

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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

TERMS: \$5.00 a Year, in advance.

For all exchanges should be addressed, RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER, Fredericton, N. B.

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THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 13, 1880.

Sixteen Days!

As announced last week the special offer to new subscribers will be withdrawn on the first day of March. There are sixteen days from this date in which the friends of the paper may use the twenty-five cents offer in canvassing. A great deal may be done in that time if the work be earnestly and systematically entered into. Hundreds of names can be secured. Those who have undertaken the work have succeeded. Others may have similar success by making similar efforts. Will each one do what he can; whether it be much or little? There is no one but can send one new name; and many can send several each. Every little helps. Do what you can. Let there be an earnest effort all along the line of the INTELLIGENCER's friends, and great results will follow. The time is short. Work all; work diligently.

All about you are opportunities for doing good. Use them. Use them at once. While you delay you become less disposed to do good, and somebody suffers, perhaps dies.

Somewhat suggests that Parnell's brain is a little turned by the reception given him by certain classes on this side of the Atlantic; that this account for the extravagant and untruthful statements he has made. At home he was considered quite moderate for an Irish agitator.

Are you a Christian? Then lend some one to Christ. Your Master expects you to do so. There is some person whom you can influence more easily than any one else can. Tell him of Jesus and His love and His power to save. In your life show him what a marked and gracious change has been wrought in you by the grace of God.

It is hoped by newspaper publishers that the fact that the *Herald* man can give away so much money will not lead people to believe that all publishers have plenty of money. Mr. Bennett has about all of it; nearly all the others have none at all. By the way his patrons must be prompt payers, else he never could have done the noble deed. How would it do for patrons of other papers to put their publishers in a position to do similar things? We would all be just as good as he if we had the wherewith. Try us.

"Fair weather Christians" as they are called live everywhere. They are not a very valuable class of people. Ministers and worthy Christians never expect much of them.

Unpleasant weather is a good thing occasionally because it shows who belong to this useless class. Dr. Cuyler says that disagreeable Sundays silt churches as honestly as the test of "happening water." The ten thousand troops under Gideon. Those who really want to go to God's house on a wet or a wintry Sabbath usually do get there.

The following appointments and changes were made by the Dominion Government on Tuesday:

Hon. R. D. Wilson, Speaker of the Senate, has been appointed Governor of New Brunswick.

John Boyd, Esq., of this city has been appointed a member of the Senate of Canada in room of Governor Wilnot.

John V. Ellis, Esq., has been removed from the Post Mastership of this city, and S. J. King, Esq., has been appointed to the vacancy.

Hon. Senator McPherson has been appointed Speaker of the Senate in room of Governor Wilnot.

The New York *Herald's* contribution of \$100,000 to the relief of the distress in Ireland is a princely act. It has also opened a subscription list which is receiving liberal donations, all of which, the smallest as well as the largest, are carefully acknowledged in the paper. The *Herald* continues to condemn Parnell's agitation, and in this it is seconded by the majority of the respectable and influential papers in the United States. It was an unseemly thing that he was permitted to deliver a harangue in the United States House of Representatives. He does not seem to have had a very enthusiastic reception there nor to have aroused any excitement. The use of the House was probably obtained by the influence of some political tricksters who desire to secure the votes of the Fenians.

One of those priests of the Church of Rome who, by accident or wicked design have found recognition and place in the Church of England, got himself into trouble the other day. He is Chaplain of the Parish Poor House in Sussex Co., England. He was administering the Lord's Supper to several aged and sick inmates of the house. One very feeble old lady in receiving the cup, swallowed drops of the wine upon her apron. Instead of quieting her agitation as a sensible man would have done, the Chaplain made a great ado about the accident and was guilty of the silliness of burning "in the most solemn manner" the portion of the apron "on which the consecrated wine was spilt."

And now the master of the Poor House, unwilling to have public property destroyed, has made a complaint to the Guardians of the Institution against the Chaplain for burning the old woman's apron.

