TERMS AND NOTICES.

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THE APPROACHING YEAR.

Having entered on the last month of the year it is fitting that something be said of the course intended to be pursued by the INTELLIGENCER in 1882.

Of the past we may not express an opinion. Twenty-nine years have passed since it entered on its mission. To do the work has been the part of its editor, to judge of its character and the effect is the part of its readers. We know that the spirit, style and aim of the paper have received much commendation, and there have been not a few testimonies that it has been a means of real good to the families who receive it. These things are greatly encouraging, for we are anxious above everything that it may do good to all who read it—comforting the saints, strengthening the weak, winning the wayward, convincing the unbeliever, in a word helping all to be good and do good. That it may be increasingly useful we shall continue to labour and pray; and we ask all who are interested in the paper and the work it aims to do to pray to the same end.

1882.

We look forward to the new year with hope and courage. We trust it has greater prosperity in store for the INTELLIGENCER than it has yet enjoyed. It will not be any less earnest, vigorous and faithful than in the present or any preceding year. In its general tone there will be no alteration. Its position regarding the moral and religious questions of the day is well known. There will be no change, unless it be in the direction of intensifying its protest against and its exposure and condemnation of evil in any and every form, in high places and low places; and its defence and advocacy of everything good from whomsoever or wheresoever it may emanate.

Of religious news it will always contain a full supply—fresh and readable.

The secular news department will be well sustained. All important events at home and abroad will be duly recorded.

The INTELLIGENCER is especially suited to families that can take but one paper, as it furnishes all the secular news of importance, in addition to the news of Christian work and the general religious and family reading. In soliciting subscribers our friends may use this fact to advantage.

To Free Baptists especially the INTELLIGENCER looks for support. Is is the organ of the denomination. Through it alone may the Churches communicate with each other, and the facts concerning the denominational work and progress be brought to public attention. That it has been a benefit to the denomination is not pretended to be denied. That it may be more so we desire and labour. Extension of its circulation is the increase of its usefulness. It ought to be in every Free Baptist family in the denomination. Will the ministers and others interested in the denomination make earnest effort to introduce it more widely? Its friends are its only agents. Their work and ours is to one end. Let us be helpers of each other.

Renewals for 1882 should begin to come in now. It is not the best way to delay till the year has begun. A rush of subscriptions now would do us good.

We expect all our present subscribers to be subscribers for 1882. Of course, they will not disappoint our expectation.

It would be a good thing, too, if each one would try to get at least one new subscriber. To get one ought not be very difficult.

There is a great deal of trashy and dangerous literature in circulation. Published cheaply it seeks to find its way into all the homes of the country. It does evil and only evil wherever it goes. Christians should counteract its evil influence by extending the circulation of pure reading.

THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 9, 1881.

.... Bishop Simpson, of the M. E. Church, who has recently returned from a visit to Great Britain, states that in Ireland he did not find a single Protestant who sided with the land-leaguers. It is a significant statement.

.... It is not pleasant to know that the danger to Mr. Gladstone's person is so great that he has to be guarded by policemen. The dangerous characters are wild Irishmen who refuse to to see that he has done more than any of his predecessors in the Premiership of Great Britain to remove whatever wrongs Ireland has been suffering.

....There is in India a considerable sect of dissenters from the Hindoo "faith," who, though not Christians, oppose Hindooism very strongly. Recently some of them broke into the temple of Juggernaut and attempted to burn the great idol. The attack was prompted by the belief that if Juggernaut were burnt it would convince the Hindoos of the futility of their religion and the whole world would then embrace their notions.

.... At the death of President Lincoln the U. S. Congress voted his widow a pension of $3,000 a year. She is in poor health, and her physicians say that the amount she receives is wholly inadequate to support her in comfort and give her the medical care she needs. It is, therefore, proposed to increase her pension to at least $5,000. Considering all the great and good Lincoln was to his country Congress cannot easily do too much for his widow.

.... Japan is moving surely, and not so very slowly, all things considered, towards a constitutional form of Government. The Emperor is wise enough to see what the people desire and what in a little time they would demand, and he is disposed to concede what they wish. He has recently issued a proclamation in which he says that in 1890 he will "call an elected Parliament and give the people a constitution.

The Czar of Russia might profitably take a lesson from his brother of Japan.

.... A Society in New York known as the "Children's Aid Society" is doing a grand work in providing for the outcast children of the great city—children that but for the Society's philanthropic efforts would certainly drift into crime. During its existence the Society has sent 60,000 children to good homes, chiefly in the Western States. The annual report just issued says it has given shelter to 200,000 boys and girls; it has taught over 100,000 little girls, not more than 20 of whom are known to have drifted into criminal lives. During the past year it has had 13,000 children in its lodging-houses. This is practical Christianity.

