

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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ATTENTION!

Several weeks ago statements of account were sent from this office to a number of subscribers who are still in arrears. From a few of them we have heard and received payment. They have our thanks. But from the majority no word has come. We beg in this way to remind them that we wish to hear from them at the earliest possible date. We have regular payments to make, and the money relied on to meet the payments is in the hands of those subscribers who owe for papers received. We most respectfully and earnestly urge upon them the necessity of immediate attention to the matter. There should be no unnecessary delay on the part of any one.

A GOOD OFFER!

FIFTEEN MONTHS FOR TWO DOLLARS!

As an inducement to New Subscribers, and a help to those friends of the INTELLIGENCER who are disposed to aid us in extending its circulation, the following offer is made:

New subscribers sending their names now (with \$2.00 each) will receive the paper till Jan. 1st, 1883. Fifteen months for the price of a year!

The INTELLIGENCER aims to do good wherever it goes. The more families it enters, the more good it may do. While adapted to all homes, it has special claims on Free Baptists, and would like to be a regular visitor to every F. B. home in Canada.

The Conference of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have again and again recommended the people of the denomination to subscribe for it, and have instructed the ministers to endeavor to extend its circulation amongst their people.

We now appeal to the ministers to bring the above offer to the attention of their congregations, and make an effort to induce many subscribers.

Each reader of the paper may help us greatly by making the offer known to his neighbor who is not now a subscriber. Let the work be begun at once and vigorously prosecuted, and we are sure a large number of new names can be secured.

Who will send the largest number?

THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 14, 1881.

The Hungarian Parliament may be a very good and wise institution. It contains no less than twenty-four journalists.

Three Evangelists—Messrs. Harrison, White, and McFarlane—are now holding special religious services in Chicago, the first named in one of the Methodist Churches, the other two in a Farwell Hall, the headquarters of the Y. M. C. A.

A Sunday-school census is being taken in the United States. Mr. John D. Wattles, publisher of the S. S. Times, has charge of the work. Circulars containing a number of questions are sent to every Superintendent. These questions cover the number of teachers and children, the ages of the scholars, the number, value and character of books in libraries, the property owned, the money collected, and the increase in attendance since 1870. It is thought that five or six more months will be required to complete the work.

Criticism is one of the easiest things. Criticism of sermons is a common thing; and they are usually the most severe critics who know the least about sermon-making or the subject treated. "Zion's Herald" quotes a distinguished man who said:

"I would have no one criticize a sermon till he has attempted to preach one. After one has addressed a congregation, one will better understand a preacher's sensations and difficulties. In all criticisms one should remember that the hand which cannot build a novel may demolish a palace. If these were thoughts were accepted as rules for the tongue by those hearers who act as if they believed criticism to be the chief duty of the listener, much preaching now critically condemned would be fed upon as manna from heaven.

Of Christian missions the Christian at Work says they stand in the foremost rank of the powers destined to change the face of the world. The imposing magnitude which they have gained is altogether recent. "Their beginnings were so small as generally to avert hostility by securing the contemptuous indifference of those who might have been unfriendly. There are few things in human history that have an aspect of higher moral grandeur than the opening of what are now our great missions. One or two men sent by this Church and by that are seen going forth in obedience to a command spoken eighteen hundred years ago, to begin the enormous work of undermining heathenism and reclaiming the world of God. Among the glories of the century is none greater than this. All other enterprises of beneficence must yield to this magnificent attempt to expel debasing superstitions, and convey into every heart the ennobling influence of the Christian religion. The success already attained gives some promise of results, the greatness of which we as yet dimly perceive. In this great work man is stepping forward and wielding a power that already antedates the Church, and has awakened a new missionary life in all her borders."

In a recent article in the Presbyterian Banner, Rev. Mr. Pierson makes a proposal looking towards the evangelization of the world in twenty years. In laying out his plan he is careful to distinguish between "evangelization and conversion," God alone being responsible for the latter, while the Church is answerable for the former, which means bringing the Gospel into contact with souls. After comparing the Church and the world numerically, and estimating the possible financial resources available for such a scheme, he affirms that he is satisfied as to its feasibility. The following are his concluding sentences: "Let us have an Ecumenical Council representing the whole Evangelical Church, solely to plan a world-wide campaign, with reference to bringing the tidings of salvation into contact with every soul in the shortest time! Let the field be mapped out and divided, with as little waste of men and means as may be; let there be a universal appeal for workers and for money, a system of gathering offerings so thorough that every giver shall be regularly brought into contact with the Lord's treasury, and the millions be increased to millions! The proposition is perhaps startling, and yet looking at it with studied calmness and coolness, tell us what is there to prevent its consummation, but a lack of new anointing from above."

