TERMS AND NOTICES.

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

Terms: $2.00 a Year, in advance.

☞ All exchanges should be addressed, RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER, Fredericton, N. B.

☞ All communications for insertion should be addressed, REV. JOSEPH MCLEOD, P. O. Box 351, Fredericton, N. B.

THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

REV. JOSEPH MCLEOD.....EDITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MARCH 10, 1882.

— VACCINATION is the order of the day all over the Continent just now. It is a wise precaution. Small-pox is abroad. Very few of those who have been vaccinated die of the dreaded disease.

— THE ROMAN CATHOLIC Bishop of Montreal has refused to allow any property under his control to be rented for liquor saloons. His course is commendable and is worthy of imitation by all property owners who would avoid complicity with the deadly work of the rum trade. Temperance sentiment is certainly marching on.

— JOSEPH COOK cannot be silent, no matter where he is nor how much he needs rest. He is now in India, and has been lecturing there on the doctrines of the Christian religion. His chief object was to meet the objections urged against Christianity by educated Hindoos. His utterances are said to have made a deep impression.

— IT IS NO infrequent thing to hear a man say, "I can't give money to religious objects until my debts are paid. I must be just before I am generous, you know." "That"—says one—"is just what we want you to be,—"just" in paying what you owe to the Lord, before you are "generous" in getting everything you want for yourself.—*Miss'y Outlook.*

— PASTORAL visits are generally made in the afternoon. Very few men are home at that time—they are, therefore, deprived of the benefit to be received from faithful pastoral visitation. We see it stated that Dr. Newman, of New York, has announced that he will make his pastoral visits in the evening, so that he may see the men of his flock as well as the women. The idea is a good one, and might be profitably adopted by many pastors.

— THE AGITATION for the overthrow of Mormon Polygamy is widespread and powerful. Everywhere throughout the United States the people seem to be aroused concerning the matter, and strong pressure is being brought to bear on Congress to deal decisively with it. It looks as though the days of the great evil are numbered. Of course it cannot be wiped out in a day, but the unmistakeable warning is being uttered.

— THE UNFORTUNATE young man, Buchanan, who was killed at Hampton on Friday, was another victim of the rum trade. A fellow named Scribner, who was a witness at the inquest, swore that he sold him liquor about an hour before the fatal occurrence. The miserable wretch! What are the authorities of Hampton about that they do not prosecute him for violation of the law? As to his part in the death of Buchanan, he will have to answer for that at the bar of God. No manslayer will escape then.

— THE "ALLIANCE NEWS," organ of the United Kingdom Temperance Alliance, publishes periodically a "Black List," in which is shown the fruits of the liquor traffic. The last statement showed that fourteen cases of murder and manslaughter, fifteen cases of suicide, and a hundred and twenty violent deaths, directly traceable to the use of intoxicating liquors, occurred in Great Britain during the last week of 1881 and the first of the new year. A "Black List" certainly, and bloody. The fruits of the traffic are everywhere the same. Could we have a correct showing of all the black and bloody results of the traffic here, *many who now think* lightly of it would shudder.

— SOME PEOPLE have very strange notions of what a pastoral visit really should be. It has been truly said that what some desire is "an hour's gossip, with a short prayer tacked to the end of it." The *Canada Presbyterian* would like to know if this is what is desired by the good people of this day who continually complain that their minister does not visit them. If they really desire to spend an hour in reading the Scriptures and prayer, there is scarcely a minister in the church who would not make a determined effort to double the number of his pastoral visits. If ministers had any reasonable ground for believing that the cry for pastoral visits was a cry for more communion with God, they would be overjoyed at the increasing spirituality of their flocks. What do *you* wish the minister to call for? An hour's talk or an hour's worship? Which?

— A SERMON preached by Rev. Mr. Kingdon the Bishop-Coadjutor last Sabbath evening in Fredericton has provoked a good deal of comment. He was particularly strong in condemnation of the proposed legislation of marriage with a deceased wife's sister. No one can object to his stating his views on that subject, or any other, as plainly and strongly as he chooses, so long as he does not reflect with unnecessary severity on the people who differ from him. But he is reported to have said some very strange, even startling things. The *Herald* says reports of the sermon credit him with saying that—

"All marriages solemnized in New Brunswick since Bishop Medley came to this country, are illegal unless solemnized by permission of His Lordship. Consequently, we presume, the greater part of the children born in this Province are illegitimate, and most so-called married people are living in adultery, according to this gentleman."

The sermon has not been published, and we cannot fairly criticize mere reports of it. The *Herald* has asked for the sermon for publication so that there may be no doubt about what the preacher did say. We hope he may consent to the publication. Meantime we may say that it is difficult to believe that any man would be guilty of the utterances attributed to him. Such utterances are not merely arrant nonsense, they are a grave misdemeanour. We hope the publication of the sermon may show that Mr. Kingdon is not guilty of the statements alleged in the current report.