....The "Free Religionist" people in the United States are a good deal agitated over the "Confessions" their old-time leader, Mr. Frothingham, to which we referred a couple of weeks ago. They are trying in various ways to account for Mr. F.'s course; but none of them are willing to admit that the man is coming out of darkness into light. It does not seem to have occurred to them to account for the change in that way. They are evidently disposed to pity him as having lost his balance—his soundness of mind. "Advancing age and ill-health" are made responsible for the change by one very wise Unitarian preacher. Anything rather than acknowledge the power of Christ.

.... Some people seem to have a melancholy pleasure in being unhappy. Their chief ambition apparently, is to tell of more pains and woes than anybody else has ever had. Everybody has heard of the old lady who, when asked about her health always replied that she "enjoyed very poor health." Another one of the same kind is thus set out:

"Good-morning, Mr. Doleful Longface. How are you to-day?" "A great deal worse than I was, thank 'e; 'most dead, I'm obliged to you. I'm always worse than I was; and I don't think I was eqer any better. I m going off some of these days, right after my grand-father, dying of nothing in particular but of everything in general." That man has the blues.

.... In a recent sermon Rev. Dr. Crosby used the following strong language: There is too much truth in what he says, and it would well were his words taken to heart by the guilty and those who are in danger of falling into the fashionable sin. He says:

"Our young men are being poisoned, and the mothers who have poisoned them, by their conformity to sinful fashions, wonder that their sons go astray. In every way luxury can devise, passions are inflamed, and then modesty is called prudery. Indecent dress, lascivious dances, immoral innuendoes in conversation, form part of this refined system of destroying in which Christians engage, because they must be in fashion. The creeping thing down in a dance-house in Water Street they would exclaim against; but the winged creeping thing that flies in the uptown parlor they delight in; yet it is the same venomous beast.

"AS FOR ME AND MY HOUSE."

A Personal interest in Christ is the first duty of the head of a family. He should be able to say with David, "*I* am thy servant." But with Joshua he should also be able to declare, "As for me and my house, *we* will serve the Lord." God required the Hebrews to teach his laws to their children. Christian parents are to instruct their children in the principles of holy service—illustrate those principles in their lives, and daily seek the blessing of God upon the whole household. It is in the family that the first influences are felt forming the character of the child, and therefore the importance of "pure and undefiled religion" *in the family* is very great. It is the safeguard of the young, the solace of the aged, and a precious means of blessing to society. In a truly, godly family the claims of religion are allowed to be supreme. Business pleasure, gains are secondary. Among the duties of a religious household family worship is prominent.

It is probably the oldest form of worship. The patriarch was not only governor but priest in the household. It is to the family what public religious service is to the church—essential to spiritual prosperity. If christian parents desire the blessing of God upon their children, let them gather them at the family altar, read the sacred word, bow daily, "calling upon the name of the Lord," and they may be assured the riches of divine favor will rest upon their household, for God has said, "Them that honor me I will honor.' A revival of religion in Christain families would us her in a reformation in many churches that have "gone into a decline."

Can an earnest Christian father utterly neglect family worship? A backslider may. Demas may. The altar thrown down shows the prevalence of a worldly spirit, or a sinful timidity or wicked carelessness. Parents who profess to be Christians but do not "show piety at home," nor worship God in their families, need not be eurprised to find their children growing up unconverted, or even confirmed in infidelity.

A woman converted in the later years of her life said her parents were members of the church. "But," said she, "I never saw religion at home. We had no family worship, and when they said anything about the church it was almost always to find fault with the minister or some of the officers. Indeed, I did not believe in the truth of religion, and for many years gave myself up to infidelity and the pleasures of the world." But in contrast with this, how sweet and sacred the memories of a truly Christian home, where God is daily worshiped! It is a "church that is in their house." From a blessed experience they can say, "Surely God is in this place." All our family circles will soon be broken up. How important that the means of grace be improved in the family daily, that each member may be qualified for the "mansions," and to dwell with the "whole family in heaven."

Well may we exclaim with Newton, "Happy is that family where the worship of God is constantly and conscientiously maintained. Such houses are temples in which the Lord dwells, and castles garrisoned by divine power." A.

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY WORK.

The Free Baptist women of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have for a few years past done excellent service in raising funds for carrying on Christian work in India. Easily and quietly, without making any extraordinary exertions, they have accomplished all and more than they set themselves to do. In addition to the great good done among the needy of India their prayers and contributions and efforts have doubtless resulted in much spiritual blessing to themselves. That those engaged in the work will continue in it with unabated devotion, there is no doubt. It is clear, though, that there might be much more done. We do not mean that those now interested ought to do more; probably the majority of them are doing all they can. But there are a good many who are doing nothing. These should be enlisted in the cause, not only for the sake of India but for their own sake as well. With the hope of awakening their interest, and also of encouraging the present workers, we append a timely article which recently appeared in the *Star* from the pen of Mrs. E. S. Burlingame, suggesting methods of working. She says:

"We would first emphasize the need that all be workers. Let no woman in the Free Baptist denomination decide that she can do nothing to help the work of the Woman's Missionary Society, until she has very carefully thought and prayed over the matter. Having decided first what are her obligations, either personally or as a member of a family, to the parent Societies, let her ask herself if she cannot spare two cents a week more for the work that as women we have assumed. * * * The great trouble in all our benevolent work is that so many people wait until some special plea is made and then give impulsively and feel as though the business is done with for several months or a year. This is all wrong. Let us now plan as individuals and Societies for the work of the coming year. Let us ask not how little need our Society do, but how much can we do to help on the Master's work?