Concerning Freeman who, as we stated last week, has been sent to Lunatic Asylum, the medical men, experts in diseases of the brain, agree that his case is one of marked delusional insanity. They unite, says *Z. Herald*, in confident assurance that there is in his strange utterances no simulation of insanity. He counts the idea himself of his Bible. The pictures are of large size, and are exalted statements all the same however.

In his work on the Qualifications and Duties of a Pastor, Dr. Harvey says: The pastor should aim to secure in every family a good religious newspaper. This is a matter of primary moment, for such a paper is an ever-present force, elevating religious thought and feeling, and enriching and elevating practical life. Most pastors would be startled, on making the inquiry, to find how few families in their congregation take a religious paper, and how many are taking only trashy, and often, morally poisonous publications, the habitual read-

ing of which must utterly neutralize the instruction and influence of the pulpit. The magazine and the newspaper are the habitual reading of the family circle; and the pastor who fails to exercise watchful care in regard to the character of this reading, will often find it one of the most destructive forces at work among his people.

Mr. Carley, a Montreal merchant, has adopted a new method of advertising, and one which pays probably. He recently used his space in one of the daily papers to give a statement of the church debts of Montreal. He says he has made a thorough examination and finds that the churches of the City are encumbered to the amount of half a million dollars. He gives a detailed statement, the following of which is as follows: Church of England, \$150,000; Presbyterian, \$104,000; Congregational, \$91,700; Methodist, \$100,000; Baptist, \$12,000; Reformed Episcopal, \$20,000; German Protestant, \$2,500. Estimating the Protestant population of the City at 30,000 the church debts represent an indebtedness of nearly \$17 for every man, woman and child; counting them according to families it represents an indebtedness of about \$85 per family. Mr. Carley's statement has called out some correspondence, which of course places him in a bad light. He advertises him all the more widely. His plan will probably do double good—good to him by drawing attention to his business, and good to the people by opening their eyes to the folly of large church debts.

It is a favorite declaration of the opponents of the liquor traffic that "men cannot be made sober by act of Parliament." Canon Farrar in a recent address entitled "Temperance and Legislation" deals with this statement thus: "It is not true that you cannot, to an immense extent, make people sober by act of Parliament. You can; it has been done over vast tracts of America. It is being done in wide areas of our colonies. It is done in Hungary. Our English parishes where the landowner has the wisdom to shelter his people from crime and pauperism by the simple rule which, on his single authority, can make, and make no question, but which hundreds of poor men and poor women and poor children on his estate cannot make, however passionately they desire it, and however deeply it affects their social, moral, and religious welfare—namely, that there shall not be a single liquor-shop on his estate. Not make people sober by act of Parliament! Why, at this very moment, to their own immense benefit, you are making 20,000 people, among whom are the very worst drunkards in England, act only sober by act of Parliament, but absolute teetotalists by act of Parliament. Who are those? Why, they are the poor prisoners now in our prisons, not one of which from the day he enters prison is allowed to touch a drop of alcohol, and who, in consequence of this restriction are as a class, in spite of all their other disadvantages, so completely the healthiest class of people in England that there is a lower rate of mortality among prisoners than there is among professional men, and that as the doctor stands high in the list of all among publicans who are absolutely deprived of every drop of it."

DEATH OF GOVERNOR CHANDLER.

The Hon. E. B. Chandler, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, died on Friday last. His death was very sudden; and was a surprise and a shock to the whole Province. He was in his usual good health up to the Wednesday prior to his death.

