of future repairs that the true po sition of the cable on the sea-bed should be known. everse of each letter was stamped; again in small In this way she reaches her destination, where the end of the cable is landed to the cable hut, and the work is completed. Congratulatory messages are thereupon exchanged between the two extreme stations, and very soon after the cable is declared open for the receipt of public messages.

THE NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIA TION AND THE SABBATH

American people were approaching, or rather were Scene III.—A first-class drug-store; a always some, were thrown out, to await a subsetenance of the civil safeguards of the Sabbath. For something to flavor it and give it an agreeable taste. quent examination. Letters with direction badly some time past it has been more and more evident Serpent here a little larger. written, so as to be almost unintelligible, are sent that the controversies and conflicts on this question Scene IV.—A most attractive-looking place, caloffice for examination, to ascertain their origin or shake American society from center to circumfer-sold!" "This is eminently respectable; all the ence. The crying need of the hour is the organiza- fellows come here, you know. Lager does not in-An elevator was in constant action, passing from tion of the friends of the Sabbath in such an toxicate; best thing for the health," etc. Scrpent the lower floor to the second story. Upon this, association as will suitably utter their voice and still invisible. combine their strength. We would hail with Scene V.—Late at night in college; a lot of ally ascending—immense quantities of newspapers, satisfaction the formation of a National Sabbath "jolly good fellows" taking supper; wine flowing. magazines, pamphlets, and packages of all possible Association, whose office it would be to resist all If excuse be necessary, they offer the following; things that are allowed to pass through the mails. encroachments upon the sacredness of the day, to "Where is the use of moping this life? We are My friend and I stepped upon one of the platforms uphold and enforce existing laws and to secure just having a good time; will sober down by-andof this elevator, and passed to the upper finor where when necessary additional legislation, and above by, after we have sown our wild oats." There is a were also three hundred men busily at work in their all to procure, publish and disseminate a copious lit- certain old-fashioned book, that is evidently not various departments. One can hardly imagine a erature on the subject of the Sabbath. Such a studied here, which contains the following precept ; scene of greater bustle and apparent confusion than society, like the American Bible Society, would "Look not upon the wine when it is red, when it this presented at the General Post-office in London | appeal to convictions of the profoundest kind, and | giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself ly, to be sure, but with perfect order and system- American people.

But, no such agency, for the present, appears. Meanwhile, we must not lose sight of the fact that the National Reform Association was organized to maintain all existing Christian features in the American government, and that the defence of our imperilled Sabbath laws has always been mentionthe experts found no difficulty in deciphering them. ed as one design and effect of its work. The rela-I also saw many letters with no address whatever, tion of this movement to the Sabbath was distinctly self. He finds it necessary, now and then, to take some of them containing valuables. In each year | brought out in the struggle to prevent the desecraletters with no address are found to contain many | tion of the day in connection with the Centennial thousands of pounds in money, cheques, drafts, or Exhibition. The call for vigorous, sustained and bills of exchange, the owners of which are general- concerted action is even louder to-day. The strugpostal arrangements as, upon the whole, the best of incident in a far wider controversy. The question any in the world, and it gives entire satisfaction to which is pressed on the American people is: Shall the people. There is no franking privilege in this nation have any Sabbath? Shall the laws which form movement. To the measure of its influence veins and resources, this association is called to step into Scene VIII.—One of those "vile dens." A the breach as the defender of our imperilled and blear-eyed man drinks glass after glass of a fearful

As to the form which these efforts should take, it duty of its friends in the present emergency, should to end the sufferings of him who is torn with the be fully and carefully discussed in our meetings and agonies of delirium tremsus. conventions. We are inclined to think that the general circulation of petitions for the discontinuance of the United States mail service on the Sabbath would be a judicious and fruitful form of work. It is known to us that some of the highest officers in that department of the government would secure the hearty assistance of Christian people generally. If successful it would arrest one of the most wide-spread and pernicious forms of Sabbathbreaking with which our land is cursed. It would efface the stigma which ever since the unprincipled reports on the subject by Colonel Johnson, adopted in both the House and Senate nearly forty years trance to the River Brisbane) were remarkably fine ago, has rested upon the American government in this matter. Those reports, and the policy of the while the fell spirit of slavery ruled at Washington. life experiences. The hour now is more auspicious. If not immedia right public sentiment on this subject. Too many, even of Christian people, have grown to acquences, even if, for the time, the protest seems -Christian Statesman.

SUNDAY IN GERMANY.

ly. By law work is forbidden on these days, at home sheds its light abroad, in comparison as do least such work as could be disturbing to others. planetary rays illuminate and gladden homes and Till the year 1878, however, in many places (for in- individuals far and near. stance, in the Catholic Province of the Rhine) Sun- Sympathy, benevolence and charity are familiardays and holidays were the days on which the household words, and consciously and unconsciously. largest business was done in the shops. After the the home diffuses its genial mantle on all sides. Once while in England, I received a letter that had one of the Emperor the police repeated in the way of the letters could follow me. The latter is pronounced to be an imposibility; but no effort has been made gulations were made more strict, and during the made brighter, so that those in turn may thrive for to establish a modus vivendi. It is said—and probprinciple services of the day, from 9 to 11 A. M. the same ends, and thus unmeasured good indone. and 2 to 3 P. M., all shops everywhere were ordered | Cheerful homes! how the very words inspire a hostility of these nothern savages was first provok-to be shut; but there are only a few States and healthful animation. What delights are implied. but it is not at all certain that the blacks could not towns where the shops are not allowed to be open How many memories awakened and hearts conat all. The postal service is limited to shorter soled by recalling them to mind. How we like to hours; letters and parcels are not delivered so often visit them, and get somewhat of the gifts they are Beatty Pianos and Organs. - Those who wish as on other days; and there are similar restrictions always bountifully bestowing—sunny smiles, pleato purchase a Piano or Cabinet Organ, should not on the telegraph service. On the other hand, the sant words and tones, and helpful intelligence—the fail to send to Hon. Daniel F. Beatry, of Wash- railway traffic is left quite free; and not only do fruit of home dilligence and experience. ington, New Jersey, for his latest circular. See his the trains run as on other days, but by almost In the cheerful homes are all manner of sweet every line there are also extra trains for the con- and simple devices, for the allurement of those who