The first thing to be done, if there is no Woman's Society in your Church, is for you to make an earnest effort to have one formed. Never mind if there are but three or four members to start with. One live woman can, under ordinary circumstances, build up a Society. "But how can we keep up the interest, if we attempt to have a Society?" asks some timid one. By tact and good management. One rule cannot apply to all places. That which is suited for city Societies may fail utterly in country places, where it is by much effort that the people come together. In all places, however, faith and works must go hand in hand. If you are in a place where the meetings can be held on a week day, let faith be fanned by suitable Scripture reading and earnest supplication for God's guidance and blessing, but let a portion of the time be spent in practical work. * * * * An occasional supper, when the husbands and friends are invited to attend, helps wonderfully to unite the social element with the labor of love. It is a good plan to have some lady appointed at each meeting to read missionary intelligence at the next meeting. * * * If the people in your Church are so scattered that it is impossible to have a meeting at any time except on the Sabbath, have it then. It would be well to have much time given to missionary readings, and as often as three months it could take the form of a missionary concert, in which the pastor and others could participate. Having organized a Society, decide on some sum of money that you will attempt to raise during the year. You may not feel like pledging it. But if you decide to raise $50.00, $20.00 or $10.00 or even $5.00, it will be something definite to work for. More money will be raised than if you simply decide to do something.

If in any Church, there are real objections to the formation of a Society, it must still be true that if an effort is made by some earnest woman a few can be found who will want to help their sister laborers and who will save their pennies for the purpose, which can be collected and sent to our Treasurer.

Before closing this article, we wish to make it still more personal, for, after all, the great difficulty in the way of doing the work we ought to do is that so many say they cannot pay the amount asked. They admit that two cents a week is a trifle, but say they can not be bothered with remembering to lay that aside, and they never have a dollar to spare. It is very fortunate for us that our Heavenly Father is willing to remember us, not only each week, but each day, hour and minute. And if we can by a little thought, put into an envelope, or other safe place, two cents each week for this special work, and can not pay the whole amount yearly, it seems very ungrateful, to use the mildest possible term, for us to so lightly excuse ourselves.

But we are aware that there is a large class of women who have very little money at their disposal, to whom even two cents a week might be a puzzling gift. These are mostly wives of farmers who work very hard and do their full share of earning and saving. To such we would suggest that they could appropriate weekly something from the dairy or some other part of their farm products. Two eggs a week, taking the average price through the year would probably pay the amount needed for membership. A patch of caraway seed in the garden, some tomato plants which she could care for herself, a little pot of butter, and many other things which we could mention, would accomplish this end.

This department of the work of saving souls in India and this country is entrusted to us dear sisters. Our time for work is short. Another year may not be ours. What we do in our quiet way for this cause may prove to be the richest part of the treasure awaiting us in Heaven. Do you dare let this year pass and do nothing? Begin now.

BEFORE THE FIRE.

No. 3.

An open letter lies on my knee. It is blotted here and there and the spelling is scarcely orthodox. The contents are a regret for lost privileges at school. The writer is an old pupil of mine, who always seemed to think my advice not worth following. Many a time I had urged the necessity of application to work as the only true ground to build future hopes upon. But like many another, this poor boy thought he knew best what was his own true interest, and so my advice and urgent pleadings were in vain.

Time was lost, lessons were neglected, the habit of work was not formed, and to-day he is unfit for a position proffered him. Had he improved his opportunities, applied himself to his assigned work, his acquirements and his training would have fitted him for work far easier and more remunerative than he now is engaged in. The result of his lost privileges is that he is doomed to constant regret therefore, and to occupy a place in society far below what he might otherwise fill.

But while I regret the folly of this poor boy, I remember that not he alone has lost golden opportunities. Who is there that looking back over his life cannot see at every turn of the way privileges that are forever lost.

There are hearts to-night breaking, aching for the privilege never to come, to speak one kind word to some one now silent in death. During life kind words were seldom uttered; but now that the ear to hear and the heart to appreciate are forever hushed, the privilege forever past, the heart aches for an opportunity to say one kind word. Oh! what a relief its utterance would afford. But alas! the privilege is gone, and though bitter memories linger, no lost opportunity can ever return, and though the poignancy of regret may lessen, the terrible consciousness of "what might have been" remains.