On Thursday he was taken ill with a severe attack of bronchitis, which in a few hours terminated his mortal career. Mr. Chandler was in his eightieth year, but was a remarkably well-preserved and active man. His movements were like those of a young man, and he retained till within a few hours of his death his mental vigor and clearness. The following is the brief record of his life as given in the *Parliamentary Companion*: He was a son of Charles H. Chandler, for many years High Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, Nova Scotia, and grandson of Joshua Chandler, of New Haven, Connecticut, a well-known Loyalist and a member of the Assembly of 1775, who came to Nova Scotia in 1783, and from thence went to England to obtain compensation for his losses in consequence of the American revolution. The late Governor was born at Amherst about 1800, and was therefore at the time of his death nearly 80 years of age. He received his education at Amherst. In 1822 he married Miss P. W. Millidge, daughter of the late Dr. Millidge and niece of the late Judge Botsford. He pursued the study of the law in Judge Botsford's office; at the age of 21 was admitted an attorney, and in 1829, his legal career was successful, and he won quite a reputation as a pleader, especially in criminal cases. His success as an advocate was largely due to his skillful manner of cross-examination, his persuasive style of delivery, his fertility of resources, and his clear, concise and logical arguments. He was Judge of Probate for Westmorland County for many years, and Clerk of the Peace for the same County from 1825 until 1862, or for nearly forty years. He entered the House of Assembly at the age of 25, representing Westmorland from 1825 until 1836, when he was called to the Legislative Council, occupying a seat in that body from 1836 to 1878, when he succeeded Sir S. L. Tilley as Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick. It will thus be seen that Mr. Chandler had a legislative career extending over half a century. He was a member of the Executive Council of New Brunswick from 1844 to 1858 and again from 1867 to 1869, when he resigned to accept the position of Commissioner for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, having declined the office of Senator of the Dominion of Canada, which had been tendered him in recognition of his services in support of the scheme of Canadian Confederation. He was a delegate to England and other countries on public business on many occasions. He was a delegate to London in 1833 on the Casual and Territorial Revenue; to Toronto with the late Hon. Joseph Howe in 1850 on the subject of the Intercolonial Railway; a second time to London in 1852 with Mr. (now Sir Francis) Hincks on the same subject. He was also a delegate to Halifax, same year, with Mr. Messrs. Tache, Hing and John Young on the same subject. He was a member of the Reciprocity Treaty to Washington, same year, on the same subject; to Charleston, in 1863, as a member of the Conference for the Union of the Maritime Provinces, and to London, in 1864, as a member of the British North American Colonial Conference to complete terms of the Union.

The deceased gentleman's career though perhaps not as brilliant as was exceedingly active, and for more than half a century. His appointment to the gubernatorial office was a fitting recognition of his long and useful public services. His widow and large family have the sympathy of all the people. Resolutions of condolence have been passed by various societies and by the City Council of St. John. The Governor General and Princess Louise telegraphed condolence to Mrs. Chandler.

The funeral took place on Monday. Business throughout Fredericton was suspended, flags were at half-mast, and everything indicated the respect in which the late Governor was held. Though the day was cold the procession was quite a large one. The remains were taken to the Cathedral, where a short service was held, and then to the Railroad Depot en route to Dorchester the former home of Mr. Chandler.

In this City the funeral party was met by the Mayor and City Council with many citizens escorted the remains to the Court House where they were seen by a great many people. On Tuesday afternoon the remains were taken to Dorchester and interred with appropriate services in the family vault.

Geo. C. Needham, a Chicago pastor, has been giving his hearers pictorial sermons, taking for his texts the mountains and the rocks of the Bible. The pictures are of large size, and are executed expressly for pulpit purposes.

Colored men edit six newspapers in North Carolina, three in Louisiana, two in Tennessee, and the same number in Texas, and in Virginia, Alabama, and Mississippi one each. This shows progress since the abolition of slavery.

BE CONSISTENT.

There should be perfect consistency between public and private teaching. The State is an aggregation of the families of which it is composed. What the father of the family teaches his children, the State should teach its families, its citizens. There should be no distinction, no clashing. Does the State do so? The father teaches his boy to respect the rights of others, to take nothing that does not belong to him, to meddle with no property of his playmate, to be thoroughly honest. That is well, and under such teaching his children will likely grow up honest.