venience of the holiday-makers. For example the Rhine Railway runs every Sunday and holiday. from May 15 to October, three extra trains in the afternoon; and other lines do the same. In many places, especially in Austria, companies choose Sundays and holidays for their great excursions; extra trains are put on especially in the morning; and arrangements for dancing, popular concerts, etc., are almost exclusively for these days. This is especially the case in places where the population is chiefly Catholic. In the Province of the Rhine, in Bavaria, and Austria, the better classes avoid making excursions on Sundays ar holidays, not because they wish to observe the days more strictly, but because the throng is so great in fine weather at all the spots of beauty, and wherever refreshments can be had. Any one who wants to see the light-hearted nature of the Rhinelander, and still more of the Franconian, and the way in which the "old Bavarian" enjoys himself, must, visit some place of recreation on a Sunday or holiday. The Church festivals, which are usually on Sundays, are opportunities for the clergy to meet at the house of the parish priest for high feeding and hard drinking till a late hour in the evening; the people amuse themselves with dancing; with rope-dancers, carousals, eating, drinking, etc. Quarrels, which among the genuiue Catholic old Bavarians often end with mortal blows or stabs with the knife, form the practical application of the specially fine sermon for the Saint's day. Triumphal arches, banners, shooting with little mortars, etc., attest the good Catholicity of the town. Of work, as a rule, there is none, unless there be here and there a poor tailor, seamstress, or servant who is glad to turn to account the Sunday rest. In this respect, however, many of the public offices set a bad example, for it is by no means an exceptional thing for work to be carried on as usual in the Government and municipal offices, and this is not only in time of special pressure. Everywhere the inns and taverns do most business on Sundays and holidays, because the people have most leisure. The farther west and south we get the more do we find the above description verified, especially in the towns; and the places where the countrymen, after attending afternoon service, walk quietly out into the fields to rejoice in the blessing of heaven, must be sought chiefly in Westphalia and the north. - Contemporary Review.

SCENES FROM REAL LIFE. Scene I.—A cider mill, with several small boys

near it armed with long straws. The cider is nothing but apple-juice.

Scene II.—A farmer's kitchen; an evening in winter, and a cheerful famify group with pleasant surroundings. Here are apples and nuts and a pitcher of sparkling cider. "The cider has been kept sweet, you know, and preserved from fermentation." It foams at the top of the glass, and a small serpent lurks below. The father does not perceive it, else he might withhold it from that man-For some time it has been manifest that the ly-looking boy who drinks it so eagerly.

at "mail time;" but everything moved on-rapid- would sustain a cause very dear to the hearts of the aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder."

Scene VI.—The pleasant home of a talented young lawyer. An important case has been entrusted to him, and he finds it necessary to write and study far into the night. Occasionally he panses in his work to partake of the contents of a bottle which stands conveniently near. A plausible a small quantity of pure liquor, sufficient to act as a mental tonic; he needs this stimulus to arouse his brain to more vigorous action; he uses only the gle at the gates of the Exhibition was only an "Thus far, and no farther." The serpent's fangs are securely fastened, and the poison is slowly work-

still secure some public recognition of the sacred of the serpent's fangs in his countnance, accustom-Scene VII. - A middle-aged man, with the marks character of the first day of the week be maintained ed to spend his evenings in the bar-room of a hotel, or abrogated? This question is an inseparable part where he often takes something to cool his fevered of the controversy awakened by the National Re- blood, or, if chilly, to send warmth through his

dishonored Sabbath. No other service at this mixture, and still the raging thirst is not quenched. juncture would be so acceptable to the Christian The serpent's coils are tightening about him, and he is powerless to extricate himself. Scene IX.—The home of a drunkard; the wife is obvious that the claims of the Sabbath, and the and children waiting in hopeless misery for death

> Death comes, but this is not the end. Another human soul has been wrecked on the shore of the great eternal future. "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of hea-

CHEERFUL HOMES.

Who can overestimate the importance of cheerful nomes ? From them spring true love, and happiness and virtue. From them go forth those who make other homes, which owe much, very much, of their comfort, cheer and real beauty to their predecessors: from which were imbibed the right sort of inluences and knowledge.

If a home is all it should be, the harbor of safety are "old-fogyish" enough to believe that that is legislative hall or in municipal chambers they will best in the world. I do not see how it could easily of the great Indian Archipelago. He is athletic, intelligent, ferocious, untamable, and is credited while the fell enjoit of slavery ruled at Washington. to those reared therein, then, when the young men

And where are the cheerful homes? They are where pure air and sunlight are permitted entrance daily; where amiability, affection and good will are forever rife. Where there is unity with true accord, and parental authority which gently as to afford any hope of their escaping that natural tion. It is worth while to protest against this view Where children and youth are respectful and considerate, and tho family peace is habitual, not accasional. Above all, where divine love grows, and Christian culture, the grace and strength of all * other culture, continually progresses.

And does the cheerfulness of home center in themselves, and only effect those immediately concerned? Ah, no! it could not do this any more The observance of Sunday and of holidays in than the sun can confine its glorifying rays and Germany must strike the Englishman very strange- beams within a limited circumference. The real