— WE HAVE received several communications concerning the C. T. Act contest in this city. The writers say quite severe things of some of the means resorted to by some of the opponents of the Act, and all of them express surprise and no little indignation at the course of the *Telegraph*, of which paper they have been warm friends. We refrain from publishing them; their publication now would do no good, and might perhaps add more bitterness to the cup some people are having to drink.

For the kind words concerning the INTELLIGENCER'S course, received from many quarters, we are thankful. One gentleman writes—

"I take the liberty of offering you my congratulations on the straightforward, outspoken and able course of the INTELLIGENCER in the late campaign to secure the adoption of the C. T. Act in St. John. I think you have done the denomination credit and placed the INTELLIGENCER in the first rank of journalism. I mean no flattery; I feel it a duty and a pleasure to express my hearty approval of the manner in which you have advocated the temperance question throughout. I have always had a high regard for the INTELLIGENCER, but never before did I feel so proud of it as the denominational organ. You have not only done good service to the temperance cause, but have at the same time done much to place the denomination the paper represents in the front rank of progress in whatever is for the good of mankind and the saving of perishing souls."

Such commendations are gratifying and encouraging. We trust that the INTELLIGENCER will never give an uncertain sound on the moral and religious questions that agitate the public mind.

ATTEMPT ON THE QUEEN'S LIFE.

The news of an attempt on the life of the Queen sent a thrill of surprise and horror through the civilized world. It is gratifying to know that the wretched creature who made the attempt was not the tool of any political party but acted for himself alone and was moved to the crime by the insane longing for notoriety. Several times Her Majesty's life has been threatened, but in no instance was the murderer's attempt the result of a plot. The name of the would-be-regicide in this instance is MacLean; he is described as a poor creature, miserable in appearance, and evidently not more than half insane. The part culars of the shooting and his arrest will be found in another column.

The escape of Her Majesty is cause for profound gratitude to God. Despatches of sympathy and congratulation were received from all parts of the empire, from the Emperor of Germany, the Czar, the Emperor of Austria, the President of the United States and others. The Dominion Parliament and the N. B. Legislature sent congratulations to which replies have been received. From millions of loyal hearts the prayer is offered that God may long spare the life of our good Queen.

THE SCRUTINY.

On Saturday the preliminary steps in the Canada Temperance Act Scrutiny were taken before Judge Watters. The petition contains fifteen sections. It sets forth the facts concerning the election, and then declares that "the equality in the votes polled was only an apparent one, inasmuch as in summing up several ballots in favor of the petition were improperly rejected and not counted, and certain ballots of voters who voted against the adoption of petition were bad for certain reasons named, but were allowed and counted against the petition; also that divers votes were accepted and recorded from persons not legally entitled to vote at the said election, and that a majority of good and legal votes polled at the said election was in favor of the adoption of the petition; that divers persons not entitled to vote personated others entitled to vote and who did not vote, said votes being against the adoption of said petition, and that such votes ought to be struck off the poll; that many persons were admitted to vote and did vote against the petition who were treated and made engagements and received promises for being treated, and were guilty of the offence of treating, and that such votes ought to be struck off the poll; that many persons were admitted to vote against the said petition who hired horses and sleighs and other conveyances for persons who were agents of the parties opposed to the petition, for the purpose of conveying voters to the polling places and that such votes should be struck off the poll; that many persons voted against the petition who received or agreed or contracted, for money, gift, loan, &c., and that such votes should be struck off."

A large number of affidavits were submitted showing the corrupt practices resorted to by the opponents of the Act. The lawyers representing the liquor party raised a number of objections, but Judge Watters decided that the petitioners were entitled to a scrutiny, and Tuesday 28th inst. was fixed as the time when the scrutiny shall be held.

MARK AND HIS GOSPEL.

John surnamed Mark, or Mark surnamed John, and sometimes styled Marcus (Mark being his Christian name, John his Hebrew name, and Marcus the Latin of Mark, or Roman name), belonged to Jerusalem. See Acts 12: 12. His mother Mary, in whose house the last supper was partaken, according to some eminent writers, was sister to Barnabas. Her house was the resort of the disciples of Jesus, and she clearly was a follower of Jesus. Some writers say Mark was especially regarded by Peter, before he became the companion of Paul. Owing to a famine in Judea, the Christians of Antioch collected aid for the Christians there, and deputed Paul and Barnabas to carry the same to Jerusalem, doubtless Barnabas, with Paul, visited the home of Mark, and when they returned to Antioch, they brought Mark with them Acts 12. 25. Peter, Mark's teacher, was no longer in Jerusalem, and doubtless the Christian mother was pleased to allow her son to go with the great apostle of the Gentiles, Paul.