To-night in many a little crib little ones have sobbed themselves to sleep with only the memory of an unkind good-night. Uttered thoughtlessly, perhaps, but what an ache it caused and how even in sleep, its effect is felt and expressed in the sigh and sob.

How many a young man has gone into evil ways, formed unholy companionships, and acquired evil habits because no kind friend was at hand to utter a word of good advice at the right time. A life lost because the privilege to shape it aright at the proper time was not improved.

A privilege improved has saved lives, destinies, nations. A privilege lost has helped Satan do his greatest work—made sad hearts, wrought financial ruin, darkened lives, shattered hopes. And yet how we let these golden opportunities pass. Wrapped in cold selfishness, intent only on personal aggrandizement and gain, we heed not the weary, sickened, lonely ones, whom to help lies right in our way.

Thus I muse, while with regret for my own lost privileges arise the resolutions to improve more in the future.

How much greater might have been my acquirements, how much broader my influence, how much better my life, did fewer lost privileges mark the past. Thus I resolve, with the open letter still upon my knee, sympathizing with my old pupil for his lost hours, to try and make fewer mistakes and lose fewer privileges hereafter. W.

GENERAL RELIGIOUS NEWS.

— The Rev. E. P. Hammond is now engaged in revival work in Hamilton, Ont.

— Mr. George Muller has gone to Palestine to encourage Christian workers in the Holy Land.

— Twenty-seven missionaries to China and Japan recently left San Francisco on one steamer.

— The Gospel of Luke has been translated into the Yahgan language, spoken by natives of Patagonia.

The Sunday evening services Farwell Hall, Chicago, are attended by about 1,000 persons, and are very encouraging.

— The China Island Mission conducted its operations the past year with an expenditure of $50,950, The mission supports 60 missionaries, including women.

— Messrs. Moody and Sankey are to go to Paris and conduct revival services there by request of a Committee under the presidency of Mr. R. W. M'All.

— Rev. Dr. Somerville, of Glasgow, who for several years has conducted evangelistic services in various parts of the world, intends to visit Germany again, beginning his labors at Frankfort.

— The Rev. Thomas Bridges, missionary to the island of Terra del Fuego, now lives in an iron house, sent him by friends in England, so violent are the tempests in that far-off land. The only quadruped on the island is the dog.

— The North End Mission in Boston has opened apartments in which men may obtain clean lodgings for five cents, baths for ten cents, and a variety of dishes and wholesome drinks for five cents each. The object is to counteract the enticements of places where strong drink is sold.

— A bill to repeal the law empowering ecclesiastical councils in Sweden to prohibit the preaching of Dissenting ministers was carried through one Chamber of the Reichstag by a vote of 85 to 64, but rejected in the other by 54 to 25 votes. Dissenters can, therefore, still be imprisoned for preaching contrary to the prohibition.

— Mr. Beecher introduced "Jerry" McAuley, of the Water Street Mission, to the persons in attendance upon Plymouth prayer-meeting last Friday evening, as one who had "touched and tasted every manner of wickedness to the full, but had been rescued by the grace of God." Mr. McAuley then spoke of the new enterprise which he hoped to undertake among the low resorts in Sixth avenue. A place known as the Cremone Garden has been bought for $3,000, and the ground rent secured at $500 a year. He intends to open meetings there every night, as soon as enough money has been secured.

— Mr. D. L. Chubbuck, evangelist, who is in charge of a mission of Henry Ward Beecher's church in Brooklyn, writes us under date Nov. 28th that the work is progressing encouragingly, "the mission is filling up and souls are being saved." He adds:

"You will be glad to know of the great success of Dr. G. F. Pentecost. His church is packed all the time and souls are coming to Christ every week. His work at the Academy of Music is also a great success. Though the Academy will hold 4,000, hundreds are turned away from every service. He always holds a second meeting for inquirers, and in each of these meetings from ten to twenty-five are brought to accept Christ. I cannot tell you all this man of God is doing—it is a great work surely. * * * * We are looking for a great blessing in Brooklyn this winter. Pray for us."

— Messrs. Moody and Sankey are prudently determined to carry the clergy of Scotland along with them as much as possible in besieging the strongholds of Satan there. They are profiting by experience, and are aware of the different opinions entertained in that country regarding the efficacy of their labours. Accordingly, after conducting a prayer meeting in Edinburgh, at the Free Church Assembly Hall (which was crowded on the occasion, and many were unable to get admittance) he solicited a conference of "ministers who are in sympathy with his work." A great number of ministers attended, including Principal Cairns, Dr. Henderson, Dr. Adamson, Dr. Bonar, Dr. Whyte, Dr. Andrew Thompson, and the Rev. John McEwan. The claims of Edinburgh and Glasgow were respectively urged as the field for commencing operations, the preponderance of opinion being evidently in favor of Edinburgh at this particular season. In answer to a question regarding the nature of his work, Mr. Moody stated that in England there was a great multitude who never went to church—in Birmingham, he was told, 98 per cent. of the mrchanics did not go to church; and in Scotland he should like to try and get hold of the lapsed masses. He thought a great mistake was being made in asking him to spend six months in Edinburgh and Glasgow, and that three, four, or five weeks would be sufficiently long for his stay in Edinburgh. In the course of the proceedings it was stated that Mr. Moody had received requisitions to visit Dumfries, Dundee, Kirkcaldy, Perth, and other places.