SUFFER.—The ladies of the Fredericton Free Baptist Congregation had a successful "old fashioned" bazaar in the Exhibition Building on Tuesday evening last. The funds are to be used in the reforming of the church.

CONFERENCE NOTES.

In another place on this page is given a report of the proceedings of the session of the N. B. F. Conference just closed. That report is, in the main, a copy of the official records of the Secretary of the Conference. Some of the reports submitted were quite lengthy and have been omitted, as they will appear in the printed Minutes; a few have been given in full, and portions of a few others. No attempt has been made to furnish even an outline of the several discussions.

The trip to Grand Manan was not pleasant, except to a very few; and it could not have been pleasant to them even, unless they were utterly destitute of the power of sympathizing with suffering. From St. John to the Island occupied something over seven hours. "The sea was tempestuous," and of the one hundred and thirty passengers more than a hundred were sick—some of them "awfully sick," as they expressed it. The storm may be most excellent craft as to seaworthiness, but she has the faculty of "finding every hole in the bay," as the sailors say; and into these holes she went as if she enjoyed it, though it was much to the discomfort of her human freight. Of Daniel Webster or some other great man it is recorded that during a trip across the Atlantic "after he had been sick a little while he opened his mouth between the intervals of his sickness, and said: 'This is a dream'; a few minutes after he said, 'life is a nightmare'; the third time, as he staggered to his berth, 'life is an epileptic fit.'"

They were few who did not reach at least the first stage, many reached the third, and some went beyond that even. But the worst experiences come to an end. All were glad to reach Platts Cove. A hearty welcome awaited the party. Rev. J. N. Barnes and H. Hart, the pastors of the Island, with a large number of the people were on the wharf to greet ministers, delegates and visitors, and conduct them to their homes. So warm was the welcome that the sufferings of the trip were soon forgotten.

The hospitality of the people throughout was unbounded. No people could have more kindly, and with more evident pleasure, entertained a Conference. The vote of thanks but feebly expressed the feeling of the Conference towards the people of the island.

Though it is only two years since we visited the Island, we noticed many improvements. A number of good buildings have been erected, and there are other signs of real progress. The F. B. Church at North Head has been much improved both in and without. It is now a very commodious and comfortable place of worship, creditable to the taste and Christian enterprise of the people.

The Elders' Conference met on Friday evening. The business of the meeting was done quietly and without waste of time. The Chairman of last year—Rev. B. Merritt—was unable, on account of ill-health, to be present. Rev. G. W. McDonald was elected Chairman for the present year. The session was peaceful and pleasant.

The attendance was, of course, much smaller than usual. Fifteen ministers were absent. Some of them are old, and could not safely undertake the journey; others were, perhaps, afraid of seasickness. A good many others who usually attended Conference were absent. The absentees were spoken of and missed.

The Saturday Conference was a season of refreshing. The day was very fine and the attendance was large. The presence of the Lord was manifestly with His people, and scores of testimonies full of love and faith were given. When the time was up, scores who had not been able to get a chance to speak, testified by rising, their love to Jesus and their purpose to faithfully serve Him. "The devotionals" were most refreshing. More time than has been usual was given to prayer and praise, and the blessed effects were very apparent.

FREE BAPTIST CONFERENCE REPORT.

The General Conference of "The F. B. Baptist Church, of New Brunswick," met with the Church at North Head, Grand Manan, in Social Conference on Saturday, Oct. 1st, at 10 a. m. It was a time of rejoicing. All present felt "How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." The time was fully occupied, and many rejoiced in God their Saviour.

At 2:30 p. m., the Conference commenced in Business Session. The Moderator, Rev. J. T. Parsons, in the Chair. After singing, prayer and roll call, the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. G. W. McDonald, read his Report of the Session of the year. The following is a summary of the statistical information furnished in the Report:

The total additions to the churches during the year, is by baptism, 288; by letter, 62; the loss by death, removals, etc., is 200; leaving a net increase for the year of 150. The total membership is 10,504.