After staying a short time at Antioch, Paul and Barnabas were specially prepared by the Holy Ghost for their first missionary journey. Acts 13: 2 3. Afterward they left for Seleucia, a city of Syria, the seaport of Antioch, on the shores of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the River Orontes (Antioch was built on the Orontes), about 16 miles westward of Antioch. From there they sailed to *Cyprus*, one of the "Isles of the Gentiles" in the Old Testament, called "Chittim." Dan. 11: 30. It is a large fertile Island, 140 miles long, varying in breadth from 5 to 50 miles. It is situated in the Mediterranean, about 100 miles west of Syria, and is now owned by the British Government. In Paul's day it belonged to the Roman Empire. They landed at Salamis, one of the chief places on the south-east side of the Island. In Acts 13: 5 we read, while there they had "John Mark" as their "minister" or attendant. See Luke 4: 20; also, Joshua 1, and 1 verse, 1 Kings 19: 21. Attendant or helper seems to be the meaning of the word "minister." We must not forget that Cyprus was the home of Barnabas. Acts 4: 36. After traversing the Island they sailed from *Paphos*, another centre on the Island on the west side of the Island, the seat of the representatives of the Roman Empire, for *Perga* in Pamphylia, the capital of Pamphylia: Pamphylia was a province of *Asia Minor*.

Asia Minor is a peninsula on the western or south-western side of the continent of Asia, which stretches into the Mediterranean sea, extending east as far as the Euphrates, west to the islands of the sea, north to what is called the Black Sea, and south to the Mediterranean or Great Sea. Perga was the chief seaport for the province of Pamphylia

At *Perga* John Mark or Mark left them, the reason why he did so is not given. Paul felt deeply the loss of his attendant, and also felt that Mark did wrong, as we shall see. Mark returned to Jerusalem, and Paul and Barnabas continued their journey into the interior of the country. After Paul and Barnabas had finished their first journey they returned to Antioch, and went to Jerusalem. After settling some matters in Jerusalem, Paul proposed to Barnabas another journey. At once Barnabas consented, but wanted to take his cousin Mark with them. Paul objected to Mark. See Acts 15: 38-39. A rupture ensued, Paul took Silas and Barnabas took Mark, each went on a different journey. No mention is made of Barnabas and Mark's journey in the Acts. Paul changed his feelings towards Mark. Like the good Christian he was, Mark doubtless learnt a wise lesson, and afterward seems to have been a faithful disciple. See Philemon, 24th verse. Mark no doubt was in Rome, when Paul wrote about (A. D.) 58.

In the 4th chap. of Colossians, 10 verse, written about the same time (A. D.) 58, as the one to Philemon and while Paul was at Rome, he names Mark and says: "Marcus sister's son to Barnabas (touching whom ye received commandments), if he come unto you receive him." There is no mention in the word as to the commands given respecting him.

Paul, shortly before his death, wrote his last letter (2 Timothy), addressed to Ephesus and sent from Rome (A. D.) 64. In it he requested Timothy to come to Rome and bring Mark with him. 2 Tim. 4: 11. "Take Mark and bring him with thee, for he is profitable to me for the ministry." Mark being conversant with Latin. Where Mark was we cannot say.

About the year 60 or 62, Peter wrote his first epistle from Babylon on the river Euphrates to the churches generally. In 5th chap. 13th verse Peter says—"and so doth Marcus, my son, salute you."

Thus Peter and Mark were again together. It is said Mark founded a church at Alexandria and was buried there.

Now, as to the Gospel, he wrote it about the year 64. As to when he wrote it there is nothing positive. The early Church agrees that it was written specially for the early Christians at Rome, and that Peter gave the main facts to Mark, indeed Mark was but the penman.

Papias says: Mark being the interpreter of Peter, wrote exactly what he remembered, but he did not write in order.

Origen—Born 185; died, 253; endorsed Papias' view.

Eusebius—Born, 270; died, 340; says: "Mark, the disciple and interpreter of Peter, at the solicitation of the brethren at Rome, wrote a brief Gospel, according to the discourse he had heard from Peter. Peter, on being apprised of this approved of it, and authorised it to be read in all the churches."

This is all we know of his life and the circumstances connected with his "Gospel," or the Gospel bearing his name.

It is the shortest Gospel of the four. Matthew contains 1,068 verses; Luke, 1,149; John, 879; *Mark but* 673 verses.

It narrates the three years or more public ministry of our Saviour, especially as regards the miracles and acts of the Saviour. It's theme, according to Dr. Pentacost, Christ "As the lion of Judah," or "Judah is a young lion." Christ in action—Christ doing, not speaking, seems to be the leading feature of the Gospel.

Our Saviour performed 36 miracles.

Matthew records,	..	..	20
Mark "	..	..	18
Luke "	..	..	21
John "	..	..	8

There are but two miracles recorded in Mark not recorded in the other three Gospels. Mark 7: 5. and 8: 22.