DENOMINATIONAL.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NORTON, K. Co.—The special meetings now being held with the F. C. B. Church, at Norton are very interesting. The church is being blessed and sinners are being converted. A good many are convicted of their sins and are turning to God. Five were baptized on Sabbath last by the pastor.

TRACEY MILLS, C. Co.—Rev. A. Taylor, pastor of the Tracey Mills Church, has just begun a series of special meetings there. We are glad to hear that there are already encouraging indications.

PENIAC, YORK, Co.—Rev. J. E. Reud and Rev. W. W. Brewer (Methodist) are holding union meetings at Peniac. Good has been done. An excellent spirit of Christian union prevails, Christians have been quickened and there have been some conversions.

WOODSTOCK.—The brethren in Woodstock, though feeling keenly the loss of their church building, have not lost heart. At a meeting held a few days after the fire it was resolved to build as soon as possible. Plans are being prepared, and subscriptions obtained, and early in the Spring the work of building will probably be commenced. The new house will be erected on the site of the one burned, though probably it will be somewhat larger. The pastor Rev G. W. McDonald, has been passing through affliction, but he will enter upon the work energetically and will do his full share.

The Orange Hall has been rented. It is not so large as they would like, but they will be fairly comfortable in it; and we hope the Winter may be one of much spiritual blessing to them.

NOVA SCOTIA.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—On behalf of myself and Mrs. Siddall, please permit us to tender our heartfelt thanks to the members and friends of the F. B. Church of this place (Barrington) for the many kind presents we have recently received; also for their generous and esteemed aid in helping us to settle in our new home. Especially do we thank the ladies of the sewing circle for their many acts of kindness and generosity. We truly prize such marks of esteem, and shall ever seek by wholesouled devotedness to merit the esteem and affection of those we are called upon to serve, praying that a bountiful Father may bless and prosper the entire church and people.

T. H. SIDDALL.

Barrington, Nov. 28th, 1881.

RUM SMUGGLING AGAIN.

Since last writing, "events" have showered upon us "fast and furious." A cargo of rum has been seized, valued at $1,700.00, and claimed by Mr. Wm. McDonnell, of Argyle. The vessel came by mishap into Barrington Bay, and from what the authorities saw they seized it. The vessel was stripped here, and the liquor sent to Halifax. The Captain at first said that the liquor was from Halifax, and for Yarmouth. Afterwards that it was from St. Peters and for Boston. The manifest stated that it was from St. Peters, and consigned to Rockwell Bros. Produce Commission Merchants, Boston. The true inwardness seems something like this: The liquor—at least some part of it—was bought in bond at Halifax, thence taken to St. Peters, the bond cancelled, re-shipped and brought here, perhaps part of it for Boston, and part of it for Yarmouth and Shelburne Counties. The correspondent in Halifax of the St. John *Telegraph* says the vessel *M. L. White*, cleared St. Peters in ballast. If that is so the liquor was bought in Halifax, and the manifest is false. She had on board 17½ boxes of tobacco, bearing the Montreal stamp. Now to buy tobacco in St. Peters made in Montreal, and ship it to Boston, may to the unwary seem to be a smart transaction; but to the average man it seems like "a tale of the marines." Anyway here around we don't take any stock in it. Somebody may at Argyle. It appears that Mr. McDonnell is in the habit of shipping wood to Boston, and he sent word to the Captain of the seized vessel, *M. L. White*, that he had a load of wood ready for him. How the liquor goes to Boston, most people need not guess twice. Rockwell Bros. we understand are very respectable men; we should like to learn what they think of mixing their names with such transactions. Perhaps they may know ere this, how the wood they sell from Argyle is seasoned.

From all accounts it seems as if there were an organized system, and more than one concerned in it. A Mr. Wm. Moody of Yarmouth was here with Mr. McDonnell, he said, because he knew the Captain, a poor drunken creature of Tusket Wedge—and he (Mr. M.) came to help him in his trouble. Very kind of him; another "marine story." How stupid some people think the world is! To wear "an angels purpose, to mask a devil's deed." Subterfuge, hypocrisy, and all the arts of fiends, always resort to flimsy gloss and tricksters' devices. Honest intent, and pure purpose, need not such miserable pretences. And only fools or knaves, try to palm them off upon common sense people. The owner of the liquor was for some days around Barrington watching events, and not until Inspector Kerr ordered the vessel to be seized did he claim the liquor. Then he had no invoice of it. Why, if the liquor was his, and it was a legitimate transaction, and a *bona fide* shipment, according to papers, what need had he to wait ere he put forth his claim? If it turns out to be true, surely he acted either like "a knave or a fool," and he can take either horn of the dilemma. Again if the liquor was for Boston what need was there of a crew of men being sent to a certain place westward of Barrington on the Sunday evening following the Saturday of tidings of the vessel being sent to Argyle? sent by one who knew all about both the wood and the liquor That wood story is rich in its way. However it served a purpose, and now we can see what we can see.