Following the report were speeches by Revs. J. Noble, J. McLeod, and S. H. Weyman, and Wm. Peters, Esq.

Rev. F. Babcock, Corresponding Delegate from the F. B. Conference of Nova Scotia, conveyed the fraternal greetings of the body, and stated that the churches composing that body are making real and permanent progress. (The statistics were given in the report of N. S. Conference, two weeks ago, and we therefore, omit them here.—Ed.)

Rev. A. Kinney, who represented this Conference in the recent N. S. Conference, submitted a report of his delegation.

In accordance with resolution twenty-five of the Conference of 1880, a Nominating Committee was appointed, consisting of the Clerks of the several Districts.

Monday—Conference met at 9 a. m. After opening exercises and Roll call, the election of Moderator took place, resulting in the choice of Rev. J. E. Reid, Moderator, and Rev. G. A. Hartley, Assistant.

Rev. T. H. Siddall, special delegate from Nova Scotia Conference, submitted from his Conference a proposal for closer union of the Free Baptist Churches of the two churches. The matter was laid on the table.

Rev. T. H. Siddall and Wm. Downey, were welcomed and invited to seats in the Conference.

The Nominating Committee submitted a report, naming the several Conference Committees. Ordered, that 3,000 copies of the Minutes of the Session be printed for distribution amongst the churches. The Secretary of Conference was voted \$30.00 for compiling and publishing the Minutes.

The Secretary of Conference submitted a communication to the effect that the Elders' Conference had heard from Rev. Wm. Downey, a former member of this Conference, and lately a member of the N. S. Conference, his desire to return to N. B., and that the Elders' Conference by unanimous vote request that the General Conference give Rev. Downey's request consideration. On motion, Resolved, That the credentials of Rev. Wm. Downey be filed, and he be admitted as a member of this Conference, on the basis of his former membership in the N. S. Conference of Elders' Conference also submitted the following resolution: "That the General Conference be requested to send Rev. Wm. Downey a letter of commendation, and to recommend the General Conference to consider his case."

Ordered, That Rev. W. J. Halse be heard by the Conference, when in Committee of the Whole on the resolution, "Resolved, That the General Conference be requested to send Rev. Wm. Downey a letter of commendation, and to recommend the General Conference to consider his case."

Resolved, That the General Conference be requested to send Rev. Wm. Downey a letter of commendation, and to recommend the General Conference to consider his case.

C. F. B. Ministers' Relief Fund Association be amended as follows:

1. That the words in Art. 7—"The interest of which shall be used for the objects of the Society," be struck out, and the words "The principal sums of any instructed bequests shall not be disbursed," be inserted in their stead.

2. That each ordained minister of the Conference, and each General Conference Licentiate, be requested to pay into this fund an annual sum of five dollars.

3. That each minister, disqualified for the duties of his office by sickness, old age, or any infirmity, be allowed from this fund an amount equal to double the entire amount he has paid into the fund.

4. That the death of a minister, or of a minister who has paid into the fund, and has not received the amount mentioned in section three therefrom—his widow (if he be a married man) and his or her orphan children (if he be a single man) be allowed from this fund an amount equal to double the entire amount he has paid into the fund.

5. That the number of churches to be requested to pay ten cents each per annum to this fund, be considered as additions to the Constitution and Rules of the C. F. B. Fund Association.

The Committee on Pastors reported. The report approved the system, said that it was well in many places, urged ministers and churches to regard the pastorate arrangement, and to endeavor earnestly to carry it out. They also suggested a Committee, consisting of two members of each Church in a pastorate, conduct its business, and that a District Meeting Committee have power to adjudge in any matter of difficulty in any of its districts its limits.

Rev. A. Taylor, from the Committee on Education, submitted a report. In view of the proposed union in educational and other matters, it was voted to lay the report on the table till next Annual Session.

9 p. m.—The Auditor of Conference reported that he had examined the accounts and found them correct. He recommended that in future, stationery and other Conference supplies be purchased by the Recording Secretary. Adopted.