Our Saviour uttered 38 Parables. Mark records 3; Matthew, 20; Luke, 25; John *none.*

Our Saviour gave 24 Discourses. Mark mentions one, 2 chap. 18 to 22, "On Fasting."

There are out 24 verses in Mark which contain any important fact not named by some other evangelist.

I am indebted for much of the above information to the "Teachers' Edition of the revised New Testament," published by Funk & Co., New York. A most valuable work.

The observant will have noticed the customary prefix. "Saint" Mark has been dropped, because in this day Protestants ought not to use the soiled garments of Rome, especially when they are made out of cloth of Romish manufacture.

T. H. SIDDALL.

GENERAL RELIGIOUS NEWS.

— The "forty hours' devotion" observed yearly by the Roman Catholics begin this (Friday) morning and continue till Sunday evening.

— A body of the "Redemptionist Order" in the United States have accepted an invitation from Archbishop Hannan to give a series of Missions to the Catholics of Halifax. The first mission will be opened for women only on the 4th Sunday of Lent, and for men the week following.

— One of the most promising of the evangelistic agencies in Chicago is the newly formed Christian Army, which is partly modeled from the English organization, the Salvation Army. Its peculiar methods enable it to lay hold of the lower classes than can be reached by most other organizations. The Christian Army, like its prototype, has a journal of its own, entitled *The Battle Cry.*

— The Salvation Army, to be worked on Church of England lines, is being formed in England. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have been duly informed of the fact, captains have been appointed and a general, *pro tem.*, has been elected. The great difficulty, however, which stands in the way of the success of the object lies, it is suggested, in the almost certainty that no clergyman of the Church of England will join any organization which is ever so remotely allied to the Salvation Army however excellent may be the leaders' motives.

— The evangelistic work in California continues steadily to grow. Mayor Whittle and Mr. McGranahan's meetings in San Francisco are well sustained, and reports from various other towns show a growing sense among the churches of the need and importance of "John the Baptist" work. It should be mentioned that the results of Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey's mission in San Francisco are yet felt in the increased membership and increased spirituality of the churches.

— Those who fear that our colleges are becoming more and more the hot-beds of skepticism and irreligion should find some comfort in Professor Barbour's notes on Religion in Yale College in a recent number of the *Religious Herald* of Hartford. Professor Barbour makes several points: (1.) The interest in religion in Yale College is not declining. The majority of the last entering class are professing Christians. In a class of over a hundred and fifty, more than eighty are evangelical Christians. (2.) There is a growing interest in biblical study in the college. At the request of the students, two new Bible-classes have been opened in addition to those already in operation. (3.) The Young Men's Christian Association of the college is in an active and healthful state. (4.) The general religious interest inside the college is as great as that manifested in any of the churches in the surrounding regions. The regular prayer-meetings, which are more in number than those which most churches sustain, are well attended. At the last monthly communion, four students united with the college church on profession of their faith. These facts should certainly be a sufficient refutation of the baseless, but oft repeated, charge that Yale is growing in irreligion.

— Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey evidently mean to do thorough work in Glasgow. The whole city has been mapped out into ten evangelistic districts, and the largest churches in each district have been appointed as centres for the carrying on of aggressive work. One of the agencies in which Mr. Moody's methods made themselves earliest felt were the noon prayer-meetings, which, though well sustained in point of numbers since the first visit of the evangelists in Great Britain, had degenerated into mere preaching services. After a week of Mr. Moody's work the whole character of these meetings was changed. Bible readings, meetings for workers, and special meetings for working men and working women, have been held in the various large halls of the city. The admission has generally been by ticket, and the demand for these tickets has far exceeded the committees' power of supply. The inquiry meetings have been well attended, and a large proportion of those who waited had not been in the habit of attending any place of worship. Many hopeful conversions have taken place. The number of those who had fallen away from the influence of religion through strong drink, and who have been reclaimed by these meetings, is large. Indeed, the success of the evangelists in Glasgow will be largely measured by their work among this class; and that work, so far, has opened well.

SUPERSTITIONS.—Terrible stories come from Alaska in regard to the prevalence of heathen superstitions there. A lady missionary of the Presbyterian Board writes of the practice of torturing persons to death for the crime of witchcraft, and tells of many being sentenced to death by native tribunals, the ages of the victims ranging from four to seventy years. She tells of the grandmother of a family who was tied to a large forest tree, and left there to starve. When she asked for water to quench her thirst, salt water was given to her, and she was finally hacked to death by her tormentors. This lady also narrates the case of a little orphan girl, who was living with an aunt, and on her aunt's being taken ill was accused of witchcraft, kept for three days without food or water, and unmercifully whipped until her body was covered with discolored marks.