Our rum trader is a very smart, smooth-tongued fellow, but somehow he misses the mark at times. Crookedness must get awry, and trickery will out. Our Rum trader threatens hard, but somehow nobody is troubled by his threats. Why should they? Honest law-abiding people have nothing to fear from one who ekes out an existence at the price of "blood and tears," one who has been pounced upon for breaking the laws of the land, one who fattens on poverty, ruin and death, one who robs by his filthy liquor, home, society and heaven, one who stands by a business too mean for a Hottentot to dabble in and too cursed for a being, who claims the title of man. Such a person honest people may loathe as they would a serpent, and spurn as they would a viper; but to tremble at his miserable threats, never! To shudder at his horrible practices, well we may. To sorrow in our hearts over his fiendish work, is humane, but to desist pursuit and condemnation of one who, lest to shame and decency, plys the heaven-cursed business, ill becomes those who love purity, and humanity. One we do know who will not fear all the threats of all the rum traffickers this side the bottomless pit. So long as they debauch and defame society by a godless business, so long will we brand them as being less than men, and more akin to devils. The man and the business go together. S.

OBITUARY.—Mr. John Atherton, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Fredericton, died on the 30th ult. He had been in poor health for more than a year, though until quite recently he had been able to get out occasionally.

He was a member of the Free Baptist Church, and always manifested a deep interest in its welfare. Up to the very last he thought much of the church and talked of it and did not forget it when making his will. During his sickness he found comfort in the promises of God. He will long be remembered kindly by those who knew him best. A widow and four children survive him, all of them Christians.

It is our sad duty also to chronicle the death of the wife of Rev. Jacob Gunter, which took place on Saturday evening the 3rd inst. She had been sick several weeks of typhoid fever. She was one whom to know was to love. Tenderness, patience, and devotion to her family and friends were marked characteristics of her life. In her death her husband and children—a daughter and two sons—have suffered a great loss; she will also be mourned by her many relatives and a large circle of friends, all of whom have experienced more or less of her thoughtful regard. Bro. Gunter and family will have the prayers of the many who know him and amongst whom he has laboured, that great grace may be given them.

MR. SPURGEON ON LONDON.—In the course of his address at the Metropolitan Tabernacle recently Mr. Spurgeon dwelt upon the magnitude of London. Never, he said was it more necessary for those living in London to pray earnestly than at the present time. He had heard it said that there were now 4,700,000 living souls within the metropolitan district. Such a city never before existed on the face of the earth. Ancient Rome was immensely large and magnificent, while it was difficult to accurately make out what was its population, but, of a certainty, in the days of its highest glory and splendor, it never even approximated the site of London of to-day. Nor could China with its teeming millions, and its great cities, such as Pekin, boast of any city to be compared to London, to make up which it would take the two largest cities in the world, while it would require five of the other foremost cities. To think that this enormous multitude making up modern London was continually increasing, not only by births, but by those daily flocking into it from various parts of the country! Well might they cry out to God that the people might be blessed. There were many Abrahams to-day required to pray for such a city as London.

GOLD.—The annual supply of gold is $118,000,000; the price, $18.96 per ounce, has not varied for 160 years. Since the discovery of America by Columbus, the mines of Mexico, California, British Columbia and other parts of North America have added $4,369,000,000 to the stock of gold in the world; $8,000,000,000 is the estimated value of the metal now in use; the gold coinage has increased from $77,000,000 in 1848 to $182,000 000 in 1880. It is also stated that the annual product in 1492 was $100,000; that it gradually increased to $17,000,000 in 1800; that it reached $236,000,000 in 1853; and that $8,000,000 are annually consumed in the arts and lost by fire and shipwreck. The total value of the auriferous product from the earliest times is said to be $14,000,000,000, of which $8,106,000,000 have been added within 39 years, and of this latter amount $7,895,000,000 are still in existence, one-fifth being furnished by North American mines.

JOURNALISTIC.—The *Herald* is a new candidate for public support. It is published in Fredericton, and will appear tri-weekly and weekly. The first number was issued on Monday and was attractive in form and in matter. Mr. C. H. Lugrin is editor and proprietor. Mr. L. is an old hand at the work; he knows how to make a good paper and will doubtless do it.