The Committee on Deceased Brethren submitted the following report:

During the past year one of our ministers, Rev. J. R. Shaw, has entered into rest. Pastor Shaw died at his home, and the Christ he preached was with him, and sustained him during his last illness. To his wife and family we tender our heart-felt sympathy.

The Secretary was directed to forward a copy of the foregoing report to the widow of the late Rev. J. R. Shaw.

Resolved, That this Conference do now adjourn. The Session was closed by prayer by the Moderator.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Protestant community in Madrid, Spain, including in it the members of the congregations and schools, numbers about two hundred earnest converts.

Work among the children is heretofore to be especially commended by the Salvation Army. The first number of *The Little Soldier*, a weekly devoted to evangelic work among children has just appeared.

The Society of Friends have formed a small congregation at Constantinople, having at times twenty-five members. One of the number, an American youth, having pursued a course of studies in London, is about to return to Constantinople as a physician and evangelist.

"A solid block of Methodism" is what they call Antioch circuit in Middle Tennessee. It occupies about fifteen miles square, and has about seven hundred members. In the whole territory there is no other religious organization, and probably not more than a dozen members of all other churches.

Encouraging reports come from the agents of the Church Missionary Society in eastern Central Africa. The natives and the native chiefs who have hitherto held aloof suspiciously from the missionaries are beginning to show a greater willingness to listen to their message. A school has been built, and there are indications that it will be successfully maintained.

From the Brief Narrative of Facts, issued this year by George Muller, of the Orphanage at Bristol, it appears that he has received in 1884 up to the date of his report, the sum of \$1,000,000 as the result of prayer and faith. The number of grown-up persons and children who have received the direct benefits of these funds does not fall much short of eighty-five thousand.

Jerry McAuley's Water St. Mission, N. Y., has been the means, in the good providence of God, of revolutionizing that entire neighborhood, where, but a few years since the most loathsome forms of vice and crime stalked abroad unchecked and unrebuked. This work is still carried on with unabated zeal and energy, and with most satisfactory results.

Mr. Moody said: "I think the Gospel spread abroad in the world, and the number of the most effective means of saving men have been in New York."

There is a lesson for those who pretend to believe that Christianity has little effect on the moral condition of the people, in a recent statement of a secular Western paper. This authority declares that in one of the most thriving cities of Wisconsin, containing about twelve thousand inhabitants, the number of members in the Protestant churches is less than eight hundred, and of those, the number of young men between the ages of fifteen and thirty is less than one hundred. Not one young man has been received into the churches on profession of faith during the last year. One hundred and thirty-three hundred young men have been convicted of crime in the police courts of the city, and the numerous drinking saloons are crowded nightly with youths who are qualifying themselves for graduation in crime. Does any one doubt what would be the best remedy for this state of things?

A letter from one of the agents of the Woman's Union Missionary Society gives some glimpses of the work in Allahabad, India: "I hope this week to open two new schools with Christian native teachers. Five dollars a month will pay a teacher for her board, and a room and buy the Sunday-school books. The school is now in the building. Now, we shall have eleven in all. For each school we have daily a native Christian teacher, and a lady goes to them one day in the week. On Saturday we gather them for only one hour. Our out-stations among the simpler village people have been very pleasant this cool season; they are so glad to see us. Some of our young ladies, who know the village languages well, are developing into real missionaries by doing this work. Anywhere in the village, if we stop in the shade of a tree, or on a veranda, numbers of people will gather around, and we can speak. Yesterday I saw three Hindu school boys and some most beautiful zennas. In one place there were a mother and three married daughters with their children. These all say they are Christians, but are not quite ready for baptism; some for one reason, some for another. The husband of one is full of sympathy with her, and when he returns from Afghanistan I hope they will open professions of their faith, and perhaps the others will join them. They seem so sincere and earnest that I cannot believe they will draw back."

WOOD CONSUMPTION.—To make shoe-poles enough for American use consumes annually 100,000 cords of wood. The bark of the white oak is the best for the purpose. Lasts and boot-trees take 500,000 cords of birch, beech and maple, and the handles of tools 500,000 cords of wood, or what would cover with forest 50,000 acres of land. Telegraph poles already used represent 800,000 cords, and their annual repair consumes about 300,000 more. The ties of our railroads consume annually thirty years' growth of 75,000 acres, and to fence all our railroads would cost \$10,000,000, with a yearly expenditure of \$15,000,000 for fuel. These are some of the ways in which American forests are going. There are others. Our packing boxes, for instance, cost \$74, \$12,000,000, and each year we use each year in making wagons and agricultural implements is valued at more than \$100,000,000.—Journal.