DENOMINATIONAL.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

CARLETON.—The revival interest continues good in the church at Carleton. Seven were baptized last Sabbath and received into the membership of the church. Of this number there were three men and their wives. Seldom have we seen such a time of tear-shedding and joy as was witnessed at the water side. It was a blessed day. In the evening there were about one hundred communicants at the Lord's table to "show the Lord's death." Their communion was sweet. Amongst their number were the newly received members who for the first time obeyed the command "this do in remembrance of me." It was also the first time our newly elected deacon, Bro. A. C. Smith served at the Communion Service. It was a most memorable season.

H.

FREDERICTON.—There is a good work of grace in progress in Fredericton. The ordinance of baptism was administered again last Sabbath. At the close of the evening service eleven persons—five men and six women—were received into the church.

EEL RIVER, YORK CO.—Rev. B. Colpitts is holding special meetings at Eel River. There is, we hear, a good and increasing interest.

DOVER, W. CO.—In a business note of the 27th ult., Bro. James Powell says:

"Rev. T. O. DeWitt is laboring in this place he prospects are good for a revival; there is quite an interest amongst the people.

GRAND MANAN.—*Dear Bro. McLeod:* I suppose many of my friends are expecting me to write a few lines to let them know how I am prospering and enjoying myself in my new field of labour. I arrived here with my family on the 4th of December last and found the brethren and friends anxiously waiting for us, quite a number of whom met us at the wharf to welcome us. We have been here now nearly three months and I find plenty of hard work to do on this Pastorate. I preach every Sabbath morning and evening at North Head. Every afternoon at Centreville and Woodard's Cove alternately; I also attend prayer meeting on each Wednesday evening at North Head, each Tuesday evening at Centreville and on Thursday evening I preach at Woodard's Cove; which with visiting four afternoons out of each week keep me well employed.

I found the cause of religion very low at North Head but the people were only waiting for a leader, and since my settlement among them I can see a very marked improvement in the religious interest. Our meetings are largely attended by the people and we have attentive listeners. Quite a number who had been for sometime in the background have come forward and taken their places among their brethren, and have been renewed in the spirit of their minds and are longing for greater nearness to Christ. We are purposing to hold some special meetings after this week. During the last four weeks we have been trying to hold a protracted meeting at Centreville, but the unprecedented bad weather and oft-repeated snow blockades have almost prevented us from getting more than two meetings in succession; yet we have seen good accomplished, a number have been converted and we were privileged to administer the ordinance of baptism last Sabbath and also the Sabbath before.

Centreville is situated two miles from North Head meeting-house, and is a thrifty, active little place, and some very excellent Christian workers are found among its inhabitants. It has, I think, before it a prosperous future temporal and spiritual, I expect to organize an F. C. B. Church there soon as that is the wish of the community generally.

At Woodard's Cove is found the most compact, town-like village of the island. It is a smart bustling place and has considerable wealth, but it is poor in a spiritual sense. They had had no meetings for worship of any kind in the village for a long time when I came to the Island. In driving through it I felt it was too nice a place to be left without any means of grace, so I resolved I would include it in my Pastorate. I preach there every other Sabbath afternoon and every Tuesday evening. I have large and attentive audiences, and hope the truth to which they so eagerly listen from time to time may be as "bread cast upon the water and seen after many days." We are sowing the seed and expect to reap in due time.

This has been a very busy winter here as fish have been abundant and the catch very large. These people make much money but have to work hard for it. With the economy and temperate habits of some places which I know this island would soon become a paragon of wealth and domestic comfort. Many of the people have those essential elements of success and are rapidly becoming wealthy. By far too many however are given to tipping. Liquor is sold on the island only what is done illegally; but men who are determined to have it will find some way of getting it. I am told that there has been a great improvement in the temperance sentiment of the island within a few years. There is room for still more. Since coming to this island I have been impressed with the great importance of parental restraint and parental religious influence. How great is the responsibility of parents! How few seem to realize it! We shall never have a church-going community until we raise a church-going generation of children. Yet how many parents will go to meeting and worship very piously and leave their children running at large on the Sabbath day. This is certainly very injudicious family training. May God, by the light of the Holy Spirit, shine upon the minds of all parents and discover to them their duty toward their offspring is the prayer of Yours, sincerely,

WM. DOWNEY.

North Head, Feb. 24th, 1882.

AN ENQUIRY.—*Dear Bro:* Let me ask through the INTELLIGENCER why the churches in the upper district have not got the Minutes of Conference? For months they have been anxiously looking for them. If the failure is for want of their respective addresses, I will give some of them as follows:—F. Tapley, Andover, Victoria Co.; Amos Bishop, Fort Fairfield, Me.; David Parks, Little River Mills, Victoria Co.; James Merritt, Parish Grandfalls; Leonard S. Todd, Bairdsville, Victoria Co.; Joseph Watson, Riverdechute; James Inman, Perth, Victoria Co.; Joshua Gibason, Arthurette, Victoria Co. The most of the churches above mentioned are without pastoral care. Is there not some brother who has no circuit who will come and labour with them? Please notice this field in the INTELLIGENCER. If there are any other circuits that have no pastors they ought to be named in order that they may be cared for, and ministers have work to do. Yours, &c.,

JOHN HENDERSON.