Another new paper to be called *The World* is soon to make its bow to the public. Chatham is to be its head-quarters; it will be published semi-weekly and weekly. Mr. J. L. Stewart, a journalist of years and experience, is to be its editor.

THE PICTURE of Gen. Garfield for Queen Victoria is said to have been forwarded through the State Department a few days ago. It is of cabinet size, and is described as bearing a striking resemblance to the late President, the eyes particularly being life-like and expressive. The photograph was inclosed in an envelope bordered with mourning, and addressed to Queen Victoria, and having the name of Mrs. Garfield written on the lower corner. It was incased in a box lined with dark blue satin velvet, which was again incased in a mahogany box.

SAVINGS BANKS—There are 46 Government Savings Banks in the Dominion, 28 of which are in Nova Scotia, 12 in New Brunswick, 3 in British Columbia and one each in Ontario, Manitoba and P. E. Island. Balance at the credit of depositors in these institutions on the 31st May was $9,138,056. Returns just published, show there was deposited within November, $512,528; withdrawn $346,014; leaving a balance of $9,628,445.

CONCERT.—A concert under the auspices of the Free Baptist Church is to be given in the Fredericton City Hall next Tuesday evening. That it will be well worth attending and an enjoyable occasion we have no doubt. The proceeds are to be appropriated to the re-furnishing of the Church.

THE QUEBEC ELECTIONS of last Friday resulted in a decisive victory for the Government. Fifty or more of the members elect are supporters of the Government. This in a house of sixty-five gives them an overwhelming majority.

☞ The question of license or no license will be one of the issues of the forthcoming municipal elections throughout Massachusetts, and the anti-license people are out in an appeal to voters.

SUNDRIES.

Banditti are on the war path in Texas.... President Arthur carries $100,000 insurance upon his life.... Paper belting is now being used in Japan, and it is said to have been found stronger than leather beiting.... Moncton Presbyterians are going to build a brick church.... Bogus 25-cent pieces are in circulation. Look out for them.

ALL SORTS.

[BY PEN AND SCISSORS.]

The late Baron Rothschild was so rich that if his fortune were turned into gold the biggest locomotive could not move it.

The first Roman Catholic Diocesan Synod in Scotland since the Reformation was held at Glasgow on the 19th of October.

The theaters of New York receive annually seven million dollars, while less than three millions are expended in supporting churches of the same city.

Phosphate mining is being actively carried on in Ottawa County, Ont., at present, and during the Winter many new mines will be opened.

The Montreal Telegraph Company are using an instrument by which four messages may be transmitted at the same time over one wire.

Dr. McCosh, of Princeton College, says that out of four hundred students under him in philosophy, only four have graduated skeptics.

This has been a remarkable year for comets, the seventh having recently been discovered by Dr. Swift of Rochester, N. Y.

The Lutheran Observer says that $50,000,000 are annually contributed in Germany to support asylums for the orphan and aged, the sick and destitute.

The first volume of the Canada Census Returns will shortly be placed in the hands of the printer, and will probably be ready for distribution at the opening of the session.

The revisers of the German standard translation of the Bible are completing their work on the Old Testament, and are making negotiations for its printing.

A rich Italian, who lately died in France, has bequeathed $40,000 to Eisleben, the birthplace of Luther, as a testimony of his personal veneration for the great Reformer.

A Company has been formed to encompass the whole of London with a broad and continuous boulevard about 25 miles in length planted with trees, and with wide footpaths on either side.

Mark Twain who was in Montreal on Sabbath last believes that the people there go to church about five times a day, and expressed his opinion to a reporter of the *Gazette* that Montreal, more perhaps than Brooklyn, deserved the title of "City of Churches."

There is a movement in England to do away with trial by jury, on the ground that in many criminal cases the conduct of the juries has brought the system into discredit, especially in trials for violence. A parliamentary committee has already recommended that a jury be dispensed with except in special cases.

In order to put a stop to the theft of postage stamps by employes, through which many corporations and firms lose thousands of dollars annually, the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange has requested the postal department to adopt the English system of perforating stamps with initials when bought in quantities of 500 or more.

The Madagascar Government, in its new code of laws, prohibits the planting of the poppy for the purpose of raising opium under a penalty of $100, "and in case of failure to pay, the guilty shall for every 6*d.* unpaid spend a day in long irons or chains." It also prohibits smoking hemp.

It is a significant fact that the tide of emigration is to Protestant countries. There is not a heathen or Catholic country in the world that is drawing to it population from other lands. Even Mexico and Brazil, the two richest countries on the globe, are not attacting any immigration.

A German has been making extensive researches in statistics to find out when girls marry. The results are these: Of 1,000 girls 51 married at the age of 19, 66 at 21, 80 at 22, 90 at 23, 99 at 25, 103 at 26, 103 at 27, 102 at 28, 95 at 29, 82, at 30, 68 at 31, 61 at 32, 58 at 33, 57 at 34, 53 at 35, 50 at 36, 49 at 37, 48 at 38, 46 at 39, 46 at 40 years of age during the past twelve months.