UNITED STATES LETTER.

THE NATIONAL BEREAVEMENT.

The great national bereavement has been for some time, and is at present, the great subject of conversation and thought. That is the all-absorbing theme of the nation. It is a subject which has never before been so generally discussed, and so deeply felt.

Such sorrow, as that produced by the assassination of President Garfield, was never experienced before in the nation. It is a sorrow that the death of one man, however great, under any circumstances, should have produced such national mourning. The nation's heart seems overwhelmed with grief. The Sabbath previous to his burial, every pulpit in the land, heard from, discoursed on the event. The day following, that of his funeral, was such a day as the nation never saw before, and never to be forgotten. All secular business was laid aside, the wheels of commerce were stopped, and the people flocked to the Churches to participate in memorial services. And what was especially surprising, the sorrow seemed to have taken hold of all classes, the learned and unlearned, the rich and the poor, and all political parties and denominations of Christians alike, and it would be difficult to tell which experienced the greatest affliction. The nation, for once, irrespective of party and classes, was before God.

But what was there in President Garfield, whose death created such deep and universal sorrow throughout the nation and civilized world? Doubtless the death of Garfield, and his lingering before life and death for eighty days, had something to do with it. Especially, when the cruel act had no reason or motive for it alleged, except to gratify a whim that it was under the divine direction. He was a great man—great in the best and highest sense—intellectually great. His mind was well developed, broad, comprehensive, accurate, active, and his power of thought was great. So far as his power of expression, was not inferior to it. His command of refined and forcible language gave him wonderful influence upon the rostrum. His thoughts rolled in beauty received a fresh, quickening impulse, from his warm, noble heart. His fervid, vehement oratory, which seldom failed to electrify his hearers, will not soon be forgotten.

He was a representative of all that is best in our civilization. He was a scholar, a statesman, a gentleman, a kind husband and father, a true, genial friend, an honest man, and a Christian in the best sense, he was well known, and highly respected. His domestic life, hallowed by the most sacred, precious ties and affection, is a priceless heritage to the nation. His great heart was in sympathy with the power of humanity, and this gave him wonderful power over the people. All had come to feel that he was their brother, councillor, friend. It was this largely that gave him such a hold on the nation's heart.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, his successor as President of the United States, is a man of excellent abilities, of varied scholarship, and of large experience as a statesman. There is no good reason why he should not administer the Government as well as his predecessor. Thus far, he has made a fine impression, has won the confidence of the people, and all are expecting under him, a wise and successful administration.

FINANCIALLY, the nation is said to be prosperous; but financial prosperity is so uncertain a thing these days that we hardly know whether it will last over night, or what will be the state of the country on the morrow. What a rush to be rich! Speculation is at its height. Fortunes made in a day and lost as soon.

Our state of things is not a healthy financial condition, and certainly is not a state that indicates a high state of morals and religion in business life.

THE CHURCHES are showing more signs of spiritual life and activity. The late camp-meeting had a good influence on the nation, especially on those of the Methodist denomination. During the eighty days of President Garfield's illness, more prayers were offered to God than ever before for the same length of time, and they were evidently greatly blessed to the churches. We think the churches generally were never in a better condition for a general and extensive religious interest than at present.

OUR PUBLISHING HOUSES are very active, and promise rich literary treasures during the present autumn and coming winter. The Rev. Mr. Hargreaves has completed their great work, "McClintock and Strong's Biblical Theology and Ecclesiastical Cyclopedia in ten vols., a work of great value and interest to all students of the Bible. They have now in preparation a supplement to the work, which will constitute a large volume, containing most important and valuable articles on a great variety of topics that could not well be embraced in the body of the work. They also announce at an early day the "History of Educational Theories," by Oscar Browning, M. A. "The Land of the Midnight Sun," Summer and Winter Journeys through Sweden, Norway, Lapland, and Northern Finland," by Paul B. DuChaillet, and the "Boy Travellers in the Far East," by Thomas W. Knox.