Andover, Feb. 23, 1882.

NOTE.—That the churches mentioned by Brother Henderson have not received the Minutes of Conference no one will regret more than the Secretary of Conference, D. McLeod Vince, Woodstock. When the Minutes were printed and being distributed, a notice was put in the INTELLIGENCER stating the facts, and asking that the Secretary be immediately notified if any church failed to receive them. Such notice should have been given him, and the failure would have been remedied at once. The Secretary will, of course, see this notice, and will supply the missing Minutes.—ED.

BEAVER HARBOUR, CHARLOTTE CO.—*Dear Bro. McLeod:* It has been some time since you had any word from me of my whereabouts. I have intended a number of times to write for the paper, but have neglected to do so until now. I came over here in the month of November, and expect (D. V.) to remain until next General Conference. I am to spend a part of my time under direction of the Home Missionary Society in another part of the County.

This is a good harbor, and it is not uncommon to see 25 or 30 sail of vessels here at once. The people live by fishing; they generally do a good business in the winter in fresh fish, but have not done very much this year.

The church is very small; it has only eleven resident male members. We have a very large Sabbath-school for the winter; this is the first winter that they have ever had school. We have a Bible class every Monday evening with an average attendance of 40 each evening; it is deeply interesting indeed. We have also two meetings in the week. There has been no revival this winter, but we believe we shall ere long enjoy one. Brethren, pray for us.

We often think of our kind friends at White Head and of the four years—or almost—that we spent with them in Christian work. A few days ago we received from our friends there the handsome donation of $32.00 in cash, an unmistakeable evidence that they have not forgotten us, although removed many miles away from them. May the Lord richly reward them is our prayer, and through the good INTELLIGENCER, we wish to express to all who so very kindly bestowed the gift, our heartfelt thanks; may they ever remember that Jesus has said that he that giveth a cup of cold water in the name of a disciple shall in no wise lose his reward. Yours,

J. N. BARNES.

Feb. 27th, 1882.

NOVA SCOTIA.

DONATION.—Please allow me through your valuable paper to acknowledge the kindness of my friends at Session Hill, who, accompanied by Mrs. Stilton Hamilton and Miss May Hilton, of Salem, N. S., came to our home on the fourth ult., laden with the necessities for the spreading of a princely tea, of which myself and family were cordially invited to join in partaking. After tea a few hours of social conversation ensued, with some excellent singing, after which prayer was offered by Deacon Nelson Corning, jr. The presentation of a suit of new clothes, cash and other useful articles, to the amount of $35, closed this very unexpected visit, for which those friends will please accept our warmest thanks, and as they have given more than the cup of cold water, so we hope their reward may be more abundant.

WM. M. KNOLLIN.

DISGRACEFUL.—The *Montreal Witness* is not given to the publication of unfounded rumors. The following paragraph appeared in its columns the other day amongst its news from Ottawa:

"On a recent night a house of ill-fame in this city was raided and among the inmates were two members of Parliament, one from an Ontario constituency and one from one of the Lower Provinces. They were both arrested and together with the inmates were taken to the Police Station, but were subsequently released The woman who kept the house was not so lucky as her customers, and was the next morning fined $20 and costs. She had not the necessary cash about her, but put up as security a gold watch and chain. Attached to the chain was a handsome locket with the eastern M P's monogram on the outside and his photograph inside."

It is more than disgraceful that such men should have place in the Parliament of the country.

THE VENERABLE Peter Cooper of New York celebrated on Saturday, Feb. 11, the ninety-first anniversary of his birthday, which occurred on the day following. A reporter for the *Tribune* says Mr. Cooper rose at his usual hour, and left his home in the morning to attend to business, according to his daily custom. He was at his office in the Cooper Institute, and was busy a part of the day signing leases for tenants. When asked regarding his health he replied that he had never been freer from pains or aches. There is little change in his appearance since a year ago, when he celebrated the ninetieth anniversary of his birth. His eyes are as bright, and his step is as firm, his health is as good as they were then. He chatted freely with his friends, and entertained them with reminiscences of his younger days. He spoke of his diet, which has consisted almost entirely of milk for the last ten years.

PERSONAL.—Rev. Mr. Pentreath (Episcopal) has resigned his charge in Moncton, the resignation to take effect April 30. He is going to Winnipeg, having received an invitation to a church there. Moncton will loose a good man when Mr. P. leaves.

Mr. J. Scott Hutton, it is reported, is to take his old place as Principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in Halifax. Mr. H. was in charge of it for many years. His return will be hailed with satisfaction by very many.