Rev. Arthur Hall, an English clergyman, being annoyed by snoring during his preaching, stopped and said: "I do not object to a quiet nap on a hot day, and am flattered at being able to contribute to anybody's repose. But, while proud at being able give the beloved sleep, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I draw the line at snorers."

Joseph Martinho Coutinho, of Cape Frio, Province of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, is reported to be nearly one hundred and ninety years of age, having been born, it is claimed, in 1694. He is said to be the ancestor of 42 children, 123 grandchildren, 80 great-grandchildren, and 20 great-great-grandchildren. Like all those old gentlemen who have passed their first centennial, Senhor Coutinho undoubtedly gets up at four in the morning, delights in chopping wood by the cord, breaks in restive horses, walks 20 miles without the slightest fatigue, and is blessed with a fine appetite, good eyes, and the best of health. Born in 1694.— George Washington's nurses will have to hide their diminished woolly heads.

Eminent Lawyers as Sabbath-School Teachers.—Of those in our day who have attained distinction we may mention the present Lord Chancellor, Lord Selborne; the late Chancellor, Earl Cairns; and his predecessor, the late Lord Hatherley. These are all men of unsullied reputation, men of high Christian principle, men whose Christianity has not been confined to mere profession, nor even to a blameless life, but who have given themselves earnestly and humbly to active Christian work in one or more of its various departments.

The daily increase of population in the United Kingdom is 631 persons. The total population at last census is 35,460,562, there being 738,668 more females than males. There are 440 persons to a square mile in England and Wales. There has been in ten years a noteworthy decrease in the death-rate. Scotland has a population of 3,661,292, an excess of about 140,000 females over males. The marriage rate was, with one exception, the lowest of any year. Of the registered births, 10,497, or 8.45 per cent., were illegitimate.

LITERARY NOTES.

A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.—We desire to call the attention of our readers to one of the greatest newspapers of the age—one that secures the best writers in this country and Europe, regardless of expense; has the best and fullest book reviews of any paper in the country; has able articles upon financial subjects; has departments edited by specialists and devoted to Fine Arts, Music, Science, Religious Intelligence, Missions, School and College, News of the Week, Hymn Notes, the Sunday-school, Legal and Sanitary questions, Biblical Research (something that cannot be found in any other newspaper in the United States), Farm and Garden, Insurance, Weekly Market Reports, etc.,—in fact, a newspaper fully suited to the requirements of every family, containing a fund of information which cannot be had in any other shape, and having a wide circulation all over the country and in Europe. We refer to *The Independent*, of New York. "The largest, the ablest, the best." See advertisement, in another column, and send a postal card for free specimen copy.

The entire Gospel of Mark has been divided up into Sunday-school lessons for 1882 to the exclusion of any Old Testament study. I. K. Funk & Co., of New York, therefore, publish that Gospel separately from the *Teacher's Edition* (revised), which gives the marginal passages printed at length, making a commentary wholly biblical with many other aids to study, as a harmony of the Gospels, a chronology, and a blank page for M. S. notes.

The December *Wide Awake* is out with a gay little operetta for the young folks, which they will welcome for their Christmas entertainments. It is entitled "Prince Puss-in-Boots," and all the performers represent cats and are clad in the most bewitching of furry costumes. The music, which is given entire, is by Louis C. Elson, the words by Mrs. Nina Gray Clarke. A more dainty and laugh-provoking entertainment could not well be desired. The number opens with the best short story of the year, "Rob's Father," by Eleanor Putnam, with five spirited illustrations by Merrill, one of them a very fine full-page engraving. Another beautiful full-page engraving accompanies "The Baby's Escapada" by A. C. and A. T. "How Alice Spent Twenty-Five Dollars" by Jenny Burr, has a charming picture of "Alice" and is a good story for everybody. "Hitty's Last School," will be enjoyed by all those interested in the early days of Boston. The Serials, "Polly Cologne," "Sharon," and "Having His Own Way," finish satisfactorily, and leave the reader wishing for three more as good stories. The pretty rhyme of "Wee Willie Winkie" is developed into a piquant ballad by Miss Wilkins, and has six beautiful full-page drawings by Miss L. B. Humphrey. Another very enjoyable poem is "Griselda In Pound," by Margaret J. Preston. The readings for the C. Y. F. R. U. are well worth while the attention of young folks everywhere; and it is to be hoped that thousands of our young people will join the Reading Union before the Course for 1882 is completed.

Wide Awake, permanently enlarged, is but $2.50 a year. Ella Farman, Editor. D. Lothrop & Co. Publishers, Boston, Mass.

☞ The Tea Meeting in the Carleton Free Baptist Church, of which we made brief mention last week, realized the handsome sum of $303.60.

☞ It is stated that the trial of Guiteau will cost the Government nearly $