Two very important publications are soon to be issued from the press of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin and Co., entitled, "The American Men of Letters," and "The Lives of American Statesmen," both of which will contain a number of volumes, embracing the lives of the most distinguished men of letters and statesmen. These volumes will be looked for with more than ordinary interest.

The extensive and enterprising house of Robert Carter & Bros., have a rich treat for its readers in the "The Land of the Midnight Sun," Summer and Winter Journeys through Sweden, Norway, Lapland, and Northern Finland," by Paul B. DuChaillet, and the "Boy Travellers in the Far East," by Thomas W. Knox.

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THE ENGLISH RITUALISTS are at characteristic

the American Board of Foreign Missions is well understood by the Christian public on both sides the Atlantic.

For forty years the Board has steadily enlarged its work, multiplied and improved its schools of all grades, led the churches out to more and more of the world, and has been repeatedly shocked by the advances of modern civilization over the Peninsula. They now are reminded that the Civil Law is higher even than the barriers of their inviolable homes, and that a serious question is raised as to whether an offender even within the walls of the Zenana. Three ladies of respectable families in Calcutta, who, like some women in civilized countries were behindhand in paying lawful debts were lately arrested causing great excitement in the Hindu community, who were astounded that the sanctity of the Zenana had been thus invaded by outsiders. The *Brahma Public Opinion*, however sensibly advises the excited natives to conform to the law, which must be justly and impartially executed without any distinction between the sexes. Another link of the chain of superstition is broken.

Not now for the first time do the Ritualists of England appear on the scene of American Missions. They have been invited to the American Board of Foreign Missions, and by invitation addressed large congregations, assuring the brethren of the latter place that "in no case would they propose to interfere with the work of the American missionaries," then visited one of the nearest outposts and, in the absence of the preacher, "enrolled twenty names and sent the list to the nearest American missionary, an 'English service' in the English language," and the next Sabbath these unsophisticated brethren, with the aid of the prayer-book, began an "English service" in the English language, "preaching." A few days later this "distinguished canon" acknowledged to one of the missionaries the good work accomplished by him in distributing the Bible and in lifting the people out of their degradation, and declared that "now is just the time for the Church to step in and reap the fruits of a great harvest." He seemed to be a sincere English agent who had visited Central Turkey, giving aid and comfort to little knots of disaffected persons, and making plans for churches and schools, to be paid for out of British funds.

Rev. Henry Marden, a tried and judicious missionary of the American Board, the man who distinguishing himself in the churches of Zaitoon, and who has of late been doing good missionary work in the hardest part of that mountain city, lays bare the stumens of this movement in a two-page article in the *Forward* for September. He is a man of high intelligence, and his first intimation regarding the movement was that it was a "great English movement" which, it tends only to loosen the foundations laid with great labor and care, while its ultimate end is to bring about a "great lurch back half way toward the old 'Armenian Church.'" He very pertinently refers to the "disgraceful" position of the American Board in the Empire, and says that "the English movement" is a bold violation of the principles of missionary unity, and challenges rebuke and protest.

Small Pox.—The prevalence of small-pox for the last two years in different quarters of the globe has—as the *Statesman* says—awakened fresh discussion as to the efficacy of vaccination as a protection against this dread and mangle-making scourge. The medical officer of the Government of London, contributes some important data bearing upon this point. He cites statistics, kept at the Registrar-General's office, to show the comparative number of vaccinated and unvaccinated persons. From these it appears that the deaths from small-pox last year among the unvaccinated were at the rate of 9,350 persons for each million living, and among the vaccinated the rate was only 90 persons in the living million. Among the young the rate is even more striking. It was 61 per million among the unvaccinated, and 4,520 per million among the vaccinated. Among the infants it was 4.6 per million among the vaccinated, and 5,560 per million among the unvaccinated. The wide margin in favor of the vaccinated is not a state of things to be regarded with indifference. The mortality at its highest among the unvaccinated infants. Dr. Buchanan freely admits that vaccination is not absolute protection against small-pox; but he claims to demonstrate that the vaccinated are much less liable to die of small-pox than the unvaccinated. He says to the mother with her infant in her arms, that 146 unvaccinated babies at the age of five months die of small-pox, while only one vaccinated baby dies of small-pox. When these facts are taken into consideration, it is not difficult to see why the Government should be