PENITENTIARIES.—The report of the Inspector of Penitentiaries shows that the number of persons in custody in the penitentiaries of the Dominion on the 30th June, 1881, was, Kingston, 681 males, 24 females; St. Vincent de Paul, 218 males, no females; Dorchester, 94 males, 2 females; Manitoba, 62 males, 5 females; British Columbia, 34 males, no females; total; 1,318, a decrease of 61 compared with the same date of the previous year.

DISSOLUTION.—It seems to be quite generally believed that the Dominion parliament will be dissolved soon after the close of the present session. Perhaps the belief is well founded.

SUNDRIES.

Forty to sixty deaths a day at Port au Prince from small pox.... Mr. Spurgeon's church has now 5,310 members. ..Fine weather this week so far. ....In future lumber on the Grand Trunk will be carried by weight.....Parties, sinking a well near Victoria, B C. reached an eight-foot seam of bituminous coal at a depth of eighteen feet.

ALL SORTS.

[BY PEN AND SCISSORS.]

The Fathers of the Holy Sacrament at Angers, France, whose monastery was closed a year ago, are about to start for Canada.

The Old Catholics in Germany have decided to use the German language instead of Latin, in saying mass.

The Greek Testament in the ancient tongue, is now, by order of the Greek government, read in twelve hundred schools, which have eighty thousand pupils.

If you think it your duty to criticise the preacher unfavorably, let him be the first hearer. This is the honorable, Christ-like course.—*Nashville Ade.*

The New York Herald editorally says: "The cigarette annually kills thousands and thousands of children and young men, and those whom it does not destroy physically it mentally ruins."

The latest development of Ritualism is the pausing of the priest in the marriage ceremony to bless the ring before it is placed on the finger of the bride.

A preacher who chooses as his theme "How the Unknowable is Known to be Unknowable" must have strange ideas of the needs of the human race; yet that was the subject of a recent sermon in this city.

A new fuel is reported to have been discovered in Dakota. It is an oil-saturated rock as inflammable as cannel coal, and its value as a fuel for locomotives is soon to be tested on a Western railroad.

Russia has more female physicians and medical students than any other European nation. It is a strange coincidence, but merely that, of course, that the death-rate in that country is very high.

A New York newspaper reporter, who has been interviewing druggists, barbers and dealers in toilet preparations, claims that there are in New York a large number of young men who paint and powder and use cosmetics.

The entire French coast is about to be lighted by electricity, which as far back as 1878 was employed in the light-houses near Havre. Forty-two light-houses are to be provided with electric lights.

The laziest man is on a Western paper. He spells photograph "4tograph." There have been only three worse than he. One lived out in Kansas and dated his letters "11worth," another spelled Tennessee "10ac," and the other wrote Wyandotte "Y&."

Philadelphia has an excellent "notion" in the shape of Wood Yards, where industrious, sober men can find steady and profitable work in cutting up wood for kindling, and where men who give as a pretext for begging the reason that they cannot get work, can be sent.

A Scotch preacher, who found his congregation going to sleep one Sunday before he had fairly begun, suddenly stopped and exclaimed: "Brethren, it's na fair. Wait till I get alang, and then, if I'm na worth listening to, gang to sleep; but dinna gang before I get commenced. Gie a mon a chance."

In London no less than 700 female clerks are employed at the central telegraph station at St. Martin's-le-Grand; while at the other metropolitan post and telegraph offices there are some 450 more, making a total of nearly 1,200 women employed in the post and telegraph offices of the metropolis alone, without counting the very large number engaged throughout the country.

Although one of the oldest cities in the world, the old Philistine city of Gaza with a population of 20,000 people, has had no missionary until within three years. The Church of England now has a dispensary there where the poor receive medicines and advice free of charge. Each applicant is required to hear a portion of Scripture read and carry away a Christian tract in Arabic. Four schools have been opened for Greek and Moslem boys and girls.

Divorce is spoken of as if it were a particularly Protestant "institution." The truth is that in Roman Catholic countries separations and virtual divorces have always existed and are now very numerous. In Belgium one couple in every two hundred obtain divorce. In France the separations are one in 152. This beats Maine.

In Constantinople, reports a London Paper, the traffic in household slaves goes on as briskly as ever, notwithstanding the slave-trade treaty with England. There are in the city two well-known dealers, who buy, sell and keep on hand in their establishment a large stock of slaves, which is always open to the inspection of *bona fide* purchasers. The authorities have tried to prosecute these villians, but no court will convict.

The Religious Telescope mildly puts it in this fashion: "It would perhaps be uncharitable to say that some people who find it very difficult to get up early enough to go to a 9 o clock Sunday school on the Lord's-Day, find it not only easy, but delightful to rise early when there is going to be a show in town;" and then maliciously adds, "And people, too, who would grow very impatient if the minister should chance to be five minutes late, will sit on boxes or stand on the streets for two long hours, and patiently wait for the coming of the grand procession.

Count Campello who recently seceded from the Church of Rome is now negotiating with the Archbishop of Canterbury for recognition by the Church of England. He has communed with the Protestant Episcopal Church in Rome. He is not an effective preacher; but he writes well, and it is said that he proposes to start a newspaper in Rome in the interests of reformation. Leading ecclesiastics within the church are reported as sympathizing with him. Still it is not well to attach too much importance to rumours of this sort.

PARLIAMENT.

The bill repealing the Stamp Act provides that all bill stamps are redeemable up to June 30th.

In answer to inquiry the Minister of Militia said it is intended to have Brigade Camps this year and to drill in them 25,000 men.

Domville, is moving for correspondence relating to making the winter port of Canada in the Maritime Provinces, said that the Lower Provinces, had ever looked forward to having the winter terminus of Canada located among them somewhere, but from recent statements and movements of members of the Syndicate or their immediate friends, it looked as though the people of the Lower Provinces were going to be disappointed. He made this motion without any selfish feeling whatever. It did not matter to him whether Halifax or St. John was the final terminus, for which ever was chosen the other would get its full share of the benefit. It was impossible for him to believe, after all the promises that had been made to the Maritime Provinces, and after all the money the Maritime Provinces had contributed in building the great North West, that now the Government would permit the trade of that great country to be deflected from the Maritime Provinces to foreign ports. He could not believe the Government would ever allow the Lower Provinces to be cut off from the benefits of North West commerce. From the first day of the Confederation it was promised that one of the maritime ports would be the Liverpool of America. He did not know how the case now stood, and in order to obtain some definite knowledge moved this resolution.

The bill constituting a Court of Railway Commissioners was considered, and there referred to a select committee.

Mr. Anglin's motions for information relating to Inter-Colonial returns were carried.

Sir Charles Tupper said that when he reorganized the staff and was compelled to reduce the salaries of some men and officers he had then promised that when the business of the road reached a point where the receipts balanced the expenditure he would take into favorable consideration the propriety of restoring those salaries to their former amount. He was happy to say that that time had now arrived. He added that even Mr. Anglin could not expect that the road having increased its business 50 per cent. could be run at the same expense as formerly.

Domville has given notice that he would introduce a bill to make lawful the erection and maintaining of certain mills, mill dams, wharves, ways, fishways and works, between high and low water mark, upon and near certain streams that flow into the Bay of Fundy in the Province of New Brunswick.

In reply to Mr. Robertson, Sir Hector Langevin said the Government intended to erect a fog whistle at the entrance to Shelburne harbor; also that they would provide a sum in the supplementary estimates for the erection of a light-house upon West Head, Cape Sable Island.

In reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir John said the Government had under consideration the advisability of bringing in a bill to provide for the inspection of factories.

In reply to Mr. Gault, Sir Leonard Tilley said it is the intention of the Government to put $4 bills in circulation, and plates are now being prepared.

In reply to Sir Albert Smith, Sir Charles Tupper said the construction of Cape Tormentine railway is under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. Robertson (Shelburne) moved for a detailed statement of flour, meal and corn entered in Nova Scotia from March 15th, 1879, to 30th Sept., 1881, also for a statement of services performed for the Government by the tug *Annie Stewart* during the past three years. Carried.

Sir John read a message from the Colonial Office conveying the thanks of the Queen for the address passed by the Canadian Parliament congratulating her upon her escape.

The House adjourned at six p. m.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Johnston moved the following resolution:

Whereas, according to the last census, the populations of the Counties of Kent, Gloucester and Carleton, respectively, is as follows:

Kent	22,618
Gloucester	21,614
Carleton	23,365

And these Counties are represented in the House of Assembly by only *two* members, while the Counties of Queen's, Albert, Restigouche and Sunbury, with the following population, viz:

Queen's	14,016
Albert	12,329
Restigouche	7,058
Sunbury	6,631

have an equal representation of two members each; and the following Counties, viz:

St John (County),	with a population of		33,839
Westmorland,	"	"	37,719
Charlotte,	"	"	26,087
Northumberland,	"	"	25,109
York (including Fredericton, with a population of			30,379

have a representation of *four* members respectively; and the County of King's with a population of 25,617, is represented by *three* members;

And whereas the representation as shewn by the above statement is unequal; therefore

Resolved. That an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Honor may be pleased to cause the subject of providing for an additional member for each of the Counties of Kent, Gloucester and Carleton, to be brought to the notice of the Executive Council, asking for their favorable consideration of the same.

There was a lengthy, at times lively, discussion on this resolution, participated in by Messrs. Johnson, Sayre, White (Carleton), Wedderburn, Blair and others. The following amendments, moved by Mr. Elder, and seconded by Mr. Hutchinson, was carried:

Whereas, There is a feeling in various parts of the Province that the representation of the people in the General Assembly requires revision; therefore

Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieut. Governor praying that the whole subject may be brought under the consideration of the Executive Council.