What of the teaching of the parent, on property? He gives a detailed statement, the following of which is as follows: Church of England, \$150,000; Presbyterian, \$104,000; Congregational, \$91,700; Methodist, \$100,000; Baptist, \$12,000; Reformed Episcopal, \$20,000; German Protestant, \$2,500. Estimating the Protestant population of the City at 30,000 the church debts represent an indebtedness of nearly \$17 for every man, woman and child; counting them according to families it represents an indebtedness of about \$85 per family. Mr. Carley's statement has called out some correspondence, which of course places him in a bad light. He advertises him all the more widely. His plan will probably do double good—good to him by drawing attention to his business, and good to the people by opening their eyes to the folly of large church debts.

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INDIA LETTER.

CAMP BAHAGAL, India, Dec. 13, 1879.

DEAR INTELLIGENCER:—This is a young and enterprising place on the road from Jellalpur to Contal. Trade is increasing and the bazar presents a brisk appearance. The language is Oriya-Bengali. We are finding the people eager to listen to the message of the Gospel and ready to buy Christian books. We shall pass the Sabbath here and then move on to Contal, thirteen miles further on. Contal is one of the places that should have a mission. I wish we had a good man for the place this year. Mr. Coburn, who is on his way here from New York, will probably be settled either at Bhadrak or Danton. On these trips, when we get a glimpse of the teeming population in our districts, we are made to cry out for help.

Your mission, Miss Hoover, is with us, and proving herself a true and zealous worker. Though her range of words is, of course, still small, she is making good use of what she has, which is the surest way of securing more. How easy it is to tell the blessed Saviour's love, however few our words or scant our vocabulary, provided only that the heart is full of love for Him who is the great Redeemer of poor lost men. Sometimes I've thought one needs to come to a dark, pagan land like this, and find the four lower rooms full in America and Europe the power and the preciousness of Christ's atoning blood.

Yesterday it was my privilege to talk with a man, who, I hope, will become a Christian. In the English Bible which I let him have several years ago, under his name he has written these suggestive words, "A secret Christian." There are not a few of this class in India. Hiding in homes so dark and desolate where mothers, wives, sisters and daughters are groping in total darkness, there are many young men who have obtained some light from truth uttered in their hearing, and are at the corner, or learned in the Mission School, or secretly stolen from a Bible concealed somewhere about the house where the eye of the wily family priest never penetrates. Our friend of yesterday was one of these secret disciples. Let the reader pray for some of them who will yet come forth boldly to confess Christ.

The INTELLIGENCER of the 17th October brings cheer news concerning Father McMillan's generous bequests to benevolent societies. The memory of such men and such deeds is precious. I hope that both the Home and Foreign Mission Societies will be animated by these donations to fresh efforts for church extension at home and abroad. But, brethren, indulge me in a word of caution. Don't depend on these bequests, but push the work of regular contribution in every church. On systematic giving our great enterprises must depend for their main supply of working funds. It behooves every pastor to do his very best to secure such regular gifts from his people. N. bequests, however large or frequent, can take the place of bequests. No benevolent society can live long on bequests. They are good in their way and serve a noble purpose, but can never take the place of the work of the multitude of small, systematic gifts flowing into the Lord's treasury.

J. L. F.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

"The Old South is in the way! It is a homely building. It is old and weather-beaten! It is an eyesore to all except sentimental lovers of moody churches. It should be destroyed, and in its place should be a handsome marble building. Turn it into a store!" Such is the tenor of the objections advanced by the vulgar, utilitarian opponents of the plan to save the Old South Meeting House. They argue that every building should be demolished, that is in the way of their so-called "march of improvement and progress." All that does not bog a rental of golden dollars must give place to something that shall. Long and loud come the cries of the mercantile mob that mocks and laughs to scorn the efforts of those who wish to preserve the historic pile. But in spite of opposition the work of deliverance goes bravely on. It is a sufficient proof of the plan to save the Old South Meeting